

PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

FLORA SPECIES TO MONITOR

Allium fethiyense (Pine Blossom)	
Latin Name	Allium fethiyense
Turkish Name	Pineapple
Endemism Status	Locally endemic
Threat Category	CR (Critically Endangered)
The species, first introduced to the scientific world in 1995 and added to the Muğla local endemic literature, has a single distribution area, occurring only in the Fethiye District of Muğla Province, particularly in Göcek and its surroundings.	
	

Crocus babadaghensis (Babadag saffron)	
Latin Name	Crocus babadaghensis
Turkish Name	Babadag saffron
Endemism Status	Locally endemic
Threat Category	CR (Critically Endangered)
Crocus babadaghensis (Babadag saffron), endemic to Babadağ and its surrounding area, a major endemism center in Muğla Province, is a species targeted for biotransformation. The first specimens were collected in 1997 and introduced to the scientific community in 2012. Its type locality is 1200 m above sea level in the northern region of Babadağ.	
	

Rhaponticoides hierroi (Kangay)	
Latin Name	Rhaponticoides hierroi
Turkish Name	Kangay
Endemism Status	Locally endemic
Threat Category	CR (Critically Endangered)
The kangay (Rhaponticoides hierroi) was first described and introduced to the scientific world in 2007. The first specimens of the species were found around Geyikbayır, Antalya. In 2009, a new population was discovered 80 km southwest of the first site, around Fethiye-Dereköy, 13 km from the Antalya provincial border. This location, detailed as part of the Muğla Biodiversity Project, is located in the field clearings between Çökek and Akdağ in Seydikemer District.	
	

Sternbergia candida (Jackal daffodil)	
Latin Name	Sternbergia candida
Turkish Name	Jackal daffodil
Endemism Status	Endemic
Threat Category	CR (Critically Endangered)
Described in 1979 from Babadağ and its surroundings, a significant endemism hotspot in Muğla Province, the species is economically significant among Turkish Sternbergia species, recognized by its white flowers with yellow markings. Locally endemic to Babadağ and its surroundings, the species is found primarily in cedar forest clearings, shrubby, and rocky areas along the route to Akbel Plateau.	
	

PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

FAUNA SPECIES TO WATCH

MAMMAL SPECIES TO WATCH

Lutra Lutra (otter)	
Latin Name	Lutra lutra
Turkish Name	otter
Endemism Status	Not endemic
Threat Category	NT(Near Threat)
The otter is an important mammal species inhabiting wetlands throughout Muğla and requires regular monitoring. The areas with the highest concentration of otters include the streams flowing into Hisarönü and Gökova Bay, the natural channels and streams entering Fethiye Bay, the Köyceğiz Lake basin and its tributaries, the Akşaz Region basin and streams, and the Egen Stream. Monitoring and tracking of this species is particularly important in the wetlands surrounding Hisarönü and Gökova Bays.	
	

Salmo trutta macrostigma (Trout)	
Latin Name	Salmo trutta macrostigma
Turkish Name	Trout
Endemism Status	Not endemic
Threat Category	EN (In danger)
In Muğla, this species inhabits only the mountainous, high-flow areas of the Egen Stream between Ören and Seki. Both field observations conducted as part of this project and information obtained from local sources indicate that the population of this species has declined significantly in recent years. The species occurs in a very deep, rocky canyon area approximately 15-20 km long between Ören and Seki.	
	

Lyciasalamandra fazilae subs. Fazilae (Gocek Black Salamander)	
Latin Name	Lyciasalamandra fazilae subs. Fazilae
Turkish Name	Gocek Black Salamander
Endemism Status	Locally endemic
Threat Category	EN(In danger)
The Göcek land salamander, a locally endemic species, is found only in a very narrow area in Turkey, encompassing Gökçeovak, Dalyan, Üzümlü (Muğla), and Tersane and Domuz Islands. Approximately 14 cm long, its body is relatively thick, and its tail is rounded in cross-section. Its dorsal color is pinkish-reddish with brownish-black markings. The head and body length is equal to or slightly longer than the tail.	
	

Lyciasalamandra luschnani subs. Luschnani	
Latin Name	Lyciasalamandra luschnani subs. Luschnani
Turkish Name	(Lycian Black Salamander)
Endemism Status	Locally endemic
Threat Category	VU(Sensitive)
Lyciasalamandra luschnani (Steindachner, 1891), which is in the "VU" "Vulnerable" category according to the IUCN Red List criteria, was recorded in the Dodurga Neighborhood of the Seydikemer District of Muğla Province.	
	

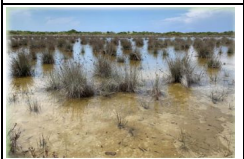
FARMING SPECIES TO WATCH

PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

FEATURED AREAS TO WATCH

SPECIFIC PLANT COMMUNITY AREAS

BABADAĞ
The Babadağ Specific Plant Community area, one of the best examples in Muğla Province of gradual vegetation transition from sea level, exhibits distinct plant species diversity on both the northern and southern exposures, beginning on the lower slopes where forest and rock vegetation dominate. In the south, the dominant forest and rock vegetation at lower elevations gradually gives way to areas containing only rock formation species towards the upper elevations. The dominance of rock vegetation continues southwestward toward Kidrak Nature Park and Ölüdeniz, accompanied by a more maquis-like vegetation pattern. The floristic richness of the area begins in the southern part, along the Faralya, Butterfly Valley, Beloğlu Bay, Uzunyurt, and Karaağaç route. The fact that Babadağ's summit, at 1969 meters above sea level, is located only about 5 km from the sea line, is one example of this abrupt ecological change.


KARADERE-LETON-PATARA
Located at the intersection of Antalya and Muğla provincial borders, the Patara Dune Region, lies to the west of the Egen Stream, is within Muğla province. The longest and widest dune system in the surrounding area and is classified as a Special Plant Community due to its plant species spread within the dune vegetation and its seasonal wetland formation. The dominant species observed in the region include Helichrysum stoechas, Gagea graeca, Ranunculus bullatus, Campanula lyrata, Orchis anatolica, Arabis alpina, Muscari macrocarpum, Orchis anatolica, Ophrys lutea, Ophrys holoserica, Serapias polittii, Glebionis segetum, Lathyrus aphaca, Linum bienne, Thymelaea hirsuta, Silybum marianum, Silene colorata, Allium neapolitanum, Papaver gracile, Sedum litoreum, Echium plantagineum, Valantia hispida, Sideritis romana, Umbilicus horizontalis and Trigonella monspeliaca species can be listed.


SAT DELTA
As a result of field and literature studies conducted in Muğla province, the Sat Delta (Çalı Beach Bird Sanctuary), determined as a specific wild animal area, has been identified as an important habitat for birds despite its very small surface area, which is largely surrounded by Fethiye city center. The bird species recorded in the area include: Gallinula chloropus (Bern-III), Phalaropus lobatus (Bern-III), Mareca strepera (Bern-III), Thalassus sandvicensis (Bern-II), Ardea alba (Bern-II), Anas crecca (Bern-III), Ardea cinerea (Bern-III), Alcedo atthis (Bern-II), Serinus serinus (Bern-II), Corvus corone Phylloscopus collybita (Bern-II), Phoenicurus ochruros (Bern-II), Erithacus rubecula (Bern-II).


BETWEEN ARPACIK-ÖREN-KINIK
The area is highly important for its mammal populations and must be protected, with further scientific research conducted there. The northeastern part of the region, specifically the areas near the borders of Burdur, Altınyayla district, and north of the Kinik and Belçiler areas of Seydikemer, may represent habitats where caracals and lynx coexist. The wildlife area between Arpacık-Ören-Kinik is also significant for inland fish species. Salmo trutta macrostigma is an endangered species that only inhabits the mountainous and high-flow areas of the Egen Stream between Ören and Seki in Muğla. The species inhabits the rocky canyon, approximately 15-20 km long between Ören and Seki.
