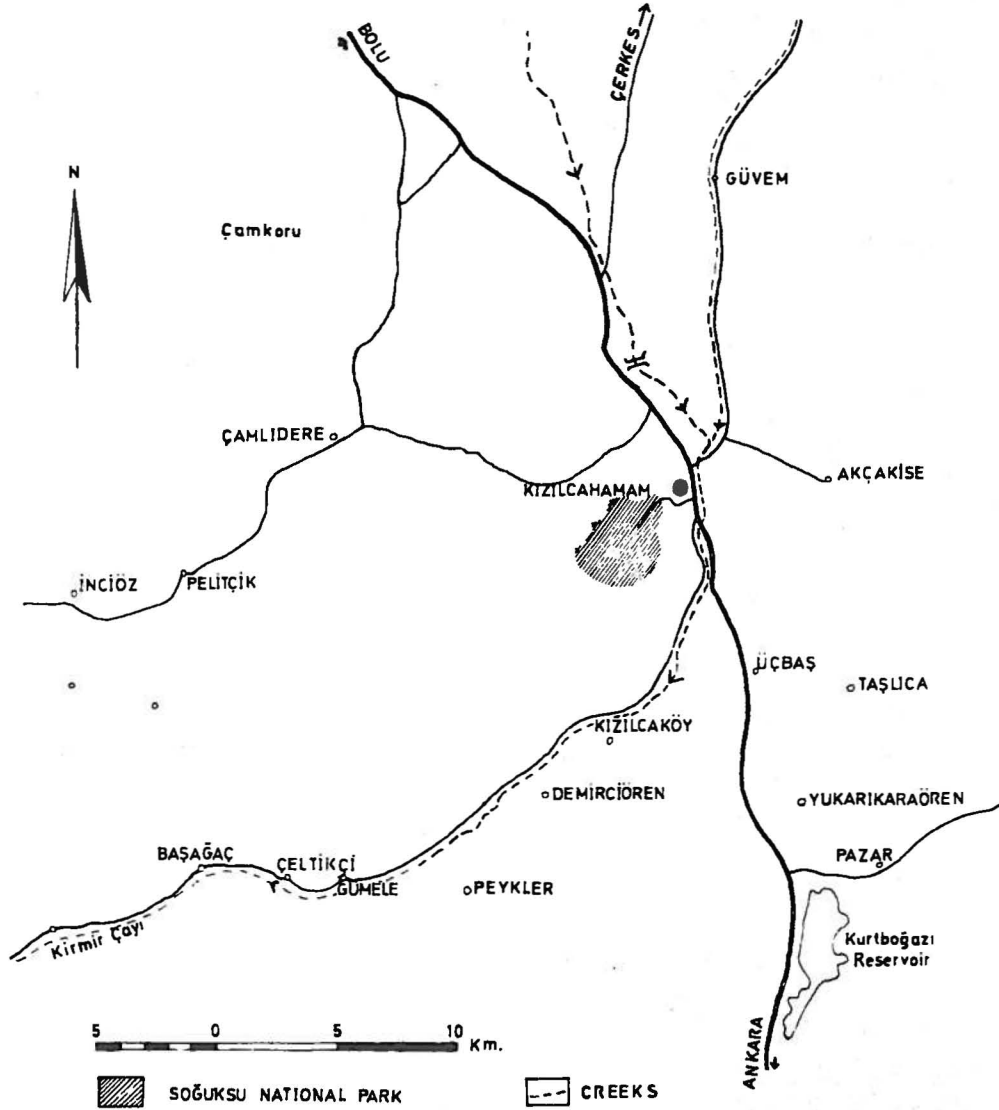




BIRDS OF TURKEY

TÜRKİYE KUŞLARI



III

Kızılcahamam

Birds of Turkey is a series which provides conservationists, birdwatchers and ornithologists with documents on bird areas of Turkey. This is accomplished by combining the records of many birdwatchers. Several documents will be published every year and each issue will cover one area. If enough new records are available, improved lists will be prepared even on areas on already published lists. The editorial board (address below) would be grateful to receive any bird records from Turkey.

Türkiye kuşları doğa korumacılarına, kuş gözlemcilerine ve ornitologlara (kuşbilimcilere) Türkiye'deki önemli yöreler üzerine bilgi veren bir yayın dizisidir. Bu dizi, birçok gözlemcinin kayıtlarının birleştirilmesiyle oluşmaktadır. Her yıl, her biri belirli bir yöreyi kapsayan birkaç kitapçık yayımlanacaktır. Daha önce yayımlanmış olsa bile, bazı yöreler yeni bilgilerin ışığında elden geçirilerek yeniden basılacaktır. Yayın kurulu (adres aşağıda) kuşlarla ilgili Türkiye'de kaydedilmiş her türlü bilgiyi sevinerek kabul edecektir.

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The birds of Kızılcahamam
- a preliminary species list -

Kızılcahamam'ın kuşları
- geçici bir tür listesi -

by Sancar Barış, Reşit Akçakaya and Can Bilgin

1. Geographical position

Kızılcahamam is situated in the north of Ankara, in Central Anatolia. The Kızılcahamam area is exactly at the border from the Black Sea region to the Inner Anatolian region. According to the classification of the natural regions of Turkey by EROL (1982), the study area is divided into the Upper Yenice area (area nr. 414) and the lower Kızılırmak area (area nr. 415) of the Western Black Sea Subregion and the Western Ankara area (area nr. 512) of the Upper Sakarya Subregion. The town itself is on the E-5 International Highway, 86 km towards Istanbul from Ankara. Co-ordinates of the town are: 40°28' N, 32°39' E.

2. General Description of the area

The region studied covers an area roughly within a radius of 15 km. from Kızılcahamam, including the environs of Güvem and Çeltikçi and the Soğuksu National park (NP), but excluding the Kurtboğaz Reservoir. The topography is dominated by a major valley in N-S direction in which Kızılcahamam is located. In this valley runs the Kirmir Çayı which is joined by several streams from neighbouring hills.

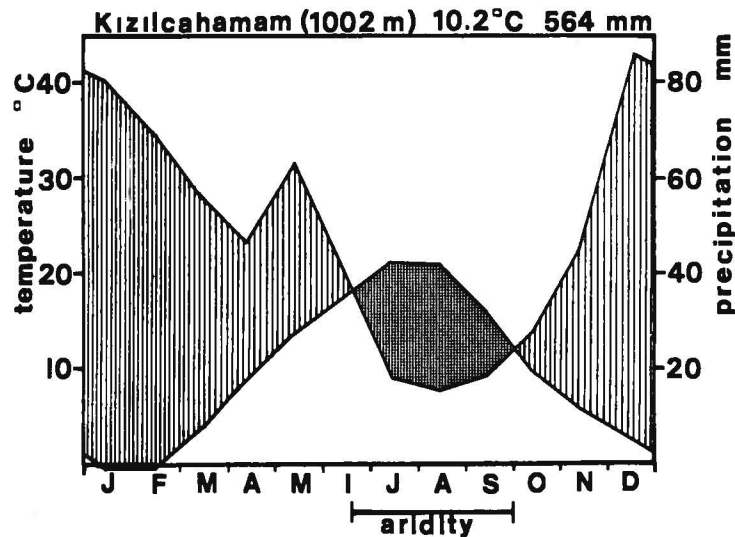
The town is 970 m. above sea level. Kirmir Çayı flows through the lowest parts of the area, at about 850 - 900 m. altitude. The highest hills are Tolubelen Tepe (1716 m.) and Harmandoruk Tepe (1648 m.) on the western and south-western border of Soğuksu NP respectively, and Taşlık

Tepe (1668 m). The geology of the area is mainly volcanic rocks and tertiary sediments over metamorphic ground (cf. ÖNGÜR 1977 for further details).

3. Climate

The region's transitional character is well expressed in the climate. It is intermediate between the rainy, temperate climate of the Northern Coastlands and the semi-arid, continental climate of Inner Anatolia. The average temperature for the whole year is 10.2°C, average precipitation is 564.4 mm, and average number of days with snow cover is 40, between December and March. Most of the precipitation falls in winter and spring. Average relative humidity is 66 %, with a minimum of 7 % in September (DEVLET METEOROLOJİ İŞLERİ 1974).

Since the meteorological parameters vary with the altitude, it should be noted that the readings were taken at an altitude of 1002 m.



4. Vegetation

The region shows a patchy appearance in terms of different habitats. The lower elevations have been almost completely converted to agricultural land, and the rest is being used as pasture. These areas have an impoverished flora, except for the flooded meadows in the valley bottoms. These small valleys are sometimes cultivated as rice fields which, when flooded with water, provide feeding habitats for storks and herons. The Kirmir Çayı creates a number of different habitats for some semi-aquatic species. The banks of the river, around and higher than Kızılcahamam are covered with pebbles and gravel, while the parts closer to Çeltikçi are more or less silty and flatter with occasional rows of pollarded willows which provide nesting habitat for many hole-nesters alongside the river.

The south and east of Kirmir Çayı is usually devoid of woody plants and is covered by spiny cushion plants (*Astragalus*, *Acantholimon*) and aromatic herbs (*Thymus*, *Euphorbia*). On the other hand, at the northern part, the forest encroaches down to 950 m. altitude near the town, but is usually present only above 1100 m. at other places. Where livestock grazing is practiced, an oak (*Quercus pubescens*) scrubland of little productivity, but of high diversity is observed along with occasional wild fruit trees (*Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Amygdalus*, *Crataegus* spp.). These degraded areas gradually merge into forests of pines which especially at the northern-looking slopes form dense stands of little diversity. Up until 1500 m. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra* var. *pallasiana*) is the dominant element in the vegetation, but is replaced by its close relative Scots Pine (*P. sylvestris*) at higher altitudes. The latter type of forest is best represented on the hills of Soğuksu NP and continues towards the northern mountain ranges. It includes Euro-Siberian floristic elements e.g. Aspen (*Populus tremula*), Hornbeam

(*Carpinus betulus*) and Fir (*Abies bornmuelleriana*) at the highest elevations.

Both, here and in the *Pinus nigra* forests, clearings created by the earlier inhabitants of the region contribute to the habitat diversity. These clearings are usually dominated by Wild Vetch (*Vicia cracca*) together with different grasses, legumes and herbs.

Various animals inhabit the forests and surrounding open land described above. Small mammals such as Hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Squirrel (*Sciurus anomalus*), Field Voles (*Microtus* spp.), Lesser Mole-rat (*Spalax leucodon*), and their predator, the Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) are common in the region, while larger animals inhabit the remoter parts of the forest. Among those Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*) and Wolf (*Canis lupus*) may be counted, as well as a few Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) that still survive.

5. Bird-watching activity

The earliest records available for Kızılcahamam are from 1945. N.F.P. WADLEY, who was resident in Ankara, made several trips to Soğuksu NP between 1945 and May 1946 (WADLEY 1951). Several records are available by MAAS GEESTERANUS, who spent one day bird-watching around Kızılcahamam on 27.6.51 (MAAS GEESTERANUS 1959). More regular visits began in 1962, but records are missing for the years 1963 - 65 and 1978 - 79. The area was visited throughout the year, but most of the observations were made between March and October with a peak in June. Soğuksu National park and Kirmir Cayı around Kızılcahamam were the places where the records are concentrated.

1962- 9.7. B. LEISLER, K. MAZUCCO, F. SPITZENBERGER & H. M. STEINER (unpubl.)

1966- February ANONYMOUS (BR 1966/67)

1967- 25.2., 24.3., 16.4., 4.-5.6., 11.7., 13.8. and 10.9. A. VITTERY (BR 1966/67 and unpubl.)

- 29.4. - 1.5. ANONYMOUS (BR 1966/67)

1968- 3.1., 24.3., 7.4., 8.5., 28.6., 11.7., 1.9., 2.10., 6.10., 10.11. and 1.12. A. VITTERY (BR 1968/69 and unpubl.)

1969- 28.2., 7.4. and 8.5. A. VITTERY (BR 1968/69 and unpubl.)

1970- 16.5. F. DELLMUTH (BR 1970-73)

- 8.-9.7. C.A. BLUME (BR 1970-73)

- 21.1., 12.5., 2.6., 10.7., 3.9. and 12.11. ANONYMOUS (BR 1970-73)

1971- 4.4. and 1.8. ANONYMOUS (BR 1970-73)

1972- 29.4. and 5.8. ANONYMOUS (BR 1970-73)

1973- 10.7. ANONYMOUS (BR 1970-73)

- 2.10. C.A. BAUER and 16 more persons (BAUER 1974 and BR 1970-73)

1974- 23.-24.7. C.A. HARBARD, T.A. WALSH & C.J. FISHER (HARBARD et al. 1976, BR 1974/75)

1975- 1.-2.6. ANONYMOUS (BR 1974/75)

1976- 14.-15.8. P.A. PAVLOVIĆ & H. VIERHAUS (unpubl.)

1977- 7.-8.6., 28.6. W. SCHUBERT (SCHUBERT 1979 and unpubl.)

1980- 15.-16.5. M. KUHN (unpubl.)

1981- 20.-27.6. M. SIERING (unpubl.)

- 18.9. J. BERG, Ch. HUSBAND, W. KONRAD & SCHÜTZE (unpubl.)

1982- 22.-23.5. M. KASPAREK & A. KILIÇ (unpubl.)

- 5.8. M. van den BERG (unpubl.)

- 9.8. M. von BECHTOLDSHEIM (unpubl.)

- 20.-21.9. L.J. DIJKSEN & T. ZOOMER (unpubl.)

1983- 3.4. R. AKÇAKAYA (unpubl.)

- 25.9. R. AKÇAKAYA & S. BARIŞ (unpubl.)

- 19.1., 11.4., 7.5. and 1.6. R. AKÇAKAYA & C. BİLGİN (unpubl.)

- 12.3., 26.4., 1.10. and 13.11. R. AKÇAKAYA, S. BARIŞ & C. BİLGİN (unpubl.)

- 24.12. S. BARIŞ (unpubl.)

- 2.4., 16.4. and 13.8. C. BİLGİN (unpubl.)

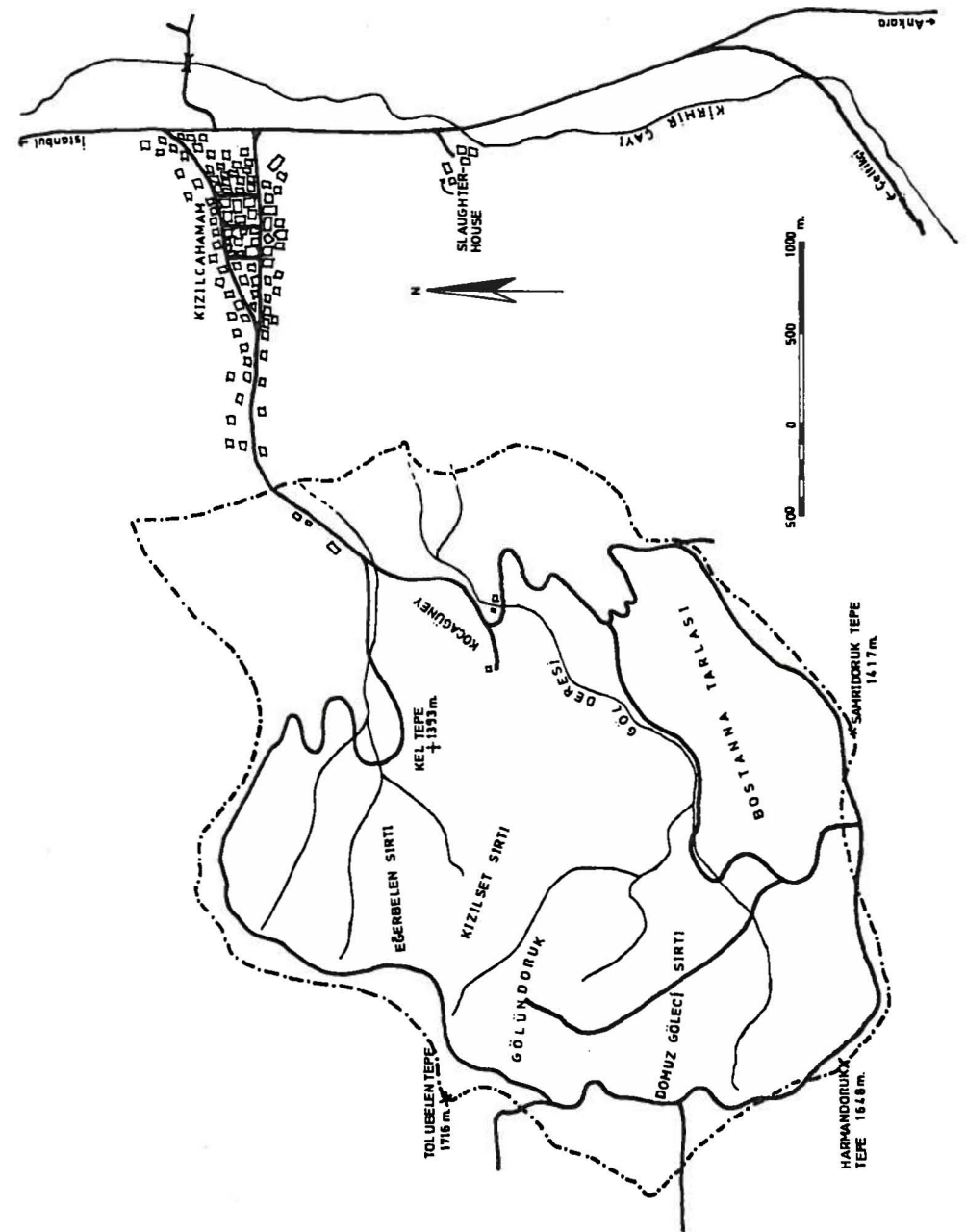
- 14.-18.6. M. SIERING (unpubl.)
- 20.-22.6. B. KING (unpubl.)
- 1984- 7.3. R. AKÇAKAYA & S. BARIŞ (unpubl.)
- 17.-18.3. M. KASPAREK (unpubl.)
- 8.4. R. AKÇAKAYA, S. BARIŞ, C. BİLGİN, M. KASPAREK & A. KILIÇ (unpubl.)
- 12.5. R. AKÇAKAYA, S. BARIŞ & C. BİLGİN (unpubl.)

The trips of 8.5.77, 20.-27.6.81, 18.9.81, 14.-18.6.81 and 9.8.82 were organized by Dr. N. KOCH.

Beside these, there are several more records from short visits, most of them only records from the Ankara - Istanbul highway. A. BRUCH & H. VIERHAUS (in: KUMERLOEVE 1970) made some records on 15.4.67, K. BUCHER, J. EGGERS et al. (unpubl.) on 28.3.72, L.J. DIJKSEN & F. KONING (BR 1970-73 and unpubl.) on 31.1.70, 11.3.70, 17.11.70, 13.12.72 and 10.12.73, W.&H. FUHRMANN (unpubl.) on 29.4.67, M. KASPAREK & A. KILIÇ (unpubl.) on 30.5., 2., 3. and 6.6.83 and on 11.7.83, R. KINZELBACH (unpubl.) on 29.8.75, 26.7.78, 25.8.78, 11.9.82 and 30.9.82, A.R. KITSON & R.F. PORTER on 25.8.68 (BR 1968/69), H. KUMERLOEVE on 24.4.62 (KUMERLOEVE 1962), J. PHILLIPONA (BR 1970-73 and unpubl.) on 10.7.72 and G. TROMMER on 29.6.67 and on 6.11.68 (TROMMER 1969).

6. Ornithological Importance of the area

In the Kızılcahamam area 160 bird species have been recorded up to May 1984. Two orders, namely the raptors and the passerines comprise a very important portion of these. Some of the other orders and families are poorly represented in the avifauna of Kızılcahamam for various reasons, especially due to the lack of any wetland around. Despite this fact, colonies of Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) have been found, Great White Egret (*Egretta alba*) has been observed quite regularly during winter and species like Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) and Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*) have been recorded. Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna*



ferruginea) and Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) breed in the area as well.

Almost all raptor species found regularly in Turkey have been observed in the area. Breeding of Long-legged Buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*), Booted Eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) and the Black Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) have been confirmed. About 12 more species may also breed. Some of the raptors observed in the area, such as White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*) and Bonelli's Eagle (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*) are quite rare in this region of Turkey. Vultures and Eagles in particular have been recorded regularly and in quite high numbers. The variety and abundance of raptors (29 species in total) may partly explained by the fact that the region lies between the open areas of Central Anatolia and the vast forests of North Anatolia. The "edge effect" thus produced supplies both breeding and feeding habitats for these species, although migrating raptors move on a broad front in Central Turkey. Observations of some raptors feeding on carrions of domestic livestock suggests that livestock breeding might one of the causes of the high variety of Falconiformes recorded. Waste products from the slaughterhouse near Kızılcahamam provide food especially for Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) and for the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*).

More than half of the species recorded are passerines. The wide range of altitudes and the great variety of habitats (including pure and mixed forests, scrubland, steppe, rocky hills, creeks etc.) are the main reasons. Of the 15 species of warblers recorded, some are especially interesting. Olive-tree Warbler (*Hippolais olivetorum*) and Orphean Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*) have been observed out of their typical ranges in summer and their records suggest probable breeding. Although Mediterranean and Aegean Region are the normal range of Bonelli's Warbler (*Phylloscopus bonelli*), this species has been

found to breed in the Kızılcahamam area.

The woods are important habitats for five species of tit (*Paridae*), three species of nuthatch (*Sittidae*), as well as six species of woodpecker (*Picidae*). The status of Grey-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus*) in the area needs further investigation as well that of Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*), Sardinian Warbler (*Sylvia melanocephala*) and Wood Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) which have been recorded in summer although they normally occur in the region only during migration.

Breeding of the Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*) and Rock Bunting (*Emberiza cia*) are also worth noting.

7. Human activities and Nature Conservation

Most of the population of the region lives in villages, where main economic activity is livestock breeding and bee-keeping. In 1972, in the whole district (1712 km²) 151,376 animals were present: 43,580 cattle, 61,143 sheep and 35,520 goats. In the same year there were 4,700 bee-hives (ANKARA İL YILLIĞI 1973). The number of animal today must have decreased significantly since the village population has decreased considerably.

In 1950, 59,869 people were living in the villages of Kızılcahamam (representing a population density of 34.9 per km²), while in 1980 the village population was only 26,893 (15.7 per km²). In the same period the town population increased from 2,053 to 8,620 (BAŞBAKANLIK İSTATİSTİK ENSTİTÜSÜ 1981). The main reason for this decline in population is migrating to Ankara where there are better opportunities of education and jobs, especially for young people.

Another important activity of man is forestry. Most of the Kızılcahamam area is under forest regime and is managed by the Forest Service of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This regime protects the forest habitat and as a result, the forestry regulations and decreasing

human population as well as the presence of the Soğuksu National park make this region suitable for wildlife.

Soğuksu NP was established in 1959 and it covers an area of 1050 ha. of forested land near Kızılcahamam. The national park is almost free from human disturbances, except for high numbers of visitors at weekends during the summer, and occasional illegal grazing (and hunting?) by the nearby villagers. One of the problems of nature conservation is the road building activity in the park. The National Parks Department has planned new roads within the park, and some parts of them have already been constructed during the previous year. These roads will allow visitors to penetrate the remotest parts of the park, and may very probably result in less efficient control of harmful activities.

8. Hints for birdwatchers

As Kızılcahamam is on the Ankara - İstanbul highway, it can easily be reached by car or by bus. Buses can also be found nearly every hour between Ankara and Kızılcahamam. One first-class hotel within the National park (close to the entrance) and a good tourist hotel between the town and the National park provide good accommodation facilities. Camping within the National park is allowed. Kızılcahamam is famous for its mineral waters.

9. Thanks

Our warmest thanks to Dr. J. BERG (Hamburg, FRG), Mr. M. van den BERG (Amsterdam, FRG), Mr. M. von BECHTOLDSHEIM (München, FRG), Mr. L. J. DIJKSEN (Texel, NL), Mr. M. KASPAREK (Landshut, FRG), Mrs. A. KILIÇ (Ankara, TR), Mr. B. KING, Prof. Dr. R. KINZELBACH (Darmstadt, FRG), Dr. N. KOCH (Malsch, FRG), Mr. M. KUHN (Bornheim-Walberberg, FRG), Dr. B. LEISLER (Radolfzell, FRG), Mr. J. PHILLIPONA (Kraggenburg, NL), Mr. W. SCHUBERT (Sindelfingen, FRG) and Mr. H. VIERHAUS (Bad Sassendorf-Lohe, FRG) who submitted us the records of their visits to the Kızılcahamam area. We especially thank Mr. M. SIERING

(München, FRG) and A. VITTERY (London, GB), whose material was a substantial part of the paper. We are also grateful to Mr. N. TURAN (ANKARA, TR) who provided valuable information on the breeding status of some species.

10. Abbreviations

ABB = Akçakaya, Barış & Bilgin
 ABBKK = Akçakaya, Barış, Bilgin, Kasperek & Kiliç
 ABa = Akçakaya & Barış
 ABi = Akçakaya & Bilgin
 vB = von Bechtoldsheim
 vdB = van den Berg
 Ba = Barış
 Bau = Bauer
 BEMS = Bucher, Eggers, Müller-Zech & Streese
 Bi = Bilgin
 BHKS = Berg, Husband, Konrad & Schütze
 Bl = Blume
 BV = Bruch & Vierhaus
 De = Dellmuth
 DK = Dijkzen & Koning
 DZ = Dijkzen & Zoomer
 Fu = Fuhrmann
 HWF = Harbard, Walsh & Fisher
 Ka = Kasperek
 Ki = King
 Ko = Koch
 Kuh = Kuhn
 KK = Kasperek & Kiliç
 KP = Kitson & Porter
 LMSS = Leisler, Mazzucco, Spitzenberger & Steiner
 Ma = Maas Gesteranus
 Ph = Phillipona
 PV = Pavlović & Vierhaus
 Sch = Schubert
 Si = Siering

Tr = Trommer
Vit = Vittery
Wad = Wadley

NP = National park

Çay = creek tepe = hill
dere = brook sirt = ridge

++ = breeding has been confirmed
= Ürediği kanıtlanmıştır

(1) = this Turkish bird name was taken from S. Somçağ
(2) = this Turkish bird name was taken from T. Gürpınar

11. Species list

Night Heron Nycticorax nycticorax Gece Balıkçılı

Up to 5 were seen on 1.-2.6.75 (BR).

Little Egret Egretta garzetta Küçük Akbalıkçıl

One was seen on 2.4.83 (Bi) and on 15.5.80 (Kuh).

Great Egret Egretta alba Akbalıkçıl

Small numbers during winter. The earliest record is 2 on 24.12.83 (Ba), the latest 2 on 8.4.84 (ABBKK). Maximum 7 on 18.3.84 (Ka).

++ Grey Heron Ardea cinerea Gri Balıkçıl

Bred in the valley towards Çeltikçi in 1980 (N. TURAN). A colony of about 30 nests, of which 19 were occupied (18.3.84, Ka, and 8.4.84, ABBKK) was found at the Kirmir Çayı in 1984. The Grey Heron can be seen throughout the year along the Kirmir Çayı, also during winter, e.g. 25 on 6.11.68 (Tr), 20 on 1.12.68 (Vit) and 10 on 3.1.68 (Vit).

Purple Heron Ardea purpurea Erguvani Balıkçıl

At the Kirmir Çayı 2 on 18.3.84 (Ka) and 1 on 8.4.84 (ABBKK).

++ Black Stork Ciconia nigra Kara Leylek

Breeds in the rocky hills at various parts of the region (N. TURAN). Kuh found an occupied nest to the north of Kızılcahamam on 15.5.80. In that area Tr had seen an empty nest on 29.6.67. Si found one pair with four young near Güvem on 17.6.83. Another nest in a cliff near the slaughterhouse was occupied on 8.4.84 (ABBKK). Larger flocks can be seen during the post-breeding season in August/September: about 30 on 9.8.82 (vB), 22-30 on 15.8.76 (PV) and 45 on 1.9.68 (Vit). Earliest record 18.3.84 (3 birds, Ka); latest 2.10.68 (1 bird, Vit).

++ White Stork Ciconia ciconia Leylek

A census of nests on 8.4.84 (ABBKK) yielded the following results:

- Üçbaş village: 1 occupied nest
- Between Üçbaş and Kızılcahamam: 1 unoccupied nest in a tree
- Slaughterhouse: 1 occupied nest in the cliffs
- Heronry: 3 occupied nests in trees
- Kirmir Çayı near Kızılcahamam: 2 occupied nests
- about 3 km north of Kızılcahamam: 1 nest in a tree.

The two nests in trees near Kızılcahamam seem to be long established. Information from 1962 (LMSS), 1967 (Fu) and 1983 (KK, Si) seem to refer to these nests. The nest near the slaughterhouse was occupied in 1983, too (Si). Other nests, the location of which was not specified, were found in 1970 ("between Kızılcahamam and Çerkes", HELPS in KUMERLOEVE 1976) and 1977 ("10 km north of Kızılcahamam", Sch) and 1980 ("5 km to Çerkes", Kuh). It is also not clear, whether a breeding pair "within the village of Kızılcahamam" (WARNCKE in KUMERLOEVE 1976) is identical to one of the above mentioned nests.

Earliest record in spring 17.3.84 (Ka).

Glossy Ibis Plegadis falcinellus Çeltikçi

61 birds on 8.5.77 (Ko) and one on 3.4.83 (Ak).

++ Ruddy Shelduck Tadorna ferruginea Angıt

Has bred along the Kirmir Çayı towards Çeltikçi (TURAN). Some other records from the breeding season also indicate breeding at several places.

Garganey Anas querquedula Çıkrıkçın

Two males and a female along the Kirmir Çayı on 18.3.1984 (Ka).

Honey Buzzard Pernis apivorus Ari Şahini

2 on 5.8.82 (vdB).

Black Kite Milvus migrans Kara Çaylak

Regularly recorded from April to September. Breeding is presumed. Earliest record 7.4.69 (Vit); latest 1.9.68 (Vit). Usually not more than 3 birds, but maximum counts are 26 birds on 23.7.74 (HWF) and about 20 on 10.7.72 (Ph).

Red Kite Milvus milvus Kızıl Çaylak

ABBKK observed two birds, presumably a pair, on 8.4.1984. On 12.5.84 ABB saw one bird at a possible breeding place. LMSS saw 3 birds on 9.7.62 and Ph noted one on 10.7.72.

White-tailed Eagle Haliaeetus albicilla Deniz Kartalı

One sub-adult bird on 1.10.83 (Ba).

Lammergeier Gypaetus barbatus Sakallı Akbaba

Up to 4 (usually single birds) observed between early January - early April and between June and late September. According to these records 1 - 2 pairs might breed. On 20.9.74, three birds were seen at a carcass together with 2 Imperial Eagles, one Golden Eagle, two Egyptian Vultures, 15 Black Vultures and 8 Griffon Vultures (BR).

++ Egyptian Vulture Neophron percnopterus Mısır Akbabası

Used to breed in the cliffs behind the slaughterhouse in the 1960s (TURAN). Kuh found an occupied nest north of Kızılcahamam on 16.5.80. The species is present from March (24.3.67, Vit) to September (20.9.74, BR) - up to 100 birds (100 roosting in pines on 25.8.68, KP, and 100 on 8.-9.7.70, Bau).

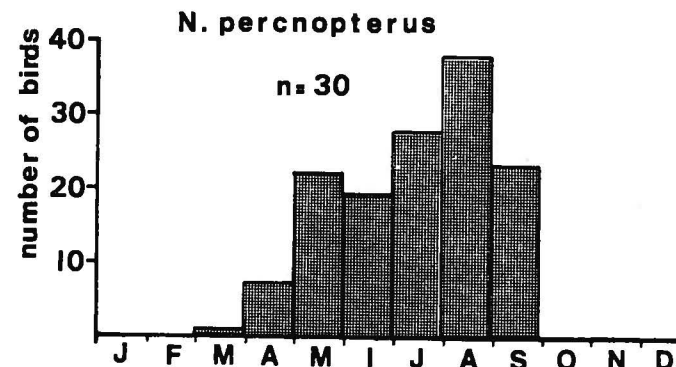


Fig. Seasonal distribution of the number of Egyptian Vultures in the Kızılcahamam area. The monthly mean number is shown.

Griffon Vulture Gyps fulvus Kızıl Akbaba

Records throughout the year (usually single birds) suggest breeding. Maximum counts are 12 - 14 birds on 8.-9.7.70 (Bau), 10 in February 1969 (Vit) and 6 on 18.3.84 (Ka).

++ Black Vulture Aegypius monachus Kara Akbaba

Si found three breeding pairs from 20.-27.6.81. On one nest he saw one adult and two second-year birds. In 1983, he saw one juvenile the size of a duck in a nest in a pine tree on 15.6.. Three pairs seems to be the minimum breeding population. Present in the region from March (7.3.84, ABB) to November (13.11.83, ABB) - usually up to 10 birds. Maximum is 15 on 20.9.74 (BR).

Short-toed Eagle Circaetus gallicus Yılan Kartalı

A summer visitor which may also breed. Eight records of 1 - 2 birds. Earliest and latest records are: 1 of the dark phase on 11.4.83 (ABi) and 1 on 25.9.83 (ABa).

Marsh Harrier Circus aeruginosus Saz Delicesi

One on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Goshawk Accipiter gentilis Çakırkuşu

Usually single birds observed throughout the year, but more common in summer. Seems to breed. Maximum 3 birds on 8.-9.7.70 (Bl).

Sparrowhawk Accipiter nisus Atmaca

Possibly breeding bird in the Soğuksu NP. Maximum 6 (one of these immat.) on 1.10.83 (Ba).

Levant Sparrowhawk Accipiter brevipes Yaz Atmacası

1 - 2 on 14.8.76 (PV) and 10 on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Buzzard Buteo buteo Şahin

Five records between April and September.

++ Long-legged Buzzard Buteo rufinus Kızıl Şahin

Breeding bird. Bi heard the voice of young and adult from an unrevealed nest on 16.8.83. More common in April.

We are aware, that it can not be excluded that some of the records refer not to the Long-legged Buzzard, but to Buteo buteo menetriesi.

Lesser Spotted Eagle Aquila pomarina Küçük Bağırğan Kartal

Four records from March to August: One bird on 24.3.1967 (Vit), 16.5.80 (Kuh), 14.6.83 (Si) and on 14.8.76 (PV).

Spotted Eagle Aquila clanga Bağırğan Kartal

Vit saw one bird on 10.9.67.

Steppe Eagle Aquila nipalensis Bozkır Kartalı

1 immat. on 1.10.83 at Soğuksu NP, mobbing an immat.

Golden Eagle (ABB).

Imperial Eagle Aquila heliaca Şah Kartal

2 on 20.9.74 (BR).

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos Kaya Kartalı

1 - 3 (exceptionally 4) birds seen throughout the year. Breeding is assumed.

++ Booted Eagle Hieraetus pennatus Küçük Kartal

The breeding of this species was confirmed by Ki who found a nest "on top of a ridge" on 21.6.83. Usually 1 - 3 birds can be seen in the area. The earliest date is 26.4.83 (1 bird, ABB); the latest 20.9.82 (1 bird at Soğuksu, DZ). Exceptionally 15 birds on 8.-9.7.70 (Bau).

Bonelli's Eagle Hieraetus fasciatus Tavşancıl (1)

HWF recorded one on 24.7.74.

++ Lesser Kestrel Falco naumanni Küçük Kerkenez

A breeding bird within Kızılcahamam according to Si 1983. The earliest record is 4 birds on 24.3.68 (Vit).

Kestrel Falco tinnunculus Kerkenez

HWF recorded one breeding pair at Kızılcahamam on 23.7.74. Two breeding pairs at Güvem on 17.6.83 (Si).

Red-footed Falcon Falco vespertinus Aladoğan

3 on 8.-9.7.70 (Bau).

Hobby Falco subbuteo Delice Doğan

8 observations between early April and late September suggest breeding.

Lanner Falco biarmicus Biyıklı Doğan

At a rocky wall ABBKK observed two birds, presumably a pair, on 8.4.84. At the same place, ABB saw a single bird on 12.5.84.

Saker Falco cherrug Uludoğan

1 on 23.7.74 (HWF) and one at Soğuksu NP on 1.10.83 (ABB).

Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus Doğan

One pair on 8.4.84 (ABBKK), one bird on 12.5.84 (ABB) and two birds from 20.-27.6.81 (Si) might be an indication for breeding. Otherwise one bird on 9.8.82 (vB) and on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

++ Chukar Alectoris chukar Kinalı Keklik

Vit saw an adult with about 40 chicks on 13.8.67. 18 birds at Kızılcahamam on 18.9.81 (BHKS). For a note on A. graeca in BR 1966/67 cf. BR 1970-73: 272.

Quail Coturnix coturnix Bildircin

Si heard migration calls in the nights between 20.-27.6.81.

Crane Grus grus Turna

About 500 birds migrating to the north on 7.4.68 (per Vit) and 10 - 12 birds south of Kızılcahamam on 2.10.73 (BR).

Stone-Curlew Burhinus oedionemus Kocagöz

One heard "above the tree line" (?) on 30.4.67 (BR).

Little Ringed Plover Charadrius dubius Küçük Halkalı Yağmurcun

Seems to be a breeding bird in the stony bed of the Kirmir Çayı: It was first noted there by Ma on 27.6.51. Then ABBKK saw one there on 8.4.84, KK one pair on 23.5.82 and noted breeding-like behaviour. Si recorded many birds near Güvem on 17.6.83. Another record by Si from 20.-27.6.81. Three birds on 23.7.74 (HWF).

Green Sandpiper Tringa ochropus Yeşil Döğükcün

One bird on 17.3.84 (Ka), 8.4.84 (ABBKK) and on 17.6.1983 (Si).

Common Sandpiper Actitis hypoleuca Akkarınlı Döğükcün

Records from the breeding season indicate breeding along the Kirmir Çayı (several pairs). Usually 1 - 2 birds, but Si saw "many" on 17.6.83 near Güvem.

Rock Dove Columba livia Kaya Güvercini

Breeding resident. The "wild-type" population seems to be mingled with domesticated birds which breed for example at the hotel near the entrance to the NP.

Stock Dove Columba oenas Gökçe Güvercin

2 on 13.8.67 and 6 on 24.3.67 (Vit).

Woodpigeon Columba palumbus Tahtalı

During migration, 180 at Soğuksu NP and 250 at Kirmir Çayı on 18.3.84 (Ka). Si watched birds migrating to the west on 20.-27.6.81. Breeding bird in moderate numbers. The latest record is of about 20 birds on 24.12.83 (Ba).

Collared Dove Streptopelia decaocto Kumru

During March, April and September 1 - 3 birds have been recorded at Kızılcahamam. Thus the village is not completely occupied by this species.

Turtle Dove Streptopelia turtur Üveyik

Some records from May to July show the presence of the species during the breeding season.

Cuckoo Cuculus canorus Guguk

Seen and heard in small numbers during the breeding season. The earliest record is of one singing male on 16.4.83 (Bi).

Scops Owl Otus scops İshakkuşu

Kuh heard two singing males 5 km north of Kızılcahamam on 15.5.80.

++ Eagle Owl Bubo bubo Puhu

Kuh saw one bird at a small valley near Kızılcahamam on 15.5.80. In the evening, this bird flew three times to that valley, once it carried food. Also heard by Si during 20.-27.6.81.

Little Owl *Athene noctua* Kukumav

The only record is of 2 birds on 9.7.62 (LMSS).

Tawny Owl *Strix aluco* Alaca Baykus

Present in the Soğuksu NP during 20.-27.6.81 (Si).

ABB saw one bird on 1.10.83.

Long-eared Owl *Asio otus* Kulaklı Baykus

2 on 1.6.83 (ABi).

Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus*

Si heard one bird at night between 20.-27.6.81.

This record seems to be the second for Turkey. Earlier, only MERTENS (1981) had heard one bird calling at Ulu-dağ near Bursa in June 1979. This new record indicates that the breeding range of this species is larger than hitherto known. The nearest known breeding areas are in Greece and Bulgaria.

Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* Çobanaldatan

Recorded on 27.6.51 (Ma). One on 24.7.74 (BR), two singing males on 15.6.83 (Si) and two birds at 1100 m. and at 1700 m., respectively, on 20.-27.6.81 (Si).

Swift *Apus apus* Karasağan

There are only a few records from May and July. The species seems to be overlooked. Presumably a breeding bird.

Alpine Swift *Apus melba* Akkarınlı Sağan

5 on 16.4.67 (Vit) and about 5 on 18.9.81 (BHKS), apparently migrants.

++ Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* Yalıçapkınlı

A nesthole was found at the Kirmir Çayı near Güvem on 16.5.70 (BR). Other records indicate breeding in the following years, too (e.g. at the Kirmir Çayı near Kızılcahamam 1 on 18.3.84, Ka, and 2, apparently a pair, there on 8.4.84, ABBKK). Records from December and January show the overwintering of the species.

Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* Arıkuşu

Present during the breeding season (e.g. 2 on 9.7.62, LMSS, and 20 north of Kızılcahamam on 16.5.80, Kuh).



Fig. The Kirmir Çayı near Kızılcahamam. Breeding habitat e.g. of the Little Ringed Plover, Common Sandpiper, Kingfisher and feeding habitat e.g. of the Grey Heron and Black Stork.

Photograph by M. Kaşparek

Roller *Coracias garrulus* Gökkuşgun

Present on 9.7.62 (LMSS), some on 29.6.67 (Tr), one north of Güvem on 16.5.80 (Kuh) and one on 27.6.51 (Ma).

++ Hoopoe *Upupa epops* İbibik

Breeding bird. A nest in loose stones at 1700 m. found between 20.-27.6.81 contained 2 young (Si). Also seems to breed in the willows along the Kirmir Çayı. Earliest date in spring 11.3.70 (DK).

Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* Boyunçeviren

1 near Kızılcahamam on 15.4.67 (BV) and on 30.4.67 (BR). One singing male north of Kızılcahamam on 16.5.80 (Kuh).

Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus* Küçük Yeşil Ağaçkakan

One male on 29.4.72 (BR) is the only record. The status of this species in the Soğuksu NP needs further study.

Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis* Yeşil Ağaçkakan

Not rare breeding bird in the wooded areas. The oldest record is from 1945 (Wad).

Black Woodpecker Dryocopus martius Kara Ağaçkakan

3 - 4 on 18.9.81 (BHKS) and one on 20.9.82 (DZ) might be birds which had dispersed after the breeding season.

Great Spotted Woodpecker Dendrocopos major Dağ Ağaçkakanı

Breeding resident in fairly good numbers at the Soğuksu NP (e.g. more than 15 calling birds on 17.3.84, Ka).

Syrian Woodpecker Dendrocopos syriacus Alaca Ağaçkakan

Seems to be a breeding bird e.g. in the gardens and trees along the Kirmir Çayı.

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker Dendrocopos minor Küçük Alaca Ağaçkakan

One singing bird in poplar trees at the Kirmir Çayı near Kızılcahamam on 8.4.84 (ABBKK) and one drumming bird at the road to Çerkes on 16.5.80 (Kuh) indicate the breeding of this species at lower altitudes in small numbers.

Crested Lark Galerida cristata Tepeli Toygar

Breeding bird at Kızılcahamam (e.g. 6 - 8 birds there on 9.7.62, LMSS) and on meadows near the town (e.g. about 4 singing birds there on 8.4.84, ABBKK).

Woodlark Lullula arborea Orman Toygarı

Breeding bird (e.g. at least 3 singing males between Gerece and Kızılcahamam at 1400 m. on 3.6.77, Sch, and one singing male at 1500 m. on 8.5.77, Ko). The earliest record is of two birds at Soğuksu NP on 17.3.84 (Ka).

Skylark Alauda arvensis Tarlakuşu

BV recorded this species 30 km. north of Kızılcahamam on 15.4.67. Sch heard at least four singing males between Gerece and Kızılcahamam on 8.6.77. Bi saw two birds on 2.4.83. Kuh heard one singing male north of Güvem on 16.5.80. Thus it seems to be a scattered breeding bird.

Sand Martin Riparia riparia Kum Kırangıcı

Only two records from the autumn migration: at least four on 18.9.81 (BHKS) and one on 1.10.83 (Ba).

++ Crag Martin Ptyonoprogne rupestris Kaya Kırangıcı

In the period 1970 - 73, a colony was seen at the walls of the hotel within the NP (BR). Ko saw one nest in rocks on 8.5.77 and KK found some occupied nests under

the bridge over the Kirmir Çayı near Kızılcahamam on 23.5.82. Earliest 7.4.69 (Vit); latest 20.9.82 (DZ).

Swallow Hirundo rustica Kırangıcı

Present during the breeding season in moderate numbers. Up to 50 migrating on 1.10.83 (ABB).

House Martin Delichon urbica Ev Kırangıcı

Present during the breeding season in moderate numbers and during the migration periods. Earliest 8.4.84 (ABBKK); latest 1.10.83 (ABB).

++ Tawny Pipit Anthus campestris Kır İncirkuşu

Sch recorded three singing males between Gerece and Kızılcahamam at 1400 m. on 7./8.6.77. Breeding was confirmed by a bird feeding young at Kızılcahamam on 9.7.62 (LMSS).

Tree Pipit Anthus trivialis Ağaç İncirkuşu

Not rare breeding bird at the Soğuksu NP. The earliest record is of 7 birds at the Kirmir Çayı on 8.4.84 (ABBKK), the latest some birds 10 km south of Kızılcahamam on 21.9.82 (DZ).

Water Pipit Anthus spinoletta Su İncirkuşu

Ka saw two on 17.3. and five on 18.3.84 at the Kirmir Çayı.

Yellow Wagtail Motacilla flava Karabaş Kuyruksallayan

Seems to be present only during the migration periods: about 5 on 8.4.84 (ABBKK) and about 30 on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Grey Wagtail Motacilla cinerea Dağ Kuyruksallayanı

Breeding resident. Breeds along the streams within and outside the Soğuksu NP.

White Wagtail Motacilla alba Ak Kuyruksallayan

Breeding bird in small to moderate numbers especially along the Kirmir Çayı. No winter records. Earliest 12.3.83 (ABB); latest 1.10.83 (ABB).

Dipper Cinclus cinclus Derekuşu

Breeding bird in small numbers within the Soğuksu NP and on streams around it. Records from March to July.

Wren Troglodytes troglodytes Çitkuşu

Breeding bird in small to moderate numbers. No records from December to February.

Dunnock Prunella modularis Çit Serçesi

Usually single singing males were recorded from March to June.

++ Robin Erithacus rubecula Kızılgerdan

The breeding of this species was first stated by Wad for 1945 and was confirmed by Vit who saw family parties on 10.9.67. Not uncommon breeding bird in all wooded areas. No records from November to February.

Nightingale Luscinia megarhynchos Bülbul

Up to five singing males were heard from April to July. The earliest date is the 8.4.84 (ABBKK).

Black Redstart Phoenicurus ochruros Dağ Kızılkuşu

Breeding near the villages and at rocky slopes in moderate numbers. Earliest record 17.3.84 (Ka).

Redstart Phoenicurus phoenicurus Kızılkuşuk

Singing males were recorded from April to October especially at the lower elevations. First record 8.4.1984 (ABBKK); latest 5.10.74 (BR).

Whinchat Saxicola rubetra Çayır Taşkuşu

One bird was seen on 26.4.83 (ABB).

++ Stonechat Saxicola torquata Taşkuşu

Several pairs breeding along the streams, but Si also found the species breeding at 1900 m. on 20.-27.6.81. Earliest 17.3.84 (Ka); latest 20.9.74 (BR).

++ Wheatear Oenanthe oenanthe Kuyrukkakan

Not uncommon breeding bird, e.g. at the Camlidere road (June, July 1967, Vit). Breeding was confirmed by a pair with fledged young on 29.6.67 (Tr).

Black-eared Wheatear Oenanthe hispanica Karakulaklı Kuyrukkakan

Breeding bird, but less common than the Wheatear.

Isabelline Wheatear Oenanthe isabellina Boz Kuyrukkakan

One bird was recorded on 9.7.62 (LMSS), 15.8.76 (PV) and on 18.9.81 (BHKS). Breeding cannot be excluded.

Rock Thrush Monticola saxatilis Kaya Ardıcı

Kuh observed one pair to the north of Kızılcahamam at the Çerkes road on 15. and 16.5.80.

++ Blue Rock Thrush Monticola solitarius Gökçe Kaya Ardıcı

Singing males were seen in the Çeltikçi valley 1966/67 (BR). One feeding pair and one single bird were recorded by Sch to the north of Kızılcahamam on 8.6.77. HWF saw one at Kızılcahamam on 23.7.74.

Ring Ouzel Turdus torquatus Dağ Ardıcı

One bird near Kızılcahamam on 16.5.70 (BR).

Blackbird Turdus merula Karatavuk

Breeding resident. At the Soğuksu NP, there is a "forest population" comprising a fairly good number of birds. Even dense pine forests and higher altitudes are occupied by this species.

Song Thrush Turdus philomelos Öter Ardıc

Singing males have been recorded from March to July. Seems to be a breeding bird in low numbers.

Mistle Thrush Turdus viscivorus Ökse Ardıcı

The most common thrush in the Kızılcahamam area. Also recorded during winter.

Cetti's Warbler Cettia cetti Çalı Ötleğeni (1)

Breeding bird in small numbers along the streams of the study area.

Olive-tree Warbler Hippolais olivetorum Zeytin Mukalliti

Si recorded at least 3 singing males at Güvem on 17.6.83.

Olivaceous Warbler Hippolais pallida Ak Mukallit

HWF recorded 5 on 24.7.74.

Sardinian Warbler Sylvia melanocephala Maskeli Ötleğeni (1)

1 on 24.7.74 (BR).

Orphean Warbler Sylvia hortensis Ak Gözlü Ötleğeni (1)

One singing male on 2.6.70 (BR), present from 20.-27.6.81 (Si) and two on 24.7.74 (HWF).

Barred Warbler Sylvia nisoria Çizgili Ötleğeni

Present from 20.-27.6.81 (Si).

++ Lesser Whitethroat Sylvia curruca Küçük Akgerdan

Not rare breeding bird. Breeding was confirmed by feeding adults at the Camlidere road on 13.8.67 (Vit). Earliest record 16.4.67 (Vit); latest 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Whitethroat Sylvia communis Akgerdan

Three at Soğuksu NP on 26.4.83 (ABB), present on 8.5.77 (Ko), one north of Kızılcahamam on 16.5.80 (Kuh) and one at the Güdül road on 1.9.68 (Vit).

Garden Warbler Sylvia borin Bahçe Ötleğeni

One on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Blackcap Sylvia atricapilla Karabaşlı Ötleğeni

3 - 4 on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

++ Bonelli's Warbler Phylloscopus bonelli

A pair with fledged young was seen on 10.7.73 (BR) and a pair with 3 fully fledged young on 20.6.83 (K1). HWF saw two adults and two juvenile birds (family) on 24.7.74. Other records of singing birds (e.g. Si heard 3 birds at 1000, 1500 and 1600 m. on 20.-27.6.81). The latest record 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Wood Warbler Phylloscopus sibilatrix Orman Söğüt Bülbulü

One 5 km north of Kızılcahamam on 16.5.80 (Kuh), one on 5.8.82 (vdB) and one on 18.9.81 (BHKS).

Chiffchaff Phylloscopus collybita (Söğüt Bülbulü)

Singing males are fairly common throughout the breeding season. Earliest record 18.3.84 (Ka); latest 1.10.83 (Ba).

Willow Warbler Phylloscopus trochilus (Söğüt Bülbulü)

During spring and summer, only recorded on 26.4.83 (ABB) and on 8.5.77 (Ko). Three records from September: On 1.9.68 (Vit), 18.9.81 (BHKS) and on 20.9.82 (DZ).

Goldcrest Regulus regulus Çalıkusu

Wad notes for the years 1945 and 1946 "surprisingly absent". The absence of this species was also noted by BR for 1966 and 1967. Beside some unspecified records, there are now observations from 1968 onwards: 4 on 17.3.84 (Ka), 1.10.83 (Ba), 2 on 10.11.68 (Vit) and some on 17.11.70 (DZ). All these records are from the winter period, but the species should be looked for in the breeding season.

Spotted Flycatcher Muscicapa striata Benekli Sinekkapan

Only three records from September: Several at Kızılcahamam on 1.9.68 (Vit), some 10 km north of Kızılcahamam on 21.9.82 (DZ) and common at Soğuksu NP on 20.9.82 (DZ).

(Semi-collared Flycatcher Ficedula semitorquata)

Two records of Ficedula (2 on 1.9.68, Vit, and one on 28.4.74, BR) refer either to the Semi-collared Flycatcher or to the Collared Flycatcher F. albicollis.

++ Long-tailed Tit Aegithalos caudatus Uzun Kuyruklu Baştankara

Breeding bird in small numbers. Breeding was confirmed by Ko who found a nest on 8.5.77. Records from February to September - up to 6 birds.

Sombre Tit Parus lugubris Anadolu Baştankarası

Breeding resident. Although not rare, it is the least abundant tit in the study area.

Coal Tit Parus ater Çam Baştankarası

The Coal Tit is a very common breeding species in the pine woods. Resident.

Blue Tit Parus caeruleus Gök Baştankara

Breeding bird; small to moderate numbers throughout the area.

Great Tit Parus major Büyük Baştankara

Breeding bird in moderate numbers which seems to be absent from the purely coniferous woodland (Wad).

Nuthatch Sitta europaea Sıvacı

The Common Nuthatch is a fairly common breeding resident in the wooded parts of the area.

++ Krüper's Nuthatch Sitta krueperi Küçük Sıvacı

Breeding resident in small numbers. Breeding was confirmed by Si on 20. - 27.6.81 (family-party).

Rock Nuthatch Sitta neumayer Kaya Sıvacıkuşu

Breeding bird in the rocky parts of the area, e.g. near the slaughterhouse.

Tree Creeper Certhia familiaris Dağ Tırmaşık Kuşu

There are only two records from the breeding season

(2 on 8.5.69, Vit, and one singing on 8./9.7.70, Bau). More records during autumn and winter: One on 10.9.67 (Vit), one on 1.10.83 (Ba) and two on 13.11.83 (ABB). Special attention should be paid to the distinction with *C. brachydactyla* in order to find out whether the Tree Creeper is a breeding bird.

Short-toed Treecreeper *Certhia brachydactyla* Tırmaşık Kuşu

Breeding resident. The Short-toed Treecreeper is a common breeding bird in the pine woods and in the fruit gardens and willows along the streams as well.

Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus* Sarıasma

Ko noted one at 1600 m. on 8.5.77 and Kuh heard one singing 5 km north of Kızılcahamam on 16.5.80.

++ Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* Örümcekkuşu

Breeding was confirmed twice: PV saw a family at Kızılcahamam on 14./15.8.76 and Si fledged young near Güvem on 17.6.83. Other records around Kızılcahamam and the GÜDÜL road.

Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* Kara Alınlı Örümcekkuşu

Recorded in the period 1970 - 73 (BR). Four birds at the road from Güvem to Çerkes on 16.5.80 (Kuh) is somewhat outside of the study area, but it is an abundant migrant throughout Central Anatolia in spring.

Great Grey Shrike *Lanius excubitor* Büyük Örümcekkuşu

Winter visitor: One at Kızılcahamam on 24.3.67 (Vit), one between Kızılcahamam and Düzce on 10.12.73 and one 14 km north of Kızılcahamam on 13.12.72 (DK).

++ Jay *Garrulus glandarius* Alakarga

Fairly common breeding bird. Family parties were seen during 1968/69 (Vit).

++ Magpie *Pica pica* Saksak

Breeding bird in the valleys, where old nests were seen (e.g. in spring 1984, Ka).

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula* Küçük Karga

Typical bird of the Kirmir Çayı around the slaughterhouse. Maximum counts of about 70 on 9.7.62 (LMSS) and about 170 in a roosting flight on 17.3.84 (Ka).

++ Hooded Crow *Corvus corone* Leş Kargası

Typical bird of the gravel banks around the town of Kızılcahamam and around the slaughterhouse, where it also breeds (one on nest on 8.4.84, ABBKK).

Raven *Corvus corax* Kuzgun

Several records throughout the year (usually 1 - 2, but never more than 4 birds (e.g. seen on 22.6.83, Ki))

++ Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* Sığırcık

Common breeding bird. Ko saw a bird carrying food on 8.5.77. Small groups also in March and April (e.g. 70 on 17.3.84, Ka, or 40 on 8.4.84, ABBKK).

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* Serçe

Common in the villages.

Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis* Söğüt Serçesi

Kuh saw 30 five km north of the town on 16.5.80.

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* Ağaç Serçesi

Although there are only a few observations (one between Güvem and Kızılcahamam on 16.5.70, BR, and two at the willows near Kızılcahamam on 17. and 18.3.84, Ka), the Tree Sparrow might be a breeding bird along the valleys.

Rock Sparrow *Petronia petronia* Kaya Serçesi

Up to 30 recorded in the rocky parts of the area from May to August.

++ Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* İspinoz

Fairly common breeding resident. Breeding was confirmed by a nest containing 4 eggs which was found on 26.4.83 (ABB).

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* Dağ İspinozu

31 birds were seen together with other finches on fields some km. north of the town on 18.3.84 (Ka).

Serin *Serinus serinus* Kanarya

Breeds in moderate numbers in clearings within the Soğuksu NP, in the town and in the valleys. Earliest 7.3.84 (ABB); latest 18.9.81 (BHKS).

++ Greenfinch Carduelis chloris Florya

Breeding bird in the NP and in the valleys. A pair, the female carrying nesting material, was seen near Kızılcahamam on 8.4.84 (ABBKK).

Goldfinch Carduelis carduelis Saka

Up to about 20 birds from March to September.

Siskin Carduelis spinus İskete

Winter visitor. The earliest record is of some birds on 5.10.74 (BR); the latest one on 8.4.84 (ABBKK). At least 80 birds, on 17. and 18.3.84 (Ka).

Linnet Carduelis cannabina Keten Kuşu

Not common breeding bird. About 50 birds with other finches on fields north of Kızılcahamam on 18.3.84 (Ka).

Crossbill Loxia curvirostra Çaprazgaga

Resident in moderate numbers. More common in spring, e.g. on 17. and 18.3.84 many birds were seen even within the town (Ka). Si noted many birds migrating to the West between 20.-27.6.81.

++ Scarlet Rosefinch Carpodacus erythrinus

Bau saw 2 adults with 7 - 8 juveniles on 9.7.70.

Bullfinch Pyrrhula pyrrhula Şakrak Kuşu

Small numbers were recorded between early September (3 on 3.9.70, BR) and late March (a few on 24.3.67, Vit). Breeding cannot be excluded.

Hawfinch Coccothraustes coccothraustes Kocabaş

Records from April, June and September (up to about 20 birds: 18.9.81, BHKS) indicate breeding.

++ Rock Bunting Emberiza cia Kaya Kirazkuşu

Breeding bird in moderate numbers in the clearings within the NP, in the degraded oak woods and on rocky slopes. Sch found a nest at 1400 m. between Gerece and Kızılcahamam on 8.6.77. Earliest 7.3.84 (ABB); latest 25.9.83 (ABa).

Cirl Bunting Emberiza cirrus Halkali Kirazkuşu

One male in poplar trees on 8.4.84 (ABBKK) and at least one bird on 5.10.74 (BR) are the only records.

++ Ortolan Emberiza hortulana Kirazkuşu

Rare breeding bird. Sch saw a bird feeding young at 1400 m. between Gerece and Kızılcahamam on 7./8.6.77 and found a nest containing 3 eggs there on 28.6.77. The following observation of Ma seems to be very interesting: He found on his 1951-journey through Turkey the Ortolan Bunting "together with Fringilla coelebs and Lanius collurio the most frequent bird". Among the localities, where he found this to be true, he also mentions Kızılcahamam which he visited on 27.6.51.

Black-headed Bunting Emberiza melanocephala Karabaş Kirazkuşu

Present from 20.-27.6.81 (Si) and a general statement on the species ("from Kızılcahamam southwards" - BR 1970-73) are the only records.

Corn Bunting Miliaria calandra Tarla Kirazkuşu

About 8 singing males in the valley above the town on 18.3.84 (Ka) and about 7 singing males there on 8.4.84 (ABBKK) indicates probable breeding. Other records from September.

Ö z e t (Turkish Summary)

Kızılcahamam, Ankara'nın kuzeyinde, E-5 karayolu üzerinde, Ankara'dan 86 km. uzaklıktadır. İncelenen bölge, Güvem ve Çeltikçi dahil, Kızılcahamam merkez olmak üzere yarıcağı 15 km. lik bir alanı kapsamaktadır.

Bölgede hakim topografik özellik Kuzey-Güney doğrultusunda uzanan bir ana vadi ile, bu ana vadiyle birleşen yan vadilerdir. Kirmir Çayı ana vadi tabanında akar ve tüm bölgenin en alçak yerini (850 - 900 m.) oluşturur. En önemli yükseltiler, Tolubelen Tepe (1716 m.), Harmandoruk Tepe (1648 m.) ve Taşlık Tepe (1668 m.) dir.

Bölge iklimi, Orta Anadolu'nun karasal iklimi ile yağışlı Kuzey Anadolu iklimi arasında bir geçiş özelliği gösterir. 1002 m. de yapılan ölçümlere göre, yıllık ortalama sıcaklık 10.2°C ve ortalama yıllık yağış 564.4 mm. dir.

Yörenin bitki örtüsü belirgin bir çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Vadi tabanları hemen tamamıyla tarım alanlarına dönüştürülmüştür. Özellikle Kirmir Çayı kıyısındaki çeltik tarlaları, sulak alanlar ve söğütlikler değişik üreme ve beslenme habitatları oluşturmaktadır.

Kirmir Çayı'nın doğusunda ve güneyinde bulunan alanlar bozkır özelliğinde olup, Astragalus, Acantholimon, Thymus ve Euphorbia cinsi bitkiler bu alanların bitki örtüsünü oluşturmurlar. Çayın kuzeyinde ise genellikle 1100 m. den itibaren orman başlar. Otlatmanın yoğun olduğu yamaçlarda meşe ve yabani meyve ağaçlarından oluşan bozuk baltalıklar, diğer yerlerde, özellikle kuzey bakan yamaçlarda ise sık Karaçam (Pinus nigra var. pallasiana) ormanları görülmektedir. 1500 m. den sonra Karaçam yerini Sarıçam'ın (Pinus sylvestris) yanısıra yer yer Köknar (Abies bornmuelleriana), Gürgen (Carpinus betulus) ve Titrek Kavak (Populus tremula) türlerine bırakmaktadır. Yöre köylüleri tarafından yaratılan orman içi açıklıklar ise habitat çeşitliliğini arttırmaktadır. Tilki (Vulpes vulpes), Tavşan (Lepus europaeus), Sincap

(Sciurus anomalus), çeşitli kemiriciler yörede yaygın biçimde görülürken, Kurt (Canis lupus), Ayı (Ursus arctos) ve Yaban Domuzu (Sus scrofa) gibi türlere daha seyrek olarak ıssız bölgelerde rastlanmaktadır.

Kızılcahamam ve çevresinde 1962'den Mayıs 1984'e kadar 160 kuş türü saptanmıştır. Gündüz yırtıcıları (Falconiformes) ve Ötücüler (Passeriformes) saptanan türlerin önemli bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadırlar. Türkiye'de düzenli olarak bulunan yırtıcıların hemen hepsi yörede görülmüştür. Bunlardan, Kızıl Şahin (Buteo rufinus), Küçük Kartal (Hieraetus pennatus), Mısır Akbabası (Neophron percnopterus), Kara Akbaba (Aegypius monachus) ve Küçük Kerkenez'in (Falco naumanni) ürediği belirlenmiştir. Diğer yırtıcılardan 7 - 8 türün ise üreme olasılığı bulunmaktadır. Türkiye'de ender görülen türlerden Deniz Kartalı (Haliaeetus albicilla), Bozkır Kartalı (Aquila nipalensis) ve Tavşancıl (Hieraetus fasciatus)'ın da bölgede gözlenmiş olmaları önemlidir.

Yırtıcı türlerin bu denli zengin oluşu yörenin geçiş özelliği göstermesi sonucu oluşan habitat çeşitliliği ile açıklanabilir. Bunun yanısıra, yaygın hayvancılığın kartal ve akbaba gibi büyük yırtıcılara beslenme olanakları sağlaması da önemli bir nedendir. Özellikle, Mısır Akbabası'nın (Neophron percnopterus) besininin önemli bir kısmını mezbaa artıklarının oluşturduğu bilinmektedir.

İncelenen bölgede 6 baykuş türü saptanmıştır. Bunlardan Puhu'nun (Bubo bubo) bölgede kuluçka yaptığı kanıtlanmıştır. Ayrıca Aegolius funereus'un kuluçka zamanında sesi duyulmuştur. Bu tür daha önce Türkiye'de sadece Uludağ'da tespit edilmiştir.

Saptanan türlerin yarısından çoğunu ötücü kuşlar oluşturmaktadır. 15 ötleğen türü arasında Zeytin Mukalliti (Hippolais olivetrorum) ve Akgözlü Ötleğen (Sylvia hortensis) yazın, normal dağılımlarının dışında görülmüş olup, bölgede üremeleri olasıdır. Normalde dağılımı Ege ve Akdeniz bölgesi ile sınırlı olan Phylloscopus bonelli'nin ise Kızılcahamam

çevresinde ürediği kanıtlanmıştır. Ormalık bölgelerde ise 5 tür baştankara (Paridae), 3 tür sıvacı (Sittidae) ve 6 tür ağaçkakan (Picidae) kaydedilmiştir. Küçük Yeşil Ağaçkakan (Picus canus), Çizgili Ötleğen (Sylvia nisoria), Orman Söğüt Bülbulü (Phylloscopus sibilatrix) ve Maskeli Ötleğen (Sylvia melanocephala)'in kesin durumlarının daha ayrıntılı şekilde incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Carpodacus erythrinus ve Kaya Kirazkuşu (Emberiza cia) da yörede kuluçkaya yatan türler arasındadırlar.

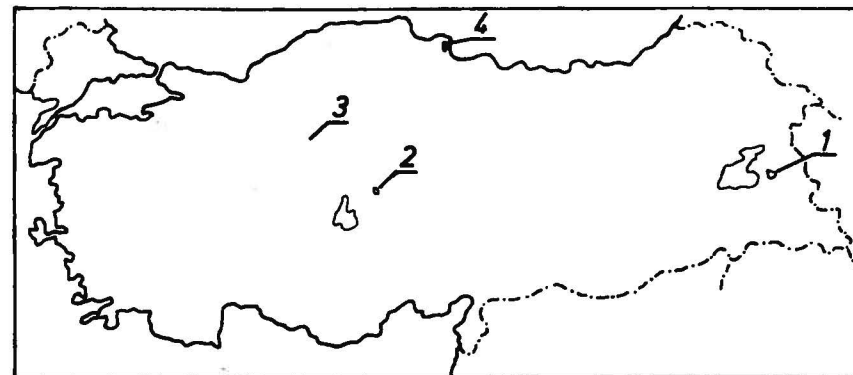
Bölgedeki nüfusun çoğu kırsal yörede yaşamaktadır ve genellikle hayvancılıkla geçinmektedirler. Ancak, son 30 yılda şehre göç sonucu kırsal nüfus yoğunluğu yarı yarıya azalmıştır.

Tarım ve hayvancılık dışında, ormancılık yörede önemli bir ekonomik etkinliktir. Orman İşletmeciliğinin yanı sıra, 1959 yılında kurulan ve 1050 ha. lık bir alanı kaplayan Soğuksu Milli Parkı, bölgede doğal ortamın sürekliliğini güvence altına almaktadır. Yazın gelen çok sayıda ziyaretçinin kötü kullanımı ve köylülerin arasına hayvan otlatmaları dışında, Milli Park'ın insan etkinliklerinden korunduğu söylenebilir. Ancak, Milli Parklar Dairesi tarafından planlanan ve yapımına başlanan yeni yollar ziyaretçilerin parkın en uzak köşelerine dek ulaşmalarına ve kontrolün güçleşmesine neden olabilecektir.

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- 1 - - Erçek Gölü (published in October 1983)
- 2 - - Seyfe Gölü (published in January 1984)
- 3 - - Kızılcahamam (published in June 1984)
- 4 - - Balık Gölü (in preparation)

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