

# Turkey

## Brown Fish Owl and Caspian Snowcock

### A WildWings Trip Report

20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> June 2015  
Led by Kerem Ali Boyla

report by Kerem Ali Boyla  
additional contribution by xxx xxx

#### **Day 1 Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> June**

#### **Arrival to Antalya and Manavgat**

The trip started with a good species. Upon our arrival our guide Kerem met us at the airport under the roof with a Spanish Sparrow nest. After an hours drive, we arrived to our hotel and started birding in its gardens. White Stork, White-spectacled Bulbul and Graceful Prinia, all in the wastelands around. The pine forest near the hotel hosted a few Scops Owl we could hear at night. We went early to bed, to get ready for the next days early start.

#### **Day 2 Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> June**

#### **Oymapınar Damlake and Akseki sites**

We started very early and departed at 4 am and drove to the Lake to get our boat for the Brown Fish Owl expedition. On the way we collected some cheese-bread and our local guide Özcan. at 5 we were at the jetty, where we actually detected an owl in the pine woods! The white flecks on the back immediately revealed its species and somebody called “Brown Fish Owl”. We tried to get it on the scope with the help of Colin’s laser, but was not easy to see.

Then we moved to the lake. As scheduled, we first visited the small canyon, where famous photos of the birds on the tree with red bark were taken. At our arrival, we immediately detected two birds sitting on the rocks. One moved to the broken log on the other side of the water and flew directly over us. Another was sitting on the rocks further up the river. Then the two met on a pine tree, when we could see they they were fully fledged young. Eventually they flew to the famous tree where they met with one of the adults. The other adult showed up briefly at the beginning. So there were two adults with two successfully raised chicks. Well done Mr and Mrs Brown Fish Owl!

We followed to the other canyon and arrived at the location where they were seen last in late April. Özcan our local guide was preoccupied and thought that the pair was chased away by the ravens. We searched extensively owls, but no luck. Well, we sailed back to the car, and visited on the way a colony of Yellow-legged Gull with a Baltic subspecies of Lesser Black-backed Gull. Kerem mentioned that the bird was seen two years ago, as well. Maybe the first hybrid pair ever?



After a late breakfast at our hotel we packed and moved to Akseki. First we went to the old graveyard. At the heat of the midday, there were only few Eastern Bonelli's Warbler calling constantly its “chip”. Eventually we got more and more species, particularly the Olive-tree Warbler was actively flying between the feeding and nesting trees. All four species of shrikes were present, the most common being the Masked Shrike singing aside the similar Olive-tree Warblers. A very pale Short-toed Snake Eagle, two Honey Buzzards, a very odd Common Buzzard and Egyptian Vulture filled the skies around. Later we moved to the Turkish Pine forest near Akseki, targeting the near-endemic species: Krüper's Nuthatch. At the first site where we stopped the bus, we got some good views of the species. In late afternoon, we moved further to the next town in the search of other East Mediterranean specialties.

Cretzschmar's Bunting, Ruppel's Warbler, Eastern Orphean Warbler all showed up at the site. Crimson-winged Finch and Red-fronted Serin, as representatives of the Alpine Fauna also appeared. The latter drinking water on the pools on the road, and the former and lick salt on the rocks laid for the grazing goat flocks: What a wonderful day it was, starting with the rarest owl of Western Palaearctic, and finish with many East Mediterranean Specialties! In the last hours of the day we searched for the *samamicus* subspecies of the Redstart in the graveyard of the town. Some brief views but not much luck. We directly moved for dinner, but no beer this time, due to Ramadan.



**Day 3 Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> June**

**Akseki and drive to Ereğli via Karaman**

This day we went straight out to the field to make use of the early birding hours before the breakfast. Black-headed Bunting was abundant, and all other species revealed very good views with some patience. Our missing species was the White-throated Robin, which was known to be very secretive in this time of the year. All other species gave us great views, but no Robin...

After breakfast we started driving towards Ereğli, our next hotel. On the way thought the high plateau via Bozkır and Karaman, Kerem had another site for the Robin. When we arrived there, we started searching the bird, and in few minutes the bird appeared. First visited two taller trees in the oak shrub with boulders and stones. Later it moved down and settled on some big rocks and boulders. Excellent views in the shade at noon time. We drew on.

To cut this long drive we stopped at a village at the border immediately after leaving the open shrubland of Taurus mountains and entering the Steppe zone. We deviated from the main road and visited a 2 km road to a village. The sugar beet farmers' cooperative had planted trees along the road, which hosted a lot of Magpie nest, and at the same time Great Spotted Cuckoo and Long-eared Owl. Lots of Magpie but also two owls appeared on the trees, but no luck with the Cuckoo. Probably it is already back to Africa.

On the rest of the day we visited the ex-wetland of Ereğli. At the horizon were very distant (8 km away) images of flying flamingos, but the dried areas already converted into arable land was very productive for Lesser Short-toed Lark. At dusk before arriving to the Hotel three Lesser Kestrels showed well on the wires along the road.



#### **Day 4 Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> June**

#### **Sultansazlığı and Yahyalı**

After experiencing little activity (and water) at Ereğli Marshes, we decided to move to Sultan Marshes, only two hours away to Ereğli. After an easy start and drive, we arrived at Sultan Marshes at 10:00 and got some coffee and tea, while we checked the Penduline Tit, Long-eared owl and Little Owl breeding around Sultan Pension. Then we set off, and walked on the 1km platform through the reeds. This recently made structure offered wonderful opportunities to see Moustached Warbler and Bearded Reedling. We arrived at the hide at the end at noon time, but little waiting revealed a male White-headed Duck and Ferruginous Duck. On the way back we detected 33 Great White Pelicans a juvenile Egyptian Vulture flying over.

After lunch at Sultan Marshes, we moved to the interior part of Sultan Marshes, with open marshes. A Moustached Warbler was freely singing with Black-headed Yellow Wagtail and SE European (ticked-billed) Reed Warbler and some Citrine Wagtails sitting on tamarisks and reeds. Common, Little, Whiskered and White-winged Tern were hunting little fish at the end of a canal, and near the most dangerous observation tower we had two Collared Pratincole.



So we finished with Sultan Marshes, Kerem suggested to move to a recently discovered site for Upcher's Warbler. We drove to Yahyalı, met with the local birder Mehmet. Mehmet is primary school teacher with good command on English and very good knowledge of its birds. He brought us to a montane steppe with low *Astragalus* layer and scattered *Berberis* bushes. Walking along with 500 sheep, 4 monster dogs (who just fought back a wolf the night before) we screened the slopes. Lynsey, the youngest member of the team, detected a warbler moving close to the ground. Bingo! This warbler is unique in perching frequently on low vegetation, rocks and stones. After 15 minutes of observation we revealed the possible nesting site. A good bonus species! We spend the early evening driving to the famous lodge of Hasan Safak at Aladağlar.

### Day 5 Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> June

### Aladağlar

We woke up again very early at 4 AM to start with the traktor ride to the high plateau of Demirkazık Peak of Aladağlar range. Hasan started whistling, and received an answer. But finding the bird was a challenge. We looked over and over again, and finally got two birds barely visible even with the scope. After a while the birds flew to a closer slope and then we had a good view of a male, singing occasionally accompanied with the smaller female, mostly feeding. Working out the boulders, vegetation and hills we got all the other Alpine species, particularly the Radde's Accentor. A wonderful surprise was a Wallcreeper, first seen while flying down over us, then some hours later flying up and perching on the rocks! Probably the rains in the previous days brought the bird down from the high peaks of Aladağlar.

After this long morning we returned to Hasan's Pension, had a tea and breakfast. At noon, the weather was overcast, so we decided to set off again! This time Emli Valley. We checked the dry plateau for Bimaculated Lark, and got two birds sitting on *Asphodeline taurica* stalks. Then we entered in the valley with *Berberis* scrub. White-throated Robin, Red-fronted Serin and Eastern Orphean Warbler was plentiful. While examining a Rock Nuthatch nest, Colin discovered a Lammergeier. And exactly at the minute Kerem thought we would see it, at 14:30! We hanged around there, and watched it soaring leisurely around the peaks of the Aladağlar mountains.

In the late afternoon we checked one of the gorges further north for Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush. The ravine was very productive with birds, good views of Finch's Wheatear, Blue Rock Thrush, nesting Rock Sparrow and Crag Martin and Alpine Swifts with genuine Rock Doves! But no Rock Thrush! Pity... We went back to the pension for a beer to celebrate the successful day and snowcocks.

**Day 6 Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> June****drive to Adana, Seyhan River**

The morning was relaxed; we set off for Adana at 08:00, after checking a Redstart in Hasan’s Garden. We had a good amount of time, so we decided to check Seyhan River bridge before getting to the airport. After an hour drive from Aladağlar and before getting to the highway, we stopped on the way to look for Booted Eagle. After 10 minutes search a very distant pale phase did indeed enter the list. But a generous dark phase gliding over the road gave excellent views and satisfied the eyes.

Before getting to Adana, we entered to the narrow service roads of the Çukurova plains, the most productive and the biggest agricultural plain of Turkey. Everywhere corn fields, citrus orchards, channels, small villages with a single central mosque and tents of agricultural workers. Eventually we arrive to the concrete bridge over Seyhan River and starting looking for two large Kingfishers. First a Pied appeared on a distance tree. Then a White-breasted Kingfisher flew over the sand flats and landed generously on a bramble bush. Two young and adults were showing well. Tens of Cattle Egret, Night Heron, Little Egret and Pygmy Cormorant commuted along the river between the feeding grounds and nesting colony on the river. In dry fields Spur-winged Plover and Collared Pratincole was present. A total 10 species added to the list, before we continued to Adana city centre for lunch and the airport in the city.

## Bird List

	Species	Scientific Name	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			1			
2	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			3			
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				12		
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				1		
5	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				2		
6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				3		
7	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				6		
8	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>				1		
9	Caspian Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>					4	
10	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		1			x	
11	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				5		
12	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				5		
13	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				1		

	Species	Scientific Name	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25
14	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			x	40		
15	<b>White Stork</b>	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	x	x	x	x		
16	<b>Little Bittern</b>	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>				10+		2
17	<b>Black-crowned Night Heron</b>	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>						3
18	<b>Squacco Heron</b>	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				16		5
19	<b>Western Cattle Egret</b>	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>						40
20	<b>Purple Heron</b>	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				10+		
21	<b>Little Egret</b>	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>						1
22	<b>Great White Pelican</b>	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>				33		
23	<b>Pygmy Cormorant</b>	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>						30
24	<b>Great Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		15				
25	<b>Bearded Vulture</b>	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>					1	
26	<b>Egyptian Vulture</b>	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		1		1		1
27	<b>European Honey Buzzard</b>	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		2				
28	<b>Short-toed Snake Eagle</b>	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		2	1			
29	<b>Booted Eagle</b>	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>						2
30	<b>Golden Eagle</b>	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>					3-6	
31	<b>Eurasian Sparrowhawk</b>	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2					
32	<b>Western Marsh Harrier</b>	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			1	10		
33	<b>Black Kite</b>	<i>Milvus migrans</i>				2		
34	<b>Long-legged Buzzard</b>	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			x	x	x	
35	<b>Common Buzzard</b>	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		x	x			
36	<b>Water Rail</b>	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				1		
37	<b>Common Moorhen</b>	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						x
38	<b>Eurasian Coot</b>	<i>Fulica atra</i>				x		
39	<b>Black-winged Stilt</b>	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				x		
40	<b>Northern Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			2	1		
41	<b>Spur-winged Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>						1
42	<b>Little Ringed Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>						2
43	<b>Common Redshank</b>	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				x		
44	<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				4		
45	<b>Collared Pratincole</b>	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>				4		2
46	<b>Black-headed Gull</b>	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				4		
47	<b>Yellow-legged Gull</b>	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	x	x				
48	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		1				
49	<b>Little Tern</b>	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				1		
50	<b>Common Tern</b>	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				5		
51	<b>Whiskered Tern</b>	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>				10		
52	<b>White-winged Tern</b>	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>				1		
53	<b>Rock Dove</b>	<i>Columba livia</i>		x			x	
54	<b>European Turtle Dove</b>	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>						x
55	<b>Eurasian Collared Dove</b>	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x
56	<b>Laughing Dove</b>	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>			x			x

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57	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		x	x		x	
58	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>		h		h		h
59	Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>		5				
60	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				1		
61	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>			2			
62	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>					1	
63	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		3			x	
64	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			x	x	x	
65	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	1	1	1			
66	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>						3
67	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>						2
68	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>			x		x	
69	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		x	x	x	x	x
70	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		x				
71	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		x				
72	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		x	x	x		x
73	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	x		2	x	2	
74	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			1			
75	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1	1	
76	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		1	1	x	x	
77	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>		3				
78	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		2	2			
79	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>		x	x	x		
80	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		1		1		
81	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		x	x	x		x
82	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>			x	x	x	
83	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>			45		x	
84	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>		40	50		x	
85	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloews monedula</i>				2		
86	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				2		
87	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x
88	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6	2	x	x	
89	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		x	1			
90	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile lugubris</i>		x	x			
91	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		x		x	x	x
92	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>				x		x
93	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>				x		
94	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		x	x		x	
95	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x
96	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>					x	
97	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>		x		x		

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98	<b>Bimaculated Lark</b>	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>					x	
99	<b>Calandra Lark</b>	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>			x	x		x
100	<b>Lesser Short-toed Lark</b>	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>			x	x		
101	<b>White-spectacled Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>	x					
102	<b>Sand Martin</b>	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						x
103	<b>Barn Swallow</b>	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x
104	<b>Eurasian Crag Martin</b>	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		x		x	x	
105	<b>Common House Martin</b>	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	x	x		x	x	x
106	<b>Red-rumped Swallow</b>	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	x	x		x		
107	<b>Cetti's Warbler</b>	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				h		
108	<b>Long-tailed Tit</b>	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		x				
109	<b>Eastern Bonelli's Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>		x	x			
110	<b>Great Reed Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>				x		x
111	<b>Moustached Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>				x		
112	<b>Sedge Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				x		
113	<b>Eurasian Reed Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				x		x
114	<b>Eastern Olivaceous Warbler</b>	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	x	x	x	x		x
115	<b>Upcher's Warbler</b>	<i>Hippolais languida</i>				2		
116	<b>Olive-tree Warbler</b>	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>		x	x			
117	<b>Savi's Warbler</b>	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>				x		
118	<b>Graceful Prinia</b>	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	x	x				x
119	<b>Barred Warbler</b>	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>					2	
120	<b>Lesser Whitethroat</b>	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			x		x	x
121	<b>Eastern Orphean Warbler</b>	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>		x	x		x	
122	<b>Common Whitethroat</b>	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					x	x
123	<b>Rüppell's Warbler</b>	<i>Sylvia ruppeli</i>		x	x			
124	<b>Eurasian Wren</b>	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					x	
125	<b>Krüper's Nuthatch</b>	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>		x				
126	<b>Western Rock Nuthatch</b>	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>		x	x		x	
127	<b>Wallcreeper</b>	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>					2	
128	<b>Common Starling</b>	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			x	x	x	
129	<b>Ring Ouzel</b>	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>					(x)	
130	<b>Common Blackbird</b>	<i>Turdus merula</i>	x	x	x	x	x	
131	<b>Mistle Thrush</b>	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		x	x			
132	<b>Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin</b>	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>						(x)
133	<b>Common Nightingale</b>	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				1	x	x
134	<b>White-throated Robin</b>	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>			2	5	x	
135	<b>Black Redstart</b>	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>					x	
136	<b>Common Redstart</b>	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1				x
137	<b>Blue Rock Thrush</b>	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		x	x	x	x	
138	<b>European Stonechat</b>	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>					x	



	Species	Scientific Name	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25
139	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			x	x	x	x
140	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>				x	x	x
141	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			x	x	x	
142	Finsch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>		x			x	
143	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		x				
144	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x
145	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	x	x	x			
146	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>				x	x	
147	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>			x		x	
148	White-winged Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>					x	
149	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>					x	
150	Radde's Accentor	<i>Prunella ocularis</i>					x	
151	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>				x		
152	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>				x		
153	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		x				
154	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	x	x	x		x	x
155	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			x		x	
156	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>					x	
157	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		x	x			x
158	Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>			10		x	
159	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	x		x	x	x	
160	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			2	x	x	
161	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	
162	Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>			6		x	
163	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			5			x
164	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		x	x	x		
165	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					x	x
166	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>			x	x	x	
167	Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>		x	x	x		
168	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>		x	x	x	x	
169	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				x		

### Mammal List

- Caucasian Squirrel / Persian Squirrel (*Sciurus anomalus*)
- Wild Goat (*Capra aegagrus*)
- Asia Minor Ground Squirrel / Anatolian Souslik (*Spermophilus xanthoprimum*)
- European Hare (*Lepus europaeus*)

*Kerem's Note: In contrast to what I said during the trip the hare in Turkey is European and not Cape. Taxonomy changes constantly...*

### Amphibians

- Black Whip Snake (*Dolichophis (Coluber) jugularis*)
- Ring-headed Dwarf Snake (*Eirenis modestus*)
- Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix persa*)

- European Pond Terrapin (*Emys orbicularis*)

**Butterflies**

Marbled

Blue

Skipper