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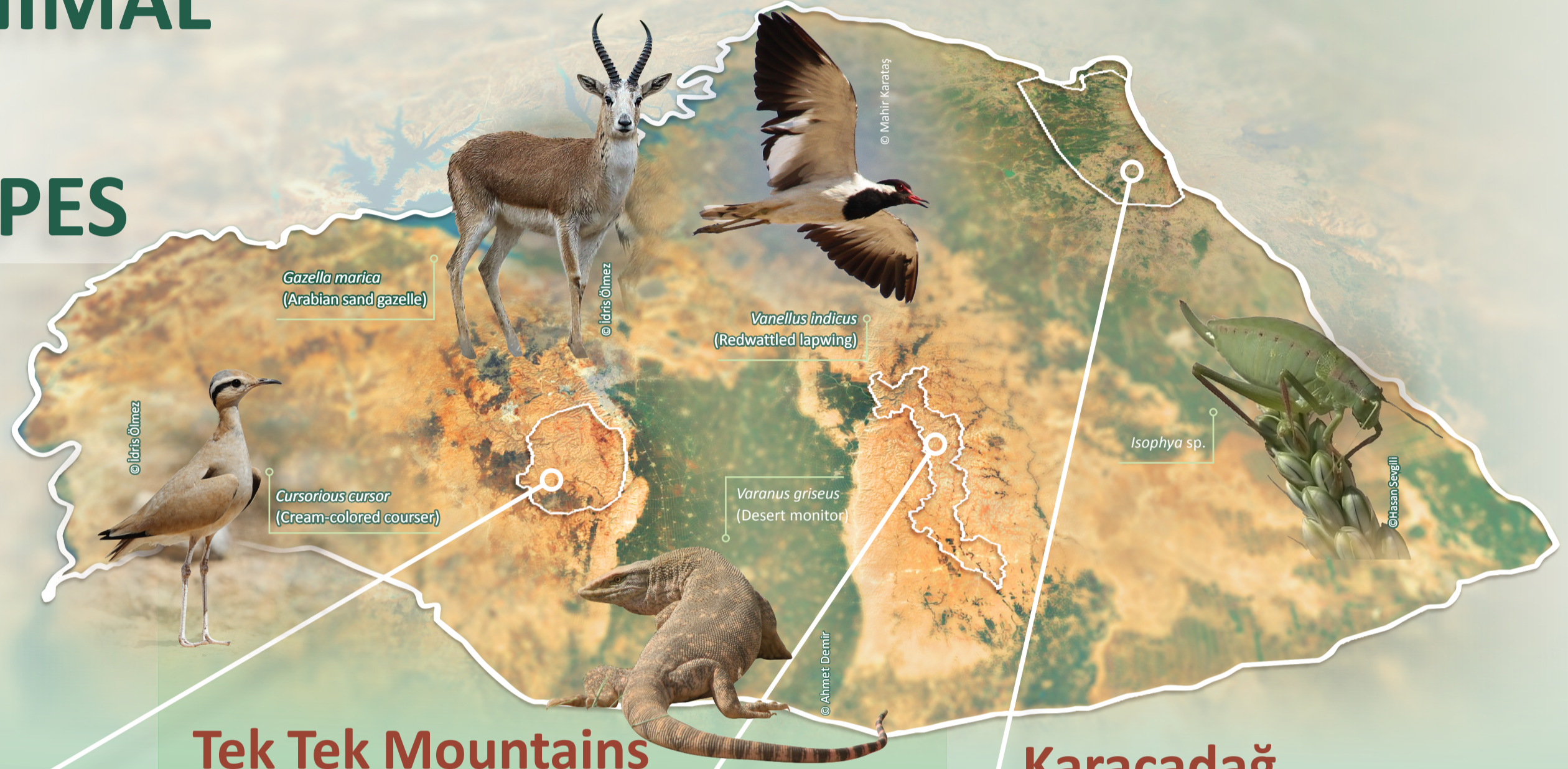
“Conservation and Sustainable Management of Turkey’s Steppe Ecosystems Project”

GCP/TUR/061/GFF

THE LAST REFUGE OF GAZELLES

PROTECT THE ANIMAL SPECIES OF THE ŞANLIURFA STEPPES

Şanlıurfa province is one of the first places to come to mind when steppes of Turkey are considered. Şanlıurfa steppes have a unique diversity of animals, especially as they are home to xerophiles, mesophiles, and some cold-loving species. The northernmost distributions of some animal species are seen in Şanlıurfa steppes.



Kızılkuyu Wildlife Reserve

Kızılkuyu Wildlife Reserve is one of the important protected areas hosting a steppe ecosystem and is the only area in our country where the Arabian sand gazelle is found naturally.

Golden jackals, European hares, Eurasian badgers, long-eared hedgehogs and Palestine mole rats are observed in the Reserve.



Meles meles
(Eurasian badger)

Macrovipera lebetina
(Levantine viper)

Tek Tek Mountains National Park

Tek Tek Mountains National Park hosts diverse habitats with its deep valleys, wooded areas, caves, rocky-stony areas and lowland steppes.

Important mammal species of the area are grey wolf, beech marten, long-eared hedgehog and Euphrates jerboa.



Vulpes vulpes
(Red fox)

Karacadağ Steppes

The steppes of Karacadağ, which is an inactive volcanic mountain, serve as a very important habitat especially for birds, insects and reptiles. Karacadağ steppes also serve as the only known breeding area of spectacled warbler in Turkey.

Mammalian species such as grey wolf, red fox, Eurasian badger, beech marten, Palestine mole rat, Indian crested porcupine and long-eared hedgehog are known to be distributed in the Karacadağ steppes.



Sylvia conspicillata
(Spectacled warbler)

Pterocles alchata
(Pintailed sandgrouse)



Some important reptile species such as Levantine viper, desert black cobra, hook-snouted blind snake and long-nosed worm snake live in this area, in addition to bird species such as great bustard, cream-colored courser, see-see partridge, red-wattled lapwing, sociable lapwing, blue-cheeked bee-eater, pale rockfinch, yellow-throated sparrow and pin-tailed sandgrouse.

Another important species in the area is *Isophya sikorai*, which is an endemic bushcricket.



Red-wattled lapwing, pale rockfinch, see-see partridge and desert lark are some of the bird species that live in this area.

Important reptile species that live within the boundaries of the National Park are Levantine viper, hook-snouted blind snake, desert monitor and western leopard gecko.

Eublepharis angramainyu
(Western leopard gecko)



Martes foina
(Beech marten)

The important bird species of these steppes are great bustard, spectacled warbler, and see-see partridge.

There are endemic bush cricket species (*Isophya sikorai* and *Bradyporus karabagi*) recorded in the area.

Ammoperdix griseogularis
(See-see partridge)



Gazella marica
(Arabian sand gazelle)

Isophya sp.



Catopsilia florella
(African migrant)

As for the butterfly species of the area, northernmost distribution of large salmon Arab and African migrant covers Şanlıurfa.



For the details

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This poster was prepared by Nature Conservation Centre within the scope of Conservation and Sustainable Management of Turkey’s Steppe Ecosystems Project.