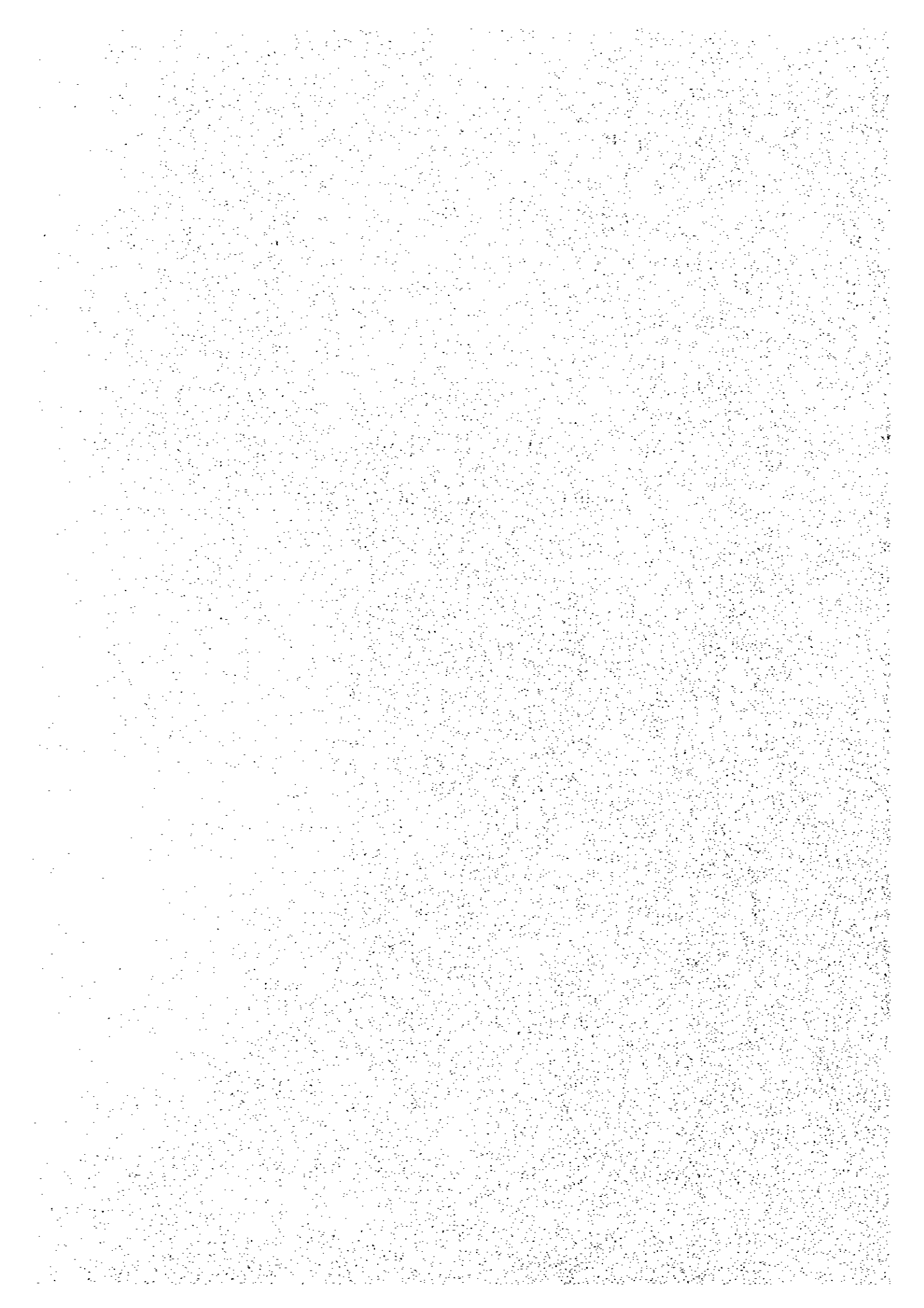


APPENDIX 4

FAUNA INVENTORY

(Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals)



FRESHWATER FISHES

Anguilla anguilla LINNAEUS, 1766 (eel)

They are encountered in all rivers reaching seas. They migrate to the Mexican Gulf for breeding. It is an important game animal with its delicious meat.

Leuciscus cephalus LINNAEUS, 1758 (bleak)

It is prevalent in all inland waters of Türkiye. They are hunted especially in spring and summer months in large numbers. Its meat is delicious.

In addition to these species, *Cyprinus caprio* LINNAEUS, 1758 (roach), *Alburnus alburnus* LINNAEUS, 1758 (pearl fish), *Cobitis taenia* LINNAEUS, 1758, *Gobio gobio* CUVIER, 1817, *Nemachelius angorae* STEINDACHNER, 1897, *Rhodeus sericeus amarus* BLOCH, 1782 (bitterling), *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* LINNAEUS, 1758 (rudd) and *Vimba vimba* LINNAEUS, 1758 exist in the creeks of Thracia. Species except roach do not have any economical value.

AMPHIBIANS

Urodela

Triturus cristatus LAURENTI, 1768 (tuberculated salamander)

It is a specie that is seen widely along the coasts of Northwest Anatolia, Aegean Region and Black Sea Region. They prefer stagnant deeper water bodies with plants. Water at low altitudes can evaporate temporarily. Breeding period is generally between December and April.

Observation frequency : High in convenient biotopes

Risk category : LR (nt)

Triturus vulgaris LINNAEUS, 1758 (small slamander)

Generally they survive on grassy plains, but they live in stagnant and seldomly flowing waters during their breeding period. They are dependent on water only during their breeding period (generally December-June months). A female individual leaves 100-350 eggs in a year.

Observation frequency : High in convenient biotopes

Risk category : LR (nt)

Anura

Bombina bombina LINNAEUS, 1761 (frohwith pachesof red color)

They inhabit water pounds at low altitudes. They are also encountered in crop fields in rainy seasons. They are widespread in Northwest Anatolia. During the breeding period, female individual leaves eggs several times. Egg number left each time is about 80-100.

Observation frequency : Relatively high in convenient biotopes
Risk category : LR (nt)

Pelobates syriacus BOETTGER, 1889 (earth toad)

Mostly they live in soil; especially in the crop fields. They are dependent on water for breeding, and are widespread all over Türkiye. During their breeding period, they specially prefer small ponds, a female individual leaves 1,200-2,250 eggs.

Observation frequency : High
Risk category : LR (lc)

Bufo bufo LINNAEUS, 1758 (toad)

It is a terrestrial specie except the breeding period. They live under the stones, in soil and at similar places. It is probable to see them on cultivated fields, and are prevalent in many regions of Türkiye. They go to the small ponds once a year for breeding. Egg number laid by a female individual is around 5,000-7,000.

Observation frequency : Relatively high
Risk category : LR (nt)

Bufo viridis LAURENTI, 1768 (night toad)

They live under the stones, in the holes and at similar places. They are dependent on water only during breeding period, and prevalent in almost all regions of Türkiye. They go to the small ponds once a year for breeding. A female individual leaves 10-12 thousands eggs in a year.

Observation frequency : High
Risk category : LR (lc)

Hyla arborea LINNAEUS, 1758 (tree frog)

Generally they survive on the leaves of the trees, and they are dependent on water only during their breeding period. They are prevalent in almost all regions of Türkiye. They prefer stagnant and bright deeper water bodies with plants for breeding. A female individual leaves 800-1,000 eggs at once.

Observation frequency : High
Risk category : LR (lc)

Rana ridibunda PALLAS, 1771 (frog of the plain)

It is a widespread specie in Türkiye. They are generally dependent on water during their breeding period. A female individual leaves 5,000-10,000 eggs at once.

Observation frequency : Very high
Risk category : LR (lc)

REPTILES

Turtles

Emys orbicularis LINNAEUS, 1758 (dotted turtle)

It is a prevalent specie in Türkiye. They survive in either stagnant or flowing waters. They are also seen at the seashores. During the breeding period, female individual digs up a ditch and leaves there 3-12 eggs.

Mauremys caspica GMELIN, 1774 (stripped turtle)

Its subspecie *M.c. rivulata* (VLENCIENNES, 1833) exists in West and Southeast Anatolia. They survive in freshwaters like lakes, rivers and ponds. During the breeding period, female individual leaves 9-12 eggs.

Testuda graeca LINNAEUS, 1758 (common tortoise)

Its subspecie *T.g. iberica* PALAS, 1814 is a prevalent specie in Türkiye. Generally they inhabit sandy, stony or dry lands. During the breeding period, female individual digs up ditches and leaves 6-12 eggs into each.

Testuda hermanni GMELIN, 1789 (Thracian tortoise)

This specie is recorded in Thracia (subspecie *hermanni*). Its ecological and biological properties are similar to the former specie.

Lizards

Cyrtodactylus kotschy STEINDACHNER, 1870 (slender-fingered lizard)

It is a prevalent specie in Anatolia and its subspecie *C.k. danilewskii* is widespread in Thracia and North Anatolia. Generally they inhabit underneath the stones and cavities in rocks in the fields with poor vegetation. Sometimes they enter the houses. Their breeding biology is not well-known.

Hemidactylus turcicus LINNAEUS, 1758 (lizard with dilated fingers)

They are observed along the coastal areas of Anatolia. They inhabit among the stones, in the cavities of rocks and at the houses. Generally female individual leaves two eggs in the breeding period.

Anguis fragilis LINNAEUS, 1758 (snake lizard)

The specie living in various biotopes is widespread in the northern parts of Türkiye. Female individual gives birth to 5-26 youngs.

Ophisaurus apodus PALLAS, 1775 (furrowed lizard)

It is a widespread specie in Türkiye, and is seen at various biotopes. They inhabit bushes and rocky mountain slopes. Female leaves 10 eggs in a year.

Lacerta muralis LAURENTI, 1768 (wall lizard)

They are seen in biotopes like walls, stony or open areas in northwest of Türkiye. The subspecies *muralis* is recorded in Thracia. Female individual leaves 2-8 eggs into the ditches several times between May-June months.

Lacerta trilineata BEDRIAGE, 1886 (large green lizard)

They inhabit the biotopes like bushes, rocks, stony areas, crop fields, fruit gardens and walls. They breed at the end of May and beginning of June. Female individual leaves 7-18 eggs.

Lacerta praticola EVERS-MANN, 1834 (meadow lizard)

Generally they survive in forests ve meadows in steppes along the creeks. Its subspecies *pontica* recorded in Thracia is widespread in Türkiye. During the breeding period, female individual leaves 4-6 eggs.

Lacerta taurica PALLAS, 1813 (Thracian lizard)

It is widespread in Thracia and Black Sea Regions, usually in forests and open areas. The subspecies *taurica* exists in Türkiye. Female individual leaves 3 eggs at once.

Lacerta viridis LAURENTI, 1768 (green lizard)

The species spreading in Thracia and Northwest Anatolia is mainly observed in forests and open areas. The subspecies *meridionalis* CYREN, 1938 exist in Türkiye. Female individual leaves 10 eggs during breeding period.

Ophisops elegans MENETRIES, 1832 (field lizard)

They live in open areas, stony and soil grounds. Its subspecies *O.e. ehrenbergi* WIEGMANN, 1835 is widespread in Aegean and Mediterranean regions. Breeding period is between April-May months and female individual leaves approximately 2-6 eggs.

Ablepharus kitaibeli BIBRON et BORY, 1833 (slender lizard)

It has *A.k. kitaibelli* BIBSON and BORY, 1833 subspecies in the West and South Anatolia. They survive in a various habitats. During the breeding period, female leaves 2-5 eggs.

As well as these species, the species *Mabuya aurata* LINNAEUS, 1758 (stout lizard) is probable to exist in SA and its vicinity.

Snakes

Coluber caspius GMELIN, 1789 (caspiian snake)

It is a widespread species in Türkiye. They inhabit agricultural fields, stony banks of streams, swamps and similar areas. They breed at the end of the spring and at the beginning of the summer. Female individual leaves approximately 7-11 eggs in a year.

Coronella austriaca LAURENTI, 1768 (Austrian snake)

It is a prevalent species in Anatolia and generally they inhabit meadows and forest biotopes. Female individual gives birth to 4-13 youngs each time during its breeding period (usually in spring).

Natrix natrix LINNAEUS, 1758 (semiaquatic snake)

In Anatolia, its only prevalent subspecies is *N.n. persa* PALLAS, 1814. They inhabit stony surfaces and meadows close to water sources. They breed in-between May-August months and female individual leaves 6-13 eggs at once.

Thyphlops vermicularis MERREM, 1822 (blind snake)

It is a prevalent species in Anatolia. They inhabit underneath the stones and wet soil. There is not enough knowledge on breeding biology.

In addition to these species, *Natrix tessellata* LAURENTI, 1768 (aquatic snake), *Coluber rubriceps* (VENZMER, 1919) (Taurus snake), *Elaphe situla* (LINNAEUS, 1758) (house snake), *Telescopus fallax* (FLEISCHMAN, 1831) (cat-eyed snake) and *Vipera ammodytes* (LINNAEUS, 1758) (horned viper) are highly to exist in similar biotopes in SA and its vicinity, according to the literature.

MAMMALS

Crocidura suaveolens

It is a species spreading especially in the West Anatolia. They survive around settlement areas and gardens. Female individual gives birth to 5-9 youngs each time, which occurs 2-3 times a year.

Rattus rattus (black rat)

It is the species recorded in every region of Türkiye. They live in houses and tunnels they digged beneath the soil surface. Female individual gives birth to 6-12 youngs each time of birth seasons changing between 3-6 in a year.

Rattus norvegicus (brown rat)

The ecology and breeding biology is similar to the former species.

Apodemus mystacinus

It is the species existing in every region of Türkiye. They inhabit the holes of rocks and activate during the night time. Female individual gives birth to 2-4 youngs in a year

Erinaceus concolor drozdovskii (hedgehog)

They live in gardens and settlement areas, and areas full of trees. Their breeding occurs twice a year. Female individual gives birth to 3-8 youngs each time.

Mus musculus (house mouse)

It is the species which exists in every region of Türkiye. They inhabit the houses and breed all year long. Female individual gives birth to 6-13 each time.

Mustella nivalis (poppy)

They are recorded in every region of Türkiye. They survive in different areas such as agricultural fields, holes and cavities in natural environment and buildings, bushes and the

galleries of other rodents. They pair in January-February months. Female individual gives birth to 4-8 youngs in April-May months.

Rhinolophus hipposideros

This specie is encountered frequently in all regions of Türkiye. Generally, they live in the settlement areas and areas full of trees. The pairing season is the spring and fall. Female individual gives birth to 1-2 youngs.

Spalax leucodon (blind rat)

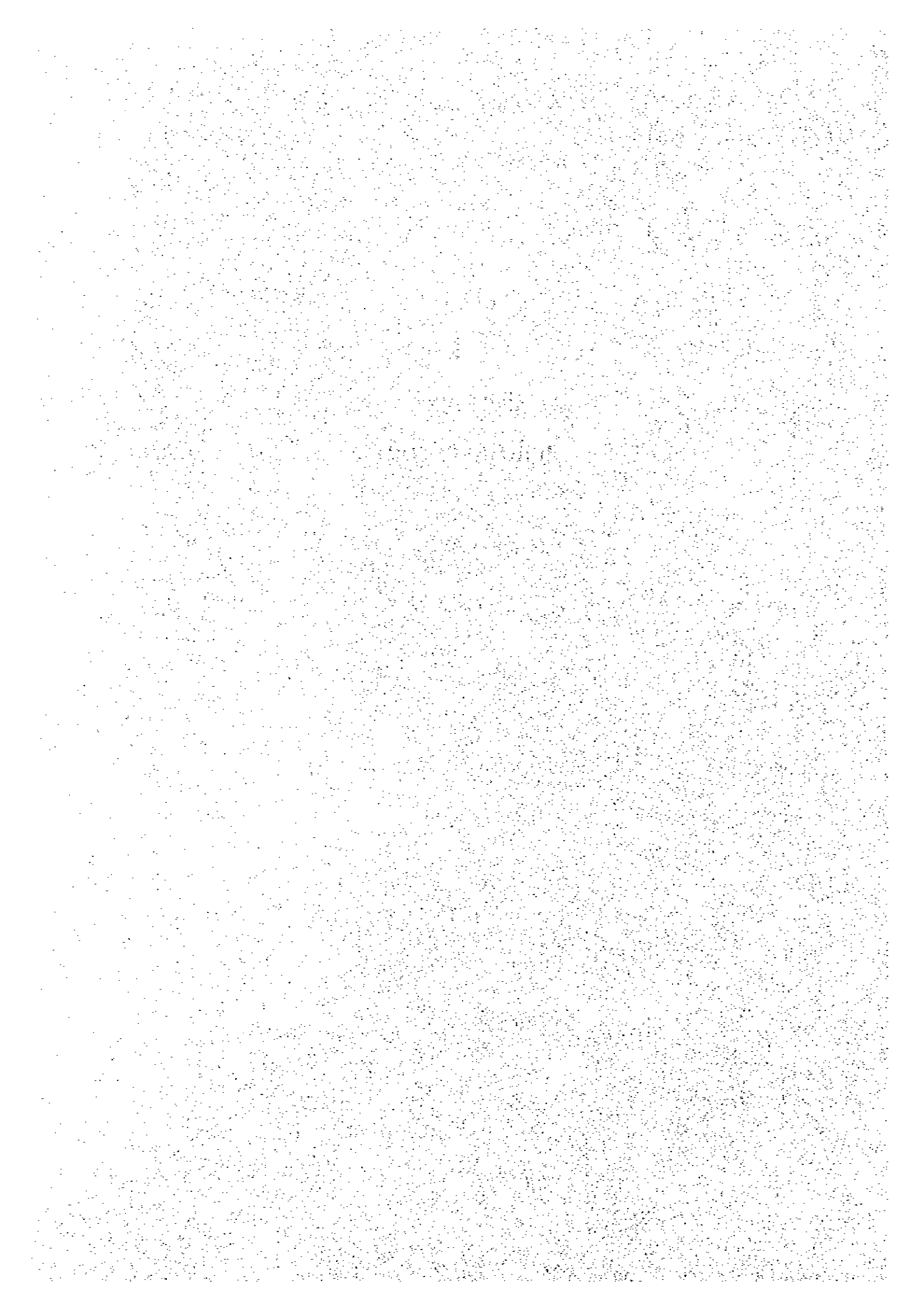
They are recorded all over Türkiye. This specie which is very similar to the mole. They inhabit agricultural area with mushy soils, steppe, and gardens. They live in the galleries that they digged. They breed in March-April months. Female individual gives birth to 1-4 youngs each time.

Talpa europaea (mole)

It is a widespread specie in Anatolia. They inhabit the galleries that they digged in the soil. They breed in May-June months. Female individual gives birth to 3-6 youngs in a year.

Additionally, mammals like *Canis vulpes* (= *Vulpes vulpes*) (red fox), *Lepus europaeus* (wild rabbit), *Martes martes* (tree marten), *Meles meles* (badger) are encountered seldomly in the SA.

APPENDIX 5
BIRD INVENTORY



Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
GAVIIDAE						
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (red-throated diver) (+)	B3	W	Sea and lakes	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, E
<i>Gavia arctica</i> (black-throated diver) (+)	A3	W, I	Sea and lakes	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, E
PODICIPEDIDAE						
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (great crested grabe) (+)	A2	L	Reeds and sides of water bodies	Reeds	2-6	AR
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (black-necked grabe) (+)	A2	L	Inland water bodies, estuaries	Floating nests composed of plant pieces (?)	4-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i> (little grabe)	A3	L	Lakes, ponds and estuaries	Floating nests composed of plant pieces (?)	4-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
PHALACROCORACIDAE						
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (cormorant) (+)	A2	L	Banks of rivers, lakes and seaside	Stones and trees	3-5	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> (bitern) (+)	A3	L	Swamps and sides of water bodies	Bushes	3-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
ARDEIDAE						
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (grey heron) (+)	A3	L	Banks of rivers, lakes, seaside and wetlands	Rocks and trees (?)	4-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Botaurus siliaris</i> (little egred)	A2	L	Reeds	Trees	5-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (pigma cormorant)	A2	L, I	Swamps and reeds	Trees	3-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
CICONIIDAE						
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (white stork) (-)	A3	I, L	Areas rarely full of trees, residential areas, marsh lands and swamps	Stacks and poles	3-5 (?)	AR
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (black stork)	A2	W, I	Forest areas, swamps and waterlines	Trees (?)	3-5	AR
ANATIDAE						
<i>Anser anser</i> (greulak goose) (+)	A2	L	Reeds	Reeds	4-9	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Anser fabalis</i> (bean goose) (+)	B2	W	Reeds	-	-	Ma, Bl, M, C

Species	Risk Categories	Locution	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Anser albifrons</i> (white-fronted goose) (+)	B2	W	Swamps and sides of water bodies	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (pochard) (+)	A4	W	Swamps and sides of water bodies	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (+)	A4	W	Stagnant and slowly flowing water bodies	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Aythya marila</i> (scaup) (+)	B3	W	Swamps and fields	-	-	Ma, A
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	A2	W	Sea and water bodies	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Cygnus olor</i> (mute swan) (?)	A12	I, L	Banks of rivers and seaside	Ground, trees and rock cavities	4-7	Ma, Bl, A, M, C
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (shelduck)	A2	W, L, I	Salty lakes and seaside	Ground, trees and rock cavities	8-12	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (+)	A2	L	Banks of rivers and lakes	(?)	8-13	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (mallard) (+)	A4	L, W	Areas full of reeds and stagnant water bodies, open areas in winter and seashores	Ground, trees and rock cavities	7-11	AR
<i>Anas penelope</i> (widgeon) (+)	A4	W	Lakes and swamps	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Anas crecca</i> (teal) (+)	A4	W, L	Plain and mountain area, pond sides	Cavities of trees and rocks	8-10	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Anas acuta</i> (pintail) (+)	A4	W	Marsh lands near sea	-	-	AR
<i>Anas strepera</i> (+)	A3	L	Stagnant water bodies, swamps and lakes	(?)	8-12	Ma, Bl, A, M, E
<i>Anas querquedula</i> (garganey) (+)	A3	I, L	Plains and hilly fields, stagnant water bodies	Ground, cavities of trees and rocks	8-11	AR
<i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler) (+)	A3	W	Seaside, bays and islands; lakes and rivers	Ground, cavities of trees and rocks	8-12	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (red-breasted merganser)	B2	W	Seaside, banks of rivers and lakes	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Mergus albellus</i> (+)	B2	W	Seaside, banks of rivers and lakes	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, E
ACCIPITRIDAE						
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (white-tailed eagle) (+)	A2	L	Seas, forest area near lake and bank of rivers	Trees and rocks	1-3	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biootope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (goshawk) (+)	A3	L	Forests on plain and hilly areas	Trees and rocks	2-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (+)	A4	L	Pine forests, parks and gardens	(?)	4-6	AR
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (marsh harrier)	A3	L	Areas full of reeds, marsh lands and rice fields	Trees and rocks	3-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (han harrier)	A3	W	Marsh lands, fields, plains and hilly areas	.	.	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Buteo rufinus</i> (long-legged buzzard)	A2	L	Plains and hilly areas without forest	Trees and rocks	3-4	AR
<i>Buteo buteo</i> (buzzard)	A3	W, T	Forests, agricultural fields and meadows	.	.	AR
<i>Aquila heliaca</i> (imperial eagle)	A2	L	Plains and yards	(?)	1-3	AR
<i>Aquila rapax</i> (tawny eagle)	A12	L	Plains with bushes	(?)	2	Ma, Bl, C, E, SE
FALCONIDAE						
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (kestrel) (+)	A4	L	Open areas, forests, cities	Trees and rocks	4-6	AR
<i>Falco naumanni</i> (lesser kestrel)	A3	I	Plains, high mountains and derelict houses	Trees and rocks	3-6	AR
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon) (+)	A2	L	Open areas and forests	Trees and rocks	3-4	AR
<i>Falco eleonorae</i> (eleonora's falcon) (?)	A12	I	Rocky and open seascides	Trees and rocks	3-4	Ma, Bl, A, M
<i>Falco subbuteo</i> (hobby)	A3	I	Rare forests and forest borders	Trees and rocks	2-4	AR
<i>Falco vespertinus</i> (red-footed falcon)	A2	W, T	Open fields and woodlands	.	.	AR
<i>Falco columbarius</i> (merlin)	B2	W, T	Marsh lands and hills	.	.	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
PHASIANIDAE						
<i>Alectoris graeca</i> (partridge) (?)	A2	L	Agricultural fields, meadows and rocky areas	Ground surface or bushes	8-16	Ma, Bl, A
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (quail)	A4	I	Crop fields and meadows	Ground surface or bushes	4-7	AR
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (oystercatcher) (?)	A3	L	Rocky sea sides	Rocks	2-4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
RALLIDAE						
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> (water rail)	A4	L, W	Swamps and sides of water bodies	(?)	7-10	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (moorhen)	A4	L	Sides of stagnant water bodies	(?)	5-11	Ma, Bl, A, M, E
<i>Fulica atra</i> (coot) (+)	-	L	Water bodies with reeds	Reeds	5-10	Ma, Bl, A, M, E
RECURVIROSTRIDAE						
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (black-white stilt) (?)	A3	I	Banks of sea, lakes, rivers and swamps	Rocks	(?)	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Recurvirostris avosetta</i> (avocet)	A4	L, I	Swamps at seaside	(?)	4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
CHARADRIIDA						
<i>Charadrius dubius</i> (little ringed plover)	A2	I	Sandy-gravel river and banks of lakes	Ground or rocks (?)	4	AR
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (ringed plover)	B2	W, T	Seaside	-	3-4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (kentish plover)	A2	T	Coasts of sea, salty lakes and swamps	-	3	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (golden plover)	B2	T, W	Fields and muddy coasts	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (grey plover)	A2	T, W	Coasts (?)	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> (turnstone)	B3	T	Rocky and gravel coasts	-	2-3	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (spawing)	A4	L	Fields and swamps	Reeds	3-4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
SCOLOPACIDAE						
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (little stint)	B2	L	Creeks, rivers and swamps	Wet grasses	4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (curlew sandpiper)	B2	W, T	Sea, banks of rivers and lakes	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Calidris alba</i> (sanderling) (+)	B3	T	Gravel and muddy coasts	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (redbank)	A3	L	Marsh lands and sides of lakes	Grassy bushes	4	AR
<i>Tringol nebularia</i> (greensbank)	B3	L(?)	Muddy coasts and banks of lakes	Grasses near water	3-4	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Murmurus arquata</i> (slender-billed curlew)	B5	L(?), W	Coasts, low plains, swamps	Humid meadows (?)	4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (woodcock)	A3	W	Forests and bushes	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
LARIDAE						
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean gull) (+)	A4	L	Swamps, seaside and sea	Ground surface or within bushes	2-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, C
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (black-headed gull) (+)	B3	L, W	Generally freshwaters, rarely seaside	Ground surface or within bushes	1-3	AR
<i>Larus genei</i> (slender-billed gull) (+)	B3	W	-	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Larus argentatus</i> (herring gull) (+)	-	L	Rocky and sandy seaside	Ground surface or bushes	2-3	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
STERNIDAE						
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (black tern) (+)	A2	I, T	Lakes and swamps, seaside	Plants floating on water	3	Ma, Bl, A, C, E
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (white-winged black tern)	A2	I, T	Stagnant water bodies and swamps	-	3-4	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (whiskered tern)	A2	I, T	Swamps and wet meadows	-	3-4	Ma, A, M, C, E
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (gull-billed tern) (+)	A2	I	Seaside, banks of rivers and lakes	-	1-3	AR
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian tern) (?)	A2	I	Seaside, banks of rivers and lakes	(?)	2-3	Ma, A, M, C, E
<i>Sierna sandvicensis</i> (sandwich tern) (?)	A3	L(?)	Sea and coasts	(?)	1-2	Ma, Bl, A, M, C
<i>Sierna hisundo</i> (common tern) (+)	A4	I	Seaside	(?)	2-3	AR
<i>Sierna albifrons</i> (little tern)	A4	I	Gravel coasts of sea, lakes and rivers	(?)	2-3	AR
COLUMBIDAE						
<i>Columba livia</i> (domestic pigeon) (+)	-	L	Coasts	(?)	2	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Columba oenas</i> (stock dove) (+)	A2	L	Forests and rocky areas	(?)	2	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Columba palumbus</i> (wood pigeon) (+)	A4	L	Hilly regions, trees and cities	(?)	2	AR
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (collared dove) (+)	-	L	Residential areas, areas with trees	Bushes and trees	1	AR
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> (turtle dove) (+)	A2	I	Forests near to agricultural and residential areas	Trees	2	AR
<i>Streptopelia senagileasiu</i> (+)	A2	L	Parks and gardens	(?)	(?)	Ma, Bl, E, SE
CUCULIDAE						
<i>Cuculus Canorus</i> (cuckoo)	-	I	Forests, bushes and gardens	Nests of other birds	6-16	AR
STRIGIDAE						
<i>Athene noctua</i> (little owl) (+)	A3	L	Fields, vineyard, gardens and rocks	Cavities of trees	3-5	AR
<i>Otus scops</i> (scops owl) (+)	A3	L	Areas covered with trees and fruit gardens	Trees	3-4	AR
<i>Strix aluco</i> (tawny owl) (+)	A12	L	Forests, parks and gardens	Cavities of trees	2-6	AR
TYTONIDAE						
<i>Tyto alba</i> (barn owl) (?)	A2	L	Areas rarely full of trees, crop fields and derelict houses	(?)	4-7	Ma, A, M, C, E
CAPRIMULGIDAE						
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (nightjar)	A2	I	Banks of forests, dry and sandy areas	Ground	2	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
APODIDAE						
<i>Apus apus</i> (swift)	A4	I	Residential areas, rocky areas and areas with trees	Fissures and cracks of buildings and cavities	2-3	AR
<i>Apus melba</i> (alpine swift)	A4	I	Rocky slopes	Rocks	2-3	AR
ALCEDINIDAE						
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (kingfisher)	A12	L	River and lake conists	(?)	6-7	AR
MEROPIDAE						
<i>Merops apiaster</i> (bee-eater) (+)	A4	I	Areas rarely full of trees and open areas	(?)	5-7	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
CORACIIDAE						
<i>Coracias garrulus</i> (koller)	A2	I	Open areas rarely full of trees	Ditches in ground	3-7	AR
UPUVIDAE						
<i>Upupa epops</i> (Hoopoe) (+)	A2	I	Forests, vineyard and gardens	Cavities	5-8	AR
PICIDAE						
<i>Dryocopus martius</i> (woodpecker) (?)	A3	L	Open areas and areas covered with trees	Trees	3-5	Ma, Bl, C
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i> (syrian woodpecker) (+)	A3	L	Fruit gardens	Cavities of trees	5-7	AR
ALAUDIDAE						
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> (calandra lark) (+)	-	L	Fields	Ground surface	4-6	Ma, A, M, C, E, SE
<i>Cataldrella brachydactyla</i> (short-toed lark)	A3	I	Dry and sandy fields	-	(?)	AR
<i>Galerida cristata</i> (crested lark) (+)	-	L	Steppes and stony areas	(?)	4-5	AR
<i>Zuilula arborea</i> (wood lark)	-	L	Mountainous regions	(?)	4-5	AR
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i> (short lark) (+)	A3	L	Open areas and crop fields	(?)	5	AR
<i>Alauda arvensis</i> (sky-lark) (+)	-	L	Open areas and crop fields	Ground surface	3-6	Ma, Bl, A, C, M, E
HIRUNDINIDAE						
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (swallow)	-	I	Residential areas	Muddy cavities	4-5	AR
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (sand martin) (+)	-	I	Banks of rivers and lakes	Soil	5-6	AR
<i>Pyonoprogne rupestris</i> (crak martin)	-	I	Rocky areas	Rocks	4-5	AR
<i>Delichon urbica</i> (house martin) (+)	A4	I	Residential areas and rocks	Muddy cavities	4-5	AR
MOTACILLIDAE						
<i>Amthus campestris</i> (tawny pigit) (+)	A3	L, I	Sandy and gravel areas, rare and dry bushes	Dry bushes on the ground	4-6	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Anthus trivialis</i> (tree pipit) (+)	-	I, T	Forests and bushes, open areas	Small bushes and grasses on the ground	4-6	AR
<i>Anthus pratensis</i> (meadow pipit)	-	W	Wet meadows and swamps	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, C, M, E
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i> (waterpipit)	A4	L(?)	Meadows and rocky coasts	Bushes and rocks (?)	4-6	AR
<i>Motacilla flava</i> (black-headed wagtail) (+)	-	I	Wetlands, meadows, banks of lakes and pools	Rushes	5-6	Ma, Bl, A, C, M, E
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (grey wagtail)	A4	L	Wetlands	Rocks, walls and holes in ground	4-6	AR
<i>Motacilla alba</i> (pied wagtail) (+)	A4	L	Open areas	(?)	5-6	AR
TROGLODYTIDAE						
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> (wren) (?)	A3	L	Forests and bushes	Near to the ground	(?)	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
PRUNELLIDAE						
<i>Prunella modularis</i> (+)	-	L	Forests, parks and gardens	Trees and bushes (?)	4-5	AR
<i>Prunella collaris</i> (+)	-	L	Mountainous areas and plains	Trees and bushes(?)	4-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, E
TURDIDAE						
<i>Eritacus rubecula</i> (robin) (+)	-	L	Forests, plains, parks and gardens	Trees, cavities and wall cavities	5-6	AR
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i> (thrush nigungale)	-	I, T	Willows and bushes, humid areas	(?)	4-6	Ma, Bl, A, C
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> (nigungale) (+)	-	I	Forests, lands covered with heath and parks	Trees	3-6	AR
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (redstart) (+)	-	L	Gardens and parks	(?)	5-8	AR
<i>Phoenicurus ochiruros</i> (black redstart) (+)	-	L, I	Rocky slopes, houses and derelict houses	(?)	5-6	AR
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> (whinchat)	-	L	Areas rarely full of trees, wet places, meadows	Bushes	4-7	AR
<i>Saxicola torquata</i> (stonechat) (+)	-	L	Stony and dry hills, bushes, sandy areas	Bushes	3-7	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> (wheather) (+)	A3	I	Open and dry areas, fields and meadows	(?)	5-7	AR
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> (black eared wheather) (?)	-	I	Open lands covered with heath and regions full of trees	(?)	4-5	AR
<i>Turdus merula</i> (blackbird) (+)	-	L	Forests, plains, parks and gardens	Trees and bushes	4-6	AR
<i>Turdus pilaris</i> (fieldfare) (+)	-	W	Forests, fields and humid meadows	-	-	AR
<i>Turdus philomelos</i> (song thrush) (+)	-	L	Forests, parks and gardens, residential areas	Trees and bushes (?)	3-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> (mistle tourse) (+)	-	L	Forests, parks and gardens	Trees and bushes	4-5	AR
SYLVIDAE						
<i>Cettia cetti</i> (cett's warbler)	A4	L	Banks of water with rushes and reed	Rushes and reeds (?)	4-6	AR
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (fan-tailed warbler)	-	L	Rushy and reedy swamps, meadow and fields	(?)	4-5	Ma, A, M, C, E
<i>Lacustella fluviatilis</i> river warbler)	-	I	Lands covered with heath and fields	(?)	4-5	Ma, Bl, A, C, E
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> (sedge warbler) (?)	-	I	Rush and reeds, swamps, banks of lakes and bushes	(?)	4-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> (marshy warbler) (+)	-	I	Swamps, bushes and reeds	Reeds	4-6	AR
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> (reed warbler)	-	I	Rushes, banks of water bodies and gardens	Willows and rushes	4-5	AR
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> (great reed warbler) (?)	-	I	Swamp and rushes, parks and gardens	Rushes	3-6	Ma, A, M, C, E
<i>Hippolais icterina</i> (loterina warbler)	A3	I	Parks and gardens, forests and banks of roads	Bushes and trees	4-6	AR
<i>Hippolais pallida</i> (olivaceous warbler) (+)	-	I	Parks and gardens, open areas, forests and bushes	(?)	4-5	AR

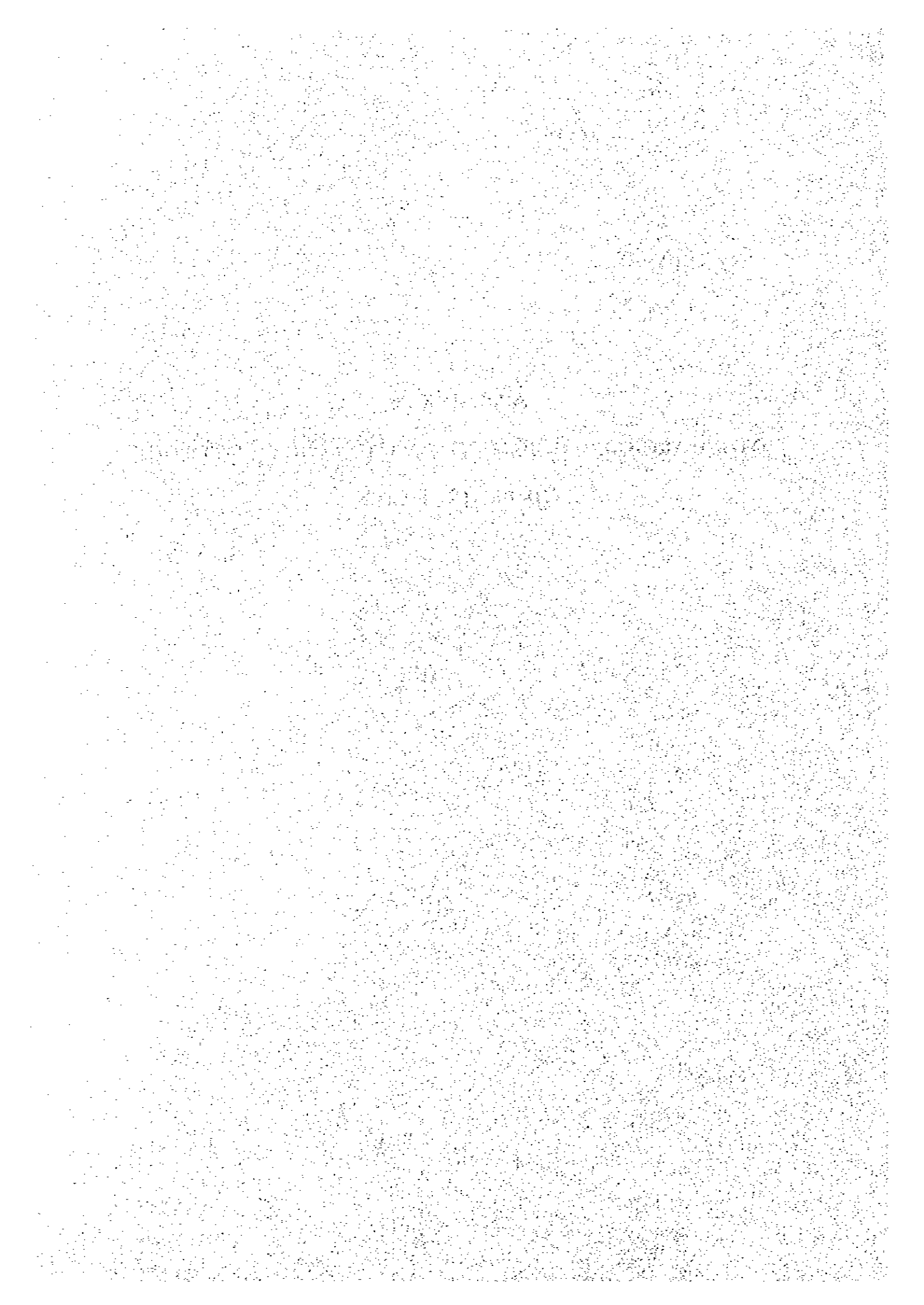
Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> (sardinian warbler) (+)	-	L	Forests and bushes, parks and gardens	(?)	4-7	Ma, Bl, A, M, C
<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (lesser white throat) (+)	-	I	Bushes, banks of forests, gardens	Bushes	4-6	AR
<i>Sylvia communis</i> (white throat) (+)	-	I	Forests and bushes, parks and gardens	Ground	4-6	AR
<i>Sylvia borin</i> (garden warbler) (+)	-	I	Forests and bushes, parks and gardens	Bushes	5-6	AR
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> (blackcap) (+)	-	I	Forests, parks and gardens	Trees and bushes (?)	4-6	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (willow, warbler) (?)	-	I	Forests, parks and gardens, banks of water	(?)	5-7	AR
<i>Regulus regulus</i> (gold crest) (+)	-	L	Forests, parks and gardens	Trees and bushes	8-11	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
MUSCICAPIDAE						
<i>Muscicapa striata</i> (spotted flycatcher)	-	I	Forests and bushes, residential areas	(?)	4-5	AR
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> (pied flycatcher)	-	I	Forests, parks and gardens	(?)	5-7	Ma, Bl, A, C, M, SE
TIMALIIDAE						
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i> (bearded tit)	A2	L	Vineyards, gardens and marshlands	Reeds (?)	5-7	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
PARIDAE						
<i>Parus ater</i> (coal tit) (+)	-	L	Various places	(?)	4-13	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Parus caeruleus</i> (blue tit) (+)	-	L	Forests, park and gardens	(?)	4-12	AR
<i>Parus major</i> (great tit) (+)	-	L	Forests, park and gardens	(?)	4-13	AR
<i>Parus lugubris</i> (sombre tit)	A4	L	Forests	(?)	4-9	AR
SITIDAE						
<i>Sitta neumayer</i> (rock nuthatch)	-	L	Rocky areas	Cavities of rocks (?)	5-7	AR
<i>Sitta europaea</i> (nuthatch) (+)	-	L	Forests, park and gardens	(?)	5-7	AR
REMIZIDAE						
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i> (pend ne tit)	A2	L	Swamps, forests, lakes and banks of rivers	Rushes and willows	5-7	AR
ORJOLIDAE						

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (golden oriole)	-	I	Forests, parks and gardens	(?)	4-5	AR
LANIDAE						
<i>Lanius collurio</i> (red-backed shrike) (+)	-	I	Open areas, banks of forests, parks and gardens	Slim and green branches (?)	4-7	AR
<i>Lanius minor</i> (lesser grey shrike)	-	I	Banks of forests, parks and gardens	Slim and green branches	5-6	AR
<i>Lanius senator</i> (woodchat shrike)	-	I	Banks of forest, areas full of trees and gardens	Slim and green branches	5-6	Ma, A, M, E, SE
<i>Lanius rubicus</i> (masked shrike)	-	I	Forest and olive yards	Trees (?)	5-7	AR
CORVIDAE						
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i> (jay)	-	L	Forests, areas full of trees and parks	Trees	5-7	AR
<i>Pica pica</i> (magpie) (+)	-	L	Areas rarely full of trees, bushes, field and fruit gardens, parks	Trees (?)	6-8	AR
<i>Corvus monedula</i> (+)	-	L	Forests, areas full of trees, rocky areas and derelict houses	Rocks, trees cavities and derelict houses	4-7	AR
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i> (raven) (+)	-	L	Open areas and agricultural fields	Trees and bushes	3-5	Ma, Bl, A, M, C, E
<i>Corvus corone</i> (hooded) (+)	-	L	Forests, open areas and agricultural fields	Trees	3-5	AR
<i>Corvus corax</i> (raven) (+)	-	L	Bushes, husbandry areas	Trees and bushes	3-6	AR
STURNIDAE						
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (starling) (+)	-	L	Forests and areas full of trees	Cavities and wall cavities	4-7	AR
<i>Sturnus roseus</i> (pink starling)	-	I	Meadows and rocks	(?)	5-7	AR
PASSERIDAE						
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (house sparrow) (+)	-	L	Villages and cities, fields	Roofs of buildings	5-6	AR
<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> (spanish sparrow) (+)	-	L	Bushes, crop fields, vineyards and gardens, open areas	(?)	4-6	AR

Species	Risk Categories	Location	Biotope Properties	Nest Place	Number of Eggs	Spread in Turkey
FRINGILLIDAE						
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> (spaffinch) (+)	-	L	Forests, parks, gardens and plain areas.	Trees	4-7	AR
<i>Serinus serinus</i> (serin) (+)	-	L	Parks and gardens, banks of river	Trees or bushes (?)	3-5	AR
<i>Carduelis chloris</i> (greenfinch) (+)	A4	L	Forests, parks and gardens, bushes, olive yards, banks of forests	Trees or bushes (?)	4-6	AR
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (goldfinch) (+)	A4	L	Gardens, open areas with forests, residential areas	Trees or bushes (?)	4-6	AR
<i>Carduelis spinus</i> (siskin) (+)	A4	W	Open areas, parks and gardens	-	-	AR
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i> (linnet) (+)	A4	L, W	Bushes and areas full of trees, forest banks of, parks and gardens	Bushes	4-7	AR
<i>Loxia curvirostrata</i> (crossbill)	-	L	Trees and bushes	Trees	3-4	Ma, Bl, A, C, E
EMBERIZIDAE						
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> (yellow bunting) (+)	-	W	Open areas and gardens	-	-	AR
<i>Emberiza cirius</i> (girl bunting) (+)	-	W, T	Bushes, areas full of trees, meadows and graveyards	-	-	Ma, Bl, A, M, C
<i>Emberiza cia</i> (rock bunting) (+)	-	L	Vineyards, gardens and rocky areas	Ground	4-5	Ma, Bl, A, C, M
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> (ortolon bunting) (+)	A3	I	Areas full of trees, forests and agricultural fields	Ground surface	4-6	AR
<i>Emberiza caesia</i> (crezschmar bunting) (+)	-	I	Naked and stony areas, bushes, banks of lake	Rocky slopes without trees and, rocks	4-5	Ma, A, M
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i> (black-headed bunting) (+)	A3	I	Olive yards, bushes, gardens, hills rarely full of trees, plains	Bush and fences, ground or above ground	4-5	AR
<i>Emberiza calandra</i> (corn bunting) (+)	-	L	Open areas, field and meadows, dry bushes	Ground surface	4-5	AR

APPENDIX 6

**OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF
THE PROJECT AREA**



Historical Resources and Protected Areas in the Region

A number of historical resources exists in the Province of Tekirdağ. Especially, the District of Marmara Ereğlisi is considerably rich in terms of historical and archaeological sites. In this regard, the District was designated as a Class-1 Site by the Ministry of Culture. However, there are no known historical and archaeological resources on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site.

Due to its location as a natural harbor connecting Anatolia to Trakya, thus to Europe, the area was an important settlement throughout the history. According to the results of archaeological surveys, the District of Marmara Ereğlisi was anciently known as "Perinthos". The first organized settlements in the District started in 601 B.C. by Samosians. Later on, the area was under the rule of Greeks, Romans and Byzantiens, chronologically. During the 3rd Century A.D., the name of the city was changed to "Heraklia" by the Byzantine governors and remained the same until the occupation of the city by Ottoman Empire in the 15th century. Under the rule of Turks, the area was renamed as "Marmara Ereğlisi".

The remains that were found during excavations generally represent the Roman and Byzantien culture. The acropolis of the city is on a high peninsula lying on the east-west direction. Currently, about one third of the acropolis remains in a military zone. This area is known as Cape of Mola. Within the Cape of Mola, an ancient harbor exists. The ancient breakwater constructed to protect the harbor from northeastern and eastern winds, is still observable under the water. A Roman Stadium was found during the excavations in 1987. Although the structure was not damaged completely, it is still under soil.

A high number of tumuluses were found during the archaeological surveys in the project area. Although no ancient tombs were discovered inside these structures, various disturbances that were observed on their surfaces increase the probability of destruction through illegal excavations. Some of these

tumuluses are named as Kukunar Hill, Çiçekli Hill, Yılma Hill, Büyük Metris Hill, Bekçi Hill and Miltepe. A description of the archaeological sites within the study area are given in this Appendix with a figure showing the location of these archaeological sites relative to the proposed project site.

In the Omurca Ranch, 7 km to the north of Marmara Ereğlisi, there exist an ancient wine cellar, a church and a cistern. Certain inscriptions and architectural values of Roman and Byzantien culture were found in the area.

In the study area, there are relatively recent historical buildings. These architectural structures posses cultural properties of the Ottoman-Turkish style. The structures are made up of either wood or stone. The most important of the historical houses in the Tekirdağ Province Center is the "Rakoczi Museum" which represents the architectural style of the 17th century. There are also certain mosques, caravanserais and water fountains of historical value. For instance, Rüstem Paşa Mosque was constructed by Mimar Sinan. Many of these monuments are protected from destruction by inclusion in "Protective Site" areas. However, there are no national parks, natural preservation areas or wetlands in the SA or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site.

Recreational Areas

Coastal Line

As the Province of Tekirdağ has a long coastal line along the Sea of Marmara, main recreational activities within the region are swimming, watersports, and sea-side camping. There are a number of natural beaches within the boundaries of the SA, namely Kumbağ, Karaevli and Marmara Ereğlisi. However, recreational facilities of the Province are not sufficient and residents usually prefer distant natural beaches for such sea activities.

Hotels and restaurants are located mainly in the inner regions of the Province,

usually in the district centers. On the other hand, smaller accommodation facilities such as motels, pensions and campings are more common along the coastal line. The distribution of facilities servicing under municipality control within the Province of Tekirdağ is given in Table A.6.1.

In the eastern part of the SA, there are a large number of summer houses owned by the residents of İstanbul and other neighbouring cities. Thus, the population in this part of the SA increases considerably during weekends and summer seasons. In this region, the number of motels and hotels are small and there are a few camping facilities. In Marmara Ereğlisi, the public beaches as well as the ancient Roman and Byzantien ruins are important for tourism and recreational activities. In addition, fishing is popular in the coasts of Marmara Ereğlisi.

TABLE A.6.1 Number Of Municipality Facilities in Tekirdag

Facility Type	1991	1992
Hotels/Motels	26	37
Pensions	88	90
Restaurants	52	52
Rest Areas (Gas Stations)	16	16
Picnic Areas	2	2
Public Beach	5	5
Camping	6	6
Total	195	208

Source: Tekirdağ Province Tourism Master Plan, 1992.

The western portion of the project area towards the District of Şarköy is more developed in terms of recreational areas. Hotels and motels are common in the western region of the SA. In Tekirdağ Province Center and especially in the Village of Kumbağ, there are various kinds of recreational areas such as the harbor facilities, summer houses, hotels and motels. Because the region

is flat, the beach facilities are accesible and commonly used by the residents. In addition, fishing and hunting are among the recreational activities. On the other hand, the western zone of the Province Center passing Kumbağ beach is currently not utilized in the form of touristic facilities. Other than some unqualified natural beaches, the region is comprised of agricultural areas and rural settlements.

Forests

In general, the Province of Tekirdağ can be considered poor in terms of forests. The forestries in the northern coastal zone near Black Sea and the area bordering the Province of Çanakkale fall far beyond the boundaries of the SA. Except some small oak-tree forests near Tekirdağ Province Center, the SA lacks of large forests.

The major in-forest facilities for recreation include those of Kumbağ, Barbaros, Karaevli, Çorlu and Marmara Ereğlisi. Among these, the most common one is the Kumbağ in-forest recreational facility which has drinking water supply and sewerage system. In addition, Atatürk Forest is being used for recreational purposes. The thermal spring "Avşar İçmesi" in the Tekirdağ Province Center is also currently utilized as a recreational area. However, it is not common in terms of regional and national use.

Other Archaeological Sites Near the Project Area

This section summarizes the main characteristics of other archeological sites within the surrounding area. However, it should be noted that there are no known archeological sites on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site. As shown in Figure A-1, all of these ancient sites are located at a considerable distance to the proposed port area.

Ancient Perinthos City (Marmara Ereğlisi)

The District of Marmara Ereğlisi was anciently known as "Perinthos". Since 601 B.C., the District was under the rule of Samosians, Greeks, Romans and Byzantiens, chronologically. Ottoman Empire started its occupation of the region in the 15th century. The remains that were found during excavations generally represent the Roman and Byzantien cultures. The acropolis of the city is located in a high peninsula lying on the east-west direction. One third of the acropolis remain currently in the military zone. This area is also called as the Cape of Mola and marine walls are at the northern parts of the cape. The ancient Perinthos City is designated as an Archaeological Site-I by the Ministry of Culture.

Büyük Metris Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

Büyük Metris tumulus is situated on the Seymen Road, at approximately 5 km north of the District of Marmara Ereğlisi. It is one of the biggest mausoleums which is believed to belong to the governor of the ancient city. The diameter of the tumulus is 200 m and the tumulus is covered with 33 m thick soil. Some small illegal excavations are observed over the tumulus. Since the hill is covered with soil, no artifacts or ruins can be seen.

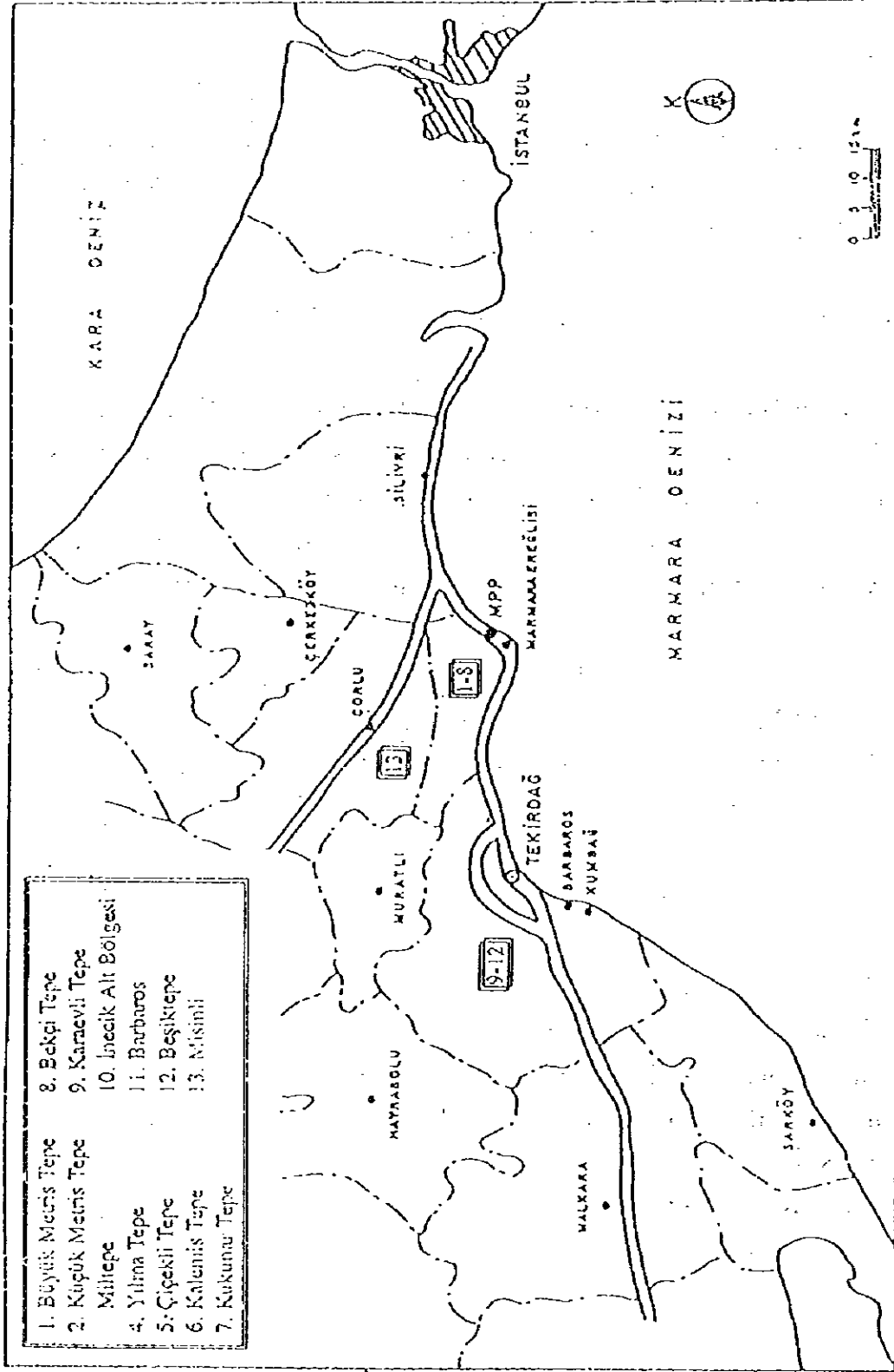


FIGURE A-6.1 Archaeological sites

Küçük Metris Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

Küçük Metris Hill, situated at the north of Büyük Metris Hill, is located at the west of the road between the Districts of Marmara Ereğlisi and Çorlu. This hill is covered with 30 m thick soil and it has a diameter of 150 m. It is also one of the biggest mausoleums which is believed to belong to the governor of the ancient city. There are some small illegal excavations over the mausoleum. There are no surface artifacts or ruins since the hill is stowage.

Miltepe (Marmara Ereğlisi)

The Miltepe mausoleum is located at west of the Marmara Ereğlisi-Çorlu Road. The mausoleum is among the biggest ones constructed for the governors of the District of Marmara Ereğlisi. It is 20 m below the surface and has a diameter of 120 m. No surface artifacts are observed. Miltepe is mildly destroyed due to the small holes dugged by the treasure-hunters.

Yılma Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

It is located near the west of the old Marmara Ereğlisi-Çorlu Road, to the north of Miltepe. Yılma Tepe is also situated at near Marmara Ereğlisi on a natural ridge. The tumulus is a tomb for one of the governors of ancient Marmara Ereğlisi. The approximate height and diameter of the tumulus are 25 m and 90 m, respectively. There are some illegal excavations over the tumulus. There exists no surface findings.

Kalemis Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

It is located 200 m to the north of Marmara Ereğlisi-Tekirdağ Road on a natural ridge. Even though it is 3 km to the District of Marmara Ereğlisi, compared to the other tumuluses; Kalemis Hill cannot be seen from the District of Marmara Ereğlisi. The approximate height of the tumulus is 8 m and has a diameter of 500 m. There are no surface findings. The hill is

subject to considerable amount of destruction as a result of agricultural activities on the arable land on the sides. The slopes of the hill is almost completely destroyed.

Çiçekli Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

Çiçekli Hill is located on the east of the old road between the Districts of Marmara Ereğlisi and Çorlu. The mausoleum is situated on a natural hill at 2.5 km to the north of Yılma Tepe. It is a tomb of one of the governors of the ancient city. The tumulus which has approximately 16 m soil cover, has an approximate diameter of 90 m. There are also some illegal excavations over the tumulus. There exists no surface findings.

Kukunar Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

It is located at the 5th km of the road between the District of Marmara Ereğlisi and Yeniçiftlik Sub-District. The hill is situated around Marmara Ereğlisi, at the north of Kalemis Tepe. The mausoleum, which is probably a tomb of one of the rulers of the city, is important in terms of aesthetics as it can be seen from all directions. The tumulus has a 25 m soil cover and its diameter is of 25 m. There exists no surface findings. Kukunar Hill is subject to destruction as the sides of the hill are comprised of arable land.

Bekçi Hill (Marmara Ereğlisi)

The mausoleum is located at the north of the road between the Districts of the Marmara Ereğlisi and Çorlu. It is among the biggest tumuluses around the District of Marmara Ereğlisi and located on a natural hill. The mausoleum is believed to belong to one of the governors of the ancient city. It is almost 30 m below the surface and has a diameter of 175 m. No surface findings are observed but there are some illegal excavations on the tumulus.

Barbaros Village (Tekirdağ Province Center)

The city was established by Greeks in the 7th century B.C. Later, Byzantien occupied the city intensively and named the village as Byzante. Currently, only the walls of the ancient city exist.

Karaevli Village (Tekirdağ Province Center)

An ancient Trak city which is discovered on the flank, at the opposite side of Karaevli beach. It is located on the 17th km of Tekirdağ-İstanbul Highway.

İncik Sub-District (Tekirdağ Province Center)

İncik Sub-District which is an ancient Trak city, was very important during Roman and Byzantien occupation. It is located on the 24 km of the road from Tekirdağ to Malkara. A mosque, a Turkish bath and a bridge constructed during Ottoman Empire exist in the sub-district.

Beşiktepe (Tekirdağ Province Center)

It is located between Ahmedikli Village and Hacıköy, in Tekirdağ Province Center. An ancient citadel was discovered in the area.

Misinli Village (Çorlu)

Misinli is currently a village of the District of Çorlu. The remainings of a citadel reveal the history of the ancient settlement.

The History of Tekirdag from:

"The History of Tekirdag":

**Tekirdag Museum Booklet. Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Culture,
General Directorate of Monuments and Museums.**

The Marmara Region, with its strategical location, its climate, fertile soil, its rich flora and fauna is an important region for human settlement, inhabited during all times.

For the moment, no Paleolithic or Neolithic settlements have been recognized in Tekirdag province. The stratigraph of the deposits in the Güngörmez and Güneskaya caves in the Saray district and the find from the Toptepe mound, c. 4-5 km. west of Marmara Ereğlisi, suggest a Chalcolithic date 4800/4700-3000 BC. It is possible that further excavations yet to be carried out at these sites could reveal Paleolithic deposits.

The field surveys carried out along the coast line have demonstrated that the area was densely occupied during the Early Bronze Age (3000-2000 BC.)

During the late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (1400-1000 BC) Thrace was effected by a great wave of migration. Thereafter, there is a dark age that written sources and material data can not yet provide sufficient information. During this period, there were groups known as Proto-Thracians in Thrace. Very little is known about these early settlers. Herodotos (490-435 BC) wrote that Thracians could never establish a union, yet were the most numerous on earth after Indians. However, in the second half of the fifth century BC, the Thracians established a kingdom under the control of the most powerful tribe, ruled by the Odrysian dynasty.

Trading activities started in Thrace in the seventh century BC.

During this period colonists from Megara and Samos were founding colonies along the Thracian coast of the Sea of Marmara (Selymyra, Bizanthe, Perinthos). Both the ancient sources (Homer, Herodotus and Xenophon) and the archaeological evidence demonstrate that there were previous inhabitants in the region, people at strife with one another as well as with the new settlers.

As a result of the Scythian campaign of the King Darius, Thrace came under Persian control in 514-513 BC. This hegemony was to continue until the anti-Persian Delian Confederacy, organized by Athens in 478-477 BC, freed Thrace from the Persian threat. Philip II of Macedonia included the Thracian land in his Odrysian kingdom. After the death of Alexander, Thrace fell under

the control of Lysimachos. Developments beginning in AD 19 with Tiberius' sending a Roman governor to Thrace eventually resulted in Thrace's recognition as a Roman province in AD 46. Thrace remained for a long period under Roman rule. It became a part of the East Empire (Byzantine) with the split of the Roman Empire in AD 395. With the fall of Constantinople in 1453, it then came under Ottoman control.

Summary for "Historical Resources and Protected Areas in the Region"
from papers taken from Çoskun Yurteri

A number of historical resources exists in the Province of Tekirdag. Especially, the District of Marmara Ereglisi is considerably rich in terms of historical and archaeological sites. In this regard, the District was designated as a Class-I Site by the Ministry of Culture.

A high number of tumuluses were found during the archaeological surveys in the project area. Although no ancient tombs were discovered inside these structures, various disturbances that were observed on their surfaces increase the probability of destruction through illegal excavations. Some of these tumuluses are named as Kukunar Hill, Çiçekli Hill, Yılma Hill, Büyük Metris Hill, Bekçi Hill and Miltepe.

In the Omurca Ranch, 7 km. to the north of Marmara Ereglisi, there exists an ancient wine cellar, a church and a cistern. Certain inscriptions and architectural values of Roman and Byzantien culture were found in the area.

In the study area, there are relatively recent historical buildings. These architectural structures possess cultural properties of the Ottoman-Turkish style. The structures are made up of either wood or stone. The most important of the historical houses in the Tekirdag Province Center is the "Rakoczi Museum" which represents the architectural style of the 17th century. There are also certain mosques, caravanserais and water fountains of historical value. Many of these monuments are protected from destruction by inclusion in "Protective Site" areas. However, there are no national parks, natural preservation areas or wetlands in the SA or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site.

Summary for "Recreational Areas"

from papers taken from Çoskun Yurteri

Coastal Line

As the Province of Tekirdag has a long coastal line along the Sea of Marmara, main recreational activities within the region are swimming, watersports, and sea-side camping. There are a number of natural beaches within the boundaries of the SA, namely Kumbag, Karaevli and Marmara Ereğlisi. However, recreational facilities of the Province are not sufficient and residents usually prefer distant natural beaches for such sea activities.

Hotels and restaurants are located mainly in the inner regions of the Province, usually in the district centers. On the other hand, smaller accommodation facilities such as hotels, pensions and campings are more common along the coastal line.

In the eastern part of the SA, there are a large number of summer houses owned by the residents of Istanbul and other neighbouring cities. Thus, the population in this part of the SA increases considerably during weekends and summer seasons. In Marmara Ereğlisi, the public beaches as well as the ancient Roman and Byzantine ruins are important for tourism and recreational activities. In addition, fishing is popular in the coasts of Marmara Ereğlisi.

The western portion of the project area towards the District of Sarköy is more developed in terms of recreational areas. In Tekirdag Province Center and especially in the Village of Kumbag, there are various kinds of recreational areas such as the harbor facilities, summer houses, hotels and motels. Because the region is flat, the beach facilities are accessible and commonly used by the residents. In addition, fishing and hunting are among the recreational activities.

Forests

In general, the Province of Tekirdag can be considered poor in terms of forests. The forestries in the northern coastal zone near Black Sea and the area bordering the Province of Çanakkale fall far beyond the boundaries of the SA. Except some small oak-tree forests near Tekirdag Province Center, the SA lacks of large forests.

The major in-forest facilities for recreation include those of Kumbag, Barbaros, Karaevli, Çorlu and Marmara Ereğlisi. Among these, the most common one is the Kumbag in-forest recreational facility which has drinking water supply and sewerage system. In addition, Atatürk Forest is being used

for recreational purposes. The thermal spring "Avsar İçmesi" in the Tekirdag Province Center is also currently utilized as a recreational area. However, it is common in terms of regional and national use.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern tools and software can streamline data collection and provide valuable insights into organizational performance.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity of the data.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the role of leadership in establishing a strong data management framework. It emphasizes the need for clear policies and procedures to guide data handling.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the benefits of data-driven decision-making and how it can lead to improved organizational performance and competitive advantage. It provides examples of successful data-driven initiatives.

7. The seventh part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and reiterating the importance of a robust data management strategy for long-term success. It encourages organizations to embrace data as a strategic asset.

8. The final part of the document provides a call to action, urging organizations to take immediate steps to improve their data management practices and ensure they are well-prepared for the future.

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