BIRDS OF TURKEY
TÜRKİYE KUŞLARI

II
Seyfe Gölü
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 korumaçılara, 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 bir belirli bir yöreyi kapsayan birkaç kitapçık yayılacaktır. Daha önce yayınlanmış olsa bile, bazı yöreler yeni bilgilerin ışığında elden geçirilerek yeniden basılacaktır. Yayın kurulu (adresi aşağıda) kuşlarla ilgili Türkiye'de kaydedilmiş her türlü bilgiyi sevindirerek kabul edecektir.

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Price of this copy £ 1.00 (or DM 4,-) including postage and mailing
published in Heidelberg in January 1984
The birds of Lake Seyfe
- a preliminary species list -

Seyfe Gölü'nün kuşları
- geçici bir tür listesi -

by Chris Husband and Max Kasparek

1. Geographical position

The Seyfe Gölü is situated in a closed basin in Central Anatolia. According to the classification of the natural regions of Turkey by EROL (1982) the Seyfe Gölü belongs to the central Kızılırmak valley (number 532) which is part of the Central Kızılırmak Subregion. The Seyfe Gölü is close to Kırşehir, which is on the road from Ankara to Kayseri. The distance to the Tuz Gölü is about 80 km, that to the Sultansazlığı (Sultanmarshes) about 120 km. Co-ordinates of the lake: 39°12' N, 34°25' E.

2. Altitude

1080 m NN.

3. Surface and depth of the lake

The surface and the depth of the lake are subject to seasonal variation. They are at a maximum in spring from March to May/June and at a minimum from August to December. For the surface, DSI (1979a) gives 1544 ha as a minimum and 7003 ha as a maximum. 34 km², 40 km² and 44 km² are intermediate values given by ÜZÜMERI et al. (1956-58), IRION (1973) and TUNCEL (1979) respectively. The lake is very shallow and can be characterized as a playa lake. The maximum depth is 2.0 m (IRION 1973), but this seems to be only true during spring. During summer one can for example see Flamingos standing in the water in every part of the lake. The eastern part of the lake dries up completely during summer, but usually not the western part. The eastern part is thus a temporal lake.

4. General description of the area

The Seyfe Gölü is situated in the south of a huge closed
basin which is called Seyfe Ovası or Malya Ovası. This stretches over more than 30 km in the north-south direction and more than 40 km in the east-west direction. The hills which border the Seyfe basin in the south and southwest are 300 to 550 m higher than the basin itself. For example, Gökkaaya Tepesi 1662 m, Kervansaray Tepesi 1667 m, Kaletepe 1557 m and Kızıldağ 1362 m NN. There are several villages in the plain. Close to the lake, villages are found only on the southern and western side, such as there is Kızıldağyeniyan, Yazıkınık, Gümüşkumbet, Seyfe, Badılı and Eskidoğan (= Horla). From the administrative point of view, Badılı is part ("mahalle") of the village Seyfe. About 10 km to the north of the Seyfe Gölü, the Malya Devlet Üretme Çiftliği is situated. That is a state farm which was founded in 1942 (UZUMERI et al. 1956-58) for agriculture and animal farming and for agricultural research in cooperation with universities as well. The huge steppe areas to the north and northeast of the Seyfe Gölü belong to this farm.

There are no streams of any great significance. A spring in the village Seyfe gives rise to some marshland between the village and the lake. Another smaller afflux originates near the village Badılı. It seems that the lake is mainly fed by groundwater which flows from the northern parts of the plain towards the lake.

The waters of the spring at the village Seyfe are first held in a small reservoir which is like a small lake with open water and red beds at the shores. Willows and poplar trees are found around it. The maximum depth of this small barrage is several meters. The water holds large fish, which have not yet been identified.

There is a regular efflux of water from the barrage wall throughout the year. This flows into several ditches. A mosaic of fruit gardens, marshland, fields, poplar plantations, reed beds and ditches forms a very interesting and attractive area. Towards the lake there is a höyük. Höyüks
are artificial hills, remains of ancient villages. A marshy peninsula stretches into the lake near this höyük. It is used as pasture.

Originally the village Seyfe was close to the höyük and the marshy peninsula was covered with an impenetrable jungle of reed and Typha. Because of the mosquito plague, a new village was built at the present site in the 1920s and the villagers were moved. Some foundations of the old houses can still be seen at the original site.

Also because of the mosquito plague, the reed on the peninsula was burnt down completely in the 1950s. Before this date the reed jungle is said to have been very dense. Villagers still tell for example the following story: One day, a herdsman lost a buffalo and could not find it again. It was thought to be lost, but two years later, the buffalo returned from the jungle together with a calf.

After this jungle had been burnt down, more intensive pasturing could take place and a dense jungle never could come up again. Perhaps a penetration of salty water from the lake also helped to prevent the jungle from regenerating.

Islands are found in the eastern, temporal part of the lake during high water level and form very important breeding areas for birds. This part dries up completely during summer and leaves a desert-like mudfield. Unlike the other shores, the north-eastern shore is not muddy, but made up of a steep bank which is 5 m high in places.

One small (1.5 cm) species of fish, Aphanius chantrei, lives in the ditch of the peninsula in front of the village Seyfe and in the affluxes in the north. When the water level sinks, this fish is found in unimaginable concentrations, forming a very important food for several bird species.

Apart from the trees near the village Seyfe, there are practically no others. There is a small copse between the village Yazıkınık and another höyük. It had been larger
until 1982, but is now confined to a small area which is surrounded by a wall. Between the höyük and the lake, there is one meadow covered with orchids. This purple-coloured species appears to be Orchis pseudolaxiflora.

5. Water quality

The Seyfe Gölü has brackish water whose electrolyte content varies considerably from area to area, being low in the north and high in the south. DSI (1979a) took samples from the four cardinal points. In the north, they found 8.4 mg/l, in the west 11.4 mg/l, in the east 10.3 mg/l and in the south 21.1 mg/l. This finding is also reflected in the electrical conductivity which is also lowest in the north. This gives evidence that the lake is fed by a ground water flow from the northern plain towards the south. IRION (1973) found 20 mg/l in a single sample taken in the period May to July 1970.

The salt concentration of the lake Seyfe is thus similar to that of e.g. lake Yay in the Sultanmarshes which is 11 - 16 mg/l (KASPAREK, in prep.). Both are typical playa (steppe) lakes and the water chemistry seems to be quite similar.

The pH value of the Seyfe Gölü is between 7.4 and 7.6 according to DSI (1979a) and 8.2 according to IRION (1973). The concentrations of the main ions are given here in mg/l:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DSI (1979a)</th>
<th>IRION (1973)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>north</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na⁺</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl⁻</td>
<td>3380</td>
<td>4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₄²⁻</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCO₃⁻</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₃²⁻</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg²⁺+Ca²⁺</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>1103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K⁺</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Climate

From DSI (1979a) we obtained some meteorological data which were recorded at the Malya Devlet Çiftliği. Temperature data are from a 4-year period, precipitation data from a 5-year period (1956 - 60). The method of graphical presentation is according to WALTER.

In another 7-year period (1964 - 70), an average precipitation of 380 mm per year was recorded at the same station. Together with the above 5-year period, this gives an average of 440 mm/year over an eleven-year period.

The area has a land climate which is typical for the Central Anatolian highland. Cold winters are followed by dry, hot summers. The main precipitation takes place during winter and spring. In winter, the whole lake sometimes freezes. For example, DIJKSEN & KONING found the lake completely covered with ice on 17.1.72 and on 6./7.1.73 (about -8° C).

7. Bird watching activity

With the exception of March and July, the Seyfe Gölü has been visited in all months. The first ornithological records available are from the year 1968. Records are missing from 1976 - 1980.
1968--October O. Ristow (KUMMERLOEVE 1970 and unpubl.)
1970--10.1., 25.11. and 26.11. L.J. Dijksen & F. Koning
(BR 1970-73 and unpubl.)
--October I. Üzer & N. Turan (TURAN 1971)
--2.6. K. Warncke (WARNCKE MS and BR 1970-73)
--May T. Gürpınar (TURAN & GÜRPINAR 1974)
--19.11. L.J. Dijksen, F. Koning & J.C. Walmsley (BR 1970-73 and unpubl.)
1974--16./17.2. L.J. Dijksen & F. Koning (BR 1974/75 and unpubl.)
1981--14.4. M. Kasparek (unpubl.)
--26.4. P.D. Goriup & D. Parr (unpubl.)
(unpubl.)
--7.10. R. Akçakaya, C. Bilgin & T. Gürpınar (unpubl.)
1982--30.5. E. Bezzel, Ch. Husband et al. (unpubl.)
1983--2.-4.8. M. Kasparek (unpubl.)
--22.5. and 4.6. Ch. Husband, M. Siering, G. Wendl et al. (unpubl.)
--20./21.10. F.E. de Roder (unpubl.)

The visits of 7.6.81, 30.5.82, 22.5.83 and 4.6.83 were organized tours by Dr. N. Koch. In addition to the above list, there are several visits by T. Gürpınar in the first half of the 1970s.

8. Ornithological importance of the area
Without any special study on the birds of the Seyfe Gölü 167 species have been recorded. The avian fauna is typical
for the Anatolian steppe lakes. The absence of any forest explains the lack of many passerine birds, but nevertheless, a more thorough study of the woods near the villages Seyfe and Yazıklınık might reveal some overlooked species.

All heron species occur only in small numbers during summer and on migration. Due to the lack of suitable habitats, there is no heronry in the study area. The White Stork is a breeding bird in the villages and in autumn flocks totalling about 1,300 have been reported. The Seyfe Gölü thus seems to be an important assembling place before this species departs for Africa.

The status of the Flamingo, which is a characteristic bird of the Seyfe Gölü, is somewhat unclear. There are strong indications that it bred in 1970. In the same year the Flamingo was found breeding in the nearby Sultan Marshes. In the following years there were no further breeding records, but in the absence of regular recording, repeated breeding at the Seyfe Gölü cannot be completely ruled out. In fact, the seasonal distribution of records and numbers is very different from those in the Sultan Marshes. Only small scattered flocks can be seen there during the breeding season, whereas some thousands are present at the Seyfe Gölü. The maximum is 30,000 in May 1971. It is only clear that the Flamingos of Lake Seyfe interchange with those from Lake Tuz, which holds a breeding colony. In August 1983, for example, Flamingos seen at the Seyfe Gölü apparently flew to a roost at the Tuz Gölü.

Ruddy Shelduck, Shelduck, Gadwall, Mallard, Red-Crested Pochard, Pochard and perhaps other species of Anatidae (such as Pintail) breed in small numbers.

Less than 10 pairs of Crane breed in the near vicinity of the Seyfe Gölü. In the steppe areas northwest of the lake, there is a breeding population of Great Bustard. Up to 61 birds of this species have been recorded during winter.
In 1971 about 300 pairs of Avocet, 2,100 pairs of Slender-billed Gull and 1,000 pairs of Gull-billed Tern were found breeding. These species showed a marked decline in number during the 1970s and compared to the figures of 1971 only small populations remained. The reasons for this decrease are not clear. The only wader species whose numbers might have increased a little is the Black-winged Stilt.

There are also breeding populations of Pratincole, Kentish Plover, Greater Sandplover (?), Spur-winged Plover, Lapwing, Redshank, Mediterranean Gull (once recorded), Common Tern and Little Tern.

During winter the Seyfe Gölu usually holds significant numbers of waterfowl, but sometimes the whole lake is covered with ice and all birds disappear.

Rookeries have been found at two villages near the lake. Both of them comprise about 50 - 60 pairs.

The Seyfe Gölu was listed by MOLU & GÜRPINAR (1972) and by TURAN & GÜRPINAR (1974) as a wetland of international importance. This status can be confirmed. The criteria are satisfied several times over, for example because of the high numbers of Teal, Pochard, Shelduck, Ruddy Shelduck and Coot. The Turkish Government should give strong protection to this area, especially in respect of drainage and hunting.

9. Nature Conservation

9.1. Hunting

The Seyfe Gölu is a well-known hunting area. As seen on 2. - 4.8.83 hunting takes place not only in the allowed period, but also when the season is not yet open. As could be seen on the same dates, hunting of protected birds is also a great problem. For example, a freshly killed Little Bittern was found, as was the carcass of a Pelican which had apparently been shot earlier.
Controls are absolutely necessary for avoiding illegal hunting. Beside this, a part of the lake should be protected from hunting completely.

9.2. Drainage

Because of the lack of water, the steppe area to the north of the Seyfe Gölü is only used as sheep pasture, not as agricultural land. It is planned to change this by a project of the State Water Authority (Devlet Su İşleri). Several pumps will raise groundwater which shall be spread by a system of channels for irrigation. As a protection against over-salting a surplus of water will be used. This will be washed out by drainage channels which will pour into the Seyfe Gölü in its northeast corner. In addition to these, a ring channel shall drain the areas around the lake itself. This channel will discharge its water into the Seyfe Gölü at the same place where the drainage channel from the northern steppes reach the lake. As the water of the Seyfe Gölü will rise as a consequence, a pumping station is planned between the villages Yazılıkınık and Gümüşkumbet to lift the surplus water into the natural valley of a small stream which flows towards Mucur.

Three more channels of smaller size are being constructed in the northwest corner of lake Seyfe. These are drainage channels.

From the ornithological point of view, there are two main dangers: 1. The drainage of the areas close to the lake and 2. the influx of freshwater and the efflux of water from the lake. The last point will change the chemistry of the lake water considerably. It is urgently necessary for this project to be altered. One tolerable solution would be to bring the surplus water from the irrigation system in the north of the Seyfe Gölü to the pumping station in the south directly, without mixing this water with the water of lake Seyfe. Of course one has to take
border of the lake
----- at high water level (spring)
--------- at low water level (summer)
□ pumping station

5 km
care not to dry up the lake by cutting it off from its natural groundwater resources. The ring channel should be cancelled completely. Special attention should be directed to the conservation of the eastern half of the lake with its islands during the high-water period ("temporal lake") and to the conservation of the muddy parts of the south-western shore.

9.3. Extension of agricultural area

The agricultural area is still being extended from year to year. Meadows and steppe areas are being ploughed, especially in the area immediately surrounding the lake. Fields now come up to the shores of the lake at many places.

9.4. Insecticides

Although we have no special information about the use of chemicals in agriculture there, we know that for example mosquitoes are no longer a problem since insecticides have been applied. More detailed information is urgently desired.

10. Hints for birdwatchers

The Seyfe Gölü is best reached from Mucur which lies near Kırşehir on the highway from Ankara to Kayseri. One can get to Mucur by the public buses between these towns or by buses directly from Ankara to Mucur. The transportation facilities from Mucur to the Seyfe Gölü are poor, although there is for example a mini-bus to Yazılıkınik, but only once a day. In Mucur third-class hotels are found, and there is one tourist hotel in Kırşehir.

The höyük at the lake near Seyfe and Yazılıkınik are good places for birdwatching and waterfowl counts by telescope.

Map: Map showing the planned drainage/irrigation system at the Seyfe Gölü. The irrigation channels to the northeast of the lake are shown in a very schematic way. Only the drainage channel in the northeast of the lake (near the village Horla) is already constructed. The arrows at the channels show the direction of waterflow (after DSI 1979a, 1979b).
11. Thanks

We thank Mr. R. Akçakaya (Ankara, TR), Dr. E. Bezzel (Garmisch-Partenkirchen, FRG), Mr. C. Bilgin (Ankara, TR), Mr. L.J. Dijksen (Texel, NL), Mr. D. Parr (Malvern, GB), Mr. R. Porter (Sandy, GB), Mr. O. Ristow (Neubiberg, FRG), Mr. F.E. de Roder (Zwolle, NL) and Mr. M. Siering (München, FRG) who made their records available to us. Mr. T. Gürpınar and Mr. N. Turan (both Ankara, TR) gave us some additional information. A few Turkish bird names are taken from Mr. S. Somçağ (Istanbul, TR). Mr. F. Krupp (Mainz, FRG) identified the fish species. The drawing of the Black-headed Bunting is by Mr. R. Völker (Hamburg, FRG), the photographs by M. Kasparek. Our thanks are also due to them.

12. Abbreviations

ABG = Akçakaya, Bilgin & Gürpınar
BBBR = Berk, Berk, Bijlsma & Roder
BH = Bezzel & Husband
BK = v. Bechtelsheim, Koch & Siering
CLP = Cramp, Lovegrove, Porter & Willis
DK = Dijksen & Koning
DKW = Dijksen, Koning & Walmsley
Gü = Gürpınar
Ka = Kasparek
HSW = Husband, Siering & Wendt
PG = Parr & Gorup
Ri = Ristow
Ro = Roder
Wa = Warncke

++ = breeding has been confirmed
@=Bl = lake
tep = hill, mountain top
13. Species list

**Little Grebe** *Tachybaptus ruficollis* **Küçük Babağan**
Apparently about 5 breeding pairs (Wa). Low numbers recorded throughout the year (e.g. a winter record: 5 on 10.1.70, DK).

**Great Crested Grebe** *Podiceps cristatus* **Bahri**
There is apparently a small breeding population. Wa noted 10 pairs on 2.6.71, BKS saw 2 adults on 7.6.81. During winter the Seyfe Gölü (regularly?) holds large concentrations: 3,946 on 12.12.69 and 3,500 on 10.1.70 (DK).

**Pygmy Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* **Küçük Karabatak**
Recorded by ABG on 7.10.81.

**White Pelican** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* **Ak Pelikan**
During the breeding season from April to September large flocks of up to several hundred birds have been regularly recorded. For example, about 500 on 22.5.83 (HSW), about 400 on 19.6.75 (CLPW) and about 350 on 7.6.81 (BKS).

**Dalmatian Pelican** *Pelecanus crispus* **Tepeli Pelikan**
About 20 birds on 7.6.81 (BKS).

**Bittern** *Botaurus stellaris* **Balaban**
Recorded by Gü in the 1970s.

**Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* **Küçük Balaban**
Appears to be a breeding bird in the marshes near the villages Seyfe.

**Night Heron** *Nycticorax nycticorax* **Gece Balıkçılı**
Some were heard in the marsh near Seyfe on 2.8.83 (Ka).

**Squacco Heron** *Ardeola ralloides* **Alaca Balıkçılı**
One on 7.6.81 (BKS).

**Little Egret** *Egretta garzetta* **Ak Balıkçılı**
One on 19.6.75 (CLPW), 12 on 3.8.82 (Ka) and 11 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR).

**Great White Egret** *Egretta alba* **Büyük Ak Balıkçılı**
One on 19.6.75 (CLPW), one on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR) and four records from November to January (DK, DKW).
Grey Heron Ardea cinerea Gri Balıkçıl
Recorded throughout the year. Maximum count 110 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR) and about 50 on 7.10.81 (ABG).

Purple Heron Ardea purpurea Erguvani Balıkçıl
Five records of singles from April, June and September.

Black Stork Ciconia nigra Kara Leylek
36 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR) and 47 on 3.8.83 (Ka).

White Stork Ciconia ciconia Leylek
Two nests in the village Seyfe and one in the village Yazıklınık are minimum numbers for 1983 (Ka). Huge flocks totalling about 1,300 birds rested and fed on 2. and 3.8.83 (Ka).

Glossy Ibis Plegadis falcinellus Çeltikçi
40 on 19.6.75 (CLPW) and one on 2.8.83 (Ka).

Spoonbill Platalea leucordia Kaşıkçı
Singles on 19.6.75 (CLPW) and 7.6.81 (BKS).

Flamingo Phoenicopterus ruber Flamingo
The Flamingos of the Seyfe Gölü have been noted even by non-birdwatchers. For example, TUNCEL calls it a "non-comparable sight".

The Seyfe Gölü was visited by the late I. ÖZER and by N. TURAN in October 1970. On two small islands in the southwest corner of Lake Seyfe they saw Flamingo nests, but they could not approach them. Hunters from the village Kızıldağayıniyapan confirmed to them that the Flamingo had bred and told them that there were still old, but unbroken eggs at the colony site. They were also told that children from the village had tried to catch Flamingo chicks in spring, but that they had not been successful. In the course of their visit they saw about 8,000 Flamingos at the lake, some of them first-year birds.

This is the only suggestion that the Flamingo breeds at the Seyfe Gölü in some years. An inquiry among the hunters of the village Seyfe in 1983 (Ka) did not bring any further indications. On the contrary, the view predominated that the Flamingo's breeding range is Africa.
All records of Flamingo at the Seyfe Gölü are included in the following list. The maximum count is 30,000 birds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.4.81</td>
<td>6-700</td>
<td>PG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 71</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>GU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.5.83</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>HSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.5.82</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>BHu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1./2.6.71</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.83</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>HSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6.81</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>BKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.6.75</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>CLPW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2./3.8.83</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>Ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29./30.9.82</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>BBBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.68</td>
<td>4-6,000</td>
<td>Ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.70</td>
<td>7-8,000</td>
<td>Ø.&amp; T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.10.81</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>ABG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20./21.10.83</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>Ro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.11.71</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>DKW</td>
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<td>25.11.70</td>
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<td>DK</td>
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<td>3.1.71</td>
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<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.71</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.70</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 2. and 3.8.83 several thousand Flamingos left the lake and migrated at high altitude towards the southwest. It is supposed, that they flew to a roosting place at the Tuz Gölü.

**White-fronted Goose Anser albifrons Sakarca Kazı**

Common winter visitor. Maximum counts 18,030 on 25.11.70 (DK), 8,400 on 19.11.71 (DKW) and 4,738 on 12.12.69 (DK).

Earliest record 90 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

**Greylag Goose Anser anser Bozkaz**

There is a small breeding population. At least 10 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR).

**Ruddy Shelduck Tadorna ferruginea Angıt**

Breeds in areas around the lake. During breeding season, e.g. Wa noted 30 pairs and 200 non-breeders on 1./2.6.71, HSW at least 300 on 4.6.83 and CLPW about 120 on 19.6.75.

The wintering population usually numbers several hundred birds, e.g. 512 on 12.12.69, 339 on 3.1.71 and 274 on 10.1.70 (all data DK), but the maximum count is 1,625 on 25.11.70 (DK).

**Shelduck Tadorna tadorna Suna - Alakaz**

Probably fewer than 10 breeding pairs, e.g. Wa mentions one pair on 2.6.71 and BKS 2 pairs on 7.6.81. During autumn and winter usually fewer than 100 birds, but 130 on 25.11.70 (DK), 328 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro) and 1,358 on 10.1.70 (DK).
Wigeon Anas penelope Fiyo
42 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro), 726 on 3.1.71 (DK) and 55 on 10.1.70 (DK).

Gadwall Anas strepera Boz Ördek
Breeding bird. According to Wa, 20 pairs in 1971, according to BKS at least one in 1981.

Teal Anas crecca Çamurcun
One bird was seen on 14.4.82 (Ka), about 40 on 19.6.75 (CLPW). There are no other records from the breeding season. Common from August to January. Maximum 16,500 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR). Regularly 4 - 5,000 during this period.

Mallard Anas platyrhynchos Yeşilbaş
The breeding population numbers about 25 pairs. Common from September to January, e.g. 1,000 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR), 2,434 on 3.1.71 (DK) and 2,053 on 10.1.70 (DK).

Pintail Anas acuta Kilkuyruk
Four on 26.4.81 (PG), one pair on 7.6.81 (BKS) and about 80 on 19.6.75 (CLPW) indicates breeding. At least 133 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR), 232 on 3.1.71 (DK) and 1,219 on 10.1.70 (DK).

Garganey Anas querquedula Çıkrikçin
Some on 26.4.81 (PG).

Shoveler Anas clypeata Kepçel - Kaşıkçın
One pair on 19.6.75 (CLPW) and some on 26.4.81 (PG).

Red-crested Pochard Netta rufina Macar Ördeği
Wa noted 20 breeding pairs on 2.6.71. 4 birds on 12.12.69 and 2 on 10.1.70 (DK).

Pochard Aythya ferina Elmabaş
Wa saw 10 breeding pairs and 15 non-breeding males on 2.6.71. 1,180 on 19.11.71 (DKW), 9,042 on 12.12.69 (DK) and 2,250 on 10.1.70 (DK).

Ferruginous Duck Aythya nyroca Pasbaş
One male on 7.6.81 (BKS).

Marsh Harrier Circus aeroginosus Saz Delicesi
One immature bird on 7.6.81 (BKS), several "females" from 2. to 4.8.83 (Ka) and one female on 30.9.82 (BBBR).
Hen Harrier  
**Circus cyaneus**  
Gök Delicesi

Eight records from September to January.

Montagu's Harrier  
**Circus pygargus**  
Çayır Delicesi

At least one male on 7.6.81 (BKS) and one first-year bird on 3.8.83 (Ka).

Goshawk  
**Accipiter gentilis**  
Çakırkuşu

One adult female on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Sparrowhawk  
**Accipiter nisus**  
Atmaca

One juvenile female on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Buzzard  
**Buteo buteo**  
Sahin

One on 26.4.81 (PG).

Long-legged Buzzard  
**Buteo rufinus**  
Kızıl Şahin

During breeding season, one on 4.6.83 (HSW) and at least 2 on 7.6.81 (BKS). Several records from August to January of up to 10 - 15 birds on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

Golden Eagle  
**Aquila chrysaetos**  
Altın Kartal

BKS saw one bird on 7.6.81. Its age was about 3 1/2 years.

Lesser Kestrel  
**Falco naumanni**  
Küçük Kerkenez

Breeding bird in the villages. Latest record of the season 2 on 21.10.83 (Ro).

Kestrel  
**Falco tinnunculus**  
Kerkenez

Records from August to January only.

Red-footed Falcon  
**Falco vespertinus**  
Aladoğan

Four females on 21.10.83 (Ro).

Merlin  
**Falco columbarius**  
Bozdoğan

Four records between October and February: One on 7.10.81 (ABG), one male on 20.10.83 (Ro), two on 12.12.69 (DK) and one on 17.2.74 (DK).

Hobby  
**Falco subbuteo**  
Delice Doğan

A record from the breeding season might indicate local breeding (one on 4.6.81, HSW). 6 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR).

Partridge  
**Perdix perdix**  
Çil Keklik

7 on 3.1.71 (DK).

Quail  
**Coturnix coturnix**  
Bildirce

Not uncommon breeding bird in the corn fields.
Water Rail Rallus aquaticus Su Kılavuzu
Records throughout the year. A number of pairs probably breed. This species is numerous at the water outflow point of the barrage wall near Seyfe: About 15 on 3.8.83 (Ka), at least 32 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR) and about 26 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

++ Moorhen Gallinula chloropus Su Tavuğu
Ka saw one adult with two young on 3.8.83 near Seyfe. Two other records from September and October.

Coot Fulica atra Sakarmeke
The breeding population seems to number about 50 pairs. Outside the breeding season, there are usually several hundred. Extraordinarily high numbers have been recorded only in winter 1969/70: 152,378 on 12.12.69 and 134,100 on 10.1.70 (DK). Such rapid changes from low to high concentrations might not be due to long-term ecological changes. In the Sultan Marshes, the Coot has a similar status. Usually, this species is less common, but in winter 1981/82 up to approximately 350,000 birds were recorded there (KASPAZERK, in prep.).

++ Crane Grus grus Turna
Breeding bird. Wa noted 8 pairs on 2.6.71, CLPW saw 3 pairs on 19.6.75. BKS saw two pairs on 7.6.81, one of them with a small chick. Breeding was also confirmed by local hunters. Ro saw 670 birds on 20./21.10.83, DK 61 on 12.12.69.

Great Bustard Otis tarda Toy
There are three records: 39 birds on 21.10.83 (Ro), 13 on 12.12.69 and 61 on 10.1.70 (DK). According to information from local hunters, there is no doubt that the Great Bustard breeds in the steppe area east of the Seyfe Gölü. Ka got an exact description of Great Bustard eggs from villagers and was told that a man had once caught one of two fighting males.

Black-bellied Sandgrouse Pterocles orientalis Bağırlıhak
One on 19.11.71 (DKW), two on 3.8.83 (Ka) and 192 (in groups of 45 and 147) on 21.10.83 on fields which had seeded a few weeks earlier (Ro).
Oystercatcher  Haematopus ostralegus  Poyraz Kuşu
Singles on 22.5.83 (HSW) and 2.6.71 (Wa). 5 on 20./
21.10.83 (Ro).

Black-winged Stilt  Himantopus himantopus  Uzunbacak
In his survey of the breeding birds, Wa noted only one
breeding pair on 2.6.71. On 2. and 3.8.83 Ka found pairs
still defending territories nearly everywhere at the
shores of the lake. A rough estimation yielded 200 birds.
These records might perhaps represent an increa in the
size of the breeding population.

++ Avocet  Recurvirostra avosetta  Kılığaga
The most exact figure on the size of the breeding population
is by Wa: He estimated 300 breeding pairs in 1971, 75 still
with eggs, but most with chicks. CLPW noted two pairs and
saw broken egg shells on 19.6.75. BHu saw a group of 10
adults with 12 chicks on 30.5.82. HSW recorded 16 pairs with
young and 39 non-breeders on 22.5.83. Some other records
from the breeding season involve low numbers. Although Wa's
survey in 1971 might be the most complete one, a decrease
in the population size is apparent. A similar decrease since
the beginning of the 1970s has also been recorded in the
Sultan Marshes (KASPAREK, in prep.).

During August/September the Seyfe Gölü is a very important
resting place. Ka counted 283 on 2. and 470 on 3.8.83 (per-
haps these figures cannot be added together because of
possible double-counting). BBBR counted 1,050 birds on 29./
30.9.82. Other records do not usually exceed some dozens.

Collared Pratincole  Glareola pratincola  Bataklık Kırlangıç
CLPW recorded 5 pairs on 19.6.75. BHu saw 50 - 70 birds on
30.5.82 which might give a good indication of the size of
the breeding population. There are a number of other records
from the breeding season, the earliest being 2 birds on
14.4.82 (Ka), the latest on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

Ringed Plover  Charadrius hiaticula  Büyük Halkali Yağmurcun
One record from the spring migration (1 on 14.4.82, Ka) and
three from the autumn migration (at least 50 on 29./30.9.82,
BBBR, recorded by ABG on 7.10.81 and 12 on 20./21.10.83, Ro).

**Little Ringed Plover** *Charadrius dubius* **Küçük Halkalı Yağmurcun**
One on 7.6.81 (BKS) and 3 on 3.8.83 (Ka).

++ **Kentish Plover** *Charadrius alexandrinus* **Akgerdan Yağmurcun**
Wa recorded 5 pairs with eggs on 2.6.71. CLPW saw 4 pairs and one chick on 19.6.75. Some other records from the breeding season. The latest record is 7.10.81 (ABG).

**Greater Sand Plover** *Charadrius leschnaultii* **Büyük Yağmurcun**
Breeding species according to Gü.

**Dotterel** *Charadrius morinellus* **Dağ Yağmurcunu**
9 on 12.12.69 (DK).

**Golden Plover** *Pluvialis apricaria* **Altın Yağmurcun**
One on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR), 21 on 12.12.69 (DK) and 4 on 10.1.70 (DK).

**Grey Plover** *Pluvialis squatarola* **Gümüş Yağmurcun**
3 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro) and singles on 25.11.70 and 12.12.69 (DK).

++ **Spur-winged Plover** *Hoplopterus spinosus* **Mahmuzlu Kızkusu**
CLPW saw one pair and one other bird on a nest on 19.6.75. At least 2 on 7.6.81 (BKS) and 9 on 3.8.83 (Ka).

++ **Lapwing** *Vanellus vanellus* **Kızkusu**
Ka found a nest containing 4 eggs at the northwest corner of the Seyfe Gölü near Badılı on 14.4.81. About 50 defending and displaying birds were seen at the same place indicating about 25 pairs. Somewhat larger flocks during the post-breeding period and winter, maximum 315 on 12.12.69 (DK).

**Little Stint** *Calidris minuta* **Küçük Kumkusu**
One record from the spring migration (60 on 26.4.81, PG) and three from the autumn migration: Recorded on 7.10.81 (ABG), 70 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro) and 3,000 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR).

**Dunlin** *Calidris alpina* **Kumkusu**
Two records from the spring migration (2 on 14.4.81, Ka, and 4 on 22.5.83, HSW) and five from the autumn migration (60 on 3.8.83, Ka, at least 10 on 29./30.9.82, BBR, recorded on 7.10.81, ABG, 110 on 20./21.10.83, Ro, and 80 on 19.11.71, DKW).
Ruff **Philomachus pugnax**  Dövüşken Kus

About 100 on 14.4.81 (Ka) and three records during the autumn migration (7 on 29./30.9.82, BBBR, 8 on 20./21. 10.83, Ro, and one on 12.12.70, DK).

Snipe **Gallinago gallinago**  Bekasin - Su Çalluğu

Six records from September to January refer to fewer than 10 birds.

Woodcock **Scolopax rusticola**  Çulluk

In the 1970s this species was hunted in the poplar-tree plantations near Seyfe in November/December (N. TURAN).

Black-tailed Goodwit **Limosa limosa**  Bataklık Çulluğu

12 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

Bar-tailed Goodwit **Limosa lapponica**  Kıyı Çulluğu

4 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR).

Slender-billed Curlew **Numenius tenuirostris**

One on 12.12.69 (DK).

Curlew **Numenius arquata**  Kervan Çulluğu

One record from June (4 on 19.6.75, CLPW) and one from early August (1 on 2. and 3.8.83, Ka) show that some birds oversummer. 6 records from the end of September to January with a maximum of 29 on 19.11.71 (DKW).

Spotted Redshank **Tringa erythropus**  Benekli Kızıl bacak

One on 19.6.75 (CLPW), at least 125 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR), singles on 25.11.70 and 3.1.71 (DK) and two on 10.1.70 (DK).

Redshank **Tringa totanus**  Kızıl bacak

Breeding species. Wa counted 5 pairs at the southern shore and on the islands on 2.6.71. HSW recorded 2 pairs there on 22.5.83. About 50 birds on 2./3.8.83 (Ka) might perhaps indicate that the actual population size is higher. Maximum count 250 on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR). During winter, e.g. 10 on 10.1.70 and 4 on 3.1.71 (DK).

Marsh Sandpiper **Tringa stagnatilis**  Bataklık Duduk nüü

5 on 19.6.75 (CLPW).

Greenshank **Tringa nebularia**  Yeşilbacak

One record from April (1 on 14.4.81, Ka), two from June (seen on 7.6.81, BKS, and 5 on 19.6.75, CLPW) and one from
Green Sandpiper **Tringa ochropus** Yeşil Düdüğün
12 birds on 19.6.75 (CLPW), about 10 on 2.8.83 (Ka) and five records from October to December.

Wood Sandpiper **Tringa glareola** Orman Düdüğünü
One on 14.4.81 (Ka).

Common Sandpiper **Actitis hypoleuca** Dere Düdüğünü
4 on 3.8.83 (Ka).

++ **Mediterranean Gull** _Larus melanocephalus_ Akdeniz Martısı
Wa recorded 4 breeding pairs on 2.6.71, of which he found two nests: One of these contained two eggs, the other two eggs and one fledgling. No other records.

Black-headed Gull **Larus ridibundus** Karabaş Martı
Perhaps a breeding species. Wa saw 200 "pairs" on 2.6.71. BHu saw about 300 birds on 30.5.82 which were probably breeding on the islands. Maximum 1,070 on 19.11.71 (DKW).

++ **Slender-billed Gull** _Larus genei_ İncegagli Martı
Wa found a colony on one of the islands on 2.6.71. He counted 2,100 nests, most of them containing eggs. HSW saw at least 60 pairs on the islands on 4.6.83. Other records from the breeding season do not refer to such high numbers as in the year 1971, e.g. about 150 on 19.6.75 (CLPW). Also, at the beginning of August 1983 (2./3.8.83) not more than about 350 birds were present (Ka), so it can be taken as almost certain that there was a marked decline in the breeding population in the 1970s.

Herring Gull **Larus argentatus** Gümüş Martı - Büyük Martı
3 immature birds on 3.8.83 (Ka) and 21 birds on 19.11.71 (DKW).

++ **Gull-billed Tern** _Gelochelidon nilotica_ Gülen Sumru
Wa counted 1,000 nests on 2.6.71. At least one pair showing threat display on 19.6.75 (CLPW). About 3 breeding pairs on 7.6.81 (BKs). In 1983, HSW saw a colony on an island with 50 - 150, probably 100 - 150 pairs on 4.6. On 2. and 3.8. of the same year Ka counted at least 600 birds, some of them still in family groups. This figure is in accordance
with that of HSW in June.

This gives clear evidence that the breeding population decreased in the 1970s.

++ **Common Tern** *Sterna hirundo* **Sumru**

60 breeding pairs on 2.6.71 (Wa), 48 of them with eggs and the rest with young. About 100 birds on 3.8.83, one pair still defending territory (Ka).

++ **Little Tern** *Sterna albifrons* **Koçuk Sumru**

Wa estimated 60 pairs on 2.6.71, of which he found 48 nests. 15 birds on 3.8.83 (Ka).

**Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybridus* **Biyıklı Sumru**

Recorded by BKS on 7.6.81.

**Black Tern** *Chlidonias niger* **Kara Sumru**

20 on 26.4.81 (PG) and one adult on 22.5.83 (HSW).

**White-winged Black Tern** *Chlidonias leucopterus* **Akkanatlı Sumru**

One pair, two other adults and 3 young on 19.6.75 (CLPW). About 100 birds on 3.8.83 (Ka).

**Rock Dove** *Columba livia* **Güvercin**

Common visitor, probably from the surrounding mountains. For example, everywhere groups of up to 10 birds flying to the lake to drink on 3.8.83 (Ka) or thousands on 26.11.70 (DK).

**Stock Dove** *Columba oenas* **Gökçe Güvercin**

Three on 21.10.83 (Ro).

**Wood Pigeon** *Columba palumbus* **Tahtalı**

Two on 20.10.83 (Ro).

**Collared Dove** *Streptopelia decaocto* **Kumru**

One on 22.5.83 (HSW).

**Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia turtur* **Üveyik**

PG saw 6 on 26.4.81. Also recorded on 7.6.81 (BKS).

**Cockoo** *Cuculus canorus* **Guguk**

One singing male on 19.6.75 (CLPW) and one bird on 4.8.83 (Ka).

**Scop's Owl** *Otus scops* **İshak Kuşu**

One on 19.6.75 (CLPW).

**Little Owl** *Athene noctua* **Kükumav**

Records from the whole year.
Marshy pasture between the village Seyfe and the lake

**Long-eared Owl** *Asio otus* **Kulaklı Baykuş**
One on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

**Short-eared Owl** *Asio flammeus* **Batak Baykuşu**
One on 21.10.83 (Ro).

**Swift** *Apus apus* **Karasağan**
Records from June and August.

**Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* **Yalıçapkınlı**
Two birds on 29./30.9.82 (BBBR) and 20.10.83 (Ro) and
one on 26.11.70 (DK).

**Bee Eater** *Merops apiaster* **Ağ Kuşu**
Numerous old nesting holes were seen at the steep north­side of the Seyfe Gölü on 3.8.83 (Ka). Also observed in
other parts of the area during the breeding season.

**Roller** *Coracias garrulus* **Gökkızgun**
A number of records from the breeding season. According to
an observation of 22.5.83 (HSW), the Roller breeds in Suslik (Ground Squirrel) holes.

**Hoopoe** *Upupa epops* İbibik - Hüthüt
Not uncommon breeding bird. Earliest record 14.4.81 (Ka).

**Syrian Woodpecker** *Dendrocopus syriacus* Alaca Ağaçkağan
A few pairs breed in the tree plantations near Seyfe and Yazıkınık.

**Calandra Lark** *Melanocorypha calandra* Boğmaklı Toygar
Common breeding bird in the agricultural fields. Large flocks during autumn and winter.

**Lesser Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella rufescens* Küçük Bozkır Toygar
Common breeding bird in the steppe areas.

**Crested Lark** *Galerida cristata* Tepeli Toygar
Breeding and wintering bird.

**Skylark** *Alauda arvensis* Tarla Kuşu
A small breeding population especially in the freshwater marshes was confirmed by several birdwatchers in several years. We estimated 20 pairs at the southern shore and on the islands.

**Shore Lark** *Eremophila alpestris* Kulaklı Toygar
Only two winter records: Some on 3.1.71 and 19.11.71 (DK and DKW).

**Sand Martin** *Riparia riparia* Kum Kırlangıcısı
Recorded on 22.5.83 (HSW), about 10 on 3.8.83 (Ka) and several on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

**Swallow** *Hirundo rustica* Kırlangıç
Some records during the breeding season and thousands at a roost on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

**Tawny Pipit** *Anthus campestris* Kır İncir Kuşu
A singing male on 19.6.75 (CLPW), two males on 22.5.83 (HSW), recorded on 7.6.81 (BKS) and 5 on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

**Tree Pipit** *Anthus trivialis* Ağaç İncir Kuşu
At least 60 on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

**Meadow Pipit** *Anthus pratensis* Çayır İncir Kuşu
Seen on 19.11.71 (DKW) and on 26.11.70 (DK).
Red-throated Pipit **Anthus cervinus**  **Al Göküslü İncir Kuşu**
Two on 20.10.83 (Ro) and one on 19.11.71 (DKW).

Rock/Water Pipit **Anthus spinola*et**a  **Dere İncir Kuşu**
Records from October to December.

Black-headed Wagtail **Motacilla flava**  **Sarı Kuyruksallayan**
Common breeding bird.

Grey Wagtail **Motacilla cinerea**  **Dağ Kuyruksallayanı**
Some tens at a roost on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

White Wagtail **Motacilla alba**  **Ak Kuyruksallayan**
Breeding bird. Hundreds at a roost on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

Wren **Troglodytes troglodytes**  **Çit Kuşu**
5 on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Dunnock **Prunella modularis**  **Çit Sercesi**
Two on 30.9.82 (BBBR) and 3 on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Robin **Erithacus rubecula**  **Kızılgerdan**
About 20 on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Nightingale **Luscinia megarhynchos**  **Bülbül**
One singing male on 7.6.81 (BKS).

Redstart **Phoenicurus phoenicurus**  **Kızılkuşu**
Two on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Whinchat **Saxicola rubetra**  **Akkaşlı Taşkuşu – Çayır Taşkuşu**
One on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Wheatear **Oenanthe oenanthe**  **Kuyrukkakan**
Seen on 22.5.83 (HSW). One male on 26.11.70 (DK).

Isabelline Wheatear **Oenanthe isabellina**  **Boz Kuyrukkakan**
Several records; breeding bird.

Fieldfare **Turdus pilaris**  **Tarla Ardıcı**
About 20 on 26.11.70 (DK).

Cetti's Warbler **Cettia cetti**  **Cetti Bülbülü**
One on 4.8.83 (Ka).

Moustached Warbler **Acrocephalus melanopogon**  **Bıyıklı Bülbül**
One in the reeds near the village Seyfe on 3.8.83 (Ka).

Reed Warbler **Acrocephalus scirpaceus**  **Saz Bülbülü**
At least 10 on 3.8.83 (Ka).

Great Reed Warbler **Acrocephalus arundinaceus**  **Büyük Saz Bülbülü**
Many singing on 19.6.75 (CLPW), seen on 7.6.81 (BKS) and two on 3.8.83 (Ka).
Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*  
Two on 20.10.83 (Ro) and one on 19.11.71 (DKW).

Rock/Water Pipit *Anthus spinola*  
Records from October to December.

Black-headed Wagtail *Motacilla flava*  
Common breeding bird.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*  
Some tens at a roost on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*  
Breeding bird. Hundreds at a roost on 29.9.82 (BBBR).

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*  
5 on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*  
Two on 30.9.82 (BBBR) and 3 on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Robin *Erithacus rubecula*  
About 20 on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*  
One singing male on 7.6.81 (BKS).

Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*  
Two on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*  
One on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*  
Seen on 22.5.83 (HSW). One male on 26.11.70 (DK).

Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*  
Several records; breeding bird.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*  
About 20 on 26.11.70 (DK).

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*  
One on 4.8.83 (Ka).

Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon*  
One in the reeds near the village Seyfe on 3.8.83 (Ka).

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*  
At least 10 on 3.8.83 (Ka).

Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*  
Many singing on 19.6.75 (CLPW), seen on 7.6.81 (BKS) and two on 3.8.83 (Ka).
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Olivaceous Warbler  Hippolais pallida  Ak Öykenek
Breeding species.

Olive-tree Warbler  Hippolais olivetorum  Zeytinlik Öykeneği
One singing male at Yazıkınık on 4.6.83 (HSW).

Sardinian Warbler  Sylvia melanocephala
Singles on 30.9.82 (BBBR) and 20.10.83 (Ro).

Lesser Whitethroat  Sylvia curruca  Küçük Akgerdan
Three on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Whitethroat  Sylvia communis  Akgerdan
Three singing males on 19.6.75 (CLPW).

Blackcap  Sylvia atricapilla  Karabağılı Ötleğen
Seen on 7.6.81 (BKS) and two on 20.10.83 (Ro).

Chiffchaff  Phylloscopus collybita  (Söğüt Bülbülü)
At least 10 on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Willow Warbler  Phylloscopus trochilus  (Söğüt Bülbülü)
Hundreds on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Spotted Flycatcher  Muscicapa striata  Benekli Sinekyutan
4 on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Red-breasted Flycatcher  Ficedula parva  Küçük Sinekyutan
Two on 30.9.82 (BBBR).

Bearded Tit  Panurus biarmicus  Büyük Baştankara
At least 20 on 30.9.82 (BBBR) and heard on 2.8.83 (Ka).

++ Great Tit  Parus major  Büyük Baştankara
One pair with fledged young on 3.8.83 (Ka). A number of other records.

Short-toed Treecreeper  Certhia brachydactyla  Tırmağıkkuşu
One on 7.6.81 (BKS).

++ Penduline Tit  Remiz pendulinus  Çulha Kuşu
Recently fledged young were being fed by the adults in the trees near Seyfe on 2.8.83 (Ka). Also breeds in the wood near Yazıkınık.

Golden Oriole  Oriolus oriolus  Sarı Asma
Breeding bird in the woods near Seyfe and Yazıkınık.

Red-backed Shrike  Lanius collurio  Örümcekkuşu
Seen on 7.6.81 (BKS). One pair on 4.6.83 (HSW) and one juvenile bird on 30.9.82 (BBBR).
Lesser Grey Shrike  **Lanius minor**  Kara Alınlı Örümcekkuşu
Singles on 4.8.83 (Ka) and 30.9.82 (BBBR).

**Magpie  *Pica pica***  Saksagan
Uncommon breeding species.

**Jackdaw  *Corvus monedula***  Küçük Karga
Present throughout the year; Maximum about 170 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

**Rook  *Corvus frugilegus***  Tohum Kargası - Ekin Kargası
Ka found two small colonies at villages between Göllü and the Malya Devlet Ciftliği in 1981. Both of them comprised about 50 - 60 pairs. Because of these local breeding colonies, Rooks can be seen in small numbers even in the breeding season at the Seyfe Gölü. Maximum 260 on 21.10.83 (Ro).

**Carrion Crow  *Corvus corone***  Leş Kargası
Rare visitor.

**Starling  *Sturnus vulgaris***  Sığırcık
Breeding bird. Several thousand at a roost in the reeds near Seyfe on 3.8.83 (Ka).

**Rose-coloured Starling  *Sturnus roseus***  Ala (Pembe) Sığırcık
One adult bird on 19.6.75 (CLPW).

**House Sparrow  *Passer domesticus***  Serçe
Breeding bird in the villages.

**Spanish Sparrow  *Passer hispaniolensis***  Söğüt Sergesi
CLPW found at least two nesting pairs and one other bird west of the Seyfe Gölü. Recorded by BKS on 7.6.81, too.

**Chaffinch  *Fringilla coelebs***  Ispinoz
One female on 2.8.83 (Ka). Seen by Ro on 20.10.83.

**Goldfinch  *Carduelis carduelis***  Saka
Breeding bird. Flocks during autumn, e.g. about 50 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

**Linnet  *Carduelis cannabina***  Ketenkuşu
Breeding bird. Also present during autumn and winter.

**Reed Bunting  *Emberiza schoeniclus***  Batak Kirazkuşu
Three on 20.10.83 (Ro).
Black-headed Bunting  Emberiza melanocephala  Karabaşlı Kirazkuşu
Common breeding bird, especially in the agricultural fields. Flocks of moultting birds in the post-breeding period, e.g. one of 43 birds and several smaller groups on 2.8.83 (Ka).

Corn Bunting  Miliara calandra  Tarla Kirazkuşu
Common breeding bird. Large flocks in the post-breeding period, roosts. E.g. 130 on 30.9.82 (BBBR) and about 500 on 20./21.10.83 (Ro).

Özet (Turkish summary)
Seyfe Gölü İç Anadolu'da kapalı bir havzada yer almaktadır. Kırşehir ili sınırları içinde bulunan Seyfe Gölü'nün denizden yükseklüğü 1080m. Alani mevsime göre değişmekte olup gölün doğusu geçiciidir. İlkbaharda yaklaşık 70 km² olan göl yazın 15 km² ye düşmektedir. Maksimum derinlik 2metredir.
Ova çevresindeki dağlar pek yüksek olmayıp, önemli yüksektiler şunlardır: Kervansaray Tepesi 1667 m. Gökkaya Tepesi 1662 m. ve Kızıldağ 1362 m. Ovada birkaç köy ve Malya Devlet Uretme Çiftliği yer almaktadır. Seyfe Gölü'nün önemli besleme kaynağı yer-altı sularıdır. Çevresindeki birkaç küçük dere göl beslenmesinde önemli yer tutmaktadır. Seyfe Gölü'nün çevresi kaynak suyu gölün batısındaki bataklığın nedenidir. Yine aynı bölgede meyve, kavak ağaçları, tarlalar, kamış, hendekler ve bir höyük ilginç bir karşışım oluşturmaktadır. Bu bölgenin göle yakın kısmı yarımada şeklindedir. 1920 yıllarına kadar yarımada çok sık kamış ve sazla kaplıyken sivirsinek mücadeleşi için bu geniş alanlar yakılmıştır, şu anda seyrek kamış ve otlarla kaplıdır. Göl yakının-
daki Seyfe köyü yine aynı nedenle 1950 yıllarında büyük yakınlarından bugünkü yerine taşınmıştır.

Göl suyu hafif alkali nitelikte olup, karbonat ve bikarbonat iyonları açısından oldukça fakirdir. Gölün kuzeyinde tuz oranı düşük, güneyinde daha yüksektir (8 mg/l - 21 mg/l). Gölde balık yaşamamaktadır. Bununla birlikte göl besleyen küçük derelerde Aphanius chantrei türü bulunmaktadır.

Bölge 1968 yılından bu yana kuş gözlemcileri tarafından düzenli olarak ziyaret edilmiştir. Şimdiye kadar Seyfe Gölü'nde 167 tür kaydedilmiştir. Bölgede ormanlık alan bulunmadığı için birçok tür (özellikle ötüğu kuş türleri) bulunmamaktadır.

Balıkçıl türleri az sayıda bulunmaktadır ve bölgede kuluçka yapılmaktadır. Seyfe Gölü Beyaz leylekler için sonbahar gö-cünde önemli bir toplama yeridir. Sayıları 1300'e kadar ulaşmaktadır.


1971 yılında 300 çift Kılıçgaga, 2100 çift İncegagalı martı, 1000-çift Gülen sumru bölgede kuluçka yatkınlığı 1971'den sonraki yıllarda bu sayılar azalmıştır. Azalmanın nedeni bilinmemekte-dir. Sadece Uzunbacak türünün aynı dönemde çokaldiği tahmin e-
dilmektedir. Batak Kırılangıç, Akgerdan Yağmurcun, Büyük Yağmurcun (?), Mahmuzlu Kızkuşu, Kızkuşu, Kızılbaşak ve Akdeniz Martısı (bir kere saptanmıştır) bölgede kuşçukaya yatmaktadır.


References


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1 - Erçek Gölü (published in October 1983)
2 - Seyfe Gölü (published in January 1984)
3 - Kızılcahamam (Söğüksu Nationalpark): in preparation
grey: mountainous area
white: basin

10 km