

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006-2008 version

Available for download from [http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key\\_ris\\_index.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm).

*Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).*

## Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

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### 1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Elif OKUMUŞ  
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General Directorate of Nature Conservation  
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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

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### 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

November, 2007

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### 3. Country:

Turkey

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### 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Delta of Göksu

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### 5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or  
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

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### 6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

**If the site boundary has changed:**

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted\*\*

and/or

**If the site area has changed:**

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced\*\*

**\*\* Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

**b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:**

Management Plan has been revised for six months. Haven't any major changes on ecological character of Göksu Deltas.

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**7. Map of site:**

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

**a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:**

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
- iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables

**b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:**

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

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**8. Geographical coordinates** (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

36° 18' N, 33° 58' E

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**9. General location:**

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Mediterranean Region, Mersin Province, Silifke County

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**10. Elevation:** (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

Min: 0 Max: 5, average altitude of Delta of Göksu is 2 meters.

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**11. Area:** (in hectares)

15000

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**12. General overview of the site:**

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Delta of Göksu is in Mersin Province which found in Mediterranean Region in Turkey. And also it is found in 140 km southwest of Adana Province. Delta of Göksu has been formed sediment which was moved by Göksu River. Delta of Göksu includes Paradeniz Lagoon and Akgöl Lake which are found in west of Göksu River's flowing point into the Mediterranean Sea. Paradeniz is a typical lagoon system and its area is 400 hectares. Akgöl Lake's area is 1200 hectares and it is a fresh water resource. Both of these wetland systems were formed as a result of bed displacements of the Göksu River and sea movements. The other important lakes are Lake of Kuğu and Lake of Arpalanı in the area. Delta of Göksu is the eutrophic wetland system which means consisting of high organic matter. Although in Delta of Göksu, reedy, meadows, marshes and agricultural fields are found in the surrounding area. Also nearly 10 meters sand-dunes are occurred between Delta of Göksu and sea.

**13. Ramsar Criteria:**

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

**14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:**

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Cr 2: Aves Species in Goksu Delta:

Podiceps ruficollis Bern-Annexe II  
 Podiceps grisegena CMS Appendix II  
 Podiceps nigricollis Bern-Annexe II  
 Puffinus puffinus, Bern -Annexe II  
 Sula bassana Bern-Annexe II  
 Phalacrocorax aristotolelis EU Bird Directive Annexe I  
 Phalacrocorax pygmaeus Bern- Annexe II  
 Pelacanus onocratalus Bern-Annexe II, CMS  
 Pelecanus crispus Bern-Annexe II  
 Botarus stellarise Bern-Annexe II  
 Nycticorax nycticorax , Bern-Annexe II  
 Bulbucus ibis Bern-Annexe II  
 Egretta garzetta, Bern- Annexe II  
 Egretta alba EU Bird Directive, Annex I  
 Ciconia ciconia, Bern- Annexe II  
 Platalea leucorodia, EU Brid Directive Annexe I  
 Phoenicopter ruber, EU Bird Directive Annexe I  
 Pyrhocorax pyrhocorax Bern, Annexe II  
 Corvus corone conix, Bern - Annexe III  
 Sturnus vulgaris, Bern-Annexe III  
 Passer domesticus Bern- Annexe III  
 Serinus serinus, Bern-Annexe II  
 Carduelis carduelis, Bern-Annexe II  
 Carduelis chloris, Bern- Annexe II  
 Emberiza cia, Bern- Annexe II  
 Emberiza schoeniclus, Bern- Annexe II

Cr3: The existence of habitats of different ecological characters has made the delta rich by plant varieties. There are 6 endemic plant species and 38 taxonomic plants which are classified in red data book. Some of these species has given below;

Family	Criteria
CHENOPODIACEA	
Beta adenensis	VU
B. trojana	E
GRAMINEAE	
Bromus psammophilus	E
LEGUMINOSAE	
Trigonella arenicola	E
LILIACEA	
Allium junceum Sm. Subsp. tridentatum	VU
AMARYLLIDACEAE	
Pancratium maritimum	VU
CHENOPODIACEAE	
Sueada confuse	VU
COMPOSITAE	
Ambrosia maritime	VU
Eclipta prostrate	VU
GRAMINEAE	
Cutandia memphitica	VU
PLANTAGINACEAE	
Plantago crassifolia	VU
PLUMBOGINACEAE	
Limonium graecum	VU
RANUNCULACEAE	
Anemone coronaria	VU
UMBELLIFERAE	
Daucus littoralis	VU
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	
Zygophyllum album	E

Additionally, 332 bird species are counted in this wetland ecosystem. 70 of these species certainly and 20 of them probably reproduce in the Göksu Delta. In one work at the area about water birds counting, five year average results were found as 90, 410, 520, 5550, 6020, 4330, 2250, 1540, 3330, 17800 for Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Phoenicopterus ruber, Anser albifrons, Anas Penelope, Anas crecca, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas acuta, Anas clypeata, Netta rufina, Fulica atra, respectively.

Cr4: The Göksu Delta, which is one of the rare areas being able to protect its natural structures at the Mediterranean Area, provides procreation, feeding, wintering and hosting site for a big amount of water birds because of its suitable climatic conditions. One of the most important nesting areas of the Sea Turtles (*Caretta caretta*) at Mediterranean coast is the beaches located at Göksu Delta. It is known that the threatened soft shelled Nile Turtles (*Trionyx tringuis*) is present here.

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**15. Biogeography** (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) **biogeographic region:** Mediterranean

b) **biogeographic regionalisation scheme** (include reference citation):

EEA- EU Habitat Directive 92/43/EEC

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### 16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The Delta of Göksu is the eutrophic wetland system which includes two important lakes, Paradeniz and Akgöl Lake. Paradeniz Lake is connected with the sea by a channel, so it is a natural lagoon system and this wetland area is 400 hectares. Paradeniz Lagoon is relatively salty because of the connection with the sea. Salinity decreases up north where freshwater flows into it. Average salinities of these Lakes are 10 ‰ and 1 – 2 ‰ at Paradeniz Lagoon and Akgöl Lake, respectively.

At the east and west side of the delta, there are sand hills which its elevation is nearly 10 meters, spreading parallel to the coast.

Groundwater and surface water resources are abundantly found in the area. Groundwater level is found at 5 – 15 meters.

Soil structure of Göksu Delta becomes as young soils. In one study, for understanding biological, chemical and physical characteristics of soils, eight different soil samples were investigated. According to this study, pH showed differences between 7,95 -9,05, total salt amount were 0,03 – 3,85 ‰, cation exchange capacity of soil was 6,1 – 26,3 meq/100 g. Also organic matter concentration of soil samples were analyzed as 0,94 – 2,87 ‰.

The Delta of Göksu is located on the Mediterranean Region. So it shows the typical characteristics of the Mediterranean climate.

Highest average temperature : 38.8 °C

Lowest Average temperature : 4.9 °C

Yearly average temperature : 18.5 °C

Minimum sea temperature : 16 °C

Maximum sea temperature : 26 °C

Also yearly average rainfall is 3900 mm<sup>3</sup> in Göksu Delta.

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### 17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphologic features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Total area of reedy, marshes and lakes are 2130 hectares in the region. Natural sandy beaches and salty steppes area is also 5300 hectares. The region displays a folded and faulty structure, and thaw gaps as a result of fault and karstic formations owing to the intensive movements throughout its geological evolution. The region is rich in soil structure. Four types of soils are dominantly found at the basins which are Alluvium, Colluvium, Brown Earth and Red Mediterranean. The climate of Göksu Basin is same as Göksu Delta which becomes Mediterranean Region climate.

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### 18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The length of Göksu River is more than 250 kilometres and its drainage basin is more than 100.000 km<sup>2</sup>. Delta of Göksu has been formed of sediment which has been carrying by Göksu River. In fact the river drains in its bed until to reach the sea along the Delta. At the same times, it drains between sediment structures which has been composed the Delta. Göksu River with its two branches; Hadım and Ermenek Göksuyu stream, flows through deep valleys and straits to the east by collecting the water of Taşeli plains. Göksu River which is fed Göksu Delta, its average flow rate is 130 cubic meter per second. Accountancy Göksu River is fed by rain and snow water and its flow regime is quite irregular. Between September and January period, the river water flow is very low but in April maximum level of flow rate becomes by melting snow. Also between September and June period in the basin, there are seen floods because of big storms which are became at Ermenek and Gökçay Creeks. These floods are effective in Akgöl and surrounding places. Rarely flood reach Paradeniz Lagoon. There is a siltation danger at the Akgöl Lake for long term caused by sedimentation. Long term hydrography shows the presence of important groundwater which minimum flow rate is 100 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

### 19. Wetland Types

#### a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •  
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

#### b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

Delta of Göksu includes two important lagoon which name's are Akgöl Lake (1200 ha) and Paradeniz Lagoon (400 ha). Inland lakes (L) covers approximately 11 percentage of whole Delta. But there is no information about saline and brackish one's quantities.

### 20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Total area of reedlands, marshes and lakes in Delta of Göksu covers 2130 hectares. Sands and salty steppes cover the area of up to 5300 hectares. In particular, the northern parts of Akgöl Lake are surrounded with intensive and thick reedland of 50 to 200 meter wide. The passages between the reedland an the sand-dunes and salty steppes have sea reed ( *Balbus chouenus maritimus*), short bushes ( *Genistra* sp) and bulrushes.

Salicornia species are dominant around Paradeniz Lagoon. Also Sporadic reedlands are present.

The various habitats of the region of agricultural fields, reeds, salt and freshwater ecosystems, wide and dense reedlands, marshes, barren lands and wide dunes have helped formation of rich and diverse vegetation and settlement of many species which require different habitats.

### 21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The important plants at the sand dune system are:

Common myrtle ( *Myrtus communis*)

Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)

Willow (*Salix* sp.)

Rest harro (*Ononis viscosa*)

*Sarcocolla*

South furze (*Paliurus spine-christi*)

Elecampane herb (*Inula crithmoides*).

Northern part of Akgöl Lake is covered with reed (*Phragmites australis*), weaver reed (*Arunda donax*) and rush (*Typha* sp.) Around the Paradeniz Lagoon there are scarce reedlands, *Salicornia* sp., duckherb (*Cirrhosa* sp.) at areas where effected of salinity of water. Also productive herbs in intensive amounts are present at the sand formation. Wide areas around Akgöl and Paradeniz of the delta are covered with halophytic plant cover. In addition, here are 6 endemic species and 38 plant taxa included in the red list at the delta.

## 22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Delta of Göksu has different characteristics for living organisms. There are agricultural fields, fresh and salty ecosystems, wide and dense reed beds, marshes and wide sand dunes provide shelter to a large amount of animal species which need different habitat. Most existent animal species at the area are Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Beaver (*Castor* sp.), Badger (*Meles meles*), Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), Lynx (*Felis lynx*), Marten (*Martes* sp.), Porcupine (*Hystrix* sp.), Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) and Hare (*Lepus europaeus*). In addition, at the Göksu Delta where big importance for the reptiles, 34 reptiles and amphibious are observed. Some of these species are Green Toad (*Bufo viridis*), Tree Frog (*Hyla arborea*), Plain Frog (*Rana ridibunda*), Toros Snake (*Coluber rubiceps*), Big Viper (*Vipera lebetina*), Speckled Lizard (*Chalcidus ocellatus*) and Common Chameleon (*Chamaeleo chamaeleo*). One of the most important nesting areas of the Sea Turtles (*Caretta caretta*) at Mediterranean coast is the beaches located at Göksu Delta. It is known that the threatened soft shelled Nile Turtles (*Trionyx tringuis*) is present here.

Delta of Göksu is a very important wetland on the migration route of various species. Up to date 332 different bird species have been observed in the Delta. This is the greatest number ever observed in a wetland in Turkey. Some of these species endangered all around the world.

## 23. Social and cultural values:

- a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing play important role at economical issues in Delta of Göksu. 80 % of the population works in agriculture, whereas 20 % works in tourism, industry, fishery and other various sectors.

Delta of Göksu and its surroundings are quite rich in nature, history and culture. Also History of human settlements at Göksu Delta goes back to Neolithic Age. The building remains near Paradeniz Lagoon, two small buildings built by hewn stone at the beaches near Incekum and various antique building materials, pillars and other remains can be mentioned as archaeological remnant at the delta. It is estimated that city of Silifke, which is located on both banks of River Göksu, was established in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C Many remains and historical items dating back to antiquity, Hittite, Roman, Byzantium and Anatolian Seljukian civilizations have been found in and around the city. Taşköprü Bridge on River Göksu, Silifke Castle with 23 towers and 4800 m. circumference, Amphitheater, Necropolis and the ancient city of Seleucia are major historical remains in Silifke. The castle, theatre, arch, church, necropolis and the bath with the depiction of the three beauties (Hera, Athena and Aphrodite) to the 22 km east of Silifke date back to Late Roman period.

Furthermore, Caves of Cennet and Cehennem, which are subsidence formations, are areas of both natural features and historical richness with their ancient remains.

**b)** Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box  and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

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**24. Land tenure/ownership:**

a) within the Ramsar site: Government

b) in the surrounding area: Self use for agricultural activities

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**25. Current land (including water) use:**

a) within the Ramsar site:

Fishing activities are effective at Akgöl Lake and Paradeniz Lagoon. Tourism is developing and it has significant means of subsistence for the local people. Ornithotourism also develops in the Delta which is one of the most important bird zones in the Eastern Mediterranean Region that includes 332 bird species.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

The main sources of income are agriculture, fishery, tourism and industry in the area. The primary agricultural products are lemon, wheat, grape, groundnut, olive, apple, orange and banana. With lakes, coastal fishing and open sea fishing are important source of income. Tourism is a recently growing activity.

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**26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:**

a) within the Ramsar site:

In the Delta, major threat is non-point agricultural discharges into the lakes and reedlands which contain high amounts of organic materials. Also dams which are planned or built on Göksu River could adversely affect wetland ecosystem. Another threat is tourism which is supposed to be under control when the site will be designated as Special Environmental Protection Zone.

b) in the surrounding area:

Touristic buildings, pollution and intensive hunting constitute the major threats. Tourism activities on Mediterranean Coast also affect the Delta of Göksu. the construction of holiday villages could contribute to loose agricultural and natural values. Also illegal reed cutting and hunting affect negatively natural values of the delta.

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**27. Conservation measures taken:**

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

Delta of Göksu has been declared as special Environment Protection Area by Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 18.01.1990 and numbered 90/97 issued at the official gazette dated 2 March 1990 and numbered 20449 by based on Environmental Law with the item number 9 of 2872 numbered.

The area of 4350 hectares that included Akgöl and Paradeniz Lagoons which were located at the Delta, is declared as Wild Life Protection Area by Ministry of Forest, National Parks and Hunting – Wild Life General Directorate. In 1996, Delta of Göksu has been declared as I. Natural Site.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented? :

The Management Plan for Goksu Delta is still under preparation and it is going to be implemented as soon as possible.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

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**28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

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**29. Current scientific research and facilities:**

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

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**30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:**

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Visitors center, booklets, facilities for school visits.

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**31. Current recreation and tourism:**

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Göksu Delta has a great potential for ecological tourism. It is one of unique wetlands in Mediterranean Region with its natural values. Climate conditions are suitable for 8 months tourism session in Mediterranean Region. On the other hand, Göksu Delta is not appropriate for sea tourism as west and southwest parts of Turkey. Summer lasts from end of June to September which period is so warm, dusty and humid. Also winter is very cold and windy until March. However, the Delta is created interest of people and wide range seconder buildings are also found along the delta shoreline.

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**32. Jurisdiction:**

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment and Forestry,

Mersin Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry

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**33. Management authority:**

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

General responsible is Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Local authority is Directorate of Mersin Silifke Special Environment Protection and Mersin Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry.

Local authority's addresses are as in below;

Directorate of Mersin- Silifke Special Environment Protection  
Atik Ward, 160<sup>th</sup> Street No:3 Silifke- MERSİN/TURKEY  
E-mail: ockmersinmd@occkb.gov.tr

Mersin Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry  
Yeni Ward 187<sup>th</sup> Street No:4 33280 Mezitli – MERSİN/TURKEY  
Email: mersin@mersin-cevreorman.gov.tr

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### 34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Göksu Deltası, T.C Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı, Çevre Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü, Sulak Alanlar Şubesi, 1998 (The Göksu Delta, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment, General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Wetland Section, 1998)

Türkiye'nin Önemli Kuş Alanları, Doğal Hayatı Koruma Derneği ve International Council for Bird Preservation, A. Ertan, A., Kılıç, M. Kasperek,1992

Türkiyenin Kuş Cennetleri, TC. Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı, Yeşil seri 4, 1994

Mersin İli, Silifke İlçesi, Taşucu Beldesi, Tersane Projesi, ÇED Raporu, 2004

Göksu Deltası Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi Çevresel Kalkınma Projesi Olabilirlik Raporu, Doğal Hayatı Koruma Derneği, 1992

IUCN Red Data Book List, (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>)

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