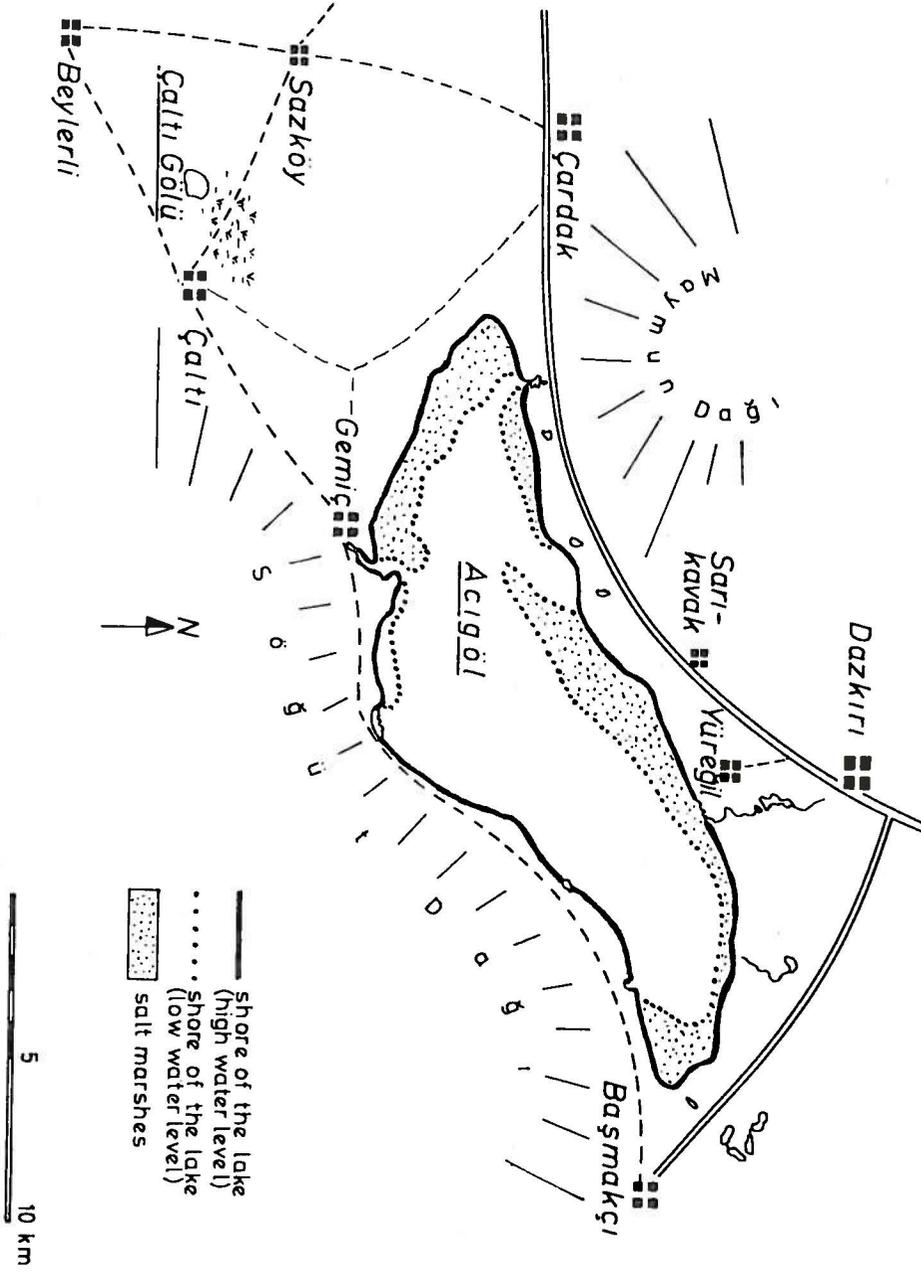




BIRDS OF TURKEY TÜRKİYE KUŞLARI



7
Acigöl



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The Birds of Lake Acı

Acıgöl'ün kuşları

by Lieuwe J. Dijkse and Max Kasperek

1. Name and geographic position

Acıgöl is sometimes also called Acıtuz Gölü, Çardak Gölü or Tuz Gölü. Here, the most common, easiest and unequivocal term "Acıgöl" is used. Acıgöl is the ancient lake Anaua of the classical period. This publication also includes Çaltı Gölü, a small lake to the south-west of Acıgöl. Other names for it are Kurugöl or Beylemlı Gölü.

According to EROL's (1982) biogeographical regions of Turkey, Acıgöl is situated in the "west Taurus lake district" (region number 3131) of the "western Mediterranean subregion". It should be noted here that Acıgöl has been included in the İzmir subregion of western Anatolia in the Bird Reports (1966-81).

The lake is situated along E25 highway from İzmir to Afyon, between Denizli and Dinar. The lake is divided by the border of the provinces Afyon and Denizli.

The co-ordinates of the lake are 37°49'N and 29°52'E.

2. Altitude

The approximate altitude of the lake is 836 m, the human settlements along the northern shore lie somewhat higher: Bozkurt 858 m, Çardak 1,322 m, and Dazkırı 880 m. The surrounding mountains reach an altitude of 1,622 m and 1,733 m to the north of the lake (Domuz Tepesi and Zinar Tepesi of Maymun Dağı) and 2,033 m to the south of the lake (Yan Dağı of the Söğüt Dağı massif).

3. Surface and depth

The lake has a surface area of approximately 16,000 ha (= 160 km²). Although the surface area shows great seasonal variation, the figure of 10,800 ha given by CARP (1980) is too small. The lake is extremely shallow, maximum depth is about 3-4 m in winter and only less than 1 m in summer. Çaltı Gölü is, after drainage, about 35 ha at present.

4. General description of the area

As can be also derived from its name, Acıgöl is a salt lake. Its content of ions is extremely high (details below) and it is, after Tuz Gölü in Central Anatolia, the lake with the highest concentration of salt in Turkey. Acıgöl gives the impression of a sterile lake, hostile to life.

There are mountains on the north-western and south-eastern side of the lake: Maymun Dağı principally to the north of Çardak and Yan Dağ along the south-eastern shore. There are plains on the other two sides (the south-west and north-east). The mountain sides have a sparse mediterranean vegetation. In parts, they are almost naked with only little coniferous scrub.

The plain on the south-west side of Acıgöl is mainly covered by a sparse steppe vegetation. Because of the ground's salt content, only a few parts can be used for agriculture. Within that plain, another lake is situated, Çaltı Gölü, called after a nearby village. As it is more or less fresh water, its animal life is very different from Acıgöl. Çaltı Gölü is fed by a small brook (Değirmen Deresi) during winter and by a hot spring which is situated to the south of the lake throughout the year.

The altitude of the plain to the north-east of Acıgöl is somewhat higher than the lake, so that the ground is not influenced by salt. That means, the soils on that side are better and are therefore more or less used for agriculture (mainly wheat). However, pasture and fallow land is interspersed, the latter supporting a high diversity and cover of herbaceous weeds of the families Ranunculaceae, Papaveraceae, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceae, Leguminosae, Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, Resedaceae, Primulaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Boraginaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Labiatae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, and Liliaceae (GORIUP & PARR 1983, 1985).

Acıgöl merits the designation "lake" only during winter and spring. During other seasons, the greater part of the surface area is covered by a salt swamp. At least in early spring during high water level, a junction is formed both between the individual springs in the south-east and between these springs as a whole and the open water of the lake. Similar junctions can form between the springs in the north-western corner. Other springs to the north-east of the lake are isolated both from each other and from the lake itself throughout the year.

The largest settlement of the area is Dazkırı, followed by Çardak and Başmakçı. Other villages are Çaltı, Ayvaz and Gemiç to the south-west of the lake, and Mandıra, Yüreğil and Aşağıyenice to the north-east of the lake. Sarıkavak between Dazkırı and Çardak is the place where the ancient Anaua (or Sanaus) was situated.

5. Water-Quality

Measurements in the 1950s gave the following pattern of salts (AKŞIRAY & VILLWOCK 1962):

Na ₂ SO ₄	75.0%
MgSO ₄	2.5%
K ₂ SO ₄	1.0%
NaCl	20.0%
Na ₂ S	< 1.0%
Fe ⁺⁺⁺	< 1.0%

With almost 80%, sulphates are the highest component. The total electrolyte content varies between 110 and 140 g/l, pH was measured as pH = 7.8 and pH = 8.2 (IRION 1973). IRION made two analyses of the water in 1970, another is by the State Hydraulic Works (Devlet Su İşleri, DSİ), referred to by KILINÇ (1984).

Tab. Ion concentration of three samples of the water of Acıgöl. Values are in mg/l.

	spring 1970	summer 1970	1978
Na ⁺	36,580	45,050	60,030
Cl ⁻	37,400	40,720	61,912
SO ₄ ⁻⁻	31,900	47,220	62,813
HCO ₃ ⁻	510	4,100	238
CO ₃ ⁻⁻	—	—	210
Mg ⁺⁺	1,340	2,360	5,087
Ca ⁺⁺	240	310	599
K ⁺	570	1,180	1,386
Sr ⁺⁺	7	9	—
Li ⁺	0,5	0,75	—
SiO ₂	3	28	—

6. Ornithological importance of the area

The outstanding feature of the breeding birds of Acıgöl is the presence of populations of the Crane and the Great Bustard. About a dozen pairs of Cranes breed around the freshwater springs along the shores of the lake. Whereas the size of the population of Cranes seems to be more or less stable since the last century, that of the Great Bustard seems to have suffered and its current situation remains unclear. The Flamingo might breed irregularly at the lake, other important breeding species are Ruddy Shelduck, Shelduck, White Stork, Egyptian Vulture (> 2 pairs), Marsh Harrier, Black-winged Stilt (some tens of pairs), Avocet (some tens of pairs), Kentish Plover (about 50 pairs), Eagle Owl (supposed), White-throated Robin (supposed), and Fan-tailed Warbler (supposed). Lammergeier, Griffon Vulture and Black Vulture are thought to

breed on the surrounding mountain ridges and seem to have declined markedly in recent decades.

In spring, up to 1,500 Dunlins have been counted. In the post-breeding period, the lake holds important numbers of waders, gulls and terns; these include Little Stint (max. 1,700 in August), Redshank (max. 700 in September), Avocet (max. 6,000 in October), Slender-billed Gull (max. 1,000 in October), and Gull-billed Tern (max. 620 in July). During this season, the lake is also important for Black-necked Grebe (max. 1,800 in July), Flamingo (max. 2,000 in September), Ruddy Shelduck (max. 450 in June) and Crane (max. 4,000 in October).

Counts of waterfowl in winter have included (December and January figures) White-fronted Goose (max. 660), Shelduck (max. 400), Wigeon (max. 500), Teal (max. 1,400), Mallard (max. 2,715), Pintail (max. 1,000), Shoveler (max. 2,100), Red-crested Pochard (max. 3,230), Pochard (max. 70,000), and Coot (max. 40,000). However, Çaltı Gölü always held an important portion and after the drainage of its greater part, the figures of wintering waterfowl are much lower. Red-crested Pochard, Pochard and Coot have suffered greatest as they were almost exclusively confined to that satellite lake. White-tailed Eagle (regularly?) overwinters and up to 120 Black-bellied Sandgrouse have been observed in January.

Until now, 203 bird species have been recorded at Acıgöl. For 22 of these, breeding has been confirmed.

Although it is evident that the area has lost something of its importance in the last decades, it is still of vital importance and needs strong protection.

7. Fauna (excluding birds)

SELOUS (1900) went to Maymun Dağı to the north of Çardak in early spring 1897 in order to hunt Wild Goats (*Capra aegagrus*). Whether a population could still survive there, is not known. However, the presence of a hunting reserve (see below) indicates this. KUMERLOEVE observed a Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*) on the shores of Acıgöl in 1964 (cf. KASPAREK 1988 where a map of the distribution of this species in Turkey is also given).

MARX saw one Spur-tighed Tortoise [German: Maurische Landschildkröte], *Testudo graeca*, on the shores of the lake on 21.5.86 and GORIUP & PARR one on 3.5.1981. KOCH observed an European Glass Lizard [German: Scheltopusik], *Ophisaurus apodus*, on 17.5.1980, GRIMMER & SCHOLL one on 5.6.85 and KASPAREK & RADDATZ one on 20.5.1986 (cf. BARAN, KASPAREK & ÖZ 1988b). Also a Hardun (*Agama stellio*) was seen on the same day (BARAN, KASPAREK & ÖZ 1988a).

One species of fish inhabits the springs around the lake: *Aphanius anatoliae*. Due to the number of springs, eleven more or less isolated populations have been recognized (AKŞIRAY & VILLWOCK 1962). These populations are distinctively characterized by their number of scales. It seems that this is not

only a consequence of genetic drift, but also the salt concentration of the spring influences the number of scales (the number of scales is higher in pure fresh water populations, salt water is inhabited by scales-reduced, "naked" populations). Since the 1940s when C. KOSSWIG found these populations, this topic has been subject of genetical studies with specimens from Acıgöl and other populations transferred and bred under laboratory conditions (e.g. AKŞIRAY & VILLWOCK 1962, VILLWOCK 1963, 1966 with further references there).

AKŞIRAY & VILLWOCK (1962) mention another fish species from Acıgöl: In the springs to the north-east of the lake, a small species of *Cobitis* lives. It might be the Spined Loach [German: Steinbeißer] *Cobitis taenia* or a similar species.

The Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) was found in great quantities in a spring to the north-east of the lake by AKŞIRAY & VILLWOCK (1962). Also other leeches (Herpobdellidae) and crustaceans (Gammaridae) were collected there.

WARNCKE (1965, 1974) listed 11 species of bees of the genus *Andrena* from Acıgöl: *canohirta* (Friese, 1922), *taraxaci orientana* Warncke, 1965, *gamskrucki eburnea* Warncke, 1975, *flavobila albicilla* Warncke, 1967, *rufomaculata optata* Warncke, 1975, *rugothorace* Warncke, 1965, *garzetta* Warncke, 1975, *hesperia* Smith, 1853, *mucida* Kriechbaumer, 1873, *tunetana medioxima* Warncke, 1975, and *scita* Eversmann, 1852. KOSSWIG collected some millipeds at Acıgöl on October 1946. In addition to *Clinopodes flavidus escherichii* (Verhoeff) [at Akpınar spring and at Başmakçı] and *Eupolybothrus sternethus* Chamberlin, CHAMBERLIN (1952) has identified one species new to science and named it after Acıgöl: *Eupolybothrus acigolensis*.

8. Human activity and nature conservation

Çaltı Gölü is protected from hunting by the decision of the Central hunting Commission (MERKEZ AV KOMİSYONU 1987). This status does not include an over-all protection of the area and it could not protect the lake from considerable drainage in 1981. Maymun Dağı is protected by the same decisions for its Wild Goats ("conservation and reproduction area"). We do not have information on the status of the Wild Goat there.

Salt production

The high concentration of salt allows its economic use. Two salines are found on the shores of the lake where Sodium Sulphate, Na₂SO₄, is produced mainly for export.

Drainage

Çaltı Gölü consisted of a fresh water marsh with an extremely high water

level until the 1970s, giving a surface area of some hundreds of hectares. In 1981, a drainage channel has been opened towards Acıgöl and the lake's size was reduced considerably. The present surface area is only about 35 ha. As not enough water can accumulate during winter, the lake almost dries up in summer.

Fishery

In 1979 and 1985, fishes (Carp?) were introduced into Çaltı Gölü. A cooperative, based at Çaltı and Beylerli, catch the fish for local consumption.

Military airport

On the plain south-west of Acıgöl, principally between Çardak and Çaltı Gölü, a NATO airfield is under construction. The runway is aligned with the lake, so planes will fly low over it at take off and landing.

Hunting and trapping

One observer reported the trapping of a Crane some 20 years ago. We do not know whether this still happens because we do not know the current hunting practices round the lake.

9. Bird-watching activity

Further to the list below, SELOUS (1900) visited lake Acı at the beginning of March 1897 and on 9-11.5.1899 and C. KOSWIG several times between 1941 and 1957. The list gives the names of about 80 bird-watchers or groups of bird-watchers who visited Acıgöl on 108 different days during all seasons. However, main bird-watching activity is during spring (April/May).

1962	- 15.06	KUMERLOEVE (1962a, 1962b, 1964).
1963	- 22-24.8	W. HAAS (in: KUMERLOEVE 1962, 1964).
1964	- 27.06	KUMERLOEVE (1966, 1967, 1970).
1967	- 12.02	H. H. HOEKSTRA & J. SZIJJ (SZIJJ & HOEKSTRA 1968).
	- 22, 25.4	and beginning of May: Bird Report (1966-67).
	- 08.05	H. & W. FUHRMANN (unpubl.).
	- 22.05	W. FENDRICH (in: KUMERLOEVE 1970).
	- 15.07	Bird Report (1966-67).
	- 17.07	TROMMER (1969).
	- 24.10	VIELLIARD (1968).
1968	- 23-24.4	F. DELLMUTH & W. KLEIN (Bird Report 1968-69).
	- 10, 16.9	A. R. KITSON & R. F. PORTER (Bird Report 1968-69).
	- 08.11	TROMMER (1969).
1969	- 5-06.1	H. H. HOEKSTRA & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1968-69 and unpubl.).

	- 21.01	M. J. HELPS, A. R. KITSON & R. F. PORTER (Bird Report 1968-69).
	- 16.05	Bird Report (1968-69).
	- 21.12	L. J. DIJKSEN & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1968-69 and unpubl.).
1970	- 01.01	L. J. DIJKSEN & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1968-69 and unpubl.).
	- 14.01	International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB), unpubl., and Bird Report (1970-73).
	- 06.10	Bird Report (1970-73).
	- 5-7.12	L. J. DIJKSEN & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1970-73 and unpubl.).
1971	- 16.01	L. J. DIJKSEN & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1970-73 and unpubl.).
	- 19.5, 11-13.8	Bird Report (1970-73).
	- 30.11	L. J. DIJKSEN, F. J. KONING & J. WALMSLEY (Bird Report 1970-73 and unpubl.).
1972	- 05.01	L. J. DIJKSEN, F. J. KONING & J. WALMSLEY (Bird Report 1970-73 and unpubl.).
	- 10.04	Bird Report (1970-73).
	- 26.05	LEHMANN (1974).
	- 1-2.6, 2.9, 16.9	Bird Report (1970-73).
1973	- 13.01	L. J. DIJKSEN & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1970-73 and unpubl.).
	- 7-8.4	A. J. DIJKSEN & Y. K. TEMPELMANS-PLAT (unpubl.).
	- 17.05	J. K. R. MELROSE & H. R. I. ELLIOTT (unpubl.).
	- 2-3.7	P. SCHIERMACHER HANSEN (Bird Report 1970-73 and unpubl.).
	- 01.08	LOUETTE, BECUWE & EYCKERMAN (1977).
	- 28.09	Bird Report (1970-73).
1974	- 27.02	L. J. DIJKSEN & F. J. KONING (Bird Report 1974-75 and unpubl.).
	- 12.05	F. SEIDEL, P. WANJEK, W. WISSNER et al. (unpubl.).
	- 2-3.6	R. H. CASSON & T. ENNIS (Bird Report 1974-75).
	- 27.09	M. JENNINGS (Bird Report 1974-75 and unpubl.).
1975	- 02.05	K. BREEK & H. GELDERBLUM (Bird Report 1974-75 and unpubl.).
	- 2.6, 1.8	Bird Report (1974-75).
1977	- 11.07	P. MEININGER & B. DIELISSSEN (unpubl.).
1978	- 09.02	S. ALBRECHT (unpubl.).
	- 12.03	L. J. DIJKSEN & M. TUINSTRRA (unpubl.).
1980	- 17.05	N. KOCH, TH. KLEEFISCH et al. (KLEEFISCH 1981 and unpubl.).
	- 10.10	N. KOCH (unpubl.).

- 13.10 V. RETEL & V. VAN DEN BERK (unpubl.).
- 1981 - 15.04 D. COLIN, H. FRANCKX & N. KOCH (COLIN 1982, FRANCKX 1982 and unpubl.).
- 21.04 H. JACOBY, N. KOCH & B. PORER (unpubl.).
- 27.04 N. KOCH (unpubl.).
- 03.05 GORIUP & PARR (1983, 1985).
- 11.05 N. KOCH (unpubl.).
- 18.07 B. O. POULSEN (unpubl.).
- 24.07 P. BOYE, C. HOLZAPFEL, K. LUTZ, M. SCHLORF, A. TESCH & R. VÖLKER (unpubl.).
- 1982 - 16, 18.4 M. SIERING (unpubl.).
- 12.10 A. SIDOW & R. VÖLKER (unpubl.).
- 18.10 V. & N. VAN DEN BERK, R. BIJLSMA & F. DE RODER (unpubl.).
- 1983 - 8.5, 3.6 D. J. WOOD & D. NORMAN (unpubl.).
- 16.10 J. PHILIPPONA (unpubl.).
- 1984 - 13.04 R. JÜRGENS et al. (unpubl.).
- 17.04 E. BERNDT (unpubl.).
- 12.10 D. J. WOOD (unpubl.).
- 1985 - 12, 22.05 R. JÜRGENS et al. (unpubl.).
- 26.5, 5.6 F. GRIMMER & G. SCHOLL (unpubl.).
- 19.10 E. SCHELLEHENS & H. v. WEZEL (unpubl.).
- 1986 - 21-22.01 DIJKSEN & KONING (1986).
- 26.03 C. BRINCKMEIER (unpubl.).
- 03-06.5 A. EBERT (unpubl.).
- 19-20.5 M. KASPAREK & E. and M. RADDATZ (unpubl.).
- 21.05 G. MARX et al. (unpubl.).
- 28.06 I. H. OLESEN (unpubl.).
- 16.07 W. STANI (unpubl.).
- 1987 - 28.01 DIJKSEN & v. D. WOLF (1987).
- 20.04 H.-M. KOCH et al. (unpubl.).
- 11.07 LENSINK (1987).
- 18.08 D. P. GOSNEY & S. M. LISTER (unpubl.).
- 29-30.10 R. VOS (unpubl.).
- 7.11, 29.12 G. MAGNIN & L. TIETJENS (unpubl.).
- 1988 - 27.01 A.-M. BLOMERT & L. J. DIJKSEN (unpubl.).

10. Hints for bird-watchers

The situation of many breeding species urgently needs clarification. For instance, the present status of Great Bustard, Lammergeier, Griffon Vulture and Black Vulture is not known. For this reason, the mountains surrounding Acıgöl should be surveyed. They have apparently never been visited by bird-watchers. Also at the lake itself, observations on the breeding birds are

necessary and might reveal new information. Simply a visit from the southern side (track along the Söğüt Dağı massif from Başmakçı to Çaltı) might be useful as hitherto almost all observations were made from the main road on the northern side of the lake. The available figures show that great numbers of waders, gulls and terns use the lake in the post-breeding period. However, no systematic count have been made between July and September and the above numbers have been obtained by more or less casual observations.

11. Acknowledgements

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12. Abbreviations

Al	= Albrecht
BBBR	= Berk, Bijlsma & Roder
Bern	= Berndt
BHSV	= Boye et al.
Bri	= Brinckmeier
CE	= Carson & Ennis
CFK	= Colin, Franckx & N. Koch
DB	= Dijkzen & Blomert
DeK	= Dellmuth & Klein
DK	= Dijkzen & Koning
DKW	= Dijkzen, Koning & Walmsley
DT	= Dijkzen & Tuinstra
DTe	= Dijkzen & Tempelmans-Plat
DW	= Dijkzen & v. d. Wolf
Ebe	= Ebert
GL	= Gosney & Lister
GP	= Goriup & Parr
GS	= Grimmer, Scholl et al.
HK	= Hoekstra & Koning

HKa	= Handke & Kalmund
HKP	= Helps, Kitson & Porter
IWRB	= Internat. Waterfowl Research Bureau
JKP	= Jacoby, N. Koch & Porer
Jü	= Jürgens et al.
KaR	= Kasperek & Raddatz
KKI	= N. Koch, Kleefisch et al.
Ko	= N. Koch
Koc	= H.-M. Koch et al.
KP	= Kitson & Porter
Ku	= Kumerloeve
Len	= Lensink
LBE-77	= Louette, Becuwe & Eyckerman
Mag	= Magnin & Tietjens
Mel	= Melrose et al.
MD	= Meininger & Dielissen
Ol	= Olesen
Ph	= Philippona
Pou	= Poulsen
Schi	= Schiermacher Hansen
Si	= Siering
SVö	= Sidow & Völker
SW	= Schellehens & v. Wezel
Woo	= Wood
•	= breeding has been confirmed

Species list

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* **Karaboyunlu Batağan**
11 on 21.12.69 (DK), 850 on 14.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73) and 1,800 on 18.7.81 (Pou) are the only records.

Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* **Tepeli Kutan**
According to Bird Report (1970-73) recorded between mid August and late March in the years 1970-73. Only two other records: 34 on 5.1.69 (HK) and about 80 on 10.9.68 (KP).

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus* **Küçük Balaban**
One on 17.5.80 (KKI) is the only record.

Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* **Gece Balıkçılı**
One on 15.4.81 (CFK), two adults on 21.4.81 (JKP), and at least 3 on 29.10.87 (Vos) are the only records.

Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides* **Alaca Balıkçıl**
Four records between April and June: three on 13.4.84 (Jü), one on 21.4.81 (JKP), less than 10 on 11.5.81 (Ko) and two on 2.6.74 (CE).

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* **Küçük Ak Balıkçıl**
Seven records from April to May with a maximum number of about 16 on 11.5.81 (Ko). One August record: present on 22-24.8.63 (HAAS). One on 3.5.86 was a black phase bird (Ebe).

Great White Egret *Egretta alba* **Büyük Ak Balıkçıl**
Small numbers in winter from November to January with a maximum of 16 on 16.1.71 (DK). Otherwise, three on 13.4.84 (Jü) and 10 on 26.5.72 (LEHMANN 1974).

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* **Gri Balıkçıl**
Present throughout the year. Mostly less than five birds, highest numbers are 11 individuals at Çaltı Gölü on 30.11.71 (DKW) and 10 at Acıgöl on 28.6.86 (Ol).

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* **Erguvan Balıkçıl**
Three individuals on 21.4.81 (JKP) and present on 11.5.81 (Ko).

• **White Stork** *Ciconia ciconia* **Leylek**
SELOUS (1900) recorded two nests in trees at Çardak on 11.5.1899. More or less regularly recorded from early April (earliest one on 8.4.73, DTe) to mid

August (latest 280 migrating north-east on 13.8.71, Bird Report 1970-73). Highest numbers in the migration period from the end of June to August with maxima of 400-500 on 27.6.64 (Ku), about 500 on 28.6.86 (OI) and 524 migrating north-east plus about 250 resting on 12.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73). About 400 on 27.4.64 (KUMERLOEVE 1976). One winter record: one individual on 5.1.69 (HK).

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* **Çeltikçi**
22 on 12.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73) and seven on 5.5.86 (Ebe) are the only records.

Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* **Kasıklı**
Three records: 33 on 11-12.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73), three immature birds migrating together with 21 Cranes on 18.10.82 (BBBR) and singles on 4.5.86 (Ebe).

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* **Flamingo**
Present throughout the year. Irregular breeding cannot be ruled out. Thus, Ku observed about 150 individuals on 27.6.64, about one third of which were birds of the year and were distinctively smaller than the adults. Numbers vary from only a few to some thousands, maximum number is about 2,000 on 10.9.68 (KP). In winter the highest number is 600 on 5.1.69 (HK).

Brent Goose *Branta bernicla* **Baltık Kazı**
One record published by Turan & Nebioğlu (1969) is not beyond any doubt (photograph!).

White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* **Sakarca Kazı**
Irregular winter visitor from December to February with a maximum of 660 on 16.1.71 (DK).

Greylag Goose *Anser anser* **Boz Kaz**
Present outside the breeding season. Maximum is 200 on 12.10.82 (SVö) and 193 on 13.1.73 (DK).

• **Ruddy Shelduck** *Tadorna ferruginea* **Angıt**
Breeding resident. Breeding in the rocks of Maymun Dağı was first reported in 1899 by SELOUS (1900). GS saw about 15 adults plus groups of 10 and 9 juveniles on 5.6.86. Apart from April and May, the numbers often exceed one hundred. Maximum counts are about 450 on 2.6.75 (Bird Report 1974-75), 397 on 29.10.87 (Vos), 243 on 30.11.71 and 345 on 27.1.88 (DB).

Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* **Suna**
Present throughout the year and apparently a few pairs breed. Numbers

exceeding a hundred only in winter, highest numbers are 400 on 5.1.69 (HK), 135 on 6.12.70 (DK) and 125 on 16.1.71 (DK).

Wigeon *Anas penelope* **Fiyo**
Winter visitor, mostly at Çaltı Gölü where the maximum of 500 was counted on 14.1.70 (IWRB).

Gadwall *Anas strepera* **Bozördek**
Three records from November to January with a maximum of 323 (306 of which at Çaltı Gölü) on 21.12.69 (DK).

Teal *Anas crecca* **Çamurcun**
Winter visitor from the end of October to the end of April. Maximum counts are 1,400 at Çaltı Gölü on 5.12.70 (DK), 892 on 5.1.72 (DKW) and 800 on 14.1.70 (IWRB). April numbers do not exceed some dozen individuals. One dead bird was found on 18.10.82 (BBBR).

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* **Yeşilbaş**
Regularly recorded from late November to mid May. No indications of breeding, although it cannot be ruled out. Numbers in April and May never exceed 20 individuals. Highest numbers in winter is 2,715 individuals on 16.1.71 (DK), but mostly only a few hundreds.

Pintail *Anas acuta* **Kılördek**
Winter visitor recorded from November to February. Highest numbers are about 1,000 at Çaltı Gölü on 14.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73) and 808 on 5.1.72 (DKW).

Garganey *Anas querquedula* **Çıkrıkçın**
35 individuals on 13.4.84 (Jü), two males and one female on 21.4.81 (JKP), one individual on 1.8.75 (Bird Report 1974-75) and singles on 4.5.86 (Ebe) are the only records.

Shoveler *Anas clypeata* **Keşçel**
Winter visitor from November to January, mostly at Çaltı Gölü. Maximum is of 2,100 on 14.1.70 (IWRB).

Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina* **Macar Ördeği**
Six records are all from Çaltı Gölü from late November to late January. Maxima are 3,230 on 21.12.69 (DK) and 3,000 on 5-6.1.69 (HK) and on 21.1.69 (HKP). Furthermore, 68 individuals at Acıgöl on 29.10.87 (Vos).

Pochard *Aythya ferina* **Boz Dalağan**
Winter visitor at Çaltı Gölü in large numbers: 70,000 on 5-6.1.69 (HK),

13,430 on 21.12.69 (DK) and 9,000 on 14.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73). From Acıgöl itself only 20 on 16.1.71 (DK) and 27 on 30.11.71 (DKW).

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* **Tepeli Dalagan**
34 on 21.12.69 (DK), 10 on 14.1.70 (IWRB) and 15 on 30.11.71 (DKW) are the only records. All birds were seen at Çaltı Gölü.

Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula* **Altingöz**
Once recorded: two individuals at Çaltı Gölü on 14.1.70 (IWRB).

Smew *Mergus albellus* **Ak Tarakdiş**
Two at Çaltı Gölü on 5-6.1.69 (HK) is the only record.

Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus* **Arı Şahini**
Recorded twice: 18 migrating south on 10.9.68 (KP) and one on 26.3.86 (Bri).

Black Kite *Milvus migrans* **Kara Çaylak**
A few records of single individuals in April (earliest on 7.4.73, DTe) and May might indicate breeding. Further, eight individuals were migrating S/SW on 10.9.68 (KP).

White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* **Deniz Kartalı**
Rare winter visitor. Two adults and three immatures were present near the lake on 14.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73). Other records are one individual on 16.1.71 (DK) and one on 17.4.84 (Bern).

• **Egyptian Vulture** *Neophron percnopterus* **Mısır Akbabası**
SELOUS (1900) found a nest containing two eggs in the slopes of Maymun Dağı on 10.5.1899. Several other records during the breeding season of up to seven individuals clearly show that at least two pairs still breed. Two on 26.5.85 were probably on a nest. The earliest spring record is on 12.3.78 (DT) and the latest in autumn is two individuals on 18.7.81 (Pou).

Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus* **Sakallı Akbaba**
Four records in the early seventies, but none from recent years. The records are: one each on 30.11.71 (DKW) and on 13.1.71 (DK), two on 7.4.73 (DTe) and one or two on 17.5.73 (Mel). All are from the north and north-west side of the lake.

Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* **Kızıl Akbaba**
Four records include two from May and one from August which might indicate breeding (still?) in the surrounding mountains. The records are: 27 on 11-13.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73), one on 7-8.4.73 (DTe) and five or six on

17.5.73 (Mel).

Black Vulture *Aegypius monachus* **Kara Akbaba**
Probably breeding in the area surrounding the lake. The records are: three on 22.4.67 (Bird Report 1966-67), four on 5.1.69 (HK), 11 on 11-13.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73), at least six on 17.5.73 (Mel) and one on 16.4.82 (Si).

Short-toed Eagle *Circaetus gallicus* **Yılan Kartalı**
Only recorded once: one individual on 28.6.86 (Ol).

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* **Saz Delicesi**
Seven records of one to two individuals from January, March, April, May, August, and December. Breeding cannot be ruled out.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus* **Gökçe Delice**
Winter visitor recorded from mid October (earliest one on 18.10.82, BBBR) to mid April (latest one on 20.4.87, Koc). Most of the records are from December and January. The sex of 12 birds was identified: 7 males and 6 females.

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* **Bozkır Delicesi**
One male on 13.4.84 (HKa) is the only record.

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus* **Çayır Delicesi**
Two females on 21.4.81 (JKP) is the only record.

Gashawk *Accipiter gentilis* **Çakır Kuşu**
Only seen once: one individual on 16.1.71 (DK).

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* **Atmaca**
Three times recorded, once each in February (one west of Çardak on 9.2.78, Al), April (one female on 21.4.81, SCHULZ), October (two migrating SW/W on 18.10.82, BBBR) and November (one on 30.11.71, DKW).

Buzzard *Buteo buteo* **Şahin**
One 10 km west of Çardak on 21.1.86 (DK) and one at Acıgöl on 29.10.87 (Vos) are the only records.

Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* **Kızıl Şahin**
Breeding resident. Highest numbers are recorded in winter. These include seven on 21.12.69 (DK) and four on 13.1.73 (DK).

Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* **Küçük Orman Kartalı**
One individual on 16.10.70 (Bird Report 1970-73) is the only record.

- Spotted Eagle** *Aquila clanga* **Büyük Orman Kartalı**
One on 29.10.87 (Vos) is the only record.
- Imperial Eagle** *Aquila heliaca* **Şah Kartal**
Three winter records from the 1960s and early 1970s, but no recent record. The observations are: one adult on 21.1.69 (HKP), one on 5.12.70 (DK) and two on 16.1.71 (DK). Additional, one immature on the north side of the lake on 6.5.86 (Ebe).
- Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos* **Kaya Kartalı**
Several records of one to two birds from late November to mid April. Also one on 4.5.86 (Ebe). Breeding in the surrounding mountains is supposed.
- Booted Eagle** *Hieraetus pennatus* **Küçük Kartal**
One individual on 12.8.71 is the only record.
- Bonelli's Eagle** *Hieraetus fasciatus* **Tavşancıl**
Recorded once in May (one on 17.5.80, KKI) and once in January (one on 22.1.86, DK).
- **Lesser Kestrel** *Falco naumanni* **Küçük Kerkenez**
SELOUS (1900) confirmed breeding, when he saw individuals flying into an building. However, the birds had no eggs yet. Also in recent years seen during the breeding season. Earliest record in spring is of 27.4.81 (Ko).
- Kestrel** *Falco tinnunculus* **Kerkenez**
One each on 11.5.81 (Ko), 28.6.86 (Ol) and on 18.7.81 (Pou) are the only breeding season records. Several records from other seasons with a maximum of 8 on 21.12.69 (DK).
- Red-footed Falcon** *Falco vespertinus* **Ala Doğan**
Three individuals on 18.10.82 (BBBR) is the only record.
- Merlin** *Falco columbarius* **Boz Doğan**
Three winter records: one each on 5.1.69 (HK) and on 27.2.74 (DK) and two on 13.1.73 (DK).
- Hobby** *Falco subbuteo* **Delice Doğan**
Only few records. The earliest in spring is of 13.4.84 (Jü), the latest in autumn of 18.10.82 (BBBR).
- Saker** *Falco cherrug* **Ulu Doğan**
One chasing a party of Black-bellied Sandgrouse on 10.9.68 (KP), one on 21.12.69 (DK) and one on 30.11.71 (DKW) are the only records.

- Peregrine** *Falco peregrinus* **Doğan**
Four records from summer and autumn: one adult on 28.6.86 (Ol), one individual on 11.7.77 (MD), one immature on 13.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73) and one male on 10.9.68 (KP).
- Chukar** *Alectoris chukar* **Keklik**
SELOUS (1900) found a nest with five eggs near Çardak on 11.5.1899. Only few recent records.
- Partridge** *Perdix perdix* **Çil Keklik**
A traffic-victim was found near Dazkırı on 13.4.84 (HKa).
- Quail** *Coturnix coturnix* **Bıldırıcın**
"Present in the Acıgöl area" according to Bird Report (1970-73).
- Water Rail** *Rallus aquaticus* **Su Kılavuzu**
The species apparently breeds at the marshy springs around Acıgöl. Maximum are eight calling on 21.4.81 (JKP). One December record (21.12.69, DK) indicates over-wintering.
- Moorhen** *Gallinula chloropus* **Su Tavuğu**
Less than ten on 17.5.80 (KKI) is the only record.
- Coot** *Fulica atra* **Sakarmeke**
Almost all records are from the winter season. Especially Çaltı Gölü usually holds large numbers: 40,000 on 5/6.1.69 (HK), 10,000 on 21.1.69 (HKP), 9,800 on 21.12.69 (DK) and 3,500 on 14.1.70 (IWRB). The highest figure for Acıgöl itself is 4,000 on 5.1.69 (HK). Other records from April only: some on 8.4.73 (DTe) and "present" on 13.4.84 (Jü).
- **Crane** *Grus grus* **Turna**
A small breeding population which comprises about 6-15 pairs exist in the freshwater marshes near the lake, especially to the south-west of it. The site was discovered by SELOUS (1900) in 1897 and confirmed in 1899. Display and copulation was noted on 12.5.74 (Bird Report 1974-75), nests were seen on 21.4.81 (JKP) and 10.5.1899 (three nests with two eggs, two nests with one egg and one empty nest, SELOUS) and young on 10.5.1899 (a single young, SELOUS), 27.6.64 (13 adults with five young, Ku) and 16.7.86 (two adults with one young, STANI). Maximum count during breeding season is about 50 on 5.5.86 (Ebe).
From October onwards, Acıgöl is an important resting and wintering site for the Crane. Highest numbers are reached on autumn migration during October: BBBR counted 4,000 on 18.10.82, other maximum counts are at least 1,000 on 19.10.85 (SW), 840 on 16.10.83 (Ph) and 556 on 30.11.71

(DKW). Numbers in winter are lower, they only sometimes exceed one hundred (e.g. 138 individuals on 16.1.71, DK). About 200 on 12.3.78 (DT) might be spring migrants.

TROMMER (1969) found one dead Crane on the shores of Acıgöl with a noose on its neck. Local people informed him that they trap Cranes for food. Recent information about such practices are not available.

• **Great Bustard** *Otis tarda* **Toy**

A small breeding population around the lake has been known since the last century. SELOUS (1900) received a fresh Bustard egg by local people which had been collected in a wheat field. During the breeding season, DTe saw one male on 8.4.73, GP observed 15 adult males near Akkeçili (a small village to the north-west of Başmakçı) in the course of a Bustard survey on 3.5.81 and Ebe recorded five individuals (two of these adult males) near Başmakçı on 5.5.86.

Other records outside the breeding season show overwintering in the area. Maximum is 25 individuals on 21.12.69 (DK). Autumn and winter records are missing from recent years which indicates a marked decline of the population.

• **Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus himantopus* **Uzunbacak**

Breeding species. The size of the breeding population might be some tens of pairs. Ku saw about 70-80 individuals including juveniles on 27.6.64 and BHSV about 100 plus young on 24.7.81. Post-breeding concentrations up to about 270 on 12-13.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73). Earliest record in spring is on 26.3.86 (Bri), latest in autumn on 10.9.68 (KP).

• **Avocet** *Recurvirostra avosetta* **Kılıçgaga**

Breeding species whose population size might be some tens of pairs. On 1.8.75 about ten adults with five probably unfledged young (Bird Report 1974-75). Breeding season numbers up to about 150 on 27.6.64 (Ku). From July onwards, the numbers rise. Maximum counts are 680 on 18.7.81 (Pou), 3,000-4,000 on 23.8.63 (HAAS) and over 6,000 on 6.10.70 (Bird Report 1970-73). The highest number in winter is 650 on 5.1.69 (HK).

Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* **Kocagöz**

GL recorded "a few" on 18.8.87. Otherwise, only Bird Report (1970-73) has mentioned its presence during the breeding season at Acıgöl without giving details.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* **Küçük Halkalı Cılbıt**

Ebe observed singles on the eastern shore on 5.5.86.

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* **Büyük Halkalı Cılbıt**

Over 25 on 28.9.73 (Bird Report 1970-73) and one on 5.6.85 (GS) are

the only records.

• **Kentish Plover** *Charadrius alexandrinus* **Küçük Cılbıt**

Recorded from mid April (40 on 13.4.84, Jü) to mid September (approx. 140 on 16.9.72, Bird Report 1970-73). During the breeding season, up to over 100 birds (5.5.86, Ebe) which gives an idea on the size of the breeding population. One individual was seen on distraction display on 5.5.86 (Ebe).

Dotterel *Charadrius morinellus* **Dağ Cılbıtı**

One near Acıgöl on 10.9.68 (KP) is the only record.

Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* **Altın Yağmurcum**

Two winter records: two individuals on 5.1.69 (HK) and six on 6.12.70 (DK).

Spur-winged Plover *Hoplopterus spinosus* **Mahmuzlu Kızıkuşu**

Although only few records available, breeding cannot be ruled out. For instance, Ku observed "2-3 pairs" on 15.6.62. In spring, earliest on 13.4.84 (Jü).

• **Lapwing** *Vanellus vanellus* **Kızıkuşu**

Breeding bird. Ku saw 3-4 pairs one of which with two pulli on 15.6.62. From April and May several records of courtship display and territorial behaviour, such as: 17 individuals with at least eight territories on 21.4.81 (JKP) and at least four pairs nesting on 17.5.73 (Mel). Only a few post-breeding records, but again regularly present from late November onwards. Highest numbers during winter are 392 on 30.11.71 (DKW) and at least 200 on 12.3.78 (DT).

Little Stint *Calidris minuta* **Küçük Kumkuşu**

There are only three records, however maximum count is over 1,700 on 11/13.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73) and 631 on 29.10.87 (Vos). The other records are about 60 on 5.6.85 (GS) and three on 20.5.86 (KaR).

Dunlin *Calidris alpina* **Kumkuşu**

Only recorded three times: 138 on 21.12.69 (DK), at least 80 on 12.3.78 (DT) and about 1,500 on 4.5.86 (Ebe)

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* **Dögüşkenkuş**

Records are from January (1), March (1), April (3), May (3), July (1), and September (1). Highest numbers during migration in spring: at least 300 on 12.3.78 (DT) and 63 on 21.4.81 (JKP). In autumn, maximum count is 50 on 16.9.68 (KP).

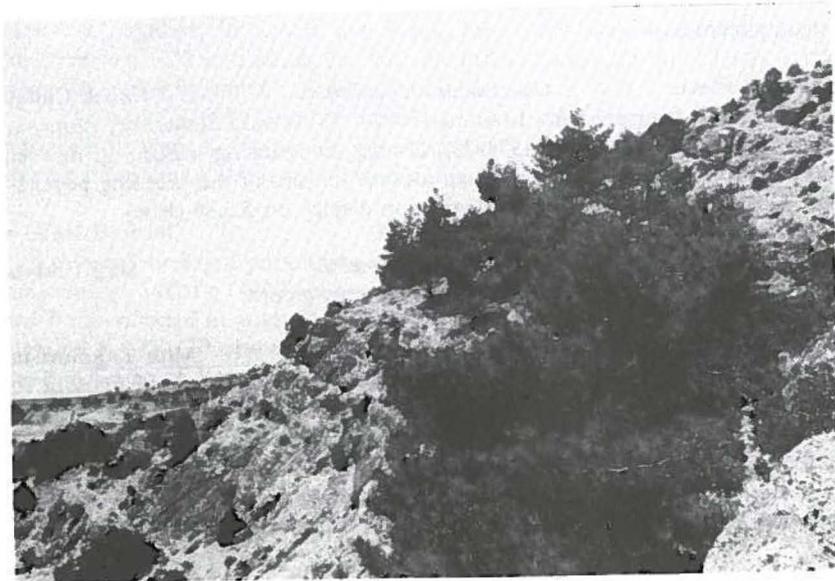


Fig. View from the slopes of Maymun Dağı to Acıgöl.

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* **Su Çulluğu**
One a few records from autumn to spring: one each on 29.10.87 (Vos), 21.12.69, 6.12.70 and 13.1.73 (DK), two on 21.4.81 (JKP) and three individuals on 13.4.84 (Jü).

Curlew *Numenius arquata* **Kervan Çulluğu**
Most of the records are from autumn and winter (late October to mid January). Highest numbers are 15 each on 5.1.69 (HK) and on 16.1.71 (DK) and 18 on 30.11.71 (DKW). Also some records from May to July with a maximum of 20 on 15.7.67 (Bird Report 1966-67).

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* **Benekli Kızılbacak**
Only a few records of single birds from January, April, June and July. Mostly single birds, but 50 on 3.7.73 (Schi), 150 on 28.6.86 (Ol) and 157 on 18.7.81 (Pou).

Redshank *Tringa totanus* **Kızılbacak**
A few pairs probably breed in the freshwater marshes around the lake. Highest numbers in the post-breeding period from early July to October with maximum 300-400 on 3.7.73 (Schi) and 700 on 16.9.68 (KP). Lower numbers during winter with maximum of 24 on 21.12.69 (DK).

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* **Batak Düdükçünü**
140 individuals on 28.6.86 (Ol) is the only record.

Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* **Yeşilbacak**
"Numerous" on 22/23.8.63 (HAAS), two on 21.4.81 (JKP), and 6 on 11.7.87 (Len) are the only records.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* **Yeşil Düdükçün**
Present in low numbers throughout the year. Maximum count is about 20 on 11.8.71 (Bird Report 1970-73).

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* **Orman Düdükçünü**
Three on 12.5.85 (Jü) is the only record.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleuca* **Dere Düdükçünü**
Three individuals on 21.4.81 (JKP) and one each on 11.5.81 (Ko) and on 18.7.81 (Pou) are the only records.

Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus* **Akdeniz Martısı**
10 on 11.7.87 (Len) is the only record.

Little Gull *Larus minutus* **Küçük Martı**
Only seen once: one individual in non-breeding plumage on 27.6.64 (Ku).

Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* **Karabaş Martı**
Recorded throughout the year. Numbers do not usually exceed some dozens during the breeding season (May/June). Common in summer after the breeding season, the highest numbers are 6,000 on 18.7.81 (Pou), 5,000 each on 28.6.86 (Ol) and 10.9.68 (KP), and about 3,000 on 16.9.72 (Bird Report 1970-73). In winter again lower numbers, but exceptionally 3,000 on 14.1.70 (IWRB).

Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei* **İncegagalı Martı**
Several records from mid May to early October, mostly in numbers not exceeding one hundred. The highest counts are 300 on 15.7.67 (Bird Report 1966-67) and over 1,000 on 6.10.70 (Bird Report 1970-73).

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* **Gümüş Martı**
Seven records from January (3), April (1), July (1), August (1) and December (1) in numbers not exceeding six.

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* **Gülen Sumru**
Four on 16.1.71 (DK), three on 3.7.73 (Schi) and 620 on 18.7.81 (Pou)

are the only records. The record of 620 individuals in July is very unusual and might indicate a large colony at the lake.

- Caspian Tern** *Sterna caspia* Hazar Sumrusu
Seven on 16.9.72 (Bird Report 1970-73) is the only record.
- Common Tern** *Sterna hirundo* Sumru
Two on 27.6.64 (Ku) is the only record.
- Little Tern** *Sterna albifrons* Küçük Sumru
Over 20 on 16.9.72 (Bird Report 1970-73) is the only record.
- White-winged Black Tern** *Chlidonias leucopterus* Akkanatlı Sumru
About 20 on 4.5.86 (Ebe) is the only record.
- Black-bellied Sandgrouse** *Pterocles orientalis* Bağirtlak
During the breeding season, the Black-bellied Sandgrouse was seen only once (12 on 20.5.86, KaR). Maximum is 120 on 14.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73), other records are up to 40 individuals.
- Rock Dove** *Columba livia* Kaya Güvercini
Only a few records from January and April with max. about 400 on 10.4.72 (Bird Report 1970-73). Apparently badly under-recorded.
- Stock Dove** *Columba oenas* Gökçe Güvercin
110 individuals on 21.12.69 and three on 13.1.73 (DK) are the only records.
- Wood Pigeon** *Columba palumbus* Tahtalı
Only seen twice: 70 on 21.12.69 (DK) and 31 on 7.4.73 (DTe).
- Collared Dove** *Streptopelia decaocto* Kumru
A survey on 19-20.5.86 (KaR) showed that all villages in and around the area are occupied by this species: Çardak, Dazkırı, Kaklık, Tutluca, Yüreğil, and Bozan were all occupied by Collared Doves.
- Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia turtur* Üveyik
Records between April (earliest on 21.4.81, JKP) and September. Highest numbers are 30 on 18.7.81 (Pou) and 50 on 10.9.68 (KP).
- Great Spotted Cuckoo** *Clamator glandarius* Tepeli Guguk
Two on 8.4.73 (DTe) is the only record.

- Cuckoo** *Cuculus canorus* Guguk
The Cuckoo seems to reproduce in the area. The earliest spring record is at the beginning of April (two on 8.4.73, DTe).
- Eagle Owl** *Bubo bubo* Puhu
One in the rocks close to the lake on 23.8.63 (HAAS) is the only record. KaR found a pellet which apparently belonged to the Eagle Owl on 20.5.86.
- **Little Owl** *Athene noctua* Kukumav
Breeding bird. One was nesting in a heap of stones near Yüreğil on 20.5.86 (KaR) and another was supposed to do so south of Çardak on 3.5.86 (Ebe). Other records from April to October with a maximum of five on the north side on 5.6.85 (GS).
- Long-eared Owl** *Asio otus* Orman Baykuşu
Ebe observed one at a roosting tree on 6.5.86.
- Swift** *Apus apus* Karasağan
Probably breeding in villages around the lake. 50-60 individuals were present at Yüreğil on 20.5.86 and some of them were entering under roofs (KaR). The earliest record in spring is on 8.4.73 (DTe).
- Alpine Swift** *Apus melba* Akkarınlı Sağan
Four on 7.4.73 (DTe) is the only record.
- Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* Yahçapkını
One on 29.10.87 (Vos) is the only record.
- Bee-eater** *Merops apiaster* Arıkuşu
Only few records without any indication of breeding.
- Roller** *Coracias garrulus* Gökkuzgun
A bird which flew under a roof at Yüreğil on 20.5.86 (KaR) apparently bred there. Few other records, the earliest in spring on 16.4.82 (Si).
- **Hoopoe** *Upupa epops* İbibik
Breeding bird. One pair was carrying food on 17.5.73 (Mel). Earliest record in spring is of two individuals on 16.4.82 (Si).
- Syrian Woodpecker** *Dendrocopus syriacus* Alaca Ağaçkakan
Only a few records, although the species surely breeds in the poplar plantations around the human settlements.

- **Calandra Lark** *Melanocorypha calandra* **Boğmaklı Toygar**
Breeding bird in the agricultural area. SELOUS (1900) found a nest with 4 eggs on 11.5.1899. In winter, the numbers are regularly several hundreds, maximum is 1,500 on 14.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73).

- Bimaculated Lark** *Melanocorypha bimaculata* **Küçük Boğmaklı Toygar**
Two individuals in the hills to the south-west of Acıgöl on 7.11.87 (Mag) is the only record.

- **Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella brachydactyla* **Bozkır Toygarı**
This seems to be the common lark around Acıgöl, although similar habitats (meager, salty grounds with a sparse halophyte vegetation) are occupied by the Lesser Short-toed Lark in Central Anatolia. Described sometimes as "very common" (e.g. 8.4.73, DTe), or a 100 individuals noted e.g. on 10.9.68 (KP). Two nests with three eggs each were found by SELOUS (1900) on 10 and 11.5.1899.

- Lesser Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella rufescens* **Çorak Toygarı**
A few records from January and May. Although intensively looked for, the species could not be found on 20.5.86 (KaR).

- **Crested Lark** *Galerida cristata* **Tepeli Toygar**
Breeding resident around the human settlements, although it seems to be greatly under-recorded. SELOUS (1900) found and collected two nests containing five eggs each and one containing four eggs on 9 and 10.5.1899.

- Wood Lark** *Lullula arborea* **Orman Toygarı**
One on 29.10.87 (Vos), three on 13.1.73 (DK) and four on 16.4.82 (Si) are the only records.

- Skylark** *Alauda arvensis* **Tarla Kuşu**
Apparently breeding in the freshwater marshes around Acıgöl. Present throughout the year with higher numbers during winter, e.g. some hundreds on 16.1.71 (DK).

- Sand Martin** *Riparia riparia* **Kum Kırlangıcı**
3,000 at a roost on 10.9.68 (KP) is the only record.

- Crag Martin** *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* **Kaya Kırlangıcı**
"Several" on 12.5.74 (Bird Report 1974-75) and on 20.4.87 (Koc) and "present" on 17.4.84 (Bern).

- Swallow** *Hirundo rustica* **Kır Kırlangıcı**
A few records from April (earliest on 7.4.73, DTe) to October (latest one

on 29.10.87, Vos).

- Red-rumped Swallow** *Hirundo daurica* **Kızıl Kırlangıcı**
Only three records: Five migrating west on 7.4.83 (DTe), present on 17.5.80 (KKI) and one on 11.5.81 (Ko).

- House Martin** *Delichon urbica* **Ev Kırlangıcı**
Less than ten on 21.4.81 (JKP) and present on 17.4.84 (Bern) are the only records.

- Tawny Pipit** *Anthus campestris* **Kır İncirkuşu**
Bird Report (1970-73) mentioned the presence of the species in the 1970-73 period. Ebe observed the species on 5.5.86 and GL one individual on 18.8.87.

- Tree Pipit** *Anthus trivialis* **Ağaç İncirkuşu**
Two records in April (seen on 13.4.84, HKa) and five migrating west on 21.4.81, JKP) and one in September (one individual on 10.9.68, KP).

- Meadow Pipit** *Anthus pratensis* **Çayır İncirkuşu**
Some records from October to April. Earliest in autumn at least 10 individuals on 18.10.82 (BBBR), latest in spring on 13.4.84 (HKa).

- Red-throated Pipit** *Anthus cervinus* **Kızılgerdan İncirkuşu**
Migrant in October (one on 18.10.82, BBR), November (recorded on 30.11.71, DKW) and April (regularly on 7.4.73, DTe, and one on 21.4.81, JKP).

- Water Pipit** *Anthus spinoletta* **Su İncirkuşu**
Only two records from December: present on 21.12.69 (DK) and three individuals on 6.12.70 (DK).

- Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla flava* **Sarı Kuyruksallayan**
Breeding around the freshwater springs. Earliest in April (one on 13.4.84, HKa), latest in October (10.10.80, Ko). Only the subspecies *feldegg* (Black-headed Wagtail) has been recorded.

- Grey Wagtail** *Motacilla cinerea* **Dağ Kuyruksallayanı**
At least five on 18.10.82 (BBBR) and one each on 29 and 30.10.87 (Vos).

- White Wagtail** *Motacilla alba* **Ak Kuyruksallayan**
In spring only few records from April. In autumn, a considerable migration takes place in October, as is indicated by e.g. 500 individuals on 28.9.73

(Bird Report 1970-73), at least 100 on 18.10.82 (BBBR) or at least 200 on 29.10.87 (Vos).

Robin *Erithacus rubecula* **Nar Bülbülü**
"Present" on 30.10.87 (Vos) and on 21.12.69 (DK) and one individual on 7.11.87 (Mag).

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* **Dağ Kızılkuyruğu**
A few records from autumn and winter: at least 25 on 29 and 30.10.87 (Vos), one each on 21.1.69 (HKP) and on 5.12.70 (DK) and regularly on 13.1.73 (DK).

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra* **Çayır Taşkuşu**
Three spring records: one male on 7.4.73 (DTe), one individual on 3.5.81 (GP) and five on 13.4.84 (Jü).

Stonechat *Saxicola torquata* **Taşkuşu**
Only seen a few times that is once in autumn (5 on 29.10.87, Vos), once in winter (regularly on 13.1.73, DK), once in early spring (some on 12.3.78, DT), and once during the breeding season (one on 17.5.80, KKI). Breeding cannot be ruled out.

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* **Kuyrukkakan**
Four records from spring (earliest on 13.4.84, Jü) and two from autumn (100 estimated on 10.9.68, KP, all this species?, and one each on 29 and 30.10.87, Vos).

Finsch's Wheatear *Oenanthe finschii* **Aksırtlı Kuyrukkakan**
Apparently breeding in the surrounding hills.

Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* **Karakulaklı Kuyrukkakan**
Apparently breeding in the surrounding hills. The earliest record in spring is of at least four individuals on 7.4.73 (DTe), the latest in autumn is a male collected on 23.8.63 (HAAS).

• **Isabelline Wheatear** *Oenanthe isabellina* **Boz Kuyrukkakan**
A rather common breeding species in the steppe especially to the west of Acıgöl. For instance, 20 displaying males on 21.4.81 (JKP) or eight pairs with young on 2.7.73 (Sch). Another breeding record is of 15.4.81 (CFK). Earliest record in spring is one individual on 12.3.78 (DTe).

White-throated Robin *Irania gutturalis* **Taş Bülbülü**
Only four records, however they suggest breeding on the slopes of Maymun Dağı near Başmakçı: one male on 5.6.85 (GS), 3-4 individuals on

28.6.86 (Ol), two males on 18.7.81 (Pou) and one on 1.8.73 (LBE-77).

Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis* **Kaya Ardıcı**
One on 10.9.68 (KP) might be a migrant.

• **Blue Rock Thrush** *Monticola solitarius* **Gökçe Kaya Ardıcı**
Breeding in the rocky hills north of the lake. Up to ten individuals were recorded there (22-24.8.63, HAAS). A pair with one young was seen on 18.7.81 (Pou).

Blackbird *Turdus merula* **Karatavuk**
Apparently breeding in and around the human settlements, however only a few records.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* **Öter Ardiç**
Only two winter records: five individuals on 7.11.87 (Mag) and two on 21.12.69 (DK).

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus* **Ökse Ardiç**
Rare winter visitor: one on 30.11.71 (DKW) and some on 13.1.73 (DK).

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* **Kamış Bülbülü**
Apparently breeding in low numbers.

Fan-tailed Warbler *Cisticola juncidis* **Yelpazekuyruk**
One singing male on 21.4.81 (JKP) and "present" on 13.4.84 (HKa) might indicate breeding.

Savi's Warbler *Locustella luscinioides* **Irmak Bülbülü**
One singing male on 13.4.84 (HKa) is the only record.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* **Dere Bülbülü**
A record on 13.4.81 (HKa) is the only one.

Marsh Warbler *Acrocephalus palustris* **Batak Saz Bülbülü**
One on 17.5.80 (KKI) is the only record.

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* **Saz Bülbülü**
There are two records of this warbler: two on 17.5.80 (KKI) and one singing male on 21.4.80 (JKP). Breeding cannot be ruled out.

Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* **Büyük Saz Bülbülü**
Some (< 10) on 11.5.81 (Ko) is the only record.

- Olivaceous Warbler** *Hippolais pallida* **Ak Mukallit**
One between Çardak and Dazkırı on 20.5.86 (KaR) and one on 17.5.80 (KKI). Although these are the only two records, breeding in the human settlements surrounded by trees is probable.
- Subalpine Warbler** *Sylvia cantillans* **Bıyıklı Ötleğen**
One on 18.8.87 (GL) is the only record.
- Orphean Warbler** *Sylvia hortensis* **Akgözlü Ötleğen**
At least three singing males on 16.4.82 (Si). Also recorded in the 1970-73 period (Bird Report 1970-73).
- Lesser Whitethroat** *Sylvia curruca* **Küçük Akgerdanlı Ötleğen**
Three records: "regularly" on 7.4.73 (DTe), two singing males on 21.4.81 (JKP) and one individual on 18.8.87 (GL). Apparently under-recorded. Breeding on the mountain slopes is probably.
- Whitethroat** *Sylvia communis* **Akgerdanlı Ötleğen**
Two on 18.7.81 (Pou) is the only record.
- Blackcap** *Sylvia atricapilla* **Karabaşlı Ötleğen**
Observed three times: "present" on 17.5.80 (KKI) and on 13.4.84 (Jü) and one male and one female on 21.4.81 (JKP).
- Rueppell's Warbler** *Sylvia rueppelli* **Karagerdanlı Ötleğen**
Apparently breeding on the slopes south to Acıgöl. Only a few records available.
- Chiffchaff** *Phylloscopus collybita* **Sögüt Bülbülü**
At least 20 on 29.10.87 and at least 200 on the following day (Vos) are surprisingly the only records.
- Spotted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa striata* **Benekli Sinekkapan**
Small numbers in May (three records) and October (two records).
- Sombre Tit** *Parus lugubris* **Kayalık Baştankarası**
Apparently breeding on the slopes south to Acıgöl.
- Coal Tit** *Parus ater* **Çam Baştankarası**
One on 30.10.87 (Vos) is the only record.
- Blue Tit** *Parus caeruleus* **Gök Baştankara**
Apparently a breeding species in the mountain ridge south to Acıgöl and perhaps around the villages.

- Great Tit** *Parus major* **Büyük Baştankara**
Only recorded once: One on 21.4.81 (JKP).
- **Rock Nuthatch** *Sitta neumayer* **Kaya Sivacıküşü**
Breeding resident on the rocky slopes of Maymun Dağı. Two nests with seven eggs each were found by SELOUS (1900) on 10.5.1899 and a nesting bird was seen on 17.5.73 by Mel.
- Penduline Tit** *Remiz pendulinus* **Çulha Kuşu**
Only once recorded, that is on 15.4.81 (CFK).
- Golden Oriole** *Oriolus oriolus* **Sarıasma**
One on 17.5.80 (KKI) is the only record.
- Red-backed Shrike** *Lanius collurio* **Kızılsırtlı Örümcekkuşu**
Breeding in the scrub on the slopes of Maymun Dağı. Earliest record in spring is of 21.4.81 (JKP), latest in autumn of 1.8.73 (LBE-77).
- Lesser Grey Shrike** *Lanius minor* **Karaalınlı Örümcekkuşu**
Two pairs on 17.5.80 (KKI) and singles on 4.5.86 (Ebe) are the only records and indicate breeding.
- Woodchat Shrike** *Lanius senator* **Kızılbaşlı Örümcekkuşu**
Apparently breeding on the slopes of Maymun Dağı south to Acıgöl.
- Masked Shrike** *Lanius nubicus* **Maskeli Örümcekkuşu**
Two males on 21.4.81 (JKP) and two pairs on 3.7.73 (Schi) are the only records, but they indicate breeding.
- Jay** *Garrulus glandarius* **Alakarga**
One record in July (one on 17.7.67, TROMMER 1969) and one of December (two on 21.12.69, DK).
- **Magpie** *Pica pica* **Saksağan**
Breeding resident in small numbers. A nest was seen at Yüreğil on 20.5.86 (KaR).
- Cough** *Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax* **Kızılgagalı Dağ Kargası**
Three records: 11 on 22.4.67 (Bird Report 1966-67), two on 19.5.71 (Bird Report 1970-73) and one on 16.9.68 (KP). Breeding on the surrounding mountains is supposed.
- Jackdaw** *Corvus monedula* **Küçük Karga**
Present throughout the year. Apparently breeds in the human

settlements.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus* Ekim Kargası
Only a few records from autumn and winter.

Hooded Crow *Corvus corone cornix* Leş Kargası
Breeding resident.

Raven *Corvus corax* Kuzgun
One in the rocks south of Acıgöl on 12.5.85 (Jü) and two on 29/30.10.87 (Vos) are the only records.

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* Sığırcık
Migrant in April/May and September/October. Numbers are highest during autumn migration, e.g. 220 individuals on 24.10.67 (VIELLIARD 1968). At least 25 west of Çardak on 9.2.78 (Al).

Rose-coloured Starling *Sturnus roseus* Ala Sığırcık
Five records between May 12th and June 2nd, with maximum number of 300 flying west on 19.5.71 (Bird Report 1970-73).

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* Serçe
Breeding resident.

• **Spanish Sparrow** *Passer hispaniolensis* Söğüt Serçesi
Breeding species. SELOUS (1900) noted two colonies with about 50 nests each in two White Storks' nests at Çardak on 11.5.1899. In spring, earliest on 13.4.84 (Jü). Maximum numbers are reached during the second half of April: approx. 200 on 15.4.81 (CFK) and 133 on 21.4.81 (JKP) which might be migrants.

• **Rock Sparrow** *Petronia petronia* Kaya Serçesi
Breeding species near Çardak, where SELOUS (1900) found five nests (one with pulli, the others still empty) on 9-10.5.1899. A few recent records in summer and winter (e.g. 140 on 21.1.69, HKP) and also from Çaltı Gölü.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* İspinoz
Recorded in small numbers from October (earliest two individuals on 18.10.82, BBBR) till May (one still on 17.5.80, KKI) including singing males in April. Maximum is about a 100 west of Çardak on 9.2.78 (Al).

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* Dağ İspinozu
Al saw one male west of Çardak on 9.2.78.

Serin *Serinus serinus* Kanarya
Probably breeding species, although records are very few. Maximum about 150 in the post-breeding period (29.10.87, Vos).

Red-fronted Serin *Serinus pusillus* Kara Kanarya
Three individuals near Başmakçı on 5.6.85 (GS) and ten individuals on 28.6.86 (Ol) are the only records and might indicate breeding in higher altitudes. In addition, 15 individuals 13 km west of Çardak on 9.2.78 (Al).

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris* Florya
Present throughout the year and apparently breeding.

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* Saka
Breeding resident in low numbers.

Siskin *Carduelis spinus* İskete
About 50 on 29/30.10.87 (Vos) and some on 6.12.70 (DK) are the only records.

Linnet *Carduelis cannabina* Ketenkuşu
Apparently breeding species. GS recorded two males and 4-5 (fledged?) juveniles near Başmakçı on 5.6.85. Some other records of small numbers from the breeding season include one male identified in the field as the subspecies *bella* on 17.5.73 (Mel). Numbers are higher in winter and early spring with maximum of several hundreds on 21.1.69 (HKP).

Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus* Bahçe Kirazkuşu
Three spring records (one singing male each on 8.4.73, DTe, and on 21.4.81, JKP, and one individual on 17.5.80, KKI) indicate breeding in the area surrounding the lake. Also two winter records: less than 10 on 28.1.87 (DW) and one west of Çardak on 9.2.78 (Al).

Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia* Kaya Kirazkuşu
Two winter records: one 3 km east of Dazkırı on 1.1.70 (DK) and two at Çaltı Gölü on 13.1.73 (DK).

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* Kirazkuşu
Recorded from late April (earliest about 10 on 20.4.87, Koc, and at least 20 migrating west on 21.4.81, JKP) till mid July (seven on 18.7.81, Pou). Apparently breeding on the rocky slopes covered by scrub.

• **Cretzschmar's Bunting** *Emberiza caesia* Kızıl Kirazkuşu
Breeding species. SELOUS (1900) found a nest with five eggs on 10.5.1899. Otherwise recorded from early April (earliest at least 4 on 7.4.73,

DTe) till August (latest 10 on 18.8.87, GL). Maximum number is over 250 migrating in small flocks on 21.4.81 (JKP).

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* **Karabaşlı Kirazkuşu**
Breeding species. In spring, earliest on 21.4.81 (two males, JKP), in autumn latest two males and one juvenile on 18.7.81 (Pou).

Corn Bunting *Miliaria calandra* **Tarla Kirazkuşu**
Breeding resident in the agricultural area. Outside the breeding season, somewhat higher numbers, e.g. 80 on 18.8.87 (GL), at least 50 on 29.10.87 (Vos), "common" on 30.11.71 (DKW) and 150 individuals on 12.3.78 (DT).

Özet (Turkish summary)

Acıgöl İzmir'den Afyon yönüne ilerleyen E25 karayolu yakınında Denizli-Dinar arasında 37.49N ve 29.52E koordinatları arasında yer alır. Göl hem Afyon hemde Denizli il sınırları içinde kalmaktadır. Gölün adı antik çağlarda Anaura olarak geçmektedir. Bu adı aynı bölgede bulunan ve bu gün Sarıkavak olan Anaura adlı bir yerleşim alanından almıştır. Acıgöl, Acıtuz Gölü, Çardak Gölü, Tuz Gölü gibi başka adlarla tanınmaktadır. Biz burada en yaygın olanı Acıgöl'ü kullanacağız.

Araştırma bölgesi içinde Acıgöl'ün güneybatısında bulunan Kurugöl ya da Beylemlü Gölü olarak geçen Çaltı Gölü yer almaktadır. Güneyden küçük bir dereyle beslenen ve suyu tatlı olan Çaltı Gölü'nde 1981'de tarım amacıyla drenaj yapılmıştır. Suyu bir drenaj kanalıyla Acıgöl'e verilmektedir. Eskiden birkaç yüz hektar olan göl drenaj sonrası 35 hektar kalmıştır. Gölde balıkçılık yapılmaktadır.

Acıgöl'ün rakımı 836m. dir. Çevredeki önemli yerleşim bölgeleri ise Bozkurt 858m., Çardak 1325m., Dazkırı 880 m. dir. Bölgenin çevresindeki dağlar ise kuzeyde 1733m. (örneğin: Domuz Tepesi ve Maymun Dağı), güneyde 2033m. dir (örneğin: Yan Dağı ve Söğüt Dağları).

Suları tuzlu olan göl tuzluluk açısından Tuz Gölü'nden sonra Türkiye'de 2. sırayı almaktadır (110-140 gr./lt.) (ayrıntılı bilgi sayfa 3'te). Bölgede kurulmuş iki tuz fabrikasında sodyum sülfat elde edilmektedir. Acıgöl "göl" adını sadece kış ve ilkbaharda alır. Diğer zamanlarda göl bir tuz bataklığı görünümündedir. Gölün 16.000 hektar olan yüzeyi mevsimlere bağlı olarak büyük farklılıklar göstermektedir. Kışın maksimum derinliği 3-4m. yazın ise bir

metrenin altındadır.

Göle çevreden bir çok tatlısu pınarı karışmaktadır. Bu bölgelerde flora ve fauna oldukça değişiktir. Göl çevresinde step karakteri baskındır. Çevredeki yamaçlarda Akdeniz bitki örtüsünden örneklere rastlanır. Tepelerin bazı bölümleri çıplaktır, yer yer küçük çalılıklar gözlenir. Toprak tuzlu olduğu için genel olarak tarıma uygun değildir, fakat özellikle kuzeydoğuda tarıma uygun alanlarda vardır. Bu bölgede tarım için kullanılmayan alanlarda bitki örtüsü (özellikle çiçekli bitkiler açısından) hayli zengindir.

Aynı ovada yer alan Çaltı Gölü'nün sularının tatlı oluşu nedeniyle bitki ve hayvan türleri açısından Acıgöl'den çok farklı özellikler gösterir.

Gölün ornitolojik önemi

Bölgede en önemli kuluçka kuşları Toy ve Turnadır. Acıgöl'ü besleyen pınarlar çevresinde 10-12 çiftlik bir Turna popülasyonu kuluçkaya yatmaktadır. Toyun ise çok azaldığı tahmin edilmekte ve son durumları hakkında kesin veriler bulunmamaktadır. Flamingonun bölgede düzenli olmayan aralıklarla kuluçkaya yatma olasılığı vardır. Diğer önemli kuluçka kuşlarına örnek olarak şu türler verilebilir: Angıt, Suna, Leylek, Mısır Akbabası (2 çiftten fazla), Saz Delicesi, Uzunbacak (yaklaşık 30-50 çift), Kılıçgaga (30-50 çift), Küçük Cilibit, Puhu Kuşu (kuluçka yapması olası), Taş Bülbülü ve Yel-pazekuşu (kuluçkaya yatması olası). Büyük Akbaba, Kızıl Akbaba ve Kara Akbabanın çevredeki dağlarda kuluçkaya yattıkları düşünülmektedir, fakat bu türler son yıllarda çok azalmıştır.

Bölgede göç sırasında gözlenen türlere aşağıdakiler örnek verilebilir; Karaboyunlu Batağan (max. 1800), Flamingo (max. 2000), Angıt (max. 450), Turna (max. 4000), Kumkuşu (max. 1500), Küçük Kumkuşu (max. 1700), Kızılbacak (max. 700), Kılıçgaga (max. 6000), İncegagalı Martı (max. 1000) ve Gülen Sumru (max. 620).

Kışın bölgede gözlenen kuşlara örnek olarak aşağıdaki türler verilebilir (aralık - ocak sayıları): Sakarkazı (max. 660), Suna (max. 400), Fiyo (max. 500), Çamurcun (max. 1400), Yeşilbaş (max. 2715), Kılördek (max. 1000), Kepçel (max. 2100), Macar Ördeği (max. 3230), Boz Dalağan (max. 70000) ve Sakarmeke (max. 40000). Bu sayıların büyük kısmı Çaltı Gölü'ndendir. Drenajdan sonra bu sayıların düşüş gösterdiği saptanmıştır. Etkilenen türlerin başında Macar Ördeği, Boz Dalağan ve Sakarmeke gelmektedir. Ayrıca Deniz Kartalı kışı Acıgöl'de (düzenli?) geçirmektedir.

Şimdiye dek bölgede 203 kuş türü gözlenmiştir. 22si için kuluçka tespiti vardır.

Acıgöl ve çevresinde adını bölgeden alan bir kırkayak türü yaşamaktadır. CHAMBERLIN tarafından 1952'de *Eupolybothrus acigolensis* adıyla tanımlanmıştır.

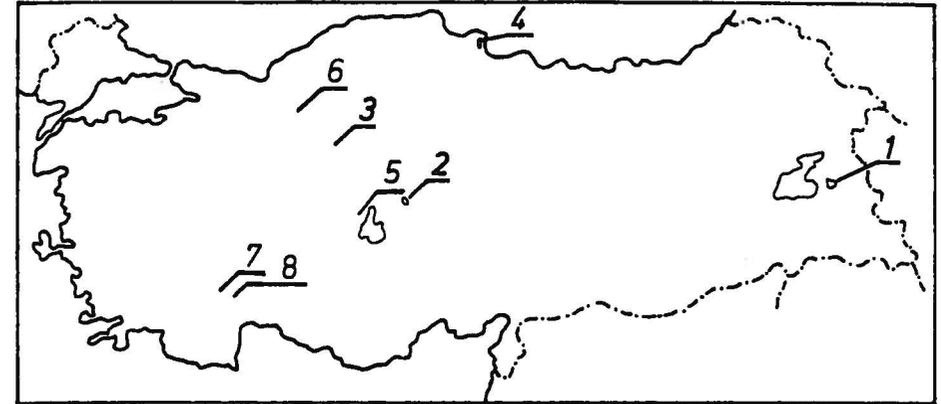
Bölge aşırı avcılık, NATO hava alanı, drenajın (Çaltı Gölü) olumsuz etkileriyle karşı karşıyadır. Acil bir koruma planı gerekmektedir.

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