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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

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**Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye SPA
(Türkiye)**

- GOVERNMENT REPORT -

*Document prepared by the Ministry of Environmental, Urbanization and Climate Change,
Republic of Türkiye*

Update for Autumn Bureau Meeting**July 2026****REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE****Joint Report of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and
the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks**

Subject: Government Report on Follow-up of Recommendations No. 183 (2015) on Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye SPA (Türkiye) for Fall Bureau Meeting

**FETHİYE-GÖCEK SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA AND THE
ACTIONS TAKEN AND PLANNED TO BE TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
RECOMMENDATION NO. 183 (2015)****GENERAL REMARKS IN RESPONSE TO THE BUREAU'S LETTER OF 15 MAY
2026**

In response to the Bureau's observation that the number of sea turtle nests in Fethiye has shown a continuous decline, it should be emphasized that Fethiye has the longest uninterrupted marine turtle nesting monitoring programme in Türkiye. Monitoring has been conducted annually since 1993 using a standardized methodology. Evaluation of the complete dataset covering the period 1993–2025 indicates no statistically significant downward trend, either across the full monitoring period or during the years following the adoption of Recommendation No. 183 (2015). Although annual nesting numbers naturally fluctuate, they remain within the historical range of variation, and the 2025 nesting season recorded 131 nests, exceeding the long-term average. Accordingly, while continued monitoring and precautionary management remain essential, the available scientific evidence does not support the conclusion that nesting activity in Fethiye is experiencing a sustained decline.

Unlike many other sea turtle nesting beaches in Türkiye, the Fethiye nesting area is situated within a semi-enclosed bay immediately adjacent to an urban settlement with a permanent population of approximately 200,000 people. During the tourism season, this population increases considerably, coinciding with the peak nesting and hatching period. Consequently, conservation measures relating to lighting, public access, and land use cannot reasonably be implemented simultaneously across the entire coastline without first evaluating their feasibility and effectiveness on a smaller scale. Applying untested measures throughout the entire nesting area could create unintended impacts on public safety, local economic activities, and stakeholder cooperation, ultimately reducing the effectiveness of conservation efforts. For this reason, the responsible institutions have adopted a stepwise, evidence-based implementation strategy. Under this approach, management measures are first introduced in pilot areas, their effectiveness is scientifically evaluated, and successful practices are subsequently expanded. The phased conversion of coastal lighting to red illumination—initially implemented at Karaot Beach in 2025, extended to Koca Çalış in 2026, and planned for further expansion in the remaining coastal sections—represents a practical example of this adaptive management approach.

- 1. Stop any further development of permanent structures (buildings, roads, shipyard, jetties/docks, etc.) along the entire coast of the nesting site complex, in order not to reduce further the nesting habitat;**

Throughout each nesting season, including 2026, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, the General Directorate for the Protection of Natural Assets (TVKGM), the Provincial Directorate, and the relevant local authorities have continued to enforce the applicable legal framework. During routine monitoring activities, several practices inconsistent with the Coastal Law and the provisions of the 2009/10 General Directive on Sea Turtles and Nesting Beaches—including sand extraction, sand spreading, beach leveling, and the operation of heavy machinery within the nesting zone—were identified.

Owing to the continuous fieldwork carried out by the scientific research team and project volunteers, nests located within these affected areas have been successfully identified and monitored. Where violations or management deficiencies were observed, the responsible institutions were formally notified in accordance with the relevant legal provisions, particularly Coastal Law No. 3621. The necessary administrative procedures and official communications have been completed, and the competent authorities have been informed of the required corrective measures (see Figures 19–21, Annex IV).

2. Remove all structures located within the sandy nesting zone (including wooden walkways, pavilions, bars, platforms, showers, carpets, patios and similar facilities), particularly in narrow beach sections, and restore the natural sandy habitat.

During the 2026 nesting season, all observations concerning unauthorized structures within the nesting habitat, particularly on Yanıklar and Çalış beaches, were promptly communicated to the competent authorities. In addition to buildings erected in violation of Coastal Law No. 3621, numerous other installations—including fences, railings, footpaths, umbrellas, pergolas, gazebos and caravans—were found to occupy protected coastal areas without legal authorization.

To prevent further illegal development and unauthorized commercial activities, municipal enforcement officers have continued to conduct routine inspections on a daily basis without waiting for formal complaints. As indicated under Recommendation 1, the relevant authorities have been officially informed of all identified violations, together with supporting documentation (Figures 19–21, Annex IV).

Monitoring activities also continue to ensure that businesses remove or properly stack beach furniture after 20:00 each evening throughout the nesting and hatching season. Close cooperation with local law-enforcement agencies has been maintained in order to strengthen inspection activities and ensure that tourism-related operations remain consistent with conservation and sustainable-use principles.

Furthermore, during the 2026 nesting season, several unauthorized businesses and structures occupying the sandy nesting zone at Koca Çalış were removed by the competent authorities pursuant to Coastal Law No. 3621. Their removal restored valuable nesting habitat and, together with the lighting improvements implemented under Recommendation 7, significantly reduced both physical barriers and artificial light reaching the nesting area (Figures 1–5, Annex I).

3. Prevent all sand extraction activities and ensure that effective sanctions are applied against illegal practices.

The extraction of sand and gravel from coastal areas is prohibited under Coastal Law No. 3621 and the Sand and Gravel Extraction Regulation (Official Gazette No. 26724, 2007). Any violations are subject to administrative penalties under Environmental Law No. 2872.

The Ministry continues to carry out regular inspections to ensure compliance with these legal provisions and to guarantee that activities within the region are conducted according to the principles of environmental protection and sustainable use. Current monitoring confirms that these activities have no adverse impact on sea turtle nesting habitats or associated conservation measures.

4. Remove planted vegetation, particularly acacia trees, in order to restore the natural sandy beach habitat.

The removal of planted vegetation remains an ongoing process. Most of the acacia trees concerned were originally planted by landowners whose historical property boundaries extended into areas that are now part of the coastal zone. Following the completion of the relevant legal procedures, local authorities have been instructed to remove this vegetation from the affected beach sections.

Accordingly, the Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change has formally requested the competent institutions to remove all vegetation that has been intentionally planted or allowed to grow between the shoreline and the legally defined coastal boundary. The authorities have also indicated that, should these requests remain unimplemented, the matter will be reported to the Ministry of Interior under Law No. 3152, and criminal proceedings may be initiated pursuant to Article 257 of the Turkish Penal Code concerning negligence in the performance of public duties.

When planning this measure, consideration has also been given to the current ecological role of the vegetation belt. At present, it provides a partial visual and physical screen between the nesting beach and the surrounding urban and tourism infrastructure. Although its removal is necessary to comply with Recommendation 4, doing so before the beach has been fully restored could temporarily increase the exposure of the nesting habitat to surrounding development.

For this reason, management actions have been implemented sequentially. Priority has first been given to eliminating illegal structures and commercial activities within the nesting zone under Recommendation 2. Vegetation removal and subsequent habitat restoration will follow in a carefully planned manner, allowing the natural beach profile to recover progressively while remaining consistent with the adaptive, phased management strategy adopted throughout the project.

5. Map the entire Fethiye coastline using long-term monitoring data to identify suitable nesting habitats, define management zones according to nesting suitability, and regulate the use of beach furniture during the nesting season.

Long-term monitoring conducted within the Fethiye-Göcek Special Environmental Protection Area has enabled the entire 8.5 km nesting coastline to be systematically classified into three principal sectors: Çalış, Yanıklar and Akgöl. The Çalış section extends for approximately 3.5 km and consists of two subsections, while Yanıklar covers approximately 4 km and Akgöl (Karaot Beach) extends for approximately 1 km.

Based on monitoring data collected over several decades, nesting suitability maps have been prepared to identify the areas most frequently used by nesting sea turtles. Wooden marker posts continue to be installed to delineate nesting zones (Fig. 6, see Annex II for figures), while all nesting activities, including successful nesting attempts and false crawls, are recorded using GPS technology. These data are incorporated into detailed nesting-density maps prepared by the scientific research team (Fig. 7-10, see Annex II for figures).

The 2025 monitoring programme has been completed, and the resulting spatial data are currently being integrated into updated habitat suitability maps. These maps provide the scientific basis for adaptive beach management and future conservation planning.

In parallel, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change continues to support field monitoring activities aimed at locating nests, relocating nests exposed to risk, protecting nests from predators through appropriate caging systems, and safeguarding nests located in areas with intensive recreational use.

The competent authorities have also continued requesting the removal of all unauthorized structures located within the coastal protection zone and have instructed the relevant municipalities to maintain continuous inspections and initiate legal procedures against illegal activities whenever necessary.

6. Restrict beach furniture and associated facilities within the sandy areas of Akgöl Beach, regulate activities in the core nesting zone, and ensure effective enforcement.

Monitoring and conservation activities supported by the Ministry continue throughout the nesting season to ensure compliance with management measures across the entire nesting area. Local authorities also maintain regular inspections to support these conservation efforts.

Long-term monitoring has demonstrated that sea turtle nesting activity within Akgöl is concentrated primarily in its western sector, whereas tourism facilities become increasingly dense toward the eastern end of the beach. Based on these findings, consultations were conducted with local tourism operators, resulting in agreements to improve management practices before the nesting season.

Throughout the 2026 season, local businesses continued removing sunbeds, umbrellas and other movable beach equipment after 20:00 each evening. Compliance is monitored through regular inspections, while cooperation with law-enforcement authorities has been strengthened to ensure that recreational activities remain fully compatible with conservation objectives.

7. Reduce artificial light pollution to the lowest possible level throughout the nesting and hatching season.

Official notifications have been issued requiring all concerts, weddings, entertainment events and similar activities within sea turtle nesting areas to end no later than 20:00. Events extending beyond this time are required either to relocate or to be cancelled. Furthermore, no nighttime events are permitted within nesting habitats between 1 April and 30 September.

These measures are reinforced by Decision No. 231 of the Muğla Provincial Environmental Board, which requires that no visible lighting or audible noise originating from businesses may reach the nesting beach between 20:00 and 05:00 during the period from 15 May to 15 September.

Field observations have confirmed that lighting associated with hotels and tourism facilities can adversely affect both nesting females and hatchlings. Consequently, the responsible authorities have continued consultations with businesses to reduce unnecessary lighting and incorporate mitigation measures into their operational planning before future nesting seasons.

A phased programme to replace conventional coastal lighting with red-spectrum illumination has continued successfully. Following the pilot implementation at Karaot Beach in 2025, the second phase was completed at Koca Çalış during the 2026 nesting season. This initiative is being implemented jointly by the research team, the regional electricity distribution company and the Ministry under the scientific supervision of Pamukkale University (Fig. 10-13, see Annex III for figures).

Monitoring indicates that red-light conversion has substantially reduced light reaching the nesting habitat throughout the completed sections of coastline. Discussions remain ongoing with hotels and commercial establishments located in the remaining sections, where implementation of the third phase is planned (Fig. 10-18, see Annex III for figures).

Routine inspections also continue to ensure that improperly directed lighting is corrected immediately whenever detected. Broader improvements to hotel and commercial lighting systems are progressing gradually within the framework of the long-term lighting management programme.

8. Prevent vehicle access to the beach through permanent physical barriers and establish designated parking and recreational areas away from the nesting habitat.

Management measures introduced during recent nesting seasons have significantly reduced vehicle access to sensitive coastal habitats. In 2025, concrete barriers were installed at the entrance to Karaot Beach, effectively preventing the entry of caravans and other vehicles into protected areas.

Building upon this experience, evening vehicle access to the Koca Çalış section was restricted during the 2026 nesting season. These measures were introduced to minimize noise

disturbance, environmental degradation and uncontrolled recreational use while providing a safer and more suitable environment for nesting sea turtles throughout the breeding season.

9. Regulate maritime traffic during the nesting and hatching season by restricting motorized activities near the shoreline, establishing speed limits, and designating navigation corridors.

Marine traffic within the vicinity of the nesting beaches continues to be regulated in accordance with Circular No. 2009/10 on the Conservation of Sea Turtles. Under the applicable provisions, motorized water sports are prohibited within one nautical mile of the coastline. Where vessel movements are permitted within this zone, speeds must not exceed the prescribed limit in order to minimize disturbance to nesting females and hatchlings.

Compliance with these regulations is ensured through regular patrols conducted by the competent law-enforcement authorities. Enforcement activities remain particularly intensive during both the tourism and nesting seasons, with additional inspections carried out during evening hours when sea turtle activity is greatest. Administrative and legal measures are initiated whenever violations are detected, ensuring that recreational use of coastal waters remains compatible with conservation objectives.

10. Maintain long-term monitoring and conservation programmes implemented by a permanent scientific team using standardized methodologies.

Long-term monitoring and conservation activities continue to be coordinated by the General Directorate for the Protection of Natural Assets (TVKGM) with the support of experienced scientific personnel. Since May 2025, field studies have been conducted by Dr. Doğan Sözbilen and his research team from Pamukkale University under a project financially supported by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Project activities include systematic nest detection, relocation of vulnerable nests where necessary, installation of predator-protection cages, placement of protective prism cages in areas subject to intensive human use, and the collection of high-precision GPS data for habitat analysis and nest-density mapping.

The same research team has continued its monitoring programme throughout the 2026 nesting season, thereby ensuring methodological consistency and allowing meaningful comparisons between successive years. Maintaining the same scientific team and standardized survey techniques provides a robust basis for evaluating management effectiveness and implementing conservation measures within a structured, long-term adaptive management framework.

11. Prohibit camping, bonfires and inappropriate nighttime recreational activities within nesting beaches during the breeding season.

Camping and the lighting of fires remain strictly prohibited on all beaches within the Fethiye nesting area. In addition, the Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change has formally requested the removal of all unauthorized facilities—including wooden walkways, cafés, bars, platforms, showers, terraces and similar structures—from protected nesting beaches in order to minimize human disturbance.

Individuals found damaging nesting habitats, altering natural beach characteristics or violating conservation regulations are subject to administrative sanctions under Article 20(k) of Environmental Law No. 2872. The competent authorities have been instructed to ensure that all necessary legal and administrative procedures are implemented whenever infringements are identified.

12. Ensure daily beach cleaning, regular waste collection and effective measures to prevent sewage discharge into the sea.

Routine cleaning and waste-management activities continue to be carried out under the supervision of the relevant Governorate and Municipality in order to reduce pollution throughout the nesting beaches. Although these areas are already subject to regular

maintenance programmes, additional cleaning campaigns are organized to address litter generated during periods of intensive tourist use.

As part of these initiatives, volunteer-based coastal clean-up events continue to be organized along the Fethiye coastline. During the 2026 season, a dedicated environmental awareness campaign was held at Akmaz Beach, where primary school students, accompanied by their families, participated in shoreline clean-up activities. Besides improving beach cleanliness, these events contribute to increasing environmental awareness among local communities and promoting public participation in the conservation of protected coastal habitats.

13. Ensure effective implementation and enforcement of all conservation measures through regular daytime and nighttime inspections and the application of appropriate penalties for non-compliance.

The legal framework currently in force in Türkiye provides comprehensive mechanisms for the protection of biodiversity and environmentally sensitive coastal habitats. Environmental Law No. 2872 establishes substantial administrative sanctions for activities that damage ecosystems or violate conservation regulations. Throughout the monitoring period, all non-compliant activities identified by the scientific team were immediately communicated to the relevant authorities, enabling prompt administrative action and corrective measures.

Enforcement activities have continued to be strengthened in recent years. During 2025, the Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change imposed a significant administrative fine on a hotel located at Karataş Beach following the detection of unauthorized construction works and unlawful landscaping activities within the protected coastal zone. Compliance inspections concerning this case remain ongoing.

Furthermore, by official correspondence dated 22 April 2026, the Muğla Governorship informed all responsible public institutions, local authorities and relevant stakeholders of their legal obligations concerning the protection of nesting beaches. The notification reiterated the mandatory restrictions on artificial lighting and noise during the nesting season and reminded all concerned parties of the updated administrative penalties applicable under Environmental Law No. 2872 (Fig. 19-21, see Annex IV for figures). It also emphasized the authorities' commitment to resolving the remaining conservation issues addressed under the Bern Convention.

14. Provide adequate financial and human resources for the long-term management and protection of the nesting beaches.

Sea turtle monitoring and conservation activities on the Fethiye nesting beaches continue to be undertaken by Dr. Doğan Sözbilen and his research team with financial and institutional support from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. The programme provides continuous scientific supervision throughout the nesting season and ensures that sufficient personnel are available to conduct field monitoring, protect nests, raise public awareness and respond rapidly to emerging conservation needs.

During each nesting season, including the period between 15 May and 30 September, the research team maintains around-the-clock monitoring of the beaches. These activities include nest protection, public information campaigns, visitor guidance and direct conservation interventions whenever required, thereby ensuring effective implementation of management measures across the entire nesting area.

15. Improve public awareness among local communities, visitors and tourism stakeholders regarding sea turtle conservation and the sustainable use of nesting beaches.

Public awareness and stakeholder engagement continue to form an integral component of the conservation programme. The research team regularly organizes educational events, public meetings and outreach activities throughout the region with the objective of encouraging broader community participation in sea turtle conservation (Fig. 22-23, see Annex V for figures).

Collaboration with local government institutions, non-governmental organizations, veterinary services and other regional stakeholders has continued to expand. These partnerships have encouraged members of the local community to participate directly in conservation activities, and an increasing number of volunteers now contribute regularly to monitoring and protection efforts.

Awareness-raising activities are organized both before and throughout each nesting season. Field observations and consultations indicate that hotels, tourism businesses and other coastal stakeholders are generally familiar with the conservation requirements established under Circular No. 2009/10 and understand their responsibilities during the nesting period. Prior to each season, official notifications describing applicable regulations and management measures are distributed to the relevant public authorities, business organizations and other stakeholders to promote consistent implementation of conservation requirements (Fig. 19-21, see Annex IV for figures).

16. Continue protecting all sea turtle nests through appropriate protective measures until habitat conditions allow a gradual return to more natural nesting processes.

The protection of sea turtle nests remains one of the principal conservation measures implemented throughout the Fethiye nesting beaches. Every nesting season, appropriate protective cages—including both above-ground prism cages and underground protective systems—are installed to minimize nest losses caused by predation, accidental human disturbance and other environmental threats (Fig. 24-26, see Annex VI for figures).

In addition to physical protection measures, clearly visible information panels continue to be placed at protected nest locations to inform beach users and reduce the likelihood of accidental disturbance. These practices have become standard components of the long-term monitoring and conservation programme and continue to contribute significantly to improving nest survival and reproductive success while broader habitat restoration measures are progressively implemented (Fig. 24-26, see Annex VI for figures).

ANNEX I

Figures of Recommendation No. 2 — Removal of unauthorised structures, Koca Çalış (2026)



Clean-up works carried out in the area following removal of unauthorised structures (Fig. 1)



Cleared land behind the beach following removal of unauthorised structures, Koca Çalış (Fig. 2)



General view showing the adjacent developed section (left) next to the section cleared of unauthorised structures (Fig. 3)



Wider view of the beach section following removal of unauthorised structures (Fig. 4)



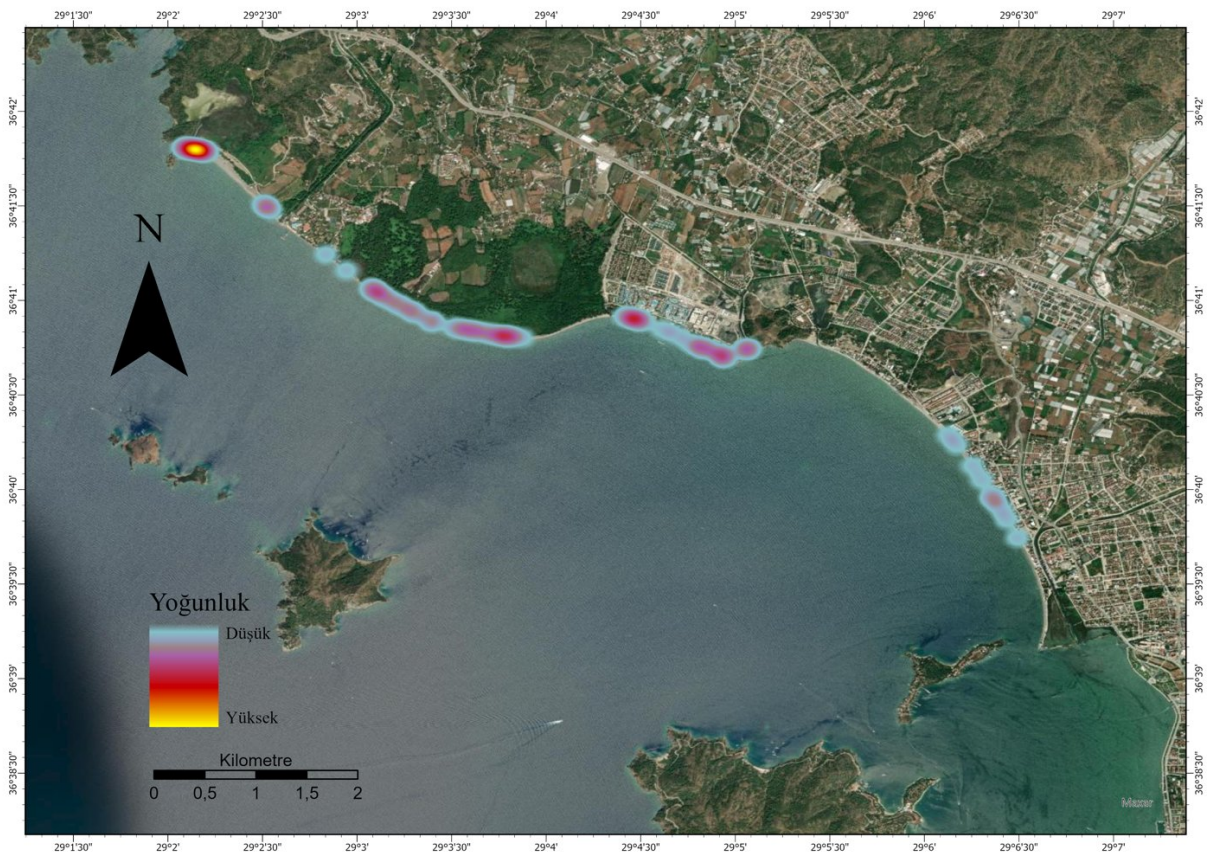
General view of the beach after removal of unauthorised structures (Fig. 5)

ANNEX II

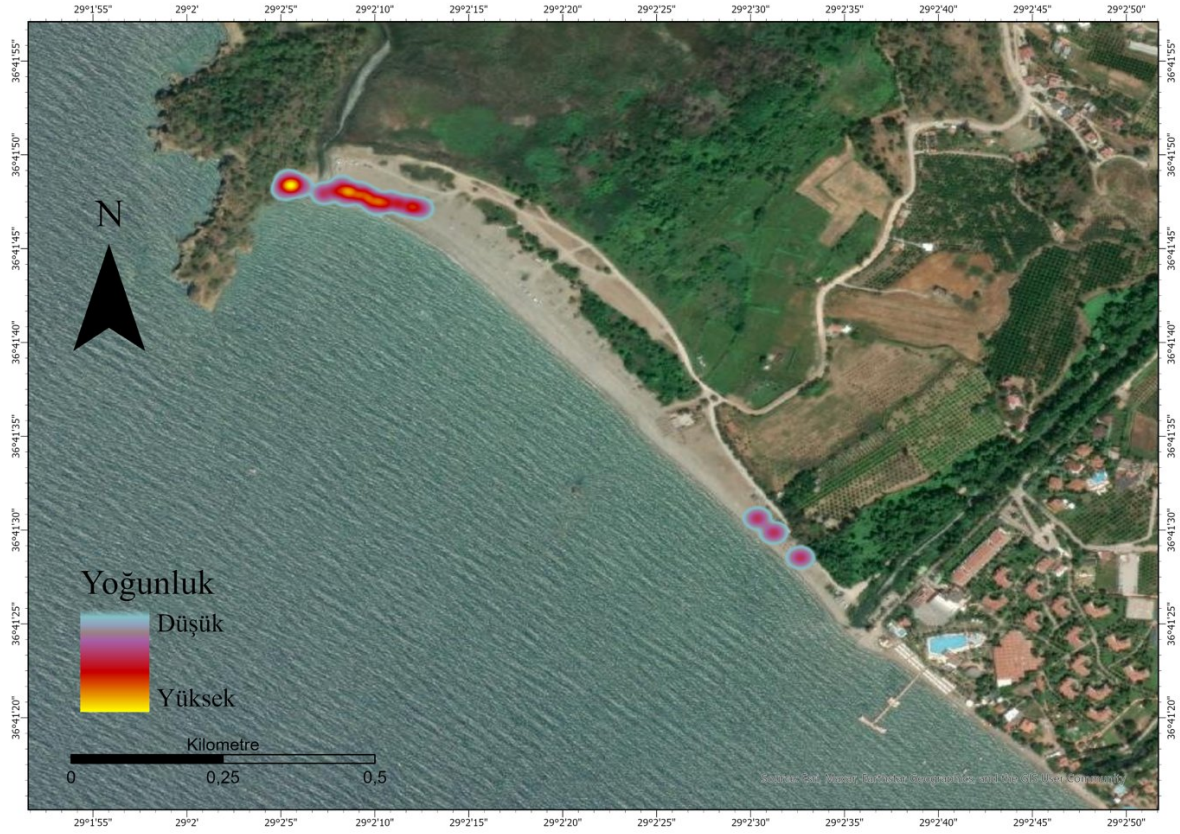
Figures of Recommendation No. 5 — Nesting density mapping, Fethiye-Göcek SEPA (2025 season data)



Wooden poles on the nesting beach (Fig. 6)

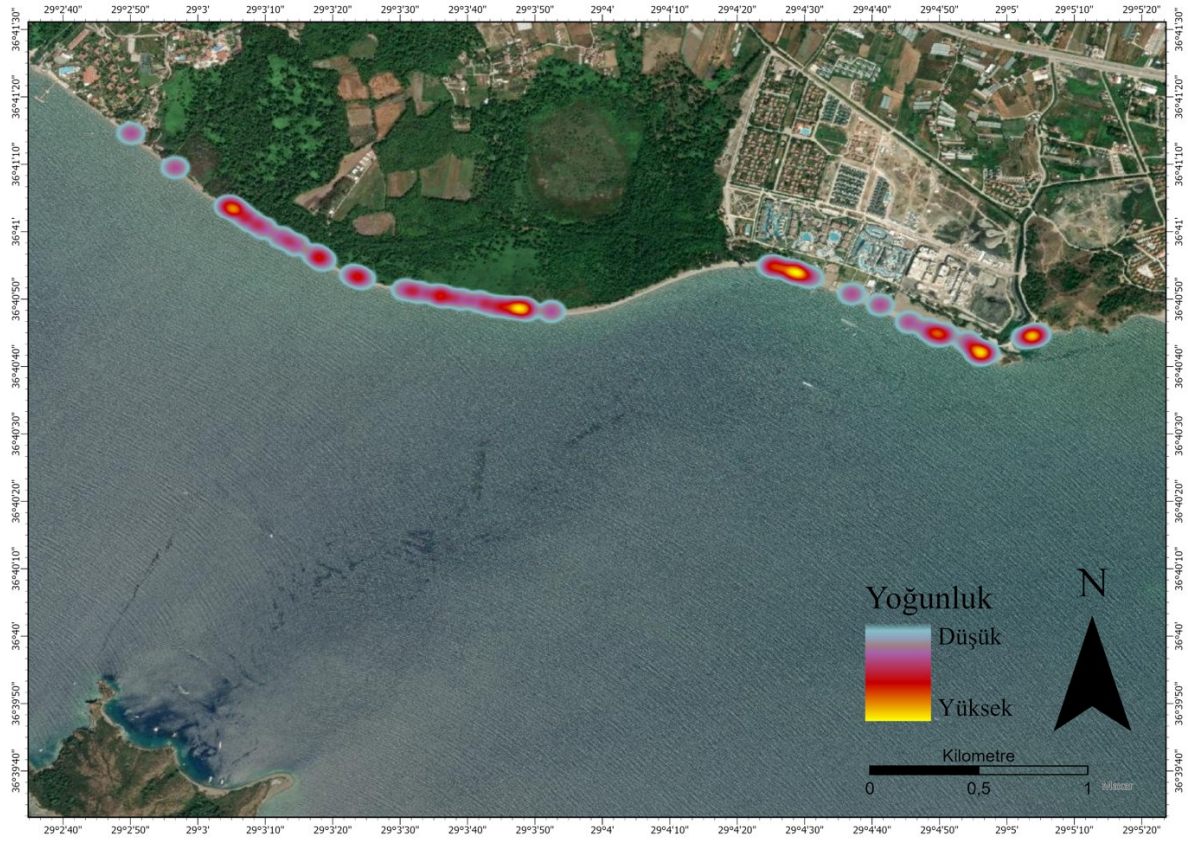


General nesting density map, Fethiye-Göcek SEPA coastline (Fig. 7)



Nesting density map, Akgöl section (Fig. 8)



Nesting density map, Çalış section (Fig. 9)*Nesting density map, Yanıklar section (Fig.10)*

ANNEX III

Figures of Recommendation No. 7 — Reduction of light pollution: red-light conversion project (2026)



Lighting conditions prior to the red-light conversion and removal of nearby structures, Kocaçalış area (Fig. 10)



The same area following the red-light conversion (Fig. 11)



General view of Çalış beach prior to the lighting adjustment (Fig. 12)



Same view of central Çalış, the brightest section of the beach: overall brightness has visibly decreased following lighting conversion at both ends (Fig. 13)



Red-light application at the eastern end of the project area (Fig. 14)



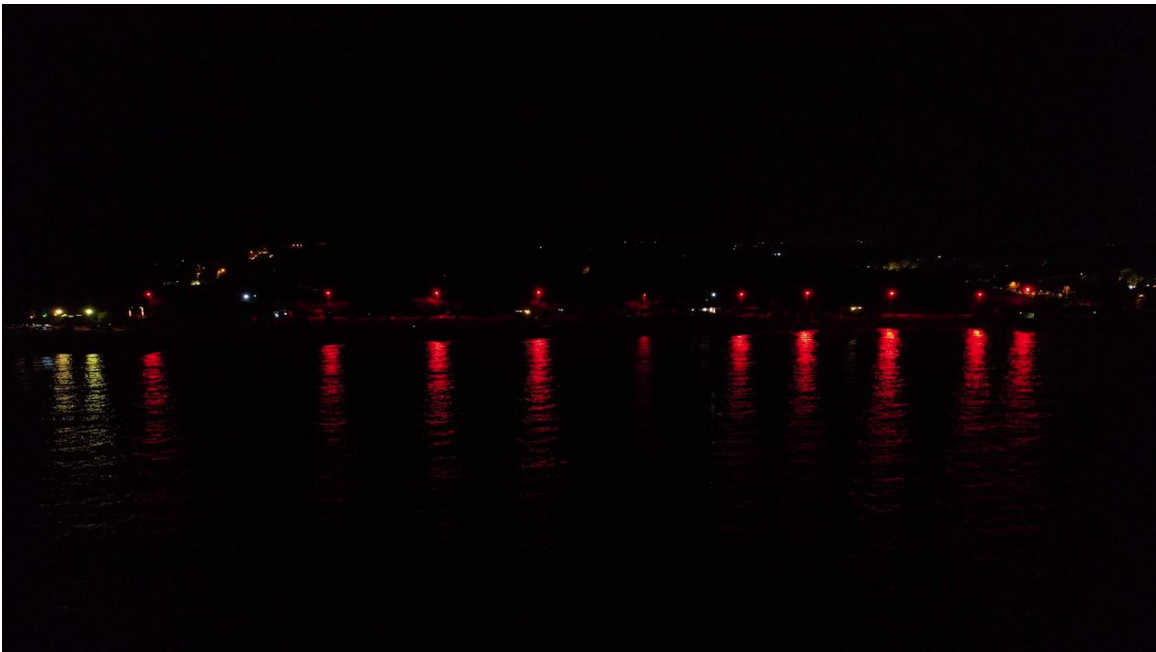
On-site informational signage explaining the red-light conservation measure to visitors (Fig. 15)



Aerial view contrasting ordinary urban lighting (background) with the red-light coastal strip (Fig. 16)



Red street lighting installed along the coastline (Fig. 17)



Red street lighting along the coastline, wider view (Fig. 18)

ANNEX IV

Figures of Recommendation No. 13 — Enforcement and updated administrative fines



T.C.
MUĞLA VALİLİĞİ
Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü

Sayı : E-47519706-253.99-15466299
Konu : İlimiz, Fethiye İlçesi, Deniz
Kaplumbağaları ve Yuvalama
Kumsallarının Korunması Hk.

22.04.2026

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

Fethiye-Göcek Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi içinde yer alan, İlimiz Fethiye İlçesi, Günlükbaşı, Kargı, Çiftlik ve Yanıklar Mahalleleri boyunca, kıyı alanında bulunan kumsallar Avrupa Doğal Hayatı ve Doğal Ortamların Korunmasına ilişkin imzalanmış olan Bern Sözleşmesi kapsamında koruma altında olup sözleşmeyi imzalayan taraflar doğal flora ve aralarında Deniz kaplumbağalarının da bulunduğu fauna popülasyonlarını korumak ve göçmen olarak gelen tehlike altındaki türler de dahil olmak üzere tüm hayvanların korunmasına ilişkin özel bir çaba sarf etmekle yükümlüdür. Bu kumsal alanlarının iyi korunmadığı ve yönetilemediğine dair Bern sekreteryasınca dava dosyaları açılmış olup bu dosyaların varlığı ve on yılı aşkın bir süredir kapanmamış olması ülkemizin uluslar arası alanda aleyhinde bir durum oluşturmaktadır.

Mülga Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü'nün "Deniz Kaplumbağalarının Korunması" başlıklı 2009/10 sayılı Genelgesi ile "Deniz Kaplumbağaları Yuvalama Alanları Koruma-Kullanma Hükümleri" belirlenmiş ve denizden karaya doğru dikey olarak I. Koruma Bölgesi, II. Koruma Bölgesi, Tampon Bölge ve Etki Alanı olarak dört bölüm tanımlanarak ışıklıdırma ve gürültü gibi olumsuz aktivitelerin önlenmesi amaçlanmış ve yuvalama mevsimi öncesinde yuvalama alanlarındaki uygun olmayan kullanımlar ile faaliyetlerin raporlanarak bildirilmesi istenilmiştir (11., 14. ve 17. maddeler). Ayrıca kıyı çizgisinden itibaren 65 m'lik alanı kapsayan I. Koruma Bölgesi için f) bendinde kumsallara gece ziyaretçi girişi ile kıyıda ışık kullanımının yerel idarelerce engelleneceği ve bu hususun gerekli önlemler alınarak denetleneceği belirtilmiştir.

Muğla Valiliği Mahalli Çevre Kurulu'nun 25.01.2024 tarihli ve 231 Nolu Kararının Çevresel Gürültü başlıklı 2. Maddesi ile "Çevre, Şehircilik Ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 28.07.2023 tarihli ve 6976012 sayılı ile Çevre Yönetimi Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 18.05.2023 tarihli ve 6232122 sayılı yazıları doğrultusunda; Deniz Kaplumbağaları yuvalama kumsallarında yer alan işletmelerde, 15 Mayıs 15 Eylül tarihleri ve akşam 20:00 ile 05:00 saatleri arasında kumsaldan duyulmayacak ve görülmeyecek şekilde ses ve ışık düzenlemelerinin yapılmasına," karar verilmiştir.

Ayrıca 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanununun 6. Maddesinde "Kıyılarda, kıyıyı değiştirecek boyutta kazı yapılamaz; kum, çakıl vesaire alınamaz veya çekilemez. Kıyılara moloz, toprak, çürük, çöp gibi kirletici etkisi olan atık ve artıklar dökülemez.", 13. Maddesinde "Bu Kanun kapsamında kalan alanlardaki uygulamaların kontrolü: belediye ve mücavir alan sınırları içinde belediye, dışında ise valilikçe yürütülür. İlgili bakanlıkların teftiş ve kontrol yetkileri saklıdır." ve 15. Maddesinde "Birinci fıkrada sayılan yerlere moloz, toprak, çürük, çöp gibi atık ve artıkları dökülen, atılan veya dökülen maddenin niteliğine, çevreye

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Doğrulama Kodu: 26C283D1-D745-422A-9E3E-591072D499F3

Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr>

Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymakamlığı Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Konağı

Bilgi için: Erdem KESTEP

Fethiye / MUĞLA

Harita Yüksek Mühendisi

Tel: 0 (252) 214 12 58 Fax: 0 (252) 612 87 07 KEP:

muglacevresehicilik@hs01.kep.tr

E-posta: mugla@csb.gov.tr Elektronik ağ: <http://www.csb.gov.tr/iller/mugla>



Muğla Governorship / Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, official letter ref. E-47519706-253.99-15466299, dated 22.04.2026, p. 1 (Fig. 19)

karletici ve bozucu etkisine göre Türk Ceza Kanunu, Kabahatler Kanunu veya Çevre Kanunu hükümlerine göre cezalandırılır. Yukarıdaki fıkralarda sayılan fiillerin kayının doğal yapısını bozacak bir etki meydana getirmesi halinde, daha ağır cezayı gerektiren bir suç oluşturmadığı takdirde, faileri hakkında altı aydan iki yıla kadar hapis cezasına hükümlenir. Birinci fıkrada sayılan yerlerde ruhsatsız veya ruhsat ve eklerine aykırı olarak yapı yapan kişilere Türk Ceza Kanunu veya İmar Kanunu hükümlerine göre verilecek ceza bir kat artırılır. İlgili kanunlarda belirtilen makamların yetkileri saklı kalmak üzere, bu maddede belirtilen idari yaptırımlara karar vermeye mahalli mülki amir yetkilidir." hükümleri yer almaktadır.

Buna göre Mülga Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü'nün "Deniz Kaplumbağalarının Korunması" başlıklı 2009/10 sayılı Genelgesi, 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanunu, Kıyı Kanununun Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik ve ilgili tüm meri mevzuat kapsamında, söz konusu Genelge kapsamında belirlenmiş olan ve yazımız ekinde kapsadığı alana gösterir krokisi iletilmiş olan alanda Deniz Kaplumbağalarının korunmasına yönelik olarak yuvalama kumsallarındaki izinsiz tüm yapıların kaldırılması (ahşap yollar, ahşap kafeler, barlar, platformlar, duşlar, haflar, teraslar vb), Kıyı çizgisi ile kıyı kenar çizgisi arasında ki bölgede insan eli ile dikilmiş veya ekilmiş olan vejetasyonun kaldırılması, çiftleşme ve yuvalama mevsimi olan 1 Nisan-30 Eylül tarihleri arasında ısk ve ses kirliliği yaratacak her türlü faaliyete (konser, düğün, parti vs.) kesinlikle izin verilmemesi, kıyıda doğal yapıyı bozacak şekilde kum/çakıl alımı amaçlı, serilmemesi, kıyı alanına her türlü hayvan ve motorlu araç girişinin engellenmesi, çadır ve karavan tarzı kampinglerin engellenmesi, Bakanlığımızca günübirlik amaçlı kiralanan alanlar dışında şemsiye ve şezlong kullanımının engellenmesi, kiralık alanlarda ise akşam saat 20:00'dan önce şemsiye ve şezlongların toplanarak geri alana çekilmesi, bahse konu kumsallarda yukarıda bahsedilen hususlara titizlikle uyulması, uyulup uyulmadığının ilgili belediyesince kontrol edilmesi, yuvalama alanları ile doğal yapıya zarar verenlerin ve yukarıda açıklanan hususlara uymayanların tespit edilmesi halinde 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanununun 20. Maddesinin (k) bendi "Bu Kanunun 9 uncu maddesinin (a) bendinde belirtilen hususlara aykırı olarak biyolojik çeşitliliği tahrip edenlere, (d) bendi uyarınca ilan edilen Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgeleri için tespit edilen koruma ve kullanma esaslarına aykırı davranışlara ve (e) bendinin ikinci paragrafı uyarınca sulak alanlar için yönetmelikle belirlenen koruma ve kullanım usul ve esaslarına aykırı davranışlarla (f) bendinde belirlenen esaslara ve yasaklamalara aykırı davranışlarla 20.000 Türk Lirası (699.245 TL), (e) bendinin birinci paragrafına aykırı davranışlarla 100.000 Türk Lirası (3.496.767 TL) idari para cezası verilir.", [32] (Ek fıkra:10/6/2022-7410/5 md.) " Bu maddede öngörülen cezalar Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgelerinde iki kat olarak uygulanır." ile (bb) bendi "Bu maddenin (i) bendinin (1), (2), (3) ve (4) numaralı alt bentleri ile (k), (l), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) ve (y) bentlerinde öngörülen idari para cezaları kurum, kuruluş ve işletmelere üç kat olarak verilir." hükümleri bulunmakla birlikte söz konusu alanda Bakanlığımızca yayımlanmış olan koruma/kullanma esasları bulunmadığından 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanununun İdari Cezalarda Yetki başlıklı 24. Maddenin son paragrafı "(Ek fıkra:29/11/2018-7153/6 md.) 20 nci maddenin birinci fıkrasının (k) bendi uyarınca 9 uncu maddenin (a) bendine aykırı olarak biyolojik çeşitliliği tahrip edenler ile (e) bendi uyarınca sulak alanlar için yönetmelikle belirlenen koruma ve kullanım usul ve esaslarına aykırı davranışlarla Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından belirlenen usul ve esaslar dahilinde, Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı merkez teşkilatında Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü ve taşra teşkilatı birimleri tarafından idari yaptırım uygulanır ve yapılacak denetimlerle ilgili harcamalarda kullanılmak üzere Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı bütçesine gereken ödenek konulur. Bu fıkra hükmü uyarınca uygulanacak idari

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Doğrulama Kodu: 26C283D1-D745-422A-9E3E-91072D499F3

Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr>

Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymakamlığı Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Konağı

Bilgi için: Erdem KESTEP

Fethiye / MUĞLA

Harita Yüksek Mühendisi

Tel: 0 (252) 214 12 58 Fax: 0 (252) 612 87 07 KEP:

muglacevresehircilik@hs01kep.tr

E-posta: mugla@csb.gov.tr Elektronik ağı: <http://www.csb.gov.tr/iller/mugla>



Same letter, p. 2 (Fig. 20)

yaptırımlara karşı açılacak davalar Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığına karşı açılır." hükümleri kapsamında idari para cezası uygulanacağını bilmesi ve Günlükbaşı, Kargı, Çiftlik ve Yanıklar Mahallelerinde kıyı boyunca bulunan bütün işletmelere duyuru yapılması hususunda;

Gereğini ve bilgilerinizi arz/rica ederim.

Yusuf SARIKAYA

V ali a.

Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürü V.

Ek:

1 - 2009/10 Sayılı Genelge. (5 Sayfa)

2 - Fethiye İlçesindeki yuvalama kumsalına gösterir kroki. (1 Sayfa)

Dağıtım:

Gereği:

Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğüne
(4. Bölge Müdürlüğü)

Muğla İl Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğüne

Fethiye Kaymakamlığına

Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığına

Fethiye Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Başkanlığına

Bilgi:

Çevre, Şehircilik Ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığına
(Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü)

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Doğrulama Kodu: 26C283D1-D745-422A-9E3E-591072D499F3

Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.mugla.gov.tr>

Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymakamlığı Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Konağı

Fethiye / MUĞLA

Tel: 0 (252) 214 12 58 Fax: 0 (252) 612 87 07 KEP:

muglasevreshehircilik@ke01.kep.tr

E-posta: mugla@csb.gov.tr Elektronik ağı: <http://www.csb.gov.tr/iller/mugla>

Bilgi için: Erdem KESTEP

Harita Yüksek Mühendisi



Same letter, p. 3, listing recipient institutions (Fig. 21)

ANNEX V

Figures of Recommendation No. 15 — Public information and awareness-raising activities (2026)



Awareness and information activity for the local community and stakeholders, held on the seafront in coordination with the field research team (Fig. 22)



Group photograph of participants and partner representatives at the same awareness event (Fig. 23)

ANNEX VI

Figures of Recommendation No. 16 — Nest-protection cages (2026)



Field team member installing a nest-protection cage on the beach (Fig. 24)



Field team members with an installed nest-protection cage (Fig. 25)



Field team members with an installed nest-protection cage (Fig. 26)

Update Report – February 2026

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

Government Report on Follow-up of Recommendations No. 183 (2015) on Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye SPA (Türkiye)

FETHİYE-GÖCEK SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA AND THE ACTIONS TAKEN AND PLANNED TO BE TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION NO. 183 (2015)

- 1. Stop any further development of permanent structures (buildings, roads, shipyard, jetties/docks, etc.) along the entire coast of the nesting site complex, in order not to reduce further the nesting habitat;**

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, the Provincial Directorate, and local authorities will enforce the following regulations throughout the 2024 nesting season: Activities such as sand extraction, sand spreading, sand leveling, and the use of heavy vehicles on the beach, which are in violation of the Coastal Law and the provisions of the “2009/10 General Directive on Sea Turtles and Nesting Beaches,” have been identified in the region. Thanks to the intensive efforts of the scientific team and volunteers participating in the project conducted annually in the region, the identification of nests in these areas has been largely accomplished. Regarding the deficiencies and issues in the region, the necessary notifications and matters required by law (Türkiye's Coastal Law No. 3621) have been communicated to the responsible authorities (Fig. 1-4, see Annex I for figures).

- 2. Remove any structure (wooden paths, wooden pavilions, bars, platforms, showers, carpets, patios, etc.) from sand zones, including those to be restored, especially in areas with relatively narrow beach width and/or in tracts with narrow sandy strips; and restore the sandy areas;**

The negative findings observed during the work in the nesting area, especially on Yanıklar and Çalış beaches, were immediately reported to all relevant institutions. In this context, in addition to all structures built in violation of the Coastal Law No. 3621, other structures (fences, railings, sidewalks, umbrellas, pergolas, pavilions, caravans, etc.) on the coastline that are not classified as buildings were built in violation of the Law No. 3621 on Coastal Regions. In order to prevent new construction, unauthorized activities and unauthorized businesses from operating, Zabita teams carry out daily and continuous inspections without the need for complaints. In the official letter sent to the relevant units, it is requested to prevent unauthorized activities in the region and to take necessary actions against unauthorized businesses. (Figure 1-4, see Annex I for figures). Continuous notifications and inspections are carried out to ensure that businesses in the area remove beach furniture after

8:00 pm. There is constant communication with law enforcement to increase inspections in the area to ensure that tourism activities are carried out in accordance with conservation/use principles.

3. Stop sand extraction and ensure the application of deterrent penalties for these illegal activities;

In accordance with the Coastal Law (No. 3621) and the Sand Gravel Removal Regulation (2007/26724), any extraction of sand or gravel in coastal zones is prohibited. In case of violation, penalties are imposed according to the provisions of the Environmental Law (No. 2872).

Our Ministry ensures that the necessary inspections are carried out in accordance with the principles of protection/use regarding similar activities in the region. The work does not affect the nesting area and activities, and in Fethiye, one of the most popular tourist destinations, an increase in the number of hatchlings reaching the sea has been observed over the past 10 years.

4. Remove planted vegetation, acacia in particular, with a view to restore the remaining sandy beach;

Removing planted vegetation, acacia in particular, with a view to restore the remaining sandy beach is an action that is still in progress. The aforementioned trees were planted by the property owners in the above-mentioned areas, whose title deeds extend into the sea, in areas that have remained in their ownership for many years. Since the judicial process has been completed, local organisations have been instructed to remove the trees in these beach areas.

In this context, Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change has made the necessary notifications requesting the removal of vegetation planted or grown by people in the area between the coastline and the shore edge line by the competent authorities. It was stated that if the relevant unit does not respond to the letter and the problems in the area remain unresolved, a report will be submitted to the Ministry of Interior regarding the negligence of the municipal authorities in accordance with Law No. 3152 and a criminal complaint will be filed in accordance with Article 257 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237.

5. Map the whole Fethiye coast using long-term data, maps and imagery to identify the past, current and potential most suitable zones for sea turtle nesting, and set a maximum percentage limit of sandy tracts where touristic structures are allowed on the nesting beach and define (A) coastal tracts less suitable for turtle nesting, where beach furniture is allowed at appropriate densities and (B) coastal tracts adequate for turtle nesting, where beach furniture and access at night are not allowed. Enforce beach furniture removal/stacking at night along the entire nesting beach complex during the nesting/hatching season;

Within the scope of Sea Turtle monitoring activities that have been carried out throughout the years, the 8.5 km long beach of Fethiye-Göcek SEPA is divided into three sections: Çalış, Yanıklar, and Akgöl. Çalış is 3.5 km long and is divided into two sections: Çalış A

(Küçük Çalış - southern part), a section bordered by a walled promenade and tourist infrastructure, and Çalış B (Koca Çalış - northern part). Çalış Hill indicates the end of Çalış and the beginning of Yanıklar. Yanıklar extends 4 km northward, including Karataş Beach. Kargı Stream indicates the boundary between Yanıklar and Akgöl (1 km, also known as Karaot Beach).

The nesting zone was determined based on long-term nesting data for sea turtles in Fethiye-Göcek SEPA. The use of wooden poles to mark nesting zones on the beach and identify nesting sites continues (Fig. 1, see Annex II for figures). The activities of sea turtles (nesting, non-nesting, etc.) are recorded via GPS, and nesting area density maps are prepared by a team of experts working in the region (Fig. 2-4, see Annex II for figures)

In order to ensure that beach furniture is removed/stacked at night throughout the entire nesting area during the nesting/hatching season, the monitoring and protection project is being carried out in the field with the support of the relevant ministry. The studies involve identifying nesting sites, relocating nests at risk, caging nests in areas with predation risk, and installing prism cages in areas with heavy human use. The GPS coordinates collected during the studies will be used to prepare detailed nesting density maps. As a result of project monitoring in 2025, concrete information about the area will be sought.

All structures constructed in violation of the Coastal Zone Law No. 3621, as well as all other structures located in the coastal zone that do not fall under the category of buildings (fences, barriers, sidewalks, umbrellas, pergolas, pavilions, caravans, etc.), and the prevention of unauthorized construction, unauthorized activities, and unauthorized businesses are requested from the relevant units. The relevant municipality is requested to ensure that police teams conduct daily and continuous inspections without any complaints, prevent unauthorized activities in the area, and initiate legal proceedings against unauthorized businesses.

It was stated that if the problems in the region are not resolved, a report will be submitted to the Ministry of Interior regarding the negligence of municipal officials in accordance with Law No. 3152, and a criminal complaint will be filed in accordance with Article 257 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237.

As stated in Recommendation No. 13, teams from the Muğla Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change also imposed an administrative fine of TL 3,343,272 on a hotel on Karataş Beach in Fethiye after finding that changing rooms, lifeguard towers, toilets and showers were illegally constructed on the beach in front of the hotel, as well as inappropriate landscaping.

6. Prohibit the use of beach furniture and other structures or facilities on the sandy zones of Akgöl beach, regulate use of the core nesting area in the sandy northern end of the beach, and carry out the necessary controls to check enforcement;

In order to ensure that beach furniture is removed/stacked at night throughout the entire nesting area during the nesting/hatching season, a monitoring and protection project is being

carried out in the field with the support of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Local authorities in the region are also continue monitoring in this regard.

It has been determined that nests in the Akgöl region are concentrated only at the westernmost tip, and that as one moves eastward, both the number of facilities increases and the beach structure changes. Discussions have been held with the facilities in the region, and an agreement has been reached to rectify practices before the 2025 nesting season. As it is mentioned in Recommendation No. 2, notifications and inspections are continuously carried out to ensure that businesses in the area arrange their beach furniture after 8:00 PM. In order to ensure that tourist activities are conducted in accordance with conservation/use principles, constant communication is maintained with law enforcement authorities to increase inspections in the area.

7. Reduce light pollution to a minimum along the whole coast during the nesting/hatching season:

(i) remove all lights not strictly necessary,

An official warning has been issued to the relevant District Governorate and Municipality regarding the fact that the events planned to be held on the sea turtle nesting beach must be arranged to end by 20:00 at the latest, that the event area must be changed or cancelled if the events do not end by 20:00, and that no events (concerts, weddings, parties, etc.) must be allowed in the sea turtle nesting areas between April 1 and September 30.

(ii) reduce the number of lights allowed for each business company,

Based on monitoring studies conducted in the region, it is known that the lighting of businesses and hotels in the region affects both the nesting of adults and the migration of young birds to the sea. Therefore, the relevant authorities were immediately informed about the negative effects identified in the region by both the relevant District Governorate and project team.

(iii) all lights considered as strictly necessary should be reduced in power and (iv) be red or orange-yellow,

In order to reduce light pollution in the area, the research team held meetings with the regional electricity distribution company, conducted feasibility studies in the area, and began replacing the lamps on lighting posts with red bulbs. The project, developed through collaboration between the expert team and a private company, has been implemented with the support of the ministry, and discussions are ongoing to replace the lighting across nesting beaches with red bulbs, with the local administration also involved in the process. The results of the pilot application, which began in 2025, will be rolled out across the Fethiye region in the upcoming nesting season. Additionally, discussions have been held with the tourism association in the Çalış region, and a verbal agreement has been reached to develop a partnership to begin implementing this initiative in tourism businesses during the next season (Fig. 5-7, see Annex III for figures).

(v) all lights should be shaded in the direction of the beach. Further reduce lights after a certain time in the night, for not less than 50% of the dark time. Where possible, reduce height of lights, use motion sensors and native bushes/plants as light buffers on roads and properties.

As a result of monitoring studies conducted in the region, the incorrect lighting at Çalış Beach was reported to the relevant municipality and corrected (Fig. 8-10, see Annex III for figures).

8. Build permanent barriers (not ditches) on the roads to prevent vehicles from accessing the beach, designate parking spaces and official picnic areas away from the beach;

The entrance to Karaot Beach in the Akgöl region has been closed off with concrete barriers, and caravans and vehicles are not allowed to enter the area. Day visitors can use the beach during the day (Fig. 11, see Annex IV for figures).

9. Regulate maritime traffic during the nesting/hatching season, by prohibiting any motorised traffic at appropriate distances near the coast, by setting speed limits and foreseeing marked corridors from the beach to open waters;

Within the scope of the circular numbered 2009/10 for the protection of sea turtles, water sports are prohibited within 1 mile from the shore towards the sea, and if there is a watercraft within this area, the speed per hour will be below 8 miles per hour.

Our law enforcement officers working in our seas continue to carry out strict inspections in this regard, and criminal proceedings are carried out against those who violate the prohibitions. The issue of establishing marked corridors from the coast to open waters will be evaluated in the future in accordance with relevant laws and protection/use principles.

10. Set up long-term research and conservation programs conducted by a permanent team recruited on a long-term perspective. This team should have adequate manpower to monitor the entire beach and protect all nests if necessary during the entire nesting/hatching season. The team should also assess across the years and using the same comparable methods:

(i) the disorienting effects of photo-pollution on hatchlings, (ii) disturbance of nesting females, and (iii) predation of nests (or attempts);

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, General Directorate for Protection of Natural Assets, ensures that sea turtle monitoring and protection activities are carried out by teams of experts in the field, and these activities will continue to be supported in 2025. The Ministry is supporting the monitoring and conservation project carried out in the field since May by Dr. Doğan SÖZBİLEN and his research team from Pamukkale University during the 2025 breeding season. The studies involve identifying nesting sites, relocating nests at risk, caging nests in areas with predation risk (Fig. 12, see Annex V for figures), and installing prism cages in areas with heavy human use. The GPS coordinates collected during the studies will be used to prepare detailed nesting density maps.

11. Prohibit camping and bonfires and set appropriate time limits for the operation of beach bars at night during the nesting and hatching season;

Camping and lighting fire are not allowed at any location on any beach in Fethiye. In addition, the Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urban Planning, and Climate Change has notified the relevant authorities of the need to remove all unauthorized structures (wooden walkways, wooden cafes, bars, platforms, showers, rugs, terraces, etc.) from nesting beaches in order to protect sea turtles.

In case of detection of persons who damage nesting areas or natural structures or who do not comply with the specified provisions, penal action will be taken in accordance with Article 20(k) of the Environmental Law No. 2872: "... Those who act contrary to the principles of protection and utilization determined for the declared Special Environmental Protection Zones and those who act contrary to the principles and procedures of protection and utilization determined by regulation for wetlands in accordance with the second paragraph of subparagraph (e), those who act contrary to the principles and prohibitions specified in subparagraph (f) shall be imposed an administrative fine of 20,000 Turkish Liras (557,212 TL), those who act contrary to the first paragraph of subparagraph (e) shall be imposed an administrative fine of 100,000 Turkish Liras (2,786,491 TL). ". The relevant units have been notified that the necessary work and procedures will be carried out in accordance with this provision.

12. Take measures to clean the beach and empty appropriately located bins on a daily basis, and ensure sewage is not discharged into the sea;

The garbage containers on and around the beach are emptied regularly. The collected waste is directed to the "Fethiye Solid Waste Landfill" facility. Although beach pollution is partially seen during periods when the number of visitors increases, there is no macro pollution on the beach in general (Fig. 13-15, see Annex VI for figures).

Teams from the Muğla Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change conducted inspections at Fethiye Karataş Beach. A report was filed against the hotel, which lacked a treatment facility, for discharging untreated wastewater into the Değirmenboğazı Stream. Proceedings were initiated under Environmental Law No. 2782. Due to the establishment's location within a Special Environmental Protection Area (SEPA), the fine was doubled to 1,337,354 TL. Audits related to this matter are ongoing.

13. Set up adequate regulations and enforcement for the measures above, including regular day and night controls along the entire coast. Define and enforce fines for noncompliance with above regulations;

The laws of the Republic of Türkiye contain significant penalties in this regard. Environmental Law No. 2872 is specifically regulated concerning this issue. Penalties for those who damage biodiversity and ecosystems are regulated by this law. During the study, all relevant institutions were immediately informed of any negative findings in the region and solutions were attempted to be developed.

Teams from the Muğla Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change also imposed an administrative fine of 3,343,272 TL on the same hotel at Karataş Beach in Fethiye after detecting illegal construction of changing rooms, lifeguard towers, restrooms, and showers, as well as improper landscaping work on the beach in front of the hotel. Audits related to this matter are ongoing.

14. Ensure that adequate financial and human resources are allocated to the control and management of the beaches;

Sea turtle monitoring and conservation studies have been conducted by Dr. Doğan SÖZBİLEN (Biologist) and their research team on Fethiye Beaches for several years. The Project designed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change to support the scientific team that carries out the activities for monitoring and conservation of sea turtles. In this context, conservation activities such as 24-hour monitoring (between 15th May – 30th September) of the beaches, raising awareness of beach users, and nest protection have been carried out.

15. Improve information to local community and tourists about sea turtle nesting and sustainable use of the beach. This should include effective communication of regulations (incl. regulations implementing the Recommendation) by the authorities to stakeholders and businesses, signs at all major beach entry points, and awareness campaigns aimed to the guests of the big resorts, in collaboration with the owners and managers. Encourage beach hotels and businesses to support scientific teams and involve the local community in the protection and management of the protected area;

The research team is developing collaborations to increase local participation in the conservation of sea turtles in particular through public awareness campaigns and meetings held in public areas in the region (Fig. 16, see Annex VII for figures). Discussions and meetings with local authorities, local NGOs, and the regional veterinary hospital are ongoing. So far, volunteers from the local community have been encouraged to participate in the work, and two volunteers have begun to participate regularly.

In addition to the region's natural predators, discussions have begun with animal protection associations to raise awareness among the local population about the risks posed by stray dogs.

The practice of collecting beach furniture at night also continues throughout the beach area (Fig. 17, see Annex VII for figures).

Information signs have been placed at regular intervals along nesting beaches. In addition, local NGOs and businesses have been encouraged to put up warning signs, and these signs have been placed on Çalış Beach (Fig. 18, see Annex VII for figures). Work is being carried out in coordination with local authorities regarding injured and dead individuals. The local community and tourists about any incidents involving sea turtles inform research team in the field. A very good citizen science infrastructure has been established. Even reports about turtles made to our country's emergency hotline, 112, are directed to the team.

16. Continue to protect all nests with cages, until the different conditions obtained through the other measures above will allow again a more natural process;

In order to protect the sea turtle nests against especially predation, human-induced damage and other factors cages (prism-shaped above-ground cages and flat-shaped underground cages) are made every year (Fig. 19, see Annex VIII for figures).

ANNEX I

Figures of Recommendation No. 1 and 2

	T.C. MUĞLA VALİLİĞİ Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü
Sayı : E-47519706-253.99-11290847	İVEDİ 20.12.2024
Konu : İlimiz, Fethiye İlçesi, Kargı Mahallesi, Çalış Kumsalı, Deniz Kaplumbağaları Yuvalama Alanları ile İzinsiz Yapılar, Faaliyetler/İşletmeler ve CIMER Şikayetleri Hk.	
DAĞITIM YERLERİNE	
İlgi : a) 08.08.2024 tarihli ve 2402752545 sayılı CIMER başvurusu. b) 09.12.2024 tarihli ve 2404313920 sayılı CIMER başvurusu. c) Bakanlığımız Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 27.01.2021 tarihli ve E-70879856-250-155899 sayılı yazısı. ç) 16.02.2021 tarihli ve 81347509-000-3200 sayılı yazımız. d) 09.03.2021 tarihli ve E-47519706-253.99-454104 sayılı yazımız. e) 17.06.2021 tarihli ve E-47519706-253.99-1028549 sayılı yazımız. f) 24.07.2023 tarihli ve E-47519706-250-6955876 sayılı yazımız. g) 28.08.2013 tarih ve 9726106.01/152 sayılı Bakanlık Oluru.	
İlgi (a) ve ilgi (b) CIMER başvuruları ile İlimiz, Fethiye İlçesi Kargı Mahallesi kıyı alanına ilişkin olarak yapılmış olan şikayetler Valiliğimize (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) iletilmiştir. Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığına da iletilildiği üzere, ilgi (c) Bakanlığımız Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün yazısı ile Ülkemizin de taraf olduğu uluslararası sözleşmeler (Avrupa Doğal Hayatı ve Doğal Ortamların Korunması ile "Bern Sözleşmesi") kapsamında sözleşmeyi imzalayan tarafların doğal flora ve aralarında Deniz kaplumbağalarının da bulunduğu fauna popülasyonlarını korumak ve göçmen olarak gelen tehlike altındaki türler de dahil olmak üzere tüm hayvanların korunmasına ilişkin özel bir çaba sarf etmekte yükümlü olduğu, bu amaca yönelik olarak Deniz kaplumbağaları (Caretta caretta ve Chelonia mydas) ve 21 adet üreme kumsalları taraf olduğumuz uluslararası sözleşmeler ve ulusal mevzuatımız çerçevesinde koruma altına alındığı, bu üreme kumsallarından Bakanlığımız görev ve sorumluluğu altında olan Fethiye-Göcek ve Patara Özel Çevre Koruma bölgeleri kumsal alanlarının iyi korunmadığı ve yönetilemediğine dair Bern sekreteryasına dava dosyalarının açılmış olduğu ve bu dosyaların on yılı aşkın bir süredir kapanmamış olmasının uluslararası alanda ülkemiz aleyhinde bir durum oluşturduğu ve Bern sekreteryası tarafından Fethiye kumsalı özelinde açılan dosyada alınan kararlar bulunduğu belirtilerek alınan kararlar kapsamında öncelikli olarak kumsal alan içerisinde var olan ve 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanununa aykırı olarak yapılmış olan tüm yapıların ilgili belediyeler aracılığı ile kaldırılması, gerektiğinde 2872 sayılı Çevre kanununun Madde-20 k-bendi kapsamında cezai işlemlerin uygulanması, tüm sahil boyunca yer alan ve kamuya ait olan sokak veya cadde aydınlatmaların kumsalın ışıltı alması yönünde düzenlenmesi, araç giriş noktalarının tamamına bariyerler konulması, araç giriş noktalarının tamamına bariyerler konulması, varsa kum alımlarının durdurulması, kumun jeolojik yapısını bozacak herhangi bir işlemin yapılmaması ve kıyı çizgisi ile kıyı kenar çizgisi arasında ki bölgede insan eli ile dikilmiş veya ekilmiş olan vejetasyonun kaldırılması istenilmiştir. İlgi (c) yazısı istinaden ilgi (ç), ilgi (d), ilgi (e) ve ilgi (f) yazılarımız ile 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanununa aykırı olarak yapılmış olan tüm yapıların ve yapı sınıflarına girmese dahi kıyıda kalmakta olan her türlü imalatın (tel, çit, parke, semsiye, pergole, köşk, karavan vb...) kaldırılması, yeni yapılaşmalar ve izinsiz faaliyetler yapılmaması, izinsiz işletmelerin çalıştırılmaması için her gün ve sürekli olarak Zabıta ekiplerince şikayet konusu olmaksızın denetim yapılarak alanda izinsiz olarak hiçbir uygulama yaptırılmaması ve izinsiz çalışan işletmeler hakkında işlem yapılması istenilmiş olup yapılması istenilenler ve alanın temizlenmesi yönünde bugüne kadar Muğla Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı ile Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığına herhangi bir işlem yapılmamıştır. Bu kapsamda Valiliğimizce (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) İlimiz, Fethiye İlçesi, Kargı Mahallesi, Fethiye-Göcek Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi sınırları içerisinde bulunan Dirlik Kampı mevki ile Çalış Dede Türbe mevki arasında kalan kıyı alanındaki yapılaşma ve kullanımlara ilişkin yersel ölçme yöntemleri ve insansız hava aracıyla tespit çalışmaları yapılmış olup Tabiat Varlıkları Ve Doğal Sit Alanları ile Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgelerinde Bulunan Devletin Hüküm Ve Tasarrufı Altındaki Yerlerin İdareleri Hakkında Yönetmelik'in "Tabiiye" başlıklı 70. maddesi kapsamında iş ve işlemlere başlanacaktır. Bu doğrultuda yapılan çalışmalarda söz konusu alanda inşai faaliyetlerin, yeni yapılaşmaların, çit/tel örgü yapılarının sürdüğü, kıyıya insan geçişlerinin kapatıldığı ve ruhsatsız işletmelerin faaliyetlerini sürdürdüğü hususları tespit edilmiş olup Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığı tarafından 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanununa aykırı olarak yapılmış olan tüm yapıların ve yapı sınıflarına girmese dahi kıyıda kalmakta olan her türlü imalatın (tel, çit, parke, semsiye, pergole, köşk, karavan vb...) kaldırılması, yeni yapılaşmalar ve izinsiz faaliyetler yapılmaması, izinsiz işletmelerin çalıştırılmaması için her gün ve sürekli olarak Zabıta ekiplerince şikayet konusu olmaksızın denetim yapılarak alanda izinsiz olarak hiçbir uygulama yaptırılmaması ve izinsiz çalışan işletmeler hakkında işlem yapılması, Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığı tarafından gereğinin yapılması halinde 5216 sayılı Kanun kapsamında gerekli yasal işlemlerin Muğla Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığına sonuçlandırılması, sonucunda İVEDİLİKLE Valiliğimize (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) bilgi verilmesi ve gereğinin yapılması halinde Bakanlığımızın ilgi (g) Oluru'na gereğince denetim yetkisinin Valiliğimize (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) kullanılacağı, bu nedenle belediyenin görevlerinin hizmet kusurlarına ilişkin 3152 sayılı Kanun uyarınca İcra İdari Bakanlığımıza bildirim yapılacağı ve 5237 sayılı Türk Ceza Kanununun 257. Maddesi kapsamında suç duyurusunda bulunulacağına biltilmesi hususunda; Gereğini ve bilginizi arz/rica ederim.	
İsmail SOYKAN Vali a. Vali Yardımcısı	
Ek: 1 - İlgi (a) CIMER başvurusu. (3 Sayfa) 2 - İlgi (b) CIMER başvurusu. (4 Sayfa) 3 - İlgi (c) yazı. (2 Sayfa)	
Dağıtım:	
Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır. Doğrulama Kodu: 2CE322D3-CEB6-41DB-B062-A0E32C339893 Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymaklığı, Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Konakları Fethiye / MUĞLA Tel: 0 (252) 214 12 58 Fax: 0 (252) 612 87 07 KEP: muğla.gov.tr/iletisim E-posta: muğla@cg.gov.tr E-iletisim ad: http://www.cg.gov.tr/iletisim	Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır. Doğrulama Adresi: https://www.turkiye.gov.tr Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymaklığı, Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Konakları Fethiye / MUĞLA Tel: 0 (252) 214 12 58 Fax: 0 (252) 612 87 07 KEP: muğla.gov.tr/iletisim E-posta: muğla@cg.gov.tr E-iletisim ad: http://www.cg.gov.tr/iletisim

Gereği:
Muğla Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığına
Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığına

Bilgi:
Çevre, Şehircilik Ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığımıza
(Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü)

Official warning letter sent to the responsible units by the Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change in 2024 (Fig. 1-2)



T.C.
MUĞLA VALİLİĞİ
Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü



Sayı : E-47519706-253.99-12430422
Konu : İlçemiz, Fethiye İlçesi, Deniz
Kaplıbağları ve Yuvalama
Kumsallarının Korunması Hk.

06.05.2025

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

Fethiye-Göcek Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi içinde yer alan, İlçemiz Fethiye İlçesi, Günlükbaşı, Kargı, Çiftlik ve Yanıklar Mahalleleri boyunca, kıyı alanında bulunan kumsallar Avrupa Doğal Hayatı ve Doğal Ortamların Korunmasına ilişkin imzalanmış olan Bern Sözleşmesi kapsamında koruma altında olup sözleşmeyi imzalayan taraflar doğal flora ve aralarında Deniz Kaplıbağlarının da bulunduğu fauna popülasyonlarını korumak ve göçmen olarak gelen tehlike altındaki türler de dahil olmak üzere tüm hayvanların korunmasına ilişkin özel bir çaba sarf etmekle yükümlüdür. Bu kumsal alanların iyi korunmadığı ve yönetilemediğine dair Bern sekreteryasına dava dosyası açılmış olup bu dosyaların varlığı ve on yılı aşkın bir süredir kapanmamış olması ülkemizin uluslararası alanda aleyhinde bir durum oluşturmaktadır.

Muğla Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü'nün "Deniz Kaplıbağlarının Korunması" başlıklı 2009/10 sayılı Genelgesi ile "Deniz Kaplıbağları Yuvalama Alanları Koruma-Kullanma Hükümleri" belirlenmiş ve denizden karaya doğru dikey olarak I. Koruma Bölgesi, II. Koruma Bölgesi, Tampon Bölge ve Etki Alanı olarak dört bölüm tanımlanarak ıslıklandırma ve gürültü gibi olumsuz aktiviteyi önlenmesi amaçlanmış ve yuvalama mevsimi öncesinde yuvalama alanlarındaki uygun olmayan kullanımlar ile faaliyetlerin raporlanarak bildirilmesi istenilmiştir (11., 14. ve 17. maddeler). Ayrıca kıyı çizgisinden itibaren 65 m'lik alanı kapsayan I. Koruma Bölgesi için f) bendinde kumsallara gece ziyaretçi girişi ile kıyıda ıslık kullanımının yerel idarelerce engellenmesi ve bu hususun gerekli önlemler alınarak denetleneceği belirtilmiştir.

Muğla Valiliği Mahalli Çevre Kurulu'nun 25.01.2024 tarihli ve 231 Nolu Kararının Çevresel Gürültü başlıklı 2. Maddesi ile "Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 28.07.2023 tarihli ve 6976012 sayılı ile Çevre Yönetimi Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 18.05.2023 tarihli ve 6232122 sayılı yazıları doğrultusunda; Deniz Kaplıbağları yuvalama kumsallarında yer alan işletmelerde, 15 Mayıs 15 Eylül tarihleri ve akşam 20:00 ile 05:00 saatleri arasında kumsaldan duyulmayacak ve görülmeyecek şekilde ses ve ıslık düzenlemelerinin yapılması" karar verilmiştir.

Ayrıca 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanununun 6. Maddesinde "Kıyılarda, kıyıyı değiştirecek boyutta kazı yapılmaz, tüm, çakıl vesaire alınmaz veya çekilemez. Kıyılara moloz, toprak, çürük, çöp gibi kirlileti etki eden atık ve artıklar dökelmez.", 13. Maddesinde "Bu Kanun kapsamında kalan alanlardaki uygulamaların kontrolü, belediye ve mücavir alan sınırları içinde belediye, dışında ise valilikçe yürütülür. İlgili bakanlıkların teftiş ve kontrol yetkileri saklıdır." ve 15. Maddesinde "Birinci fıkrada sayılan yerlere moloz, toprak, çürük, çöp gibi atık ve artıkları dökenler, atılan veya döken maddenin niteliğine, çevreye

kirlileti ve bozucu etkisine göre Türk Ceza Kanunu, Kabahatler Kanunu veya Çevre Kanunu hükümlerine göre cezalandırılır. Yukarıdaki fıkralarda sayılan fiillerin kıyının doğal yapısını bozacak bir etki meydana getirmesi halinde, daha ağır cezası gerektiren bir suç oluşturmadığı takdirde, failleri hakkında altı aydan iki yıla kadar hapis cezasına hükümlenir. Birinci fıkrada sayılan yerlerde ruhsatsız veya ruhsat ve eklerine aykırı olarak yapı yapan kişilere Türk Ceza Kanunu veya İmar Kanunu hükümlerine göre verilecek ceza bir kat artırılır. İlgili kanunlarda belirtilen maddelerin yetkileri saklı kalmak üzere, bu maddede belirtilen idari yaptırımlara karar vermeye mahalli mülti amir yetkilidir." hükümleri yer almaktadır.

Buna göre Muğla Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü'nün "Deniz Kaplıbağlarının Korunması" başlıklı 2009/10 sayılı Genelgesi, 3621 sayılı Kıyı Kanunu, Kıyı Kanununun Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik ve ilgili tüm meri mevzuat kapsamında, söz konusu Genelge kapsamında belirlenmiş olan ve yazımız ekinde kapsadığı alanı gösterir kroki ile ilgilmiş olan alanda Deniz Kaplıbağlarının korunmasına yönelik olarak yuvalama kumsallarındaki izinsiz tüm yapıların kaldırılması (ahşap yollar, ahşap kafeler, barlar, platformlar, duşlar, halılar, teraslar vb), Kıyı çizgisi ile kıyı kenar çizgisi arasında ki bölgede insan eli ile dikilmiş veya ekilmiş olan vejetasyonun kaldırılması, çizilme ve yuvalama mevsimi olan 1 Nisan-30 Eylül tarihleri arasında ıslık ve ses kirliliği yaratacak her türlü faaliyete (konser, düğün, parti vs.) kesinlikle izin verilmemesi, kıyıda doğal yapıyı bozacak şekilde kum/çakıl alınmaması, serilmemesi, kıyı alanına her türlü hayvan ve motorlu araç girişinin engellenmesi, çadır ve karavan tarzı kampinglerin engellenmesi, Bakanlığımızca gümüşbirlik amaçlı kiralanın alanlar dışında çemşide şezlong kullanımının engellenmesi, kırılık alanlarda ise akşam saat 20:00'dan önce çemşide ve şezlongların toplanarak geri alana çekilmesi, bahse konu kumsallarda yukarıda bahsedilen hususlara titizlikle uyulması, uyulup uyulmadığının ilgili belediyesince kontrol edilmesi, yuvalama alanları ile doğal yapıya zarar verenlerin ve yukarıda açıklanan hususlara uymayanların tespit edilmesi halinde 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanununun 20. Maddesinin (k) bendi "Bu Kanunun 9 uncu maddesinin (a) bendinde belirtilen hususlara aykırı olarak biyolojik çeşitliliği tahrip edenlere, (d) bendi uyarınca ilan edilen Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgeleri için tespit edilen koruma ve kullanma esaslarına aykırı davranışlara ve (e) bendinin ikinci paragrafı uyarınca sulak alanlar için yönetmelikle belirlenen koruma ve kullanım usul ve esaslarına aykırı davranışlarla (f) bendinde belirlenen esaslarla ve yasaklamalara aykırı davranışlarla 20.000 Türk Lirası (557.212 TL), (e) bendinin birinci paragrafına aykırı davranışlarla 100.000 Türk Lirası (2.786.491 TL) idari para cezası verilir." ile (bb) bendi "Bu maddenin (ç) bendinin (1), (2), (3) ve (4) numaralı alt bentleri ile (k), (l), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) ve (y) bentlerinde öngörülen idari para cezaları kurum, kuruluş ve işletmelere üç kat olarak verilir." hükümleri bulunmakla birlikte söz konusu alanda Bakanlığımızca yayımlanmış olan koruma/kullanma esasları bulunmadığından 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanununun İdari Cezalarda Yetki başlıklı 24. Maddesinin son paragrafı "(Ek fıkra:29/11/2018-7133/6 md.) 20 nci maddenin birinci fıkrasının (k) bendi uyarınca 9 uncu maddenin (a) bendine aykırı olarak biyolojik çeşitliliği tahrip edenler ile (e) bendi uyarınca sulak alanlar için yönetmelikle belirlenen koruma ve kullanım usul ve esaslarına aykırı davranışlarla Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından belirlenen usul ve esaslar dahilinde, Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı merkez teşkilatında Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü ve taşra teşkilatı birimleri tarafından idari yaptırım uygulanır ve yapılacak denetimlerle ilgili harcamalarda kullanılmak üzere Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı bütçesine gereken ödenek konulur. Bu fıkra hükmü uyarınca uygulanacak idari

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Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymakamlığı, Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Köşesi, Bilgi için Erdem KESTEP
Fethiye - MUĞLA Harita Yüksek Mühendisi
Tel: 0 (252) 214 12 18 Pbx: 0 (252) 412 87 07 KEP.
E-posta: muglacsb@cbt.gov.tr E-posta: muglacsb@cbt.gov.tr Elektronik e: info@www.cbv.gov.tr E-posta: muglacsb@cbt.gov.tr Elektronik e: info@www.cbv.gov.tr

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.
Değerlendirme Kodu: 39F58488-0C1F-4C0E-9A14-8776C0F2BDD Değerlendirme Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr>
Adres: T.C. Fethiye Kaymakamlığı, Cumhuriyet Mah. Atatürk Cad. Hükümet Köşesi, Bilgi için Erdem KESTEP
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E-posta: muglacsb@cbt.gov.tr E-posta: muglacsb@cbt.gov.tr Elektronik e: info@www.cbv.gov.tr E-posta: muglacsb@cbt.gov.tr Elektronik e: info@www.cbv.gov.tr

yaptırımlara karşı açılacak davalar Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığına karşı açılır." hükümleri kapsamında idari para cezası uygulanacağını bilmesi ve Günlükbaşı, Kargı, Çiftlik ve Yanıklar Mahallelerinde kıyı boyunca bulunan bütün işletmelere duyuru yapılması hususunda;

Gereğini ve bilgilerinizi arz/rica ederim.

Ömer BOLAT
Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürü

Ek:

- 1 - 2009/10 Sayılı Genelge. (5 Sayfa)
- 2 - Fethiye İlçesindeki yuvalama kumsalı gösterir kroki. (1 Sayfa)

Dağıtım:

Gereği:

Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğüne
(4. Bölge Müdürlüğü)
Muğla İl Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğüne
Fethiye Kaymakamlığına
Fethiye Belediye Başkanlığına
Fethiye Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Başkanlığına

Bilgi:

Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığına
(Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü)

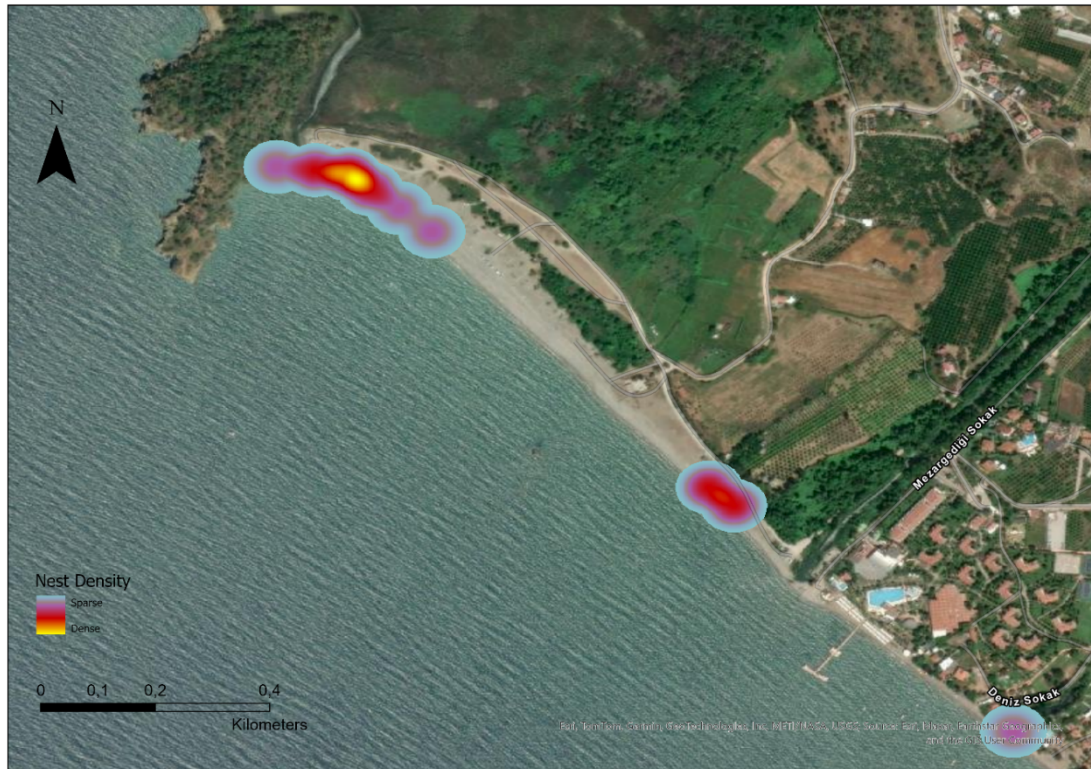
Official warning letter sent to the responsible units by the Muğla Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change in 2025 (Fig. 3-4)

ANNEX II

Figures of Recommendation No. 5



Wooden poles on the nesting beach (Fig. 1)



Akgöl region nesting hotspot map (Fig 2)

ANNEX III

Figures of Recommendation No. 7



Beach conditions prior to implementation (Fig. 5)



Beach conditions after the implementation (Fig. 6)



Close-up view of the application area (Fig. 7)



Area where lighting was installed in the direction of the beach (Fig. 8)



Street lamp facing the beach (Fig. 9)



Correction work in the area (Fig. 10)

ANNEX IV

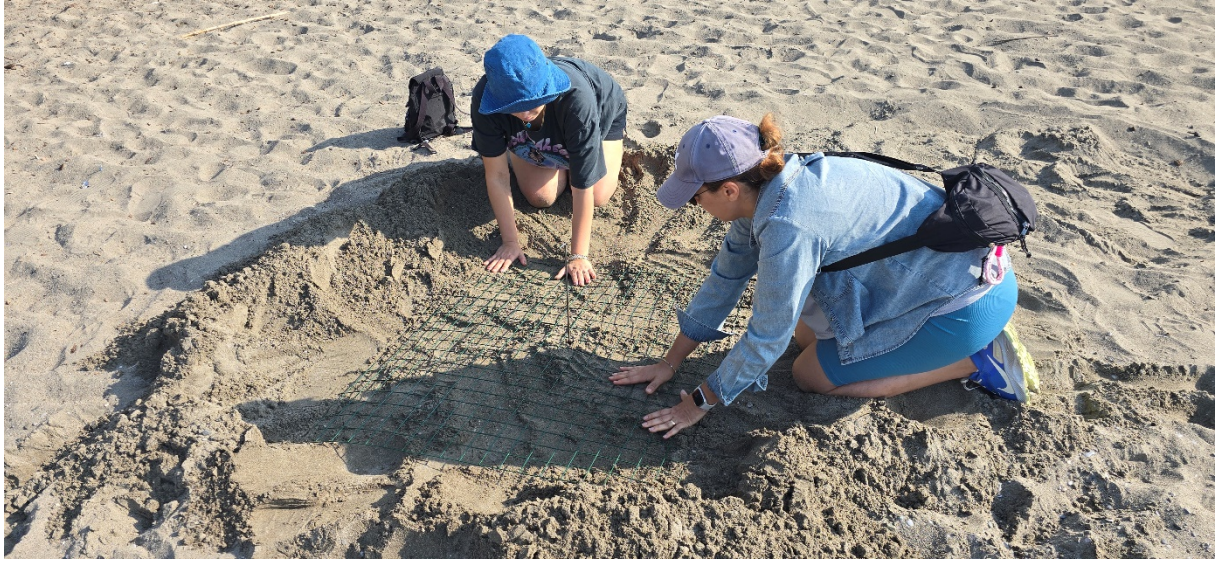
Figures of Recommendation No. 8



Karaot Beach closed off with concrete barriers (Fig. 11)

ANNEX V

Figure of Recommendation No. 10



Nest protected by a protective cage (Fig. 12)

ANNEX VI

Figures of Recommendation No. 12



Beach clean up (Fig. 13)



Beach clean up (Fig. 14)



Beach clean up (Fig. 15)

ANNEX VII

Figures of Recommendation No. 15



Information meeting held at the municipal public beach in collaboration with the local government (Fig. 16)



Night time beach furniture pickup implementation (Fig. 17)



Information sign on Çalış Beach (Fig. 18)

ANNEX VIII

Figures of Recommendation No. 16



Warning sign located by local businesses and a nest with prism cage (Fig. 19)