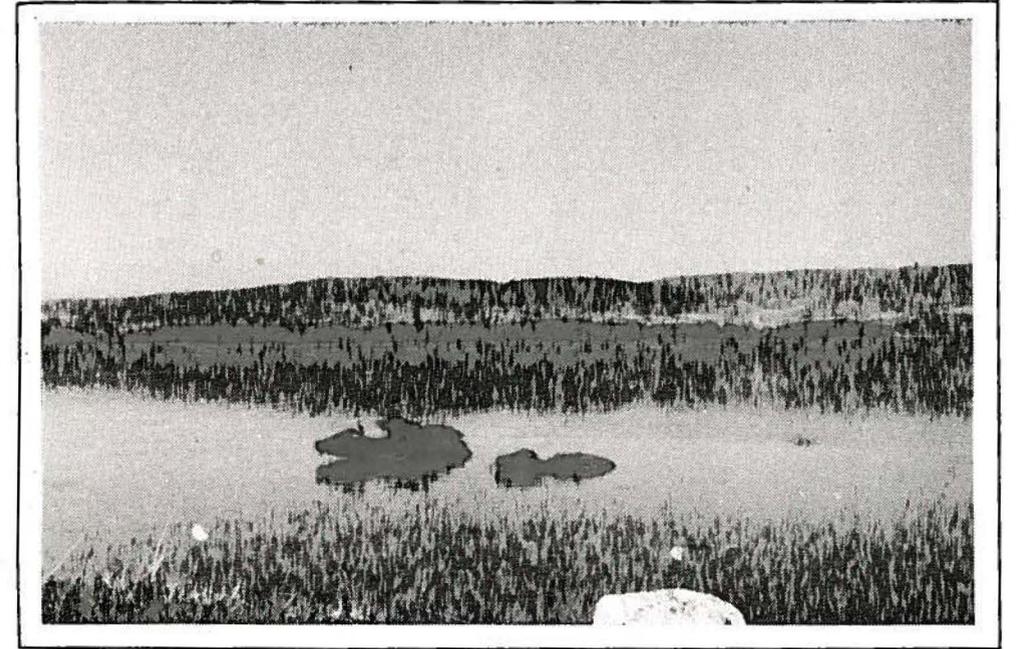
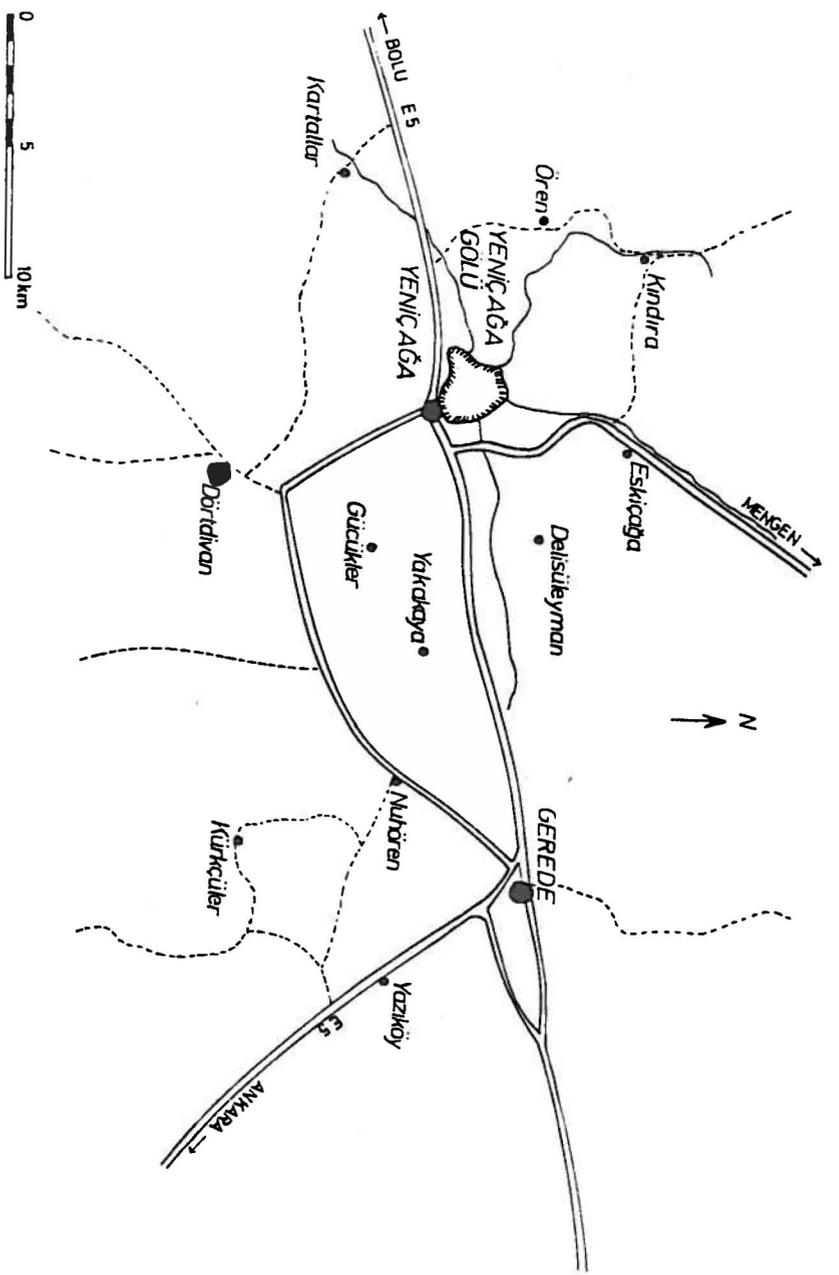




BIRDS OF TURKEY
TÜRKİYE KUŞLARI



6
Yeniçağa 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 of already published lists. The editorial board (address below) would be grateful to receive any bird records from Turkey.

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The Birds of Yeniçağa Gölü

Yeniçağa Gölü'nün kuşları

by Aygün Kılıç and Max Kasperek

1. Geographical position

Yeniçağa Gölü is situated in the "Upper Yenice area (Filyos)" of the western Black Sea region (region number 414) according to the classification of the natural regions of Turkey by EROL (1982). It lies on the E5 highway between Ankara and İstanbul. It is about 36 kms east of Bolu, the provincial capital. The lake is about 65 kms to the northwest of Kızılcahamam, an area which was described in "Birds of Turkey no. 3" by BARIŞ, AKÇAKAYA & BILGIN (1984). The largest settlement in the area is the town of Yeniçağa. The co-ordinates of the lake are 40°47'N and 32°02'E.

2. Altitude

The altitude of the lake is 976 m. South of the study area, Köroğlu Dağı (Köroğlu mountain) has an altitude of 2,400 m. The mountains to the north are not so high reaching only 1,911 m at Gökçeler Dağı to the north of Gerede.

3. Surface and depth of the lake

The surface area of the lake is 1,800 ha (= 1.8 km²) and the depth is 11 m at its deepest point. The lake is relatively deep so the surface area does not change much with the seasons. However the water level does vary from year to year and was, for example, considerably lower in 1985 than in 1984.

4. General description of the area

The lakes lies within a triangle formed by the roads from Ankara to İstanbul and that from Yeniçağa to Mengen - Zonguldak. It is a small egg-shaped lake. The Ankara - İstanbul highway runs along the southern shore of the lake at a distance of a few hundred meters.

The shores are fringed with reed-beds which are dense in parts but almost absent on the southern shore. The width of the reed-bed is not usually more than a hundred meters. Poplar plantations and willow trees (*Salix* sp.) along the ditches are found at some distance from the lake particularly around Yeniçağa to the west and Adaköy to the east.

Yeniçağa Gölü is a freshwater lake. Two freshwater streams feed the lake: Deliler Suyu and Kuzuviran Deresi flow into the lake from the east and west respectively. At the north end of the lake, Mengen Deresi is an outflow passing Eskiçağa and Mengen to the north of the study area. All three streams are canalized in parts nowadays.

The lake is bordered by wet meadows to the east, north and west. Those to the north in particular are flooded during high water levels and after rainfall so that even water-lilies can grow in some lower parts. However, most of the land is used as farmland. Wheat and to a lesser extent sunflowers and rape are the main crops.

The hills surrounding the small plain are more or less under agricultural use (wheat), but the fields are interspersed with scrub and trees. This provides a fine habitat for several passerine birds as well as a hunting area for raptors. There is a small pond in the hills south of Yeniçağa Gölü, about on a line between Dörtdivan and Gucükler villages. A deserted village lies south of the road from Yeniçağa to Dörtdivan.

A pollen analysis has been carried out by BENG (1967) at Yeniçağa Gölü.

5. Climate

The climate is influenced by the Black Sea. Thus, a rather high annual precipitation is typical for the area. Details on the climate are only available for Bolu, 37 km to the west of Yeniçağa Gölü (WALTER & LIETH 1960) and for Kızılcahamam 65 km to the south-east of the area (BARIŞ, AKÇAKAYA & BILGIN 1984). The mean annual precipitation is 523 mm at Bolu and 564 mm at Kızılcahamam, the annual mean temperature 10.1°C and 10.2°C respectively (cf. fig. 1). During winter, the lake often freezes. Thus, e.g. DIJKSEN & KONING (1986) found 50% of the lake covered with ice on 3.1.86.

6. Ornithological importance of the area

So far, 183 bird species have been recorded at the lake and its close surroundings. Breeding has been confirmed for only 14 of these. This quite low number can be explained by the fact that most observation activity has been in August and September when the breeding season is over. Studies in the breeding season at the lake would give more confirmed breeding and some interesting results.

As far as conservation is concerned, the presence of a breeding population of the Crane is the most outstanding feature of the lake. The population size is about 8 pairs which seems to have been more or less the same since the early 1950s. As the Crane is a vulnerable species throughout Europe, the breeding site at Yeniçağa Gölü needs special protection.

The other feature of importance at the lake is that it serves as a resting

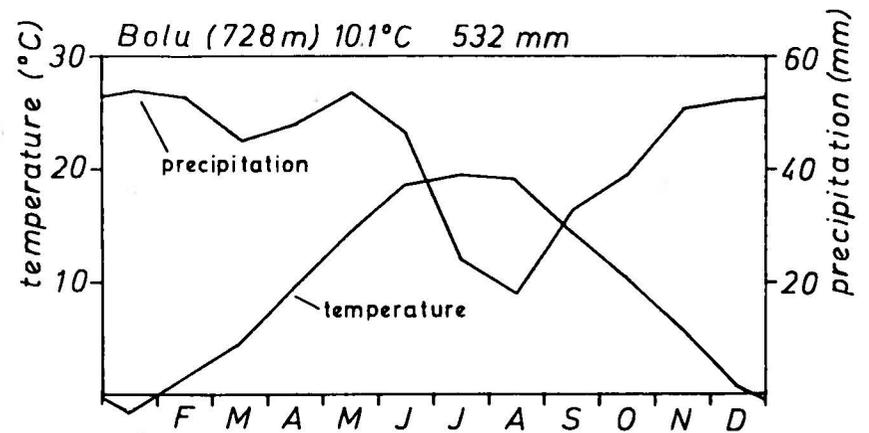


Fig. 1. Climate digram of Bolu, 37 km to the west of Yeniçağa Gölü. The left ordinate shows the monthly mean precipitation, the right the monthly mean temperature (after WALTER & LIETH 1960).

and hunting area for raptors. So far, 25 species have been recorded at the lake. Most of them visit the area during migration. For these species, the lake and the open area to the south of it provide very important feeding and hunting grounds. The area gains its importance as a resting site for raptors because it is on the migration route to and from the Bosphorus. Breeding of the Osprey and the White-tailed Eagle in the area or in its surroundings cannot be ruled out.

For waterfowl, the lake is of minor importance. Little Grebe, Great Crested Grebe, Ruddy Shelduck, Mallard, Garganey, Water Rail, Moorhen, and Coot breed or apparently breed at the lake in small numbers. The Little Bittern and the Purple Heron, two species vulnerable in Europe, probably breed at the lake too.

Among the waders, the Lapwing is the only breeding species. The White-winged Black Tern probably nests at the lake.

The Scarlet Rosefinch is a more or less common breeding species around the lake.

There have been no criteria defined to evaluate the importance of bird areas in Turkey. Therefore, our assessment that Yeniçağa Gölü is of *national importance* is preliminary and might be altered by clearer criteria for habitats of international importance and/or by a better survey of the area. The relevant points for conservation are:

- Red Data Book and candidate Red Data Book species. The White Stork is a breeding species. The White-tailed Eagle probably nests around the lake. If breeding can be confirmed, the area has to be designated as a wetland of international importance. Pygmy Cormorant, Black Vulture, and Peregrine are visitors at Yeniçağa Gölü.
- Vulnerable species in Europe. Little Bittern, Purple Heron, Ruddy Shelduck, Marsh Harrier, Osprey, and Crane breed at Yeniçağa Gölü or breeding can be assumed. In addition to these species, 24 species vulnerable in Europe have been recorded in the area, some of these regularly. The majority of these are raptors. Altogether, 56% of the species vulnerable in Europe and occurring in Turkey, have been observed at the lake of Yeniçağa. The non-breeding species are: Bittern, Night Heron, Squacco Heron, Little Egret, Great White Egret, Black Stork, Glossy Ibis, Ferruginous Duck, Honey Buzzard, Black Kite, Egyptian Vulture, Griffon Vulture, Short-toed Eagle, Pallid Harrier, Montagu's Harrier, Long-legged Buzzard, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Imperial Eagle, Golden Eagle, Booted Eagle, Merlin, Lanner, Baillon's Crake, and Black-winged Stilt.

7. Fauna (excluding birds)

Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) live in the lake and are used economically by the inhabitants of the town of Yeniçağa. BANARESCU & NALBANT (1964) also mentioned the loach [German: Schmerle] *Noemacheilus angorae*, a small fish up to 8.5 cm long, for the lake (the site has been published as "lake of Gerede" which might also refer to a pool about one kilometer to the west of Gerede). In several studies on the quite complicated systematic position of Turkish loaches, this species was allocated to the genus *Orthrias*. Material from the lake or its surroundings was described as *N. angorae bureschi* (BANARESCU & NALBANT), *O. brandti banarescui* (DELMASTRO) and most recently, ERK'AKAN & KURU (1986) put material from Gerede Çayı to a new subspecies, *Orthrias angorae kosswigi*.

From the herpetofauna, PETERS (1962) mentions *Lacerta parva* [German: Zwergidechse] from the Gerede area and BAŞOĞLU & BARAN (1980) the Smooth Snake *Coronella austriaca* [German: Schlingnatter] from Gerede as well as e.g. for Abant and Kızılcahamam. The authors of the present article observed the European Pond Terrapin *Emys orbicularis* [German: Europäische Sumpfschildkröte] in Yeniçağa Gölü on 3.9.84, KINZELBACH noted the Marsh Frog [German: Seefrosch] *Rana ridibunda* on 8.7.86.

Only two mammal species have been identified: The European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) seen by the authors at Adaköy on 3.9.84 and the Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*) observed on the slopes south of Yeniçağa on the same day (for the Weasel record and the distribution of this species in Turkey, see KASPAREK 1988)

A small collection of snails made on 2-7.9.84 by the authors and on

8.7.86 by KINZELBACH yielded in the following species: *Planorbarius corneus* [German: Posthornschncke], *Viviparus viviparus* [German: Lebendgebärende Sumpfschnecke], *Physa fontinalis* [German: Quellen-Blasenschncke], *Physa acuta*, *Galba (Stagnicola) palustris* [German: Sumpfschncke], *Galba trunculata* [German: Kleine Schlamm-schncke], *Radix* sp. [German: Schlamm-schncke], and *Valvata cristata* [German: Federkiemenschncke] and *Gyraulus* sp. [German: Tellerschncke]. All these molluscs are species which belong to the Central European fauna. The record of the Great Ramshorn, *Planorbarius corneus*, has been published by FRANK & KINZELBACH (1986). The identification of the material has been carried out by R. KINZELBACH.

From the insects, only *Ranatra linearis* [German: Stabwanze] was collected by the authors on 2-7.9.84 (det. G. ZIMMERMANN), from crustaceans, KINZELBACH saw one Freshwater Crab, *Potamon* sp., on 8.7.86. According to the classification of PRETZMANN (1983) this was *Potamon (Pontipotamon) ibericum tauricum* which had also been found some kilometers east of the lake (PRETZMANN 1983, 1984).

8. Human activities and nature conservation

As described above, most of the area around the lake is under agricultural use for production of wheat, sunflowers and rape. However, livestock breeding is also an important economic activity for the local population. Cows, water-buffalo and horses are the main stock on the plain and sheep on the surrounding hills. The water-buffalo may damage the fragile reed-bed ecosystem by entering and grazing.

Local inhabitants mainly from Yeniçağa fish for the Carp in the lake. In 1973, some 50,000 kg of Carp were caught between March and September (SU ÜRÜNLERİ 1975). The use of fishing-lines and rather simple kinds of nets show that fishing is a low-level economic activity.

Pollution is a serious problem in the lake. The sewage of the town of Yeniçağa is discharged directly into the lake. The pipes can be seen along the southern shore-line. Also other parts of the lake are heavily polluted with human and animal excrement.

We do not have reliable information on the hunting practices in the area. EBENHÖH saw one shot Long-legged Buzzard on 19.8.85.

9. Bird-watching activity

About 1,200 bird records have been used for the present study. They were processed by the aid of ORNDATA, an electronic data bank which was developed by the authors and which at present contains about 96,500 ornithological records from Turkey. The data on Yeniçağa Gölü were collected by about 56 bird-watchers or groups of bird-watchers who visited the area on 86 different days. With the exception of February, the lake was visited during

every month of the year. The main activity, however was during August and September. Thus we know much more detail on bird life during that season than on the breeding birds of the lake.

The rather long list of observers might suppose a rather good coverage of the birdlife of lake Yeniçağa. However, many of the bird-watchers only made short stops on the way from Ankara to İstanbul. A very important contribution to the knowledge of the avifauna of Yeniçağa Gölü was made by Dr. N. KOCH who organized bird-watching tours to the area. The stays of e.g. M. v. BECHTOLDHEIM, J. BENOIST, Dr. E. BEZZEL, Dr. H. EBENHÖH, M. SIERING, and partly the authors were the results of such tours.

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10. Hints for bird-watchers

Water-fowl counts can be done easily from the Ankara - İstanbul highway from where one gets a good view. The reed-bed often does not allow a good views from the other shores. Another good view can be obtained from the place where Deliler Suyu flows into the lake (east of Adaköy). Cranes etc. can be observed on the western, eastern and northern shores. Raptors can be seen all over the area, including the hills especially south of Yeniçağa.

11. Acknowledgements

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12. Abbreviations

Al	= Albrecht
Bam	= Baum
BdR	= Bijlsma & de Roder
BEMS	= Bucher, Eggers, Müller-Zech & Streese
Ben	= Benoist et al.
Berk	= v. d. Berk
Bz	= Bezzel
CM	= Clarke, Madge et al.
DK	= Dijksen & Koning
Doh	= Doherty
dRo	= de Roder
Ea	= Easy
Eb	= Ebenhöh et al.
Fu	= Fuhrmann
Gy	= Gyllin
Haa	= Haase
Herr	= Herrlinger
Ho	= Holzapfel
Hol	= Holman
HWF	= Harbard, Walsh & Fisher
In	= Inskip
Kin	= Kinzelbach
KK	= Kılıç & Kasperek
KKKi	= Kılıç, Kasperek & Koch
Le	= Lehmann
Ku	= Kumerloeve
LMSS	= Leisler, Mazzucco, Steiner & Spitzenberger
Ma	= Maas Geesteranus
Mag	= Maging & Tietjens
MW	= Martin & Winn
Sau	= Saunders
Schi	= Schiermacher Hansen
Si	= Siering
SV	= Schlorf & Völker
Tr-69	= Trommer (1969)
vB	= v. Bechtoldsheim
Wol	= Wollin

● = breeding has been confirmed

Species List

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* Küçük Batağan

Apparently a few breeding pairs. Earliest singing male on 28.3.72 (BEMS). In the post-breeding period, also seen in the small pond at the road-crossing to Mengen and in the pond in the hills south of Yeniçağa.

● Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* Tepeli Batağan

At least 10 pairs breed. Breeding was confirmed in 1974 (10 adults with young on 23.7, HWF), 1976 (2 well-grown juvs. attended by parents on 8.9, CM), 1984 (one pair with 4 small young on 12.6, Bz), 1985 (about 20 including young on 18.8, Eb) and 1986 (several pairs with un-fledged young on 8.7.86, Kin). Numbers in autumn are somewhat higher than those during breeding season, e.g. 35 individuals on 18-19.10.83 (dRo).

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* Karaboyunlu Batağan

One record each in April (25.4.62, Ku) and June (at least one on 16.6.83, Si) and a migrant in August and September in small numbers.

Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* Küçük Karabatak

Visitor and migrant from August to October in small numbers.

Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* Balaban

KKKi saw one flying individual on 6.9.84 (cf. KASPAREK 1986, where the occurrence of this species in Turkey is described).

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus* Küçük Balaban

A few pairs apparently breed in the reedy fringes of the lake. Earliest record is on 3.5.79 (2 females, Doh), latest on 6.9.85 (2 individuals, Ben).

Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* Gece Balıkçılı

Ea heard this species during the night of 5/6.10.74.

Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides* Alaca Balıkçıl

Six on 6.5.78, one on 19.5.78 (Al), at least 15 on 3.5.79 (Doh) and two on 2.6.70 (Bird Report 1970-73).

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* Küçük Ak Balıkçıl

A few records from the migration periods at the beginning of May and in August/September. Highest number is six on 3.5.79 (Doh).

Great White Egret *Egretta alba* Büyük Ak Balıkçıl

One each on 15.4.65 (Herr) and on 18.8.85 (Eb), and three on 27.1.70 (Bird Report 1970-73).

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* **Gri Balıkçıl**
 Present in the area from March to October. Breeding of a few pairs around the lake or a short distance from the study area cannot be ruled out. Numbers never exceed a dozen birds.

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* **Erguvan Balıkçıl**
 One record from April (25.4.62, Ku), three from May (four on 3.5.79, Doh, one on 6.5 and on 19.5.78, Al) and one from June (two on 2.6.70, Bird Report 1970-73) might indicate that a few pairs breed in the reedy fringes of the lake. More regularly seen during August and September. All these autumn records are of only one or two birds.

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* **Kara Leylek**
 Breeding season records seem to indicate breeding some distance from the lake. E.g. five birds were circling above the lake on 12.6.84 (Bz) and four individuals on 17.5.79 (In). The earliest record is of three individuals on 26.4.86 (Berk), the latest of two together with a White Stork on 1.9.85 (Eb).

● **White Stork** *Ciconia ciconia* **Leylek**
 Breeding is only known from the village of Adaköy where one pair nested in 1984 (Bz, KKKi) and from Yeniçağa, where Le saw "about 20 individuals, some of which were breeding in the trees at the edge of the town" on 3.5.72. Berk noted "about 3 pairs" on the southern shore on 26.4.86. The situation in other years and in the other villages is not known. At Yeniçağa, the White Stork possibly do not breed any longer, although this has to be proved. Flocks of apparent non-breeders of up to at least 20 individuals are sometimes seen (e.g. 16.6.83, Si). Sau saw hundreds circling on 26.3.78. These were doubtless migrants en route for Europe. The latest record is on 2.9.85 (Ben).

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* **Çeltikçi**
 Seven records from May, August and September. Highest numbers are at least 20 on 2.5.78 (Hol), 50 on 6.5.78 (Al) and 56 on 3.5.79 (Doh).

● **Ruddy Shelduck** *Tadorna ferruginea* **Angit**
 Apparently less than 10 pairs breed. Al saw one pair with 5 young and one with 6 young on 16.6.78, Si one pair with 10 young on 16.6.83 and the Bird Report (1970-73) noted two pairs with 9 and 7 young on 12.5.70 and one female with 8 large young on 2.6.70. The area is not used as a moulting place. The numbers in August and September are low: maximum counts are at least 17 on 7.8.82 (vB), 22 on 21.8.85 (Eb) and 25 on 6.9.85 (Ben). Otherwise at least 28 on 3.5.79 (Doh).

Gadwall *Anas strepera* **Bozördek**
 One on 16.11.70 (Bird Report 1970-73) is the only record.

Teal *Anas crecca* **Çamurcun**
 Migrant in April/May and in August/September. Maximum count is about 50 on 15.4.65 (Herr). Also still 10 on 16.11.70 (Bird Report 1970-73).

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* **Yeşilbaş**
 Present throughout the year. Apparently breeding. Numbers usually do not exceed two or three dozen birds during spring and summer, but rise up to a few hundred in autumn and winter; Maximum counts are: 114 on 20.8.86 (BdR), 440 on 18-19.10.83 (dRo), 200 on 17.11.70 (DK), and 180 on 3.1.86 (DK).

Pintail *Anas acuta* **Kılördek**
 One on 11.4.65 (Wol) and seven on 21.5.75 (MW) are the only records.

Garganey *Anas querquedula* **Çıkrıçım**
 Present from March (earliest one pair on 28.3.72, BEMS) to September (latest three on 6.9.85, Ben). A few pairs can be assumed to breed. Maximum numbers are 80 in April (11.4.65, Wol, and 15.4.65, Herr), at least 50 in May (3.5.79, Doh), 46 in August (18.8.85, Eb), and about 50 in September (1.9.85, Eb).

Shoveler *Anas clypeata* **Kepeçel**
 30 were seen independently on 11.4 and 15.4.65 (Wol and Herr, respectively).

Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina* **Macar Ördeği**
 17 on 21.5.75 (MW) is the only record.

Pochard *Aythya ferina* **Boz Dalgağan**
 Only present from August to October and always less than 10 individuals.

Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* **Pasbaş Dalgağan**
 One record from April (five on 11.4.65, Wol), one from May (one on 27.5.71, Bird Report 1970-73), and four from September (all of one individual).

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* **Tepeli Dalgağan**
 Herr saw two males and one female on 15.4.65. Four records in September and October of up to 40 birds (on 5.10.74, Ea).

- Honey Buzzard** *Pernis apivorus* Arı Şahini
One during the autumn migration (3.9.84, KKKi) is the only record.
- Black Kite** *Milvus migrans* Kara Çaylak
Si found one dead at the lake on 16.6.83. The only other record is west of the study area on 10.8.82 (vB).
- White-tailed Eagle** *Haliaeetus albicilla* Deniz Kartalı
HWF observed one adult on 23.7.74 and vB again one adult on 7.8.82. This may indicate breeding in the surrounding area. The only other record one adult on 19.10.83 (dRo).
- Egyptian Vulture** *Neophron percnopterus* Mısır Akbabası
Bam observed one a few kilometers west of Yeniçağa on 21.5.72 and Berk one adult on 26.4.86.
- Griffon Vulture** *Gyps fulvus* Kızıl Akbaba
One was circling above Adaköy together with a Black Vulture on 17.8.85 (Eb).
- Black Vulture** *Aegypius monachus* Kara Akbaba
Eb observed one circling together with a Griffon Vulture above Adaköy on 17.8.85.
- Short-toed Eagle** *Circaetus gallicus* Yılan Kartalı
One on 17.5.79 (In) and 11 on 21.5.75 (MW) were during spring migration. One or two are usually present from mid August (17.8.85, Eb) to the beginning of September (two on 6.9.85, Ben).
- Marsh Harrier** *Circus aeruginosus* Saz Delicesi
Although there are only four breeding season records (at least four on 3.5.79, Doh, one immature on 2.6.70, Bird Report 1970-73, and present on 9.6 and 11.6.51, Ma), the species might perhaps breed in the reedy fringes of the lake. Usually singles are regularly present from mid August to the beginning of September.
- Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrourus* Bozkır Delicesi
KKKi observed one immature male on 5.9 and one individual on 7.9.84.
- Montagu's Harrier** *Circus pygargus* Çayır Delicesi
An immature female on 3.9.84 (KKKi) is the only record.
- Goshawk** *Accipiter gentilis* Çakır Kuşu
Doh observed an immature male on 3.5.79 which is the only breeding

season record. From August to October, one or two birds are continuously present around the lake. In 1984 and 1985 one was regularly observed on the way from Adaköy to the lake (several observers).

- Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter nisus* Atmaca
One female on 19.5.78 (Al), otherwise records from August and September with up to three individuals (28.8.85, Eb). Also observed on the hills south of Yeniçağa.
- Buzzard** *Buteo buteo* Şahin
One circling above Eskiçağa on 12.6.84 (Bz) is the only breeding season record. A few birds are regularly present from August to December. Three individuals on 3.9.84 (KKKi) were identified as Steppe Buzzards *Buteo buteo vulpinus*.
- Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* Kızıl Şahin
MW observed nine along the lake on 21.5.75 and Bz one adult over fields on 12.6.84. From August to December, the species is regularly seen with up to three birds.
- Lesser Spotted Eagle** *Aquila pomarina* Küçük Bağrgan Kartal
One on 17.5.79 (In) probably belonged to this species. From the beginning of August (earliest two on 7.8.82, vB) to the beginning of September (latest four on 8.9.76, CM, and one on 8.9.84, Ben), more or less regularly present with up to five individuals (18.8.85, Eb).
- Imperial Eagle** *Aquila heliaca* Şah Kartal
The Bird Report (1974-75) noted "present in the breeding season" apparently for 1975. Otherwise scarce on migration from the beginning of August (one on 7.8.82, vB) to the beginning of September (two on 8.9.84, Ben).
- Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos* Kaya Kartalı
Two east of Yeniçağa on 23.7.74 (HWF) and one each on 1.9.85 (Eb) and on 8.9.84 (Ben) are the only records.
- Booted Eagle** *Hieraetus pennatus* Küçük Kartal
Migrant in August and September. Earliest observation is of two individuals on 12.8.82 west of the area (vB), latest of one individual on 6.9.85 (Ben). All the four individuals whose phase was noted were light phase.
- Osprey** *Pandion haliaetus* Balık Kartalı
One each during spring migration on 3.5.79 (Doh), 19.5.78 (Al) and two on 21.5.75 (MW). One record (16.6.83, Si) is from breeding season and one wonders whether breeding occurs in the vicinity of the lake. During autumn

migration, one each on 3.9.84 (KKKi), 22.9.72 (Bird Report 1970-73), and 19.10.83 (dRo).

Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* **Küçük Kerkenez**
At least one on 6.5.78 (Al) is the only record.

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* **Kerkenez**
Only seen from August to December including on the mountainside south of Yeniçağa.

Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus* **Ala Doğan**
28 birds on 21.5.75 (MW) is the only record.

Merlin *Falco columbarius* **Boz Doğan**
One hunting on 8.9.76 (CM) and one on 5-6.10.74 (Ea) are the only records.

Hobby *Falco subbuteo* **Delice Doğan**
Apparently a few pairs breed in the poplar plantations. The highest number during the breeding season is at least 6 on 16.6.83 (Si). A first-year bird was observed by Eb on 23.8.85. Earliest record on 2.5.78 (Hol), latest on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Lanner *Falco biarmicus* **Bıyıklı Doğan**
One each on 3.9 and on 6.9.84 (KKKi). The individual of 3.9 was harassing a Lapwing.

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* **Doğan**
Three records: one each on 3.5.79 (Doh) and on 3.9.84 (KKKi) and two hunting over the lake on 8.9.76 (CM).

Quail *Coturnix coturnix* **Bıldırın**
A few pairs breed in the agricultural area. Latest record is on 1.9.85 (two individuals, Eb).

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus* **Su Kılavuzu**
Apparently several pairs breed in the reed-beds. Highest autumn number is 12 individuals on 5-6.10.74 (Ea). Six still present on 18-19.10.83 (dRo).

Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla* **Küçük Yelve**
MW saw one on 21.5.75.

Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* **Saz Tavuğu**
A breeding species which is more common than the Water Rail. Also

seen in the small pond in the hills south of Yeniçağa. The highest number noted was about 20 birds on 27.8.87 (Mag) and on 6.9.84 (KKKi).

● **Coot** *Fulica atra* **Sakarmeke**
A breeding species in low numbers. Bz saw several with young on 12.6.84. Also seen in the pond in the mountainous area south of Yeniçağa. In autumn and winter up to several hundred birds present (maxima are 580 on 18-19.10.83, dRo, 100 on 16.11.70, Bird Report 1970-73, and 110 on 3.1.86, DK).

● **Crane** *Grus grus* **Turna**
Breeding. Yeniçağa Gölü is a breeding place which was discovered by Ma in 1951 and was confirmed by GELDIAY in the 1950s (Ku). The population size seems to be some eight pairs. Breeding was confirmed in 1951 (a pair with two young on 9.6, Ma), 1962 (at least four nests some with eggs on 25.4, Ku), 1970 (one pair with a downy chick on 2.6, Bird Report 1970-73), 1979 (one pair with one pullus on 25.6, Schi), and 1983 (one pair with one young the size of a goose on 16.6, Si). Hol observed display and copulation between some pairs on 2.5.78. Highest numbers during breeding season are about 25 on 25.4.62 (Ku), 23 on 11.4.65 (Wol), 26 on 21.5.75 (MW), and 16 on 2.5.78 (Hol). The size of the breeding population seems to have been more or less constant since the early 1950s. From the data above, one can conclude that nest-building takes place at the end of April, the incubation period is May and the chicks hatch at the beginning of June (earliest 2.6).

40 individuals on 28.3.72 (BEMS) were apparently migrants. Earliest spring record is of two individuals on 25.3.78 (Sau). During the post-breeding season, maxima are 45 on 4.9.84 (KKKi), 55 on 4.10.73 (Bird Report 1970-73), and 36 on 5-6.10.74 (Ea). Latest record is on 18-19.10.83, when five were heard during the night (dRo).

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* **Uzunbacak**
One each on 6.5 and 19.5.78 (Al) and 18.8.85 (Eb) are the only records.

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* **Batak Kırlangıcı**
Two on 3.5.79 (Doh), one on 17.5.79 (In) and two (one of them injured) on 3.9.84 (KKKi) are the only records.

Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni* **Karakanatlı Batak Kırlangıcı**
Bz saw one single individual on 12.6.84. Under good light conditions, he could not detect the white tips of the secondaries and inner primaries which are typical for the Collared Pratincole. The Black-winged Pratincole is often confused with the Collared Pratincole by less experienced observers. However, this observer is very familiar with the Collared Pratincole.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* **Küçük Halkalı Cilibit**
Present from April (earliest two on 11.4.65, Wol) to September (latest three on 6.9.85, Ben). Perhaps breeding on the shores of the lake (the southern shore is sandy in parts!) or in the surrounding area.

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* **Küçük Cilibit**
One on 2.9.85 (Ben) and 24 on 7.9.84 (KKKi) are the only records.

Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* **Kızkuşu**
At least 20-30 pairs, perhaps many more, breed in the wet meadows on the eastern, northern and western shores of the lake. Al noted birds holding territory on 16.6.78. No clear migration pattern. Earliest on 28.3.72 (BEMS), latest 14 on 18-19.10.83 (dRo).

Little Stint *Calidris minuta* **Küçük Kumkuşu**
One record in spring (seven on 17.5.79, In) and two in autumn (one on 6.9.84, KKKi, and less than 10 on 4.9.85, Ben).

Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii* **Sarıbacaklı Kumkuşu**
Two on 18.8.85 (Eb) is the only record.

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* **Kızıl Kumkuşu**
Only seen once: three on 6.9.85 (Ben).

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* **Dögüşkenkuş**
Migrant in spring (April/May) and in autumn (September). Numbers in spring exceed those in autumn, maxima are at least 150 on 3.5.79 (Doh) and 80 on 11.4.65 (Wol). In autumn, highest number is at least 10 on 1.9.85 (Eb).

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* **Su Çulluğu**
Rare migrant in spring (May), but more common during autumn migration from August to October. Maximum count is 25 on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Great Snipe *Gallinago media* **Büyük Su Çulluğu**
There are two records: 9 on 3.5.79 (Doh) and at least one on 5-6.10.74 (Ea). As the field identification is almost impossible, all Turkish records should be re-checked. Those above are listed here, because one of them has been published before (Bird Report 1974-75).

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* **Benekli Kızılbacak**
One each on 11.4.65 (Wol) and on 1.9.85 (Eb) are the only records.

Redshank *Tringa totanus* **Kızılbacak**
Only seen twice in April 1965 (two on 11.4, Wol, and about 20 on

15.4.65, Herr) and once in June 1951 (9.6.51, Ma).

Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* **Yeşilbacak**
Three on 3.5.79 (Doh) is the only spring record. Several observations from August.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* **Yeşil Düdükçünü**
In spring, only seen twice (five on 15.4.65, Herr, and 4 on 21.5.75, MW), but regularly from August to October in small numbers.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* **Orman Düdükçünü**
Doh saw at least 100 on 3.5.79 which is the only spring record. Regularly seen from August to October in small numbers (up to a dozen birds). Latest record is one individual on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleuca* **Dere Düdükçünü**
Present in the area from May to September with up to ten individuals. Might breed in the surrounding area.

Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephala* **Akdeniz Martısı**
Two records: Herr saw two adults plus one immature bird on 15.4.65 and KKKi one immature individual on 3.9.84.

Little Gull *Larus minutus* **Küçük Martı**
Migrant in August and September in small numbers (max. 5 on 6.9.85, Ben).

Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* **Karabaş Martı**
Present from April to October. Numbers are very low and usually do not exceed a dozen birds.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* **Karasırtlı Martı**
Doh observed two individuals on 3.5.79.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* **Gümüş Martı**
One on 3.5.79 (Doh) and again on 17.5.79 (In) are the only observations.

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* **Gülen Sumru**
One on 27.5.71 (Bird Report 1970-73) is the only observation.

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* **Sumru**
Doh recorded two on 3.5.79, Bz about 5 on 12.6.84 and Al one on 16.6.78.

- Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybrida* **Biyyıklı Sumru**
Three records in spring (one each on 3.5.79, Doh, and on 12.5.70, Bird Report 1970-73, and two individuals on 27.5.71, Bird Report 1970-73) and one in autumn (at least 10 on 1.9.85, Eb).
- Black Tern** *Chlidonias nigra* **Kara Sumru**
Two were seen on 6.5.78 (Al), three on 12.5.70, some on 16.5.70, and seven on 27.5.71 (Bird Report 1970-73). Si recorded two adults on 16.6.83, KKKi observed up to about ten between 2.9 and 6.9.84 and the Bird Report 1970-73 noted about 50 on 3.9.70.
- White-winged Black Tern** *Chlidonias leucopterus* **Akkanathı Sumru**
Probably breeding on the lake, as indicated by breeding season records and the observation of two adults with a fledged young on 16.6.83 (Si). The earliest observation is of 26 on 2.5.78 (Hol).
- Rock Dove** *Columba livia* **Kaya Güvercini**
More or less regularly seen, but badly under-recorded.
- Stock Dove** *Columba oenas* **Gökçe Güvercin**
Breeding season records indicate breeding in the surrounding area (6 on 17.5.81, Bird Report 1976-81, and one on 23.7.74, HWF). Some more records from August and September, particularly at the borders of the area (e.g. towards Bolu or at Gerede).
- Woodpigeon** *Columba palumbus* **Tahtalı**
50-60 on 15.7.82 (SV) is the only breeding season record. Three other records from September with up to 90 individuals (3.9.84, KKKi).
- Collared Dove** *Streptopelia decaocto* **Kumru**
KKKi noted one individual in the town of Yeniçağa on 6.9.84 and Eb two there on 21.8.85. Also Gerede may be inhabited because Fu saw one on 29.4.67. Adaköy and Eskiçağa are not occupied by the Collared Dove.
- Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia turtur* **Üveyik**
Breeding species and migrant in low numbers. All records are of less than 10 birds.
- Cockoo** *Cuculus canorus* **Guguk**
At least one on 6.5.78 (Al). Otherwise only August records, but probably badly under-recorded.
- Eagle Owl** *Bubo bubo* **Puhu**
LMSS saw one individual sitting on the roadside during the night (2.30

a.m.) of 7.7.62.

- Little Owl** *Athene noctua* **Kukumav**
Only a few records, including from the deserted village in the hills south of Yeniçağa.
- Scop's Owl** *Otus scops* **İshak Kuşu**
Breeding species. Records of singing males are only available from Adaköy, but probably present in all settlements of the area.
- Nightjar** *Caprimulgus europaeus* **Çobanaldatan**
An observation by Ben on 8.9.84 is the only record.
- Swift** *Apus apus* **Karasagan**
Several hundreds were noted on 3.5.79 (Doh). At least 70 on 6.5.78 (Al). Eb observed flocks totalling at least several hundred migrating south-east to east on 18.8.85 and a few on 1.9.85.
- Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* **Yalıçapkını**
Singles are only seen in the post-breeding season (August to October).
- Bee-eater** *Merops apiaster* **Arıkuşu**
Only records available from September, but apparently badly under-recorded.
- Roller** *Coracias garrulus* **Gökkuzgun**
Few records from May to August.
- Hoopoe** *Upupa epops* **İbibik**
One on 2.5.78 (Hol) and two on 29.6.67 (Tr-69) are the only records! Apparently badly under-recorded.
- Wryneck** *Jynx torquilla* **Boyunçeviren**
Hol observed two singing males on the slopes south of the Ankara - Istanbul highway on 2.5.78. Other records, mostly single birds (max. three individuals on 23.8.85, Eb) were seen in August and September.
- Syrian Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos syriacus* **Alaca Ağaçkakan**
Apparently breeding in the poplar plantations around the villages and the town of Yeniçağa.
- Lesser Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella rufescens* **Çorak Toygarı**
Bird Report (1970-73) mentioned a record of at least 25 individuals on 14.4.72. The Turkish records of this species need a critical review.

Crested Lark *Galerida cristata* **Tepeli Toygar**
Apparently an uncommon breeder on the slopes south of the lake and perhaps around some settlements. It is striking that the species is much less common than in Central Anatolia.

Woodlark *Lullula arborea* **Orman Toygarı**
Bz heard one singing above agricultural area to the north of the lake on 12.6.84. Five birds in the mountainous area south of Yeniçağa on 23.8.85 (Eb) is the only other record.

Skylark *Alauda arvensis* **Tarla Kuşu**
The wet meadows around the lake provide quite a good habitat for this species. From there it is described as "quite numerous" by Hol on 2.5.78. Eb saw a first-year bird with other individuals on 18.8.85. The breeding area seems not to be confined to the close surroundings of the lake, but also to stretch over the slopes south of the lake. Winter records are lacking, so far about 50 on 18.10.83 (dRo) is the latest record.

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* **Kum Kırangıcı**
Only recorded three times in spring (numerous on 3.5.79, Doh, at least 30 on 6.5 and present on 19.5.78, Al), but more or less regularly seen on autumn migration from the beginning of August to mid September. Highest numbers are about 100 together with House Martins on 1.9.85 (Eb) and 200 on 8.9.76 (CM).

Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* **Kaya Kırangıcı**
Eight on 2.5.78 (Hol) is the only record. However, the species is seen regularly at places close to the study area, e.g. in the Gerece area.

Swallow *Hirundo rustica* **Kır Kırangıcı**
Present on 16.6.78 (Al), but otherwise no breeding season records. Doh observed several thousands on 3.5.79 above the lake which is the highest concentration during spring migration. In August and September, the species is seen regularly, but in small numbers.

Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica* **Kızıl Kırangıcı**
One south of Yeniçağa on 23.7.74 (HWF) and one on 6.9.85 (Ben) are the only records.

House Martin *Delichon urbica* **Ev Kırangıcı**
Breeding species. Breeding was confirmed in 1983 (several flying under roofs of houses east of Yeniçağa on 6.6, KK) and 1985 (feeding young at Eskiçağa on 18.8, Eb). The latest record is on 1.9.85 (Eb).

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris* **Kır İncirkuşu**
The only records are from August and September, but breeding cannot be ruled out. Most of the observations are from the hills south of Yeniçağa.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis* **Ağaç İncirkuşu**
Breeding in low numbers. Singing males e.g. on 2.5.78 (Hol), 19.5.78 (Al), 12.6.84 (Bz) and still on 18.8.85 (Eb). The poplar plantations and willows provide a good habitat for the species, but it also occurs in the mountainous area south of the lake.

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* **Kızılgerdan İncirkuşu**
Migrant in May (two records: one or two on 2.5.78, Hol, and at least 200 on 3.5.79, Doh) and September to October (one on 3.9.84, KKKi, 120 on 5-6.10.74, Ea, and 5 on 19.10.83, dRo).

Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta* **Su İncirkuşu**
One in post-nuptial plumage on 1.9.85 (Eb) is a rather early date. In autumn seen more or less regularly along the shores of the lake where it probably also winters. The early date listed here might indicate that the birds come from close breeding places like Köroğlu Dağı

● **Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla flava* **Sarı Kuyruksallayan**
Breeding bird and migrant. Al saw recently fledged young on 16.6.78. Peaks of migration at the beginning of May (at least 160 on 3.5.79, Doh) and from the second half of August to the beginning of October (100-200 on 17.8.85 and some hundreds on the following day, Eb, about 100 on 3.9.84, KKKi, and 450 at a roost on 5-6.10.74, Ea).

The breeding population belongs to the subspecies *feldegg*. On migration other subspecies have been identified (as far as field identification is possible): some *flava* and *thunbergi* on 3.5.79 (Doh) and about 450 *flava* on 5-6.10.74 (Ea). The last record might indicate that the populations of Central Europe pass the area later than the local populations.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* **Dağ Kuyruksallayanı**
Breeding species e.g. at Mengen Deresi near Eskiçağa, where Bz observed one singing male on 12.6.84. Present in small numbers until October. The latest record is of one on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

● **Pied Wagtail** *Motacilla alba* **Kuyruksallayan**
Breeding species. Bz confirmed breeding near Eskiçağa on 12.6.84 with adults feeding young. Regularly seen during the post-breeding season. 30 at a roost together with Yellow Wagtails on 5-6.10.74 (Ea) is the highest number.

Dipper *Cinclus cinclus* **Derekuşu**
Bz observed one at Mengen Deresi close to Eskiçağa on 12.6.84. Probably breeding there, but that part of the area has been poorly surveyed.

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* **Çitkuşu**
One singing at Mengen Deresi close to Eskiçağa on 12.6.84 (Bz) is the only record apart from others somewhat outside the study area.

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* **Bülbül**
Si noted the species on 16.6.83 and Eb observed two in a ditch between Adaköy and the lake on 18.8.85.

Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* **Buğdaycıl**
One on 5-6.10.74 (Ea) is the only record.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* **Dağ Kızılkuyruğu**
Apparently breeding in the area, although only a few records are available (a breeding season record from Eskiçağa on 12.6.84, Bz).
One singing male on the slopes south of Yeniçağa on 23.8.85 had a red belly and white in the wing (Eb). It thus belonged to nominate Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros ochruros*.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra* **Çayır Taşkuşu**
One record in May (one on 3.5.79, Doh) and several in autumn between August and October. Highest number is 20-40 between Adaköy and the lake on 17.8.85 (Eb). The species was also observed on the hillside south of the lake. The latest record is on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Stonechat *Saxicola torquata* **Taşkuşu**
Six individuals on the slopes south of Yeniçağa on 23.8.85 (Eb) is the only record for the area. However, there are several records, including breeding season records, from outside the area e.g. around Gerece.

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* **Kuyrukkakan**
Several records on the slopes south of Yeniçağa in August and September.

Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* **Karakulaklı Kuyrukkakan**
One white-throated male was observed by Eb on 21.8.85.

Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina* **Boz Kuyrukkakan**
Only a few records. Perhaps not breeding within the borders of the study area, but e.g. towards Bolu.

Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis* **Kaya Ardıcı**
Eb observed one singing male which was in post-nuptial plumage at a small rock in the hills south of the lake on 21.8.85.

Blackbird *Turdus merula* **Karatavuk**
Singing on 6.5.78 and present on 19.5.78 (Al). Mostly single birds seen regularly in the poplar plantations and willows near human settlements in the post-breeding season. As the Blackbird is an inhabitant of forests in Turkey, breeding is unlikely.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* **Öter Ardiç**
A few on 7.8.82 (vB) and three on 6.9.84 (KKKi) are the only records.

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus* **Ökse Ardıcı**
All records are from the lake and the southern slopes during August and September. Numbers never exceed 10 individuals.

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* **Kamış Bülbülü**
Apparently breeding amongst the dense vegetation of the ditches and streams and perhaps in lower numbers in the reed beds of the lake.

Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon* **Bıyıklı Saz Bülbülü**
Some records in August and September, at least five on 18.8 and four on 1.9.85 (Eb). Other records from September are apparently of this species.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* **Dere Bülbülü**
Common; breeding in the reedy and rushy fringes of the lake. For instance, Doh noted at least 15 on 3.5.79. Al had six on 19.5 and some singing on 16.6.78. Bz also observed some singing males in rape and wheat fields. The latest record is one on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* **Saz Bülbülü**
Breeding in the reed beds of the lake. Earliest one on 2.5.78 (Hol), latest one on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* **Büyük Saz Bülbülü**
Breeding in the reed beds of the lake. The Great Reed Warbler is more common than the Reed Warbler as at other Turkish lakes. For instance, Si noted at least 20 Great Reed Warblers on 16.6.83, but only about four Reed Warblers, while Bz heard several Great Reed Warblers but no Reed Warblers on 12.6.84.

Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida* **Ak Mukallit**
About 25 on 20.8.86 (dRo) is the only record.

Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* **Çizgili Ötleğen**

Bz observed one male in song flight over agricultural area on 12.6.84. Although no other breeding season records are available, reproduction in the study area can be assumed. Two juveniles birds were seen by Eb on the hills south of Yeniçağa on 21.8.85.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca* **Küçük Akgerdanlı Ötleğen**
One each on 2.5.78 (Hol) and 21.8.85 (Eb) are the only records.

Whitethroat *Sylvia communis* **Akgerdanlı Ötleğen**
Breeding species in the agricultural area intermixed with scrub e.g. around Eskiçağa and on the southern slopes. Al saw courtship and nest building on 19.5.78.

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* **Karabaşlı Ötleğen**
Recorded by BdR on 20.8.86 and by KKKi on 7.9.84 (one male).

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* **Orman Söğüt Bülbülü**
One spring record (one on 2.5.78, Hol) and four records during August and September (one each on 20.8.86, BdR, 17.8 and 20.8.85, Eb, and on 6.9.84, KKKi). The habitat (willows on the shore of lake Yeniçağa and trees within Adaköy) suggest that these are migrants.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* **Söğüt Bülbülü**
Migrant in August and September in low numbers. One was still singing on 6.9.84 (KKKi).

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus* **Göçmen Söğüt Bülbülü**
Migrant in May (one on 3.5.79, Doh, and a few on 17.5.79, In) and from August to September.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* **Benekli Sinekkapan**
Common in August and September, when e.g. KKKi estimated about 100 birds on 3.9.84.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* **Küçük Sinekkapan**
One female-coloured individual in the willows of the eastern shore of the lake on 3.9.84 (KKKi) and one record on the slopes south of the lake on 4.9.85 (Ben).

Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis* **Yakalı Sinekkapan**
Eb identified some female-coloured birds as belonging to this species (one individual each): 17.8, 20.8, 23.8, and 1.9.85.



Fig. 2. View of Lake Yeniçağa from the southern slopes.

Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* **Kara Sinekkapan**
One was seen on 20.8.86 (BdR) and on 6.9.84 (KKKi).

Bearded Tit *Panurus biarmicus* **Bıyıklı Baştankara**
dRo recorded 10 individuals on 19.10.83.

Sombre Tit *Parus lugubris* **Kayalık Baştankarası**
KKKi observed one in the mountainous area south of Yeniçağa Gölü on 7.9.84.

Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus* **Gök Baştankara**
Several records from August and September.

Great Tit *Parus major* **Büyük Baştankara**
Apparently breeding in the woods around the lake and around the human settlements.

Nuthatch *Sitta europaea* **Sıvacıkuşu**
One in the old trees of Adaköy on 6.9.84 (KKKi) is the only record.

Short-toed Treecreeper *Certhia brachyactyla* **Bahçe Tırmasıkkuşu**
Nothing is known about breeding in the study area. In August and September the species is seen and heard regularly e.g. in the old trees of Adaköy.

Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus* **Çulha Kuşu**
The species is regularly present in August and September.

Golden Oriole *Ortolus oriolus* **Sarıasma**
A few pairs apparently breed in the poplar plantations and willows along the shores of the lake.

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* **Kızılsırtlı Örtümekkuşu**
Breeding in the agricultural area which is intermixed with scrub and trees. At least three family parties were seen by Eb on the hills south of Yeniçağa on 21.8.85. The latest record is on 8.9.76 (CM).

Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* **Karaalınlı Örtümekkuşu**
Breeding. A pair with four young was seen at the fringes of the village Adaköy on 17.8.85 by Eb.

Jay *Garrulus glandarius* **Alakarga**
Only two records: One each on 12.6.84 (Bz) and on 6.9.84 (KKKİ). Much more common somewhat outside the study area.

Magpie *Pica pica* **Saksagan**
Rather uncommon species. Breeding is not known.

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula* **Küçük Karga**
This species inhabits the human settlements particularly the town of Yeniçağa where Eb observed some 100 individuals on 21.8.85. dRo recorded 60 at a roost on 18.10.83.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus* **Tohum Kargası**
About 20 on 12.6.84 (Bz) is the only record. As this observation is in the breeding season, it might breed in the surrounding area.

Hooded Crow *Corvus corone* **Leş Kargası**
Breeding species. Al observed one on a nest on 19.5.78. dRo observed about 400 at a roost together with 60 Jackdaws on 18.10.83.

Raven *Corvus corax* **Kuzgun**
There are some records from July to December which appear to be birds coming from breeding places in the surrounding area.

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* **Sığırcık**
Common breeding bird. Al observed young being fed on 19.5.78. During the breeding season, groups of non-breeders can be seen, e.g. at least 600 on 3.5.79 (Doh). In the post-breeding period, the reed-bed is used as a roost by thousands of Starlings. For instance, 2,500 there on 3.9.84 (KKKİ) and 10,000 at the roost on 5-6.10.74 (Ea). Still "thousands" at a roost on 18.10.83 (dRo).

Rose-coloured Starling *Sturnus roseus* **Pembe Sığırcık**
27 on 21.5.75 (MW) is the only record.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* **Serçe**
Common breeding around the human settlements including in the deserted village south of Yeniçağa. Kin saw nests in willows on the eastern side of the lake on 8.7.86.

Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis* **Söğüt Serçesi**
This species is a fairly common breeder. Al saw two birds displaying and nest building on 19.5.78. The earliest record is on 2.5.78 (Hol). Numbers are still high in mid August (e.g. about 500 on 12.8.82, vB), but decrease rapidly towards the end of this month. The latest record is on 2.9.85 (Ben).

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* **Ağaç Serçesi**
Hol saw a few around the lake on 2.5.78 and Eb at least three individuals in the deserted village in the hills south of Yeniçağa on 23.8.85.

Rock Sparrow *Petronia petronia* **Kaya Serçesi**
Eb observed about 30 in the hills south of the lake on 21.8.85. One of them was carrying food and was warning.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* **İspinoz**
Breeding in the poplar and willow woods around the lake.

Serin *Serinus serinus* **Kanarya**
Records are only from August and September, but breeding should not be ruled out. Al saw two somewhat outside the area on 16.6.78. Latest record is about 10 individuals on 6.9.84 (KKKİ).

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris* **Florya**
Uncommon breeding species around human settlements. More frequent in August and September. Kin saw several young including newly fledged ones on 8.7.86.

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* **Saka**
Breeding in the poplar and willow woods around the villages. Seen carrying nest material on 6.5.78 (Al). From August onwards, groups of birds can be seen and the species is described by bird-watchers as "common" etc. For instance, about 60 on 7.9.84 (KKKi) and 120 on 18-19.10.83 (dRo).

Siskin *Carduelis spinus* **İskete**
Ea recorded a few on 5-6.10.74.

Linnet *Carduelis cannabina* **Ketenkuşu**
Breeding species mainly on the drier parts of the area like the slopes to the north and south of the lake. The highest number is about 100 in the hills south of Yeniçağa plus many scattered around the lake on 7.9.84 (KKKi).

Scarlet Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* **Al İspinoz**
Common breeding bird. For instance, Haa described the species as "very common" in May/June 1985 or Si noted "many singing males" on 16.6.83.

Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia* **Kaya Kirazkuşu**
Apparently breeding on the slopes near Eskiçağa and south of Yeniçağa.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* **Kirazkuşu**
Breeding in the agricultural land of the study area. Singing males were recorded between 2.5.78 (Hol) and 3.9.84 (KKKi). Latest record is on 4.9.85 (Ben).

Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* **Batak Kirazkuşu**
10 on 18.10.83 (dRo) is the only record.

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* **Karabaşlı Kirazkuşu**
One singing male on the east side of the lake on 8.7.86 (Kin) is the only record.

Corn Bunting *Miliaria calandra* **Tarla Kirazkuşu**
Uncommon breeding bird in agricultural land. Common in the post-breeding period, e.g. about 100 on 17.8 and 1.9.85 (Eb), about 60 on 2.9.84 (KKKi) and 200 at a roost on 5-6.10.74 (Ea).

Özet (Turkish summary)

Yeniçağa Gölü Ankara - İstanbul yönünde E5 karayolunun Yeniçağa - Mengen - Zonguldak kavşağında yer alır. Göl Bolu'nun 36 km. doğusunda, Kızılcahamam'ın 65 km. kuzeyinde 40.47N 32.02E koordinatları arasındadır. Gölün rakımı 976 m. olup güneyinde Köroğlu Dağı (2400 m.) kuzeyinde ise daha alçak olan Gökçeler Dağı (1911 m.) ile çevrilidir.

Gölün yüzeyi ise 1800 ha.dır, derinlik en derin yerde 11 m.yi bulur. Göl yüzeyi mevsimlere bağlı olarak büyük değişiklikler göstermemektedir. Gölün güneyi dışında tüm kıyıları genişliği 100 m.yi geçmeyen sık sazlık alanlarla kaplıdır. Özellikle Yeniçağa ve Adaköy çevresindeki su kanallarının kenarları söğüt ve kavak ağaçları ile kaplıdır.

Göl tatlısu gölüdür ve iki koldan beslenir. Deliler Suyu ve Kuzuviran Deresi gölü doğu ve batıdan beslerler. Kuzeyde ise Mengen Deresi gölden beslenerek çıkar. Bölgenin kuzeyinde ve batısında geniş çayırlık alanlar bulunur. Özellikle kuzeyde su seviyesinin yükselmesiyle çayır tümüyle su altında kalır; bölgede rastlanan zambaklar nem konusunda indikatördür. Göl çevresindeki tarla ve tepelerde sırasıyla en çok buğday, ayçiçeği ve kolza ekilmektedir. Tarlalar arasında ötücü kuşlar için ideal habitat oluşturan ağaç ve çalılar bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca bu bölgeler yırtıcı kuşlar içinde iyi av bölgeleridir.

İklim Karadeniz iklimi etkisindedir. Bolu ve Kızılcahamam verileri ile karşılaştırıldığında, yıllık yağış ortalaması 523 - 524 mm., sıcaklık ortalaması ise 10,1°C - 10,2°C arasındadır. Kış süresinde göl sık sık donmaktadır.

Gölün ornitolojik önemi ise; Şimdiye dek göl ve çevresinde 183 kuş türü tespit edilmiştir. Avrupa'da soyu tükenme tehlikesi olan Turna, Yeniçağa Gölü'nde 8 çiftlik bir popülasyonla bölgenin doğa koruma açısından önemini göstermektedir. Bölgenin diğer önemi ise yırtıcı kuşlar için avlanma ve dinlenme yeri oluşudur. Şimdiye dek çoğunluğu göç sırasında olmak üzere 25 yırtıcı kuş türü saptanmıştır. Göl ve gölün güneyindeki açık alan bu türler için çok önemli besin ve av bölgeleridir. Bölgenin yırtıcı kuşlar için önemi İstanbul Boğazına doğru göç yolu üzerinde oluşudur. Bölgede Balık ve Deniz Kartalının kuluçkaya yatma olasılığı büyüktür. Su kuşları için gölün özel bir önemi yoktur. Küçük Batağan, Tepeli Batağan, Angut, Yeşilbaş Ördeği, Çıkırçın, Su Kılavuzu, Saz Tavuğu, Sakarmeke gölde kuluçka yapan türlerdir. Avrupa'da soyu tükenme tehlikesi olan Küçük Balaban ve Erguvani Balıkçıl bölgede kuluçka kuşu olarak sayılmaktadır. Kızkuşu ve Akkanatlı Sumruda gölde kuluçka yapmaktadır. Al İspinoz'da göl çevresinde sık rastlanan diğer bir kuluçka kuşudur.

Ne yazık ki Türkiye'de kuş alanları için saptanmış kesin kriterler bulunmamaktadır. Biz Yeniçağa Gölü'nün ulusal önemi olduğuna inanıyoruz. Kuş alanları için saptanmış uluslararası kriterler ya da gölde geniş bir araştırma yapılması bu tahminimizi destekleyebilir.

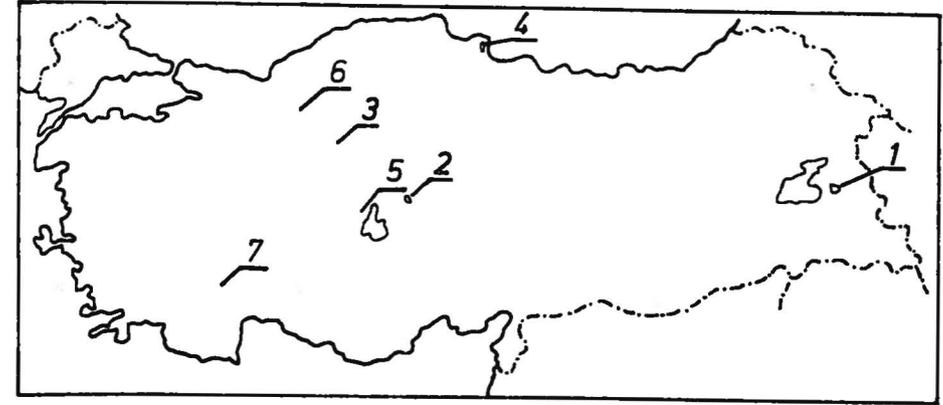
Bölgenin "Red Data Book" (Kırmızı Liste)'ye göre değerlendirilmesi şu

sonuçları vermektedir:

- Tüm dünyada tehlike altında olan türler: Leylek bölgede kuluçka yapmaktadır. Büyük olasılıkla bölgede kuluçka yaptığı tahmin edilen Deniz Kartalının yuva tespiti yapılırsa göl uluslararası önem kazanacaktır. Küçük Karabatak, Kara Akbaba ve Doğan göle sadece göç sırasında uğrayan türlerdir.
- Toplam olarak Avrupa'da nesli tükenme tehlikesi olan türlerden, Türkiye'de bulunanlardan %56'sı Yeniçağa Gölü'nde tespit edilmiştir. Bunlardan Küçük Balaban, Erguvani Balıkçıl, Angıt, Saz Delicesi, Balık Kartalı ve Turna bölgede kuluçka kuşları ya da büyük olasılıkla kuluçka kuşlarıdır. Ayrıca aşağıdaki 24 tür de gölde görülmüştür (bazıları düzenli olarak); Balaban, Gece Balıkçılı, Alaca Balıkçıl, Küçük Beyaz Balıkçıl, Büyük Beyaz Balıkçıl, Kara Leylek, Çeltikçi, Pasbaş Dalağan, Arı Şahini, Kara Çaylak, Mısır Akbabası, Kızıl Akbaba, Yılan Kartalı, Bozkır Delicesi, Çayır Delicesi, Kızıl Şahin, Küçük Bağrgan Kartal, Şah Kartalı, Kaya Kartalı, Küçük Kartal, Boz Doğan, Bıyıklı Doğan, Küçük Yelve, Uzun Bacak.

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- 2 - Seyfe Gölü (published in January 1984)
- 3 - Kızılcahamam (published in June 1984)
- 4 - Kızılırmak Deltası (published in January 1985)
- 5 - Kulu Gölü (published in July 1987)
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