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Bird diversity and conservation status in Isparta province (Turkey)

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Abstract

Aim : With its wetland areas, forests, high mountains and other habitat varieties, Isparta Province hosts many bird species. Furthermore, it provides birds with the opportunity of relaxation, breeding and accommodation in both the migration season and the rest of the period in a year due to its highly favourable geographical position and wetland areas. For this reason, the migration route of Northwest-South, which is a part of the research area of this study is located, has great importance.

Methodology : The species were determined by Line transect and Point counts method. Besides direct sighting and identification, the observations were made using some signs and traces belonging to birds such as footprints, faeces, voices, shape of wings and feathers.

Results : As a result of the field surveys performed during four different seasons (Winter-Spring-Summer-Autumn), total 60.120 individuals and 266 bird species were determined. The research carried out during the period between 2013 and 2014, and during the period, 85 species were identified in the field surveys of winter season, were categorized as 63 residents, 18 winter visitors, 3 summer visitors and 1 transit-winter visitor and while 83 of them were in the category of LC (Least Concern), one was located in the category of NT (Near Threatened) and 1 has been identified as VU (Vulnerable). During field surveys of spring season, 88 species consisted of 59 residents, 25 summer visitors and 4 transits, were categorized as 84 LC, 1 NT, 2 VU and one EN (Endangered), while total 115 species comprised 69 residents, 41 summer visitors, 4 transits and 1 transit-winter visitor were categorized as 113 LC, 1 VU and 1 EN during summer season. Including 68 resident, 6 winter visitors, 9 summer visitors, 2 transits, 2 transit-winter visitors and 1 resident-summer visitors, total 88 species were determined in the field surveys of the autumn season. Among them, 87 were located in the category of LC and one was identified as VU.

Interpretation : Kovada Lake National Park, Kızıldağ National Park, Gölcük Nature Park, Yazılı Canyon Nature Park, Başpinar Nature Park, Sığla Forest Nature Reserve Area in Kargı Village and Kasnak Meşesi Nature Reserve Area are located within the borders of Isparta. Destruction of natural habitats, due to agricultural practices and human activities occurring in those areas whereas other habitats, richness of bird species were affected. Eradication of these problems arising from human effect will be resolved with relevant conservation.



Variety
Ornithofauna
CITES
genetic
summer visitor
IUCN
Birds Diversity of ISPARTA
Status
Endangered
Isparta
CONSERVATION
Status
BERN
MAX habitat
life
ecosystem



Introduction

Due to its characteristics of being the crossroads of three continents, Turkey has quite a lot species diversity. It is also a bridge and a junction point in terms of biodiversity (Atalay and Efe, 2015). During the glacial periods, it became a major point as a refuge area for many species. It is even in the position of the centre of gene bank for some kind of species (Demirsoy, 1999). Turkey is one of the rare countries with respect to natural life. Turkey is dominated by different types of climate, mountain chains including different rock structures, plateaus and plains (Atalay, 2008). Two of the four bird migration routes in the Palearctic region pass through Turkey. The first of these is the Northwest-South route, which passes first from Thrace to the Straits and then to Anatolia. The second is the northeast-south path, which originates in the Eastern Black Sea Region to pass through the Çoruh River and extends to Eastern Anatolia (Yiğit et al., 2008).

Depending upon its geographical position and habitat diversity, a total of 502 bird species including 437 regular and 65 random, have been observed in Turkey, which is located on the major migration routes (Kiziroğlu, 2008; Atalay and Efe, 2015).

Isparta province where the study was carried out is home to many birds with high mountains, wetlands, forests and other habitats. Also, it is one of the areas where migratory bird species can find suitable habitats during migration due to its geographical location.

Materials and Methods

Study area : Isparta Province is located in the Lakes Zone situated in the North of the Mediterranean Region and the Western Taurus Mountains Zone. The geographic coordinates of the province lie between 30° 20'–31°33' E and 37°18'–38°30' N. Having 8.933 km² of total land area, Isparta is encompassed by Sultandağı, Çay, Şuhut, Dinar and Dazkırı districts of Afyon province Province from north and northwest while it borders Ağlasun, Bucak and Centre districts of Burdur Province in the south and southwest. From east and southeast, it is surrounded by Akşehir, Doğanhisar and Beyşehir districts of Konya province (Fig.1).

The field surveys were carried out in the relevant habitats after the literature review (Fig.1). The areas, which were identified on the basis of suitability for the natural habitats of species, were selected to represent multiple habitats such as forest, high mountain, moorland, wetland, sand dune, farmland and settlement, etc. During the observations, species were determined through binoculars, telescope and SLR camera. The coordinates of the observation areas were specified with the help of Global Positioning System (GPS).

The species were determined by Line transect and Point counts method (Dobinson, 1976; Bibby and Burgess, 1992).

Besides direct sighting and identification, the observations were noted through some signs and traces belonging to birds such as footprints, faeces, voices, wing shapes and feathers. The observation methods applied were selected in accordance to the species.

Results and Discussion

In the present study, which was carried out in Isparta/Turkey between 2013 and 2014, a total of 266 bird species belonging to 53 families were reported (Table 1). These species include 128 residents, 75 summer visitors, 38 winter visitors and 25 passage migrant (Fig.2).

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), six of the identified species were considered as vulnerable (VU), one of them as endangered (EN) and the number of near threatening (NT) species were eight while 251 of them are under the low risk (LC) (Fig. 3, Table 1).

During the fields surveys performed during winter season, total 31723 individuals and 85 species were determined. Among them, *Fulica atra* (Common coot) was placed on the top with 25293 (79.73%) birds, while the species having the highest number of individuals were *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Great cormorant) 2057 (6.48 %), *Aythya ferina* (common pochard) 531 (1.67 %), *Corvus cornix* (Hooded crow) 447 (1.41 %), *Passer domesticus* (house sparrow) 337 (1.06 %), *Ardea alba* (Great white egret) 289 (0.91 %), *Fringilla coelebs* (Eurasian chaffinch) 285 (0.90 %), *Ardea cinerea* (grey heron) 232 (0.73%) respectively.

During the spring field surveys, a total of 88 species and 2867 individuals were identified, *Hirundo rustica* and *Delichon urbicum* were determined as the species that had highest number of individuals with 21.24 % and 15.77 % respectively. In addition, *Neophron percnopterus* (Egyptian vulture) was among the endangered species with respect to IUCN status. The significance of the zone located on the northwest-south route was increased as the endangered or near threatened species were mostly observed in this circle comprising the area around Yalvaç and Şarkikaraağaç districts.

9088 birds and 115 species were identified over the course of the field surveys carried out during the summer season. Among these species having the highest number of individuals, *Hirundo rustica* (barn swallow) ranked first with 2071 individuals (22.79%), while the others were *Passer domesticus* (house sparrow) 929 (10.22 %), *Apus apus* (common swift) 868 (9.55 %) and 453(4.98 %) *Sturnus vulgaris* (common starling), respectively.

During the field surveys of autumn season, 16442 individuals and 88 species were determined. With a number of 9321 (56.69 %) individuals, the first place among the species

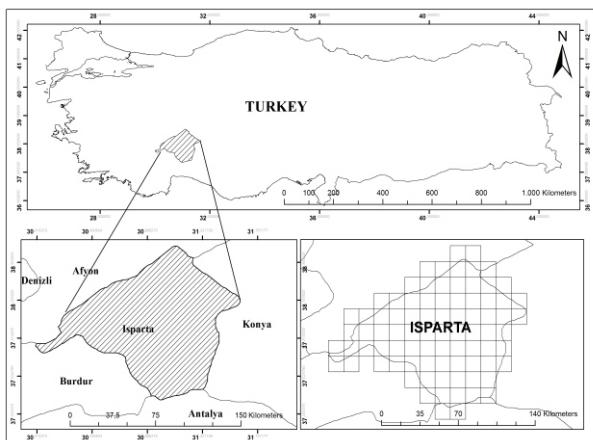


Fig. 1 : Location of study area

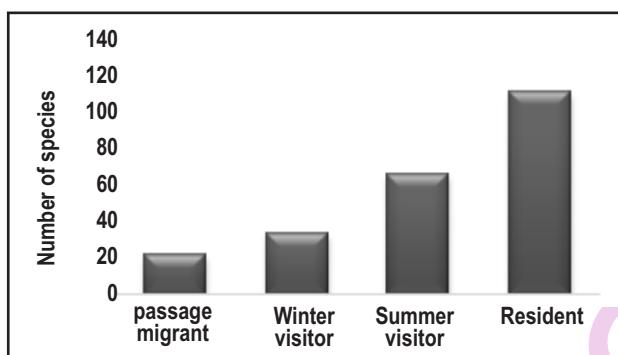


Fig. 2 : Movement patterns of birds in Isparta

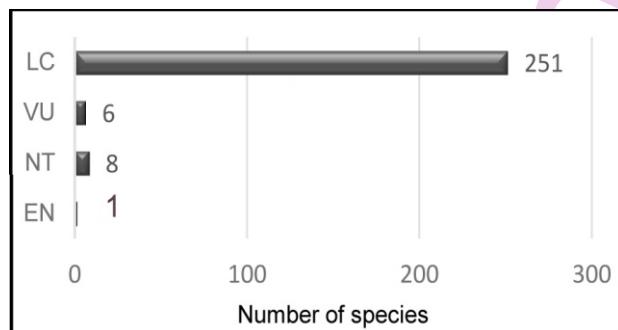


Fig. 3 : Status of birds in Isparta

having the highest number of individuals has been taken by *Fulica atra* (Common coot), which is followed by *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Great Cormorant) and *Sturnus vulgaris* (common starling) with 2068 (12.58 %) and 905 (5.50 %) individuals respectively. In the same period, *Gypaetus barbatus* (bearded vulture) has been identified as NT (near threatened species) and the areas, where this species was observed, has great importance for monitoring both the species and the field. When the distance from their nests situated in the Köprülü Canyon National Park located in the

Antalya province, were taken into consideration, preservation of this vulture species was found as inevitable.

Several ornithological studies were carried out in various times in Isparta province (Tabur, 2002; Gündoğdu, 2002; Tabur and Ayvaz, 2005; Tabur and Ayvaz, 2006a,b; Şimşekli et al., 2011; Öztürk and Tabur, 2010; Öztürk and Tabur, 2013; Soylu and Tabur, 2015). However, these studies remained restricted in local areas and species studies. With this study, seasonal distribution of species was revealed through a broader determination of species and habitat.

Turkey is in the key position for many bird species. A wide range of bird species live in various ecosystems of Turkey. To maintain this richness, it is essential to understand the dimensions of diversity and to determine and take measures against substantial threats. In this context, several precautions at international and national level have been taken for the conservation of biological diversity and this is being done in the interest of large biodiversity of birds.

Birds are ideal bio-indicators (Rajashekara and Venkatesha, 2015). They are sensitive even to small environmental changes. For this reason, they are considered as a healthy indicator for the productivity of ecosystem and ecological conditions (Newton, 1995; Desai and Shanbhag, 2007; Li and Mundkur, 2007). It was identified from the literature that Tota mountain and the surrounding area, which is also one of the fields of this study was previously used as nesting site by five griffon vultures. Therefore, it has great importance to protect this species as the number of individuals and habitats are decreasing every passing day, even though they reproduce once a year. Through statistical analysis, it was found that the cause for this species to abandon Yazılı Canyon was the negative effects of marble quarries, which destroyed their breeding areas Öztürk and Tabur (2013). This was also the primary reason for individuals to settle into Tota Mountain and its surroundings. Thus, this habitat, which is far from threatening factors, is preferred by this species as a new breeding and perching place.

Comprising a part of the research area of this study, The northwest-south route passing from Thrace to the Straits and then to Anatolia has great importance. In addition, Isparta provides birds with the opportunity of relaxation, breeding and accommodation during both the migratory season and the rest of the period in a year thanks to its wetland areas. Habitat conservation of water bodies is most important for sustaining the population of migratory and other wetland birds (Arya et al., 2014). Protection of species also means the conservation of the resources for ecotourism. Ross and Wall (1999) argue that appropriate management can provide balance between conservation and development by establishing a strong link between local residents and tourism. For this reason, problems arising from mining, which has been identified as a potential

Table 1: Bird species extending to İsparta and its surroundings with their features

Family	Scientific name	English name	Density	Movement patterns	IUCN	CITES	BERN	MAK
Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	Median	Resident	LC	-	Appendix III	OSBK
	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	Rare	Winter visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	Median	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	Rare	Resident	VU	-	Appendix I	OSBK
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European Shag	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	Common	Resident	LC	-	Appendix III	Appendix I
	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Common	Resident	LC	-	Appendix III	Appendix I
	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Ardeola alboides</i>	Squacco Heron	Common	Passage migrant	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret	Common	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Common	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Black Egret	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Cattle Egret	Rare	Passage migrant	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Common Little Bittern	Median	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Eurasian Bittern	Median	Summer visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	White Stork	Median	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
Ciconiidae	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Common	Passage migrant	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
Threskiornithidae	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
Anatidae	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix I
	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	Rare	Winter visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Rare	Winter visitor	VU	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	Common	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Common	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix I
	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Rare	Winter visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	Common	Winter visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	Rare	Resident	VU	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	Rare	Resident	VU	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	Common	Resident	NT	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix II	Appendix II
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Rare	Winter visitor	LC	-	Appendix II	OSBK
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea-eagle	Rare	Resident	LC	-	Appendix I	(Contd.)

<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Rare	OSBK
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Rare	OSBK
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Black Kite	OSBK
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Short-toed Snake-eagle	OSBK
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	OSBK
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Northern Goshawk	OSBK
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	OSBK
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier	OSBK
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Hen Harrier	OSBK
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Pallid Harrier	OSBK
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Montagu's Harrier	OSBK
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	OSBK
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Eurasian Buzzard	OSBK
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Booted Eagle	OSBK
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	OSBK
<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	OSBK
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	OSBK
<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Griffon Vulture	OSBK
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Golden Eagle	OSBK
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	OSBK
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	OSBK
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	European Honey-buzzard	OSBK
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Osprey	OSBK
<i>Peris apivorus</i>	Common Kestrel	OSBK
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Lesser Kestrel	OSBK
<i>Falco tinunculus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OSBK
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Merlin	OSBK
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	OSBK
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Chukar	OSBK
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Grey Partridge	OSBK
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Common Quail	OSBK
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Western Water Rail	OSBK
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Spotted Crake	OSBK
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Common Moorhen	OSBK
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Common Coot	OSBK
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	OSBK
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Black-winged Stilt	OSBK
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Pied Avocet	OSBK
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Little Ringed Plover	OSBK
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Common Ringed Plover	OSBK
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Kentish Plover	OSBK
<i>Charadrius haematocephalus</i>	Northern Lapwing	OSBK
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Spur-winged Lapwing	OSBK
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Common Sandpiper	OSBK
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	OSBK
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Little Stint	OSBK
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		
<i>Calidris minuta</i>		
<i>Phasianidae</i>		
<i>Rallidae</i>		
<i>Haematopodidae</i>		
<i>Reservirostridae</i>		
<i>Charadriidae</i>		
<i>Scolopacidae</i>		
	(Contd.)	

<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	OSBK
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	OSBK
<i>Tinga totanus</i>	Common Redshank	Appendix I
<i>Tinga erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	Appendix II
<i>Tinga nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Appendix III
<i>Tinga stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Appendix I
<i>Tinga glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Appendix II
<i>Tinga chropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	Appendix III
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Appendix I
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Appendix II
<i>Scopula rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	Appendix III
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	Appendix II
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	Appendix II
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	Appendix II
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	Appendix II
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	Appendix II
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	Appendix II
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	Appendix II
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Appendix II
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	Appendix II
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	Appendix II
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Woodpigeon	Appendix II
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-dove	Appendix II
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-dove	Appendix II
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	Appendix II
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-owl	Appendix II
<i>Asio otus</i>	Northern Long-eared Owl	Appendix II
<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian Scops-owl	Appendix II
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	Appendix II
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Common Barn-owl	Appendix II
<i>Caprimulgus europeus</i>	European Nightjar	Appendix II
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	Appendix II
<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift	Appendix II
<i>Alcedinidae</i>	Common Kingfisher	OSBK
<i>Meropidae</i>	European Bee-eater	OSBK
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Olive Bee-eater	OSBK
<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	European Roller	OSBK
<i>Coraciidae</i>	Common Hoopoe	OSBK
<i>Upupidae</i>	Eurasian Green Woodpecker	OSBK
<i>Picidae</i>		(Contd.)

<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	-	Resident	OSBK
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Alaudidae</i>			
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Galeridacristata</i>	Common	Resident	OSBK
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Common	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Common	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Common	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	-	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Rare	Winter visitor	OSBK
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Median	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Common	Resident	OSBK
<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Median	Resident	OSBK
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Median	Resident	OSBK
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Rare	Winter visitor	OSBK
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Rare	Winter visitor	OSBK
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Rare	Winter visitor	OSBK
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Median	Resident	OSBK
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Rare	Resident	OSBK
<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Locustella luscinoides</i>	Savi's Warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Eurasian Reed-warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK
<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	Summer visitor	OSBK

(Contd.)

<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Rare	Passage migrant	LC
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Rare	Passage migrant	LC
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	-	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Sylvia rupestris</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>	Rare	Passage migrant	LC
<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	-	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Rare	Passage migrant	LC
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	-	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Erythacus rubecula</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Erythrocercus galactotes</i>	Rare	Passage migrant	LC
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Irranias gutturalis</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Saxicola ustera</i>	Median	Resident	LC
<i>Saxicolafontqueatus</i>	Median	Winter visitor	LC
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Parus atater</i>	Median	Resident	LC
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Median	Resident	LC
<i>Parus major</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Parus lugubris</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Median	Resident	LC
<i>Sitta neumayer</i>	Median	Resident	LC
<i>Sitta krueperi</i>	Median	Resident	LC
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	-	Resident	LC
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Rare	Resident	LC
<i>Timaliidae</i>	OSBK	Appendix II	
<i>Aegithalidae</i>	OSBK	Appendix II	
<i>Paridae</i>	OSBK	Appendix II	
<i>Sittidae</i>	OSBK	Appendix II	
<i>Certhiidae</i>	OSBK	Appendix II	
	(Contd.)		

<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	-	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix I
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Oriolidae</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Laniidae</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Rare	Winter visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Pica pica</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Pyrhocorax graculus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Common	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Montifringillanivalis</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Petronia petronia</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Median	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Common	Winter visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza acia</i>	Rare	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	Common	Winter visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Rare	Winter visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Rare	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Median	Summer visitor	LC	OSBK Appendix II
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Common	Resident	LC	OSBK Appendix II

MAK: Central Hunting Commission (Turkey); OSBK: Wild animals taken under protection by Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

threat and later ecosystem changes, agricultural practices and human activities can be resolved with relevant conservation.

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