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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

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

- GOVERNMENT REPORT -

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

**Update for the Autumn Bureau Meeting
August 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 for Fall Bureau
Meeting**

Subject: Government Report on Follow-up of Recommendations No. 182 (2015) On the Conservation of *Caretta Caretta* and Its Habitat at Patara (Türkiye)

**PATARA SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA AND THE
ACTIONS TAKEN AND PLANNED TO BE TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
RECOMMENDATION NO. 182 (2015)****1. Urgently ensure that Patara nesting beach receives appropriate legal protection and management, in line with its exceptional, natural and ecological value**

The Patara Special Environmental Protection Area has been designated as a protected area in accordance with international conventions to which Türkiye is a party, particularly the Bern Convention. Comprehensive management planning studies are being carried out with the participation of various stakeholders, including governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, universities, and local communities, to ensure the conservation and long-term sustainability of the area.

Purpose-oriented Conservation Management Plan studies were initiated in the 1990s and continue as of 2026. Within the scope of the management planning process, specific actions are being implemented in line with the recommendations made for Patara by the Bern Convention Secretariat. In particular, intensive conservation efforts have been carried out over the last decade.

The biodiversity assessment studies, which form the scientific basis of the management plan, have been completed. Based on the findings obtained, the Patara Coastal Management Plan process is continuing with the active participation of non-governmental organizations, local communities, public institutions, and other stakeholders (See Annex I for figures). The aim is to identify, conserve, and enhance the ecological, social, and cultural values of the region, while developing strategies to address major threats such as biodiversity loss and climate change. Through these efforts, it is intended to improve the current status of the area and establish a more effective conservation and management framework for the next five-year period.

2. Urgently set up, enforce and monitor the implementation of strict regulations which:**(i) prohibit further development on the beach (including buildings, structures, roads) and enable the removal of abandoned illegal facilities and restoration of the dunes; during the nesting/hatching season:**

Under the relevant legislation of Türkiye, construction and development activities are strictly prohibited within the Patara Beach area to protect the ecological integrity of this internationally important sea turtle nesting habitat. These legal provisions are rigorously enforced by the responsible authorities. The nearest settlement is located approximately 1.6 km from the nesting beach (straight-line distance), and no construction is permitted within this coastal zone (Annex II). Consequently, the natural characteristics of the nesting habitat remain largely undisturbed, minimizing anthropogenic impacts on sea turtle nesting and hatchling emergence. In addition, any illegal structures are subject to legal enforcement and removal procedures,

while dune habitats are protected and restored when necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of the beach.

(ii) regulate the extent and use of furniture on the beach and ensure furniture is removed from the nesting zone at night;

A single facility operates on Patara Beach to meet the basic needs of visitors. Beach furniture, including umbrellas and sun loungers, is located only in front of this facility within an area of approximately 250 m² along the 12 km-long beach. The facility operates between 08:00 and 20:00 and does not provide any services outside these hours. In accordance with sea turtle conservation measures, all beach furniture located within areas designated as potential nesting habitat is removed after 20:00 each evening, ensuring that nesting females have unrestricted access to the beach throughout the night (Annex III). Furthermore, due to seasonal erosion and changes in beach morphology during the winter period, the location and extent of the recreational area are reassessed annually prior to the beginning of the nesting season in May. Necessary adjustments are made to ensure that visitor facilities remain compatible with sea turtle conservation objectives and do not adversely affect nesting or hatchling emergence

(iii) prohibit access of vehicles by placing barriers at the beach entrances;

Before the 2021 breeding season of sea turtles, barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry were placed on the beach at vehicle entry points, including the sand dunes. In 2022, additional barriers and signs were installed (See Annex IV for figures).

At the beginning of each nesting season, starting in May, all potential vehicle access points along Patara Beach are systematically inspected. As a result of these inspections, any missing or damaged wooden stakes are identified and replaced as part of the necessary maintenance and repair activities. Within this framework, a gate system has been installed in the Karadere section of Patara Beach, and vehicle access through this point is prohibited between May and September. In the Patara section, all missing or damaged wooden stakes have been replaced. In addition, awareness and information activities are carried out at potential vehicle entry points and in areas frequently used by the public. Informational signs have been installed stating clearly that vehicle access to the beach is strictly prohibited and that, during the sea turtle nesting season, public access to and use of the beach are prohibited between 20:00 and 08:00. To ensure the effective enforcement of legal regulations, coordination meetings have been held with the Kaş District Governorship, Kaş Municipality, and the Gendarmerie. As a result, joint measures have been implemented to prevent unauthorized access to the beach. Within this scope, security cameras equipped with facial recognition and automatic license plate recognition systems, as well as camera traps, have been installed at access points to detect and deter illegal vehicle entry. Furthermore, the beach is regularly monitored using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Vehicle rental companies, horseback safari operators, and other local stakeholders have also been informed and officially warned about the restrictions. Whenever vehicle tracks or unauthorized entries are detected, immediate intervention is carried out, and legal action is taken when deemed necessary.

However, the area where the Eşen River meets the sea is characterized by highly dynamic sediment movement and constantly changing coastal morphology. Consequently, physical barriers established in this area may shift position over time, become buried under sand, or lose their effectiveness due to natural processes (See Annex V for figures).

At the beginning of the 2026 nesting season, heavy rainfall significantly increased the water level of the Eşen River. Field surveys revealed that water levels had completely overtopped the barrier locations, substantial changes had occurred within the dune system, and a small islet had formed near the river mouth due to sediment accumulation. This situation created a new potential access route that could facilitate vehicle entry into the protected area.

In response, temporary sand barriers were constructed in May 2026 in coordination with the municipality to prevent vehicle access through this newly formed connection point. However, continued rainfall throughout June 2026 maintained elevated water levels, while wave activity periodically exceeded seasonal norms and reached the upper sections of the dune system, causing significant coastal erosion. Under such dynamic environmental conditions, physical measures such as wooden stakes and concrete barriers can provide only short-term solutions and may rapidly lose their effectiveness.

For this reason, alternative protection and monitoring measures have been implemented in the area. Informational signs have been installed, and security cameras equipped with facial recognition and automatic license plate recognition systems have been established. In addition, daily awareness activities are conducted, and regular monitoring is carried out using UAVs. Whenever vehicle access or any other activity that may negatively affect conservation objectives is detected, the relevant authorities are immediately notified and intervention is undertaken without delay.

In conclusion, in large coastal ecosystems such as Patara Beach, where natural processes continuously shape and modify the landscape, no single conservation measure is sufficient on its own. Therefore, a combination of physical barriers, technological monitoring systems, regular inspections, public awareness activities, and inter-institutional cooperation is employed to prevent unauthorized vehicle access. Potential access points are routinely inspected, maintenance and repair activities are conducted when necessary, and the beach is continuously monitored.

(iv) prohibit illumination of the beach;

Artificial lighting on Patara Beach is strictly prohibited to prevent disturbance to nesting sea turtles and emerging hatchlings. The nearest settlement is located approximately 1.6 km from the nesting beach, and no significant artificial light reaches the beach from residential areas (see Annex II).

Furthermore, during the nesting season, all public access and human activities on the beach cease after 20:00. Consequently, no artificial lighting is used on the beach at night, effectively eliminating light pollution. These management measures preserve the natural dark conditions that are essential for successful nesting and for the seaward orientation of hatchlings after emergence.

(v) prohibit fishing with nets in front of the beach;

In accordance with Fisheries Law No. 1380, all fishing activities are prohibited within one nautical mile of the marine areas located in front of sea turtle nesting beaches. Accordingly, fishing is prohibited within this designated zone along the Patara coastline.

No commercial fishing activities are carried out within the Patara Special Environmental Protection Area. Limited recreational angling is occasionally observed near the mouth of the Eşen River. However, when any fishing activity is detected within the prohibited area, the individuals concerned are first informed of the restrictions and warned by the relevant authorities. In cases of non-compliance or continued fishing activity, legal enforcement procedures and administrative sanctions are applied in accordance with the relevant legislation. These measures contribute to reducing potential threats to sea turtles and supporting the conservation objectives of the protected area.

(vi) prohibit camping on the beach and on riversides in view of the beach;

Camping is strictly prohibited throughout Patara Beach in order to minimize disturbance to sea turtles and protect the integrity of the nesting habitat. No camping areas are designated within the beach or dune system.

Regular inspections are conducted by security personnel and the gendarmerie, particularly during the nesting season. Any individuals attempting to camp on the beach are informed of the regulations and required to leave the area immediately. Where necessary, enforcement measures are applied in accordance with the relevant legislation (See Annex VI for figures). These restrictions contribute to maintaining natural beach conditions during nighttime hours and reducing potential disturbances to nesting females and emerging hatchlings.

(vii) prohibit horse riding and 4x4 or quad safaris on the nesting beach;

Activities that may disturb sea turtles or damage the nesting habitat, including horse riding, are prohibited on Patara Beach under the site's conservation regulations. Security officers continuously monitor the beach, and individuals observed engaging in prohibited activities are informed of the regulations and removed from the area by the authorized personnel. Furthermore, vehicle access to the beach is prevented through the installation of physical barriers at all entrance points. Consequently, no unauthorized vehicle access to the beach was recorded during the 2026 nesting season.

(viii) define fines for non-compliance 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.

3. Ensure that adequate financial and human resources are allocated for the control, management and enforcement of regulations;

The Republic of Türkiye allocates an annual budget for the conservation and management of sea turtle nesting beaches. This funding supports the renewal and maintenance of information and warning signs, regular beach cleaning, the purchase of protective cages for sea turtle nests, and the implementation of annual monitoring and conservation activities. These resources contribute to the long-term protection of nesting habitats and the effective management of sea turtle populations.

4. Continue to prevent uncontrolled human settlement behind the beach, particularly where these may result in making the beaches unsuitable for turtle nesting;

There is no construction right behind the beach, and new constructions are not allowed to built. Patara beach is protected from human affects, as it is completely closed to human activities during the nesting hours of sea turtles, and human activities are limited during the day. In this context, Patara beach is one of the best conservation nesting beach in Türkiye.

5. Ensure that litter is periodically removed from the beach and dunes;

Areas with high levels of visitor use are cleaned daily by the Municipality, while the entire 12 km-long beach is cleaned on a weekly basis. These routine cleaning activities ensure the regular removal of solid waste from both the beach and dune habitats, thereby maintaining habitat quality for sea turtles and other coastal wildlife. To promote environmental awareness and community participation, beach clean-up events are also organized with the involvement of local residents, visitors, and non-governmental organizations. This participatory approach enhances waste management while fostering public support for conservation initiatives within the Patara Special Environmental Protection Area.

In addition, Patara Beach has been designated a **smoke-free zone**, and a **Zero Waste** management program has been implemented to further reduce human impacts on the coastal ecosystem (Annex VII). These initiatives help protect the sensitive dune habitat, minimize litter and pollution, and support the long-term conservation of the beach's ecological integrity.

6. Address the problem of predation, including through population control's programmes;

In order to protect the sea turtle nests against especially predation, human-induced damage and other factors cages (flat-shaped underground cages) are made every year.

To better understand predation patterns and identify the predators affecting sea turtle nests, camera traps have been deployed in different sections of the beach. These monitoring systems provide valuable information on predator species, predation events, and their spatial distribution across the nesting beach. The resulting data enable the identification of predation hotspots and support the development of targeted, site-specific conservation and nest protection strategies.

7. Ensure the proper fencing of all nests in areas with high human presence during the day, so as to protect them from trampling and from beach furniture;

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

8. Urgently set up long-term conservation and research programmes, entrusted to a permanent team that should be granted adequate man power to monitor the entire beach (north and south) during the entire nesting/hatching season and protect all nests if necessary;

Sea turtle monitoring and conservation studies have been conducted on Patara Beach since 2019 nesting season of sea turtles under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Eyup Başkale and his research team. The project was established by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change to support the scientific team responsible for implementing sea turtle conservation and monitoring activities in the area.

Within this framework, comprehensive conservation actions are carried out, including 24-hour beach monitoring during the nesting season (15 May–30 September), protection and marking of nests, and awareness-raising activities targeting beach users. These long-term efforts contribute to the effective protection of sea turtle nesting habitats and the sustainable management of the Patara Special Environmental Protection Area. Within this framework, the following data are regularly collected and analyzed, and used to develop new conservation scenarios for future management periods.

A. Data collection for nesting females (*Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas* where detected):

- Recording of emergence dates and locations of nesting females with GPS coordinates.
- Determination of whether emergences result in successful nesting.
- Mapping of nesting areas using appropriately scaled digital maps.

B. Monitoring of nesting activity patterns:

- Monthly distribution and percentage of nesting and non-nesting emergences (tracks).
- Spatial distribution of nesting and non-nesting emergences across beach sectors.
- Distribution of emergences and nests according to distance from the shoreline.

C. Nest and incubation monitoring:

- Recording of nest depth, clutch size, and incubation duration.
- Monitoring of predation, hatchling emergence success, and nest disturbance rates.
- Assessment of hatchlings remaining in the nest and reaching the nest surface.

D. Hatchling survival and success rates:

- Documentation of mortality and survival of hatchlings at the nest surface.
- Evaluation of hatchlings reaching the sea and mortality during sea entry.

E. Population and temporal comparisons:

- Comparison of nest density with previous years (nests/km).
- Presentation of tagged female data for the 2026 season, including individuals previously marked and tag serial numbers.
- Compilation of ten-year population data (adults and hatchlings) and interpretation of trends, including causes of increase or decrease and required conservation measures.

F. Temperature and sex ratio estimation:

- Analysis of sand and nest temperature profiles.
- Estimation of hatchling sex ratios based on temperature data.

G. Predation control and nest protection:

- Identification of predators and other factors affecting eggs and hatchlings.
- Protection of nests using buried protective cages.
- Quantitative assessment of the effectiveness of cage protection measures.

H. Protection in high-use beach areas:

- Installation of visible nest protection cages in areas with high human activity.
- Provision of minimum 1 × 1 m informational signage in Turkish and English.

I. Wildlife health response:

- Reporting of injured or unhealthy turtles to the nearest Rehabilitation Center by the contractor.

J. Climate Change–Based Conservation Measures

- **Climate variables:** Minimum, maximum, and mean sand temperatures, humidity levels, and dew point values are continuously recorded throughout the entire reproductive season using dataloggers installed at different points along the beach. The collected data are systematically analyzed on an annual basis.
- **Monitoring of beach morphology and erosion:** Seasonal changes in shoreline position, dune structure, and sand dynamics are regularly monitored to assess the impacts of sea-level rise and increased storm frequency.
- **Adjustment of nesting habitat management practices:** Nest protection and relocation strategies are adapted in response to changes in sand temperature and moisture conditions affecting incubation success and sex ratios.
- **Reduction of human pressure during extreme climate events:** Human activities on the beach are further restricted or regulated during periods of extreme heat, storms, or unusual coastal flooding to minimize additional stress on nesting habitats.

Considering all conservation measures, a significant increase in nest numbers has been observed on Patara Beach over the last 10 years. In particular, during the 2025 nesting season, a total of 757 sea turtle nests were recorded, including one green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) nest and 756 loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) nests, and more than 40,000 hatchlings successfully reached the sea. Improved conservation measures are being further developed and implemented for the 2026 nesting season, and conservation activities are effectively carried out with the participation of local institutions, non-governmental organizations, universities, and local communities.

9. Improve information to and awareness of tourists about sea turtle nesting and on correct behaviour for the sustainable use of the beach and install clearer signage to indicate the nesting zone;

The borders of the nesting zone on the whole beach of Patara were drawn with wooden posts by the study carried out in 2021. Thus, physical factors that affect the number of nests are prevented. Human activities are restricted (no sunbathing, digging sand etc.) and beach furnitures (including sunbeds, umbrellas, pavilions) are not allowed in the nesting zone (ANNEX IX).

Warning and information signs have been placed on Patara beach before the 2022 breeding season. The old signs have been renewed and new information signs also have been placed on the beach. In this way it was ensured that visitors were informed about how to use beach, and awareness has been gained about the protection of sea turtle breeding grounds and nests.

10. Improve information and education of the local community about sea turtle nesting, correct behaviour for the use of the beach, and intrinsic value of nature; and involve them in the protection, conservation, and management of the nesting beach;

The Project team provides continuous training to visitors, business owners and other area users, especially local people, about the importance of protecting the area and about sea turtles;

- *Public information and awareness-raising activities:* Public awareness activities for the conservation of sea turtles are carried out for both local and foreign tourists using the beaches. These activities are conducted through face-to-face interactions at beach information offices.
- *Information activities for tourism facility managers:* A seminar is organized once per season for tourism facility managers located along the beach to raise awareness about sea turtle conservation.
- *Information activities for tourism facility staff:* A training seminar is organized once per season for tourism facility staff working at coastal tourism establishments, focusing on sea turtle conservation.
- *Information activities for hotel guests:* Throughout the season, awareness-raising activities are conducted for both domestic and international tourists staying in the region to increase knowledge about sea turtle conservation.
 - Public awareness activities

11. Keep the Standing Committee annually informed about the implementation of this Recommendation.

The responsible authorities submit annual reports to the Standing Committee on the implementation of this Recommendation, ensuring regular evaluation of conservation actions and management effectiveness.

ANNEX I





Workshop on Patara SPA Management Plan

ANNEX II



Distance to settlements using air distance (1.6 km)

ANNEX III



The arrangement of beach furniture from the nesting area between 8:00 pm and 8:00 am



The arrangement of beach furniture from the nesting area between 8:00 pm and 8:00 am

ANNEX IV



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry

ANNEX V



Eşen River



Rising water levels at the mouth of the Eşen River resulted in significant alterations to the existing sediment structure and caused several huts in the area to become inundated.



Rising water levels at the mouth of the Eşen River resulted in increased sediment movement and significant changes in the dune morphology.



A temporary dune barrier system was constructed to prevent vehicle Access at the mouth of Eşen River.

ANNEX VI



The gendarmerie checking the Patara beach

ANNEX VII



Smoke-free airzone and zero waste



Smoke-free airzone and zero waste



Smoke-free airzone and zero waste

ANNEX VIII



Caging studies to protect nests



Caging studies to protect nests



Caging studies to protect nests (Fig.21)



Caging studies to protect nests

ANNEX IX



Determination of Sea Turtles Nesting Areas by Wooden barrier



Determination of Sea Turtles Nesting Areas by Wooden barrier



Information and Warning Signs



Information and Warning Signs



Information and Warning Signs



Information and Warning Signs



Information and Warning Signs

BUNLARI BİLİYOR MUYDUNUZ?

Doğdukları kumsala geri dönerler!
Deniz kaplumbağaları, doğdukları kumsala erginleştiklerinde yuva yapmak için geri dönerler.

Sıcaklık cinsiyeti belirler!
Deniz kaplumbağalarının cinsiyeti sıcaklığa göre değişir. Sıcaklık yükseldikçe dişi yavru oluşurken, sıcaklık düştükçe erkek yavru oranı artar.

Et mi yer Ot mu?
Caretta caretta etçil ve yengeç deniz anası, deniz çayırları yerken, Chelonia mydas ise otçudur ve deniz çayırlarıyla beslenir.

Siz yokken biz vardık :)
Deniz kaplumbağaları, dünyadaki en eski canlılar arasındadır ve 110 milyon yıldır esasen değişmeden kalmıştır. Ancak belirsiz bir gelecekle karşı karşıyalar.

Temiz denizler Onlara Emanet!
Durgun sulardaki planktonları ve deniz anası ile beslenerek daha temiz denizlerde yüzmeyi sağlarlar.

45-60 Günde Dünyada!
Bir yuvaya 60-100 tane pinpon topu büyüklüğünde yumurta bırakırlar. Kuluçka süresi 45-60 gündür. Deniz kaplumbağaları 25-30 yıl sonra erişkin olurlar.

Geceleri Sahildeyiz :)
Yalnızca dişi kaplumbağalar geceleri yuva yapmak için karaya çıkar, herhangi bir ışık tehdidi yavru kaplumbağaların yönlerini kaybetmesine neden olur. Lütfen geceleri kumsalda ışık yakmayın!

DID YOU KNOW?

We've been here for a long time.
Sea turtles are among the oldest creatures on earth and have remained essentially unchanged for 110 million years. However, they face an uncertain future.

They return to the beach where they were born!
Sea turtles show natal homing instincts that bring them back to beaches where they were born to nest.

SWEEPER KEEPER!
They feed on plankton and jellyfish in stagnant waters, allowing us to swim in cleaner seas.

High °C female Low °C male!
The temperature of the developing eggs is what decides whether the offspring will be male or female. Research shows that if a turtle's eggs incubate 26°C, the turtle hatchlings will be male. If 32°C, the turtle hatchlings will be female.

45-60 days to birth
They lay 60-100 eggs the size of ping pong balls in a nest. The incubation period is 45-60 days. Sea turtles become adults after 25-30 years.

Are we vegetarian or not?
Caretta caretta is carnivorous and can dive 200m deep, while Chelonia mydas is herbivorous and can dive 20-25m deep.

We are the DARK KNIGHT!
Adult turtles find their way to nest by following the flashes of light in the sea at night. Don't wait for us during the day :) Please do not use lights on the beach at night!

INSTAGRAM: PADEKTURKIYE



INSTAGRAM: PADEKTURKIYE



Information and Warning Signs



Information and Warning Signs

Update Report – February 2026**REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE****Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change****Government Report on Follow-up of Recommendations No. 182 (2015) On The Conservation of *Caretta Caretta* and Its Habitat at Patara (Türkiye)****PATARA SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA AND THE ACTIONS TAKEN AND PLANNED TO BE TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION NO. 182 (2015)****1. Urgently ensure that Patara nesting beach receives appropriate legal protection and management, in line with its exceptional, natural and ecological value**

A total of 197.1 km² (marine and coastal zone) area, including Patara beach, was declared as a Special Environmental Protection Area within the scope of law no: 383 in 1990. The region is also protected as a natural protected area since 1997 and an archaeological protected area within the scope of law no: 2863 (Fig.1) (See Annex I for figures). As stated in Recommendation 11, the biodiversity study that forms the basis of the management plan for the Patara Special Conservation Area has been completed. Management plan studies for Patara SPA are continuing rapidly with the participation of civil society organizations, local communities, and public institutions and organizations, with the aim of further improving the current situation over the next five years by identifying the ecological, social, and cultural values of the region, particularly biodiversity loss and climate change. (Figures 63-64, see Appendix X for figures).

2. Urgently set up, enforce and monitor the implementation of strict regulations which:

(i) prohibit further development on the beach (including buildings, structures, roads) and enable the removal of abandoned illegal facilities and restoration of the dunes; during the nesting/hatching season:

Within the scope of the above-mentioned laws of Türkiye, no construction is allowed in the Patara beach area. The rules on this issue are strict and the implementation is in this direction. The closest settlement to the sea turtle nesting beach is 1.6 km away using air distance, and all kinds of construction is prohibited within this area (Fig.4-7) (See Annex II for figures).

(ii) regulate the extent and use of furniture on the beach and ensure furniture is removed from the nesting zone at night;

- There is a business on Patara beach to fulfill the needs of people who visit the area, such as eating and drinking. The furniture -such as umbrellas, sun beds- that in front of this business is located in a 250 m² area on the 12,000 m long beach.
- This business is open between 08:00 am and 08:00 pm, It does not provide service except of these hours.

- In addition, the business removes its furniture from the area designated for turtles after 20:00 pm.

- Against to consisted erosion on the beach during the winter season, necessary arrangements are made before spawning in May (Fig.8, 9, 10 and 11) (See Annex II for figures).

In addition, during the sea turtle monitoring and conservation activities projected by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, the area is regularly inspected at night by volunteer teams, necessary warnings are made especially regarding the wrong use of the beach by tourists, and the authorities are informed to ensure supervision in the area.

(iii) prohibit access of vehicles by placing barriers at the beach entrances;

Before the 2021 breeding season, barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry were made on the beach at vehicle entry points, including the sand dunes. In 2022, additional barriers and signs were built. In 2023, no vehicle entrances were detected in these sections of the beach (Fig.12-17) (See Annex II for figures). In Patara, stakes have been driven into every part of the area to prevent vehicles from entering, but due to the receding sea, the area has opened up and the stakes have been washed away, making the area accessible to vehicles. The project team plans to observe the movement of the wet zone using GPS every 15 days in order to observe the dynamics of the area.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, the Demre Museum Directorate, and the Antalya Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change have requested withan official letter that the lights on the road connecting the ancient city of Patara to the beach be turned off after 8:00 p.m., that vehicle access to the area be prohibited, that the area be regularly monitored, and that weekly garbage collection and beach cleaning be carried out. (Fig. 18) (See Annex II for figures).

(iv) prohibit illumination of the beach;

Since the nearest settlement to the beach is 1.6 km away, there is no light source reaching the beach from these settlements.

In addition, since the all human activities on the beach is closed after 20:00 pm, there is no light pollution.

(v) prohibit fishing with nets in front of the beach;

Within the scope of the Fisheries law no. 1380 all kinds of fishing activities are prohibited within 1 mile of the marine area in front of sea turtle nesting beaches. In this context, fishing is prohibited at this distance in the Patara marine area. Regular inspections are carried out in the region in relation to this matter.

(vi) prohibit camping on the beach and on riversides in view of the beach;

Camping is not allowed at any location on Patara beach, campers are removed from the area by security guard and gendarmerie (Fig.19) (See Annex II for figures).

(vii) prohibit horse riding and 4x4 or quad safaris on the nesting beach;

If people are spotted wandering around by riding horses at the beach, they are removed from the area by security officers. Since the vehicle entrances to the beach were closed with barriers, no vehicle entrances were detected in these sections of the beach in 2024.

In addition, a surveillance system consisting of cameras with face recognition and license plate recognition features has been installed at the point where the Eşen River flows into the sea and in the Patara and Sand dune hill sections. The operation of this system is carried out in coordination with the Kaş District Gendarmerie Command (Figures 20-23) (see Appendix II for figures). The relevant units have been given the necessary warnings regarding the entry of 4x4 vehicles. **(viii) define fines for non-compliance 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. Pursuant to subparagraph (k) of the Notice On Administrative Fine Penalties To Be Imposed In Accordance With The Environmental Law No 2872, the amount of fines related to Special Environmental Protection Areas was 387,141 TL in 2024 and now it is 557,212 TL.

3. Ensure that adequate financial and human resources are allocated for the control, management and enforcement of regulations;

The Republic of Türkiye allocates a budget for the protection of sea turtle nesting beaches, such as renewing the existing information and warning signs in the area, ensuring regular cleaning of the area, purchasing cages for the protection of turtle nests, as well as for the protection and monitoring of sea turtles every year.

As part of the monitoring activities, Patara SPA is monitored under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in cooperation with local stakeholders. The dedicated monitoring team operates in accordance with monitoring standards, including daily morning patrols and night surveys during the nesting season (May-September). A structured field team of university researchers and trained volunteers is responsible for identifying and caging nests and monitoring hatchlings.

In the 2024 monitoring activities, all turtle nesting beaches within the boundaries of the Patara SPA were monitored, and nest coordinates were recorded (Fig. 22-27) (See Annex III for figures).

4. Continue to prevent uncontrolled human settlement behind the beach, particularly where these may result in making the beaches unsuitable for turtle nesting;

There is no construction right behind the beach, and new constructions are not allowed to built. Patara beach is protected from human affects, as it is completely closed to human activities during the nesting hours of sea turtles, and human activities are limited during the day.

As stated in subheading (i) of the second recommendation, the closest settlement to the sea turtle nesting beach is 1.6 km away using air distance, and all kinds of construction is prohibited within the area (Fig. 4) (See Annex I for figures). These structures are buildings constructed in accordance with the zoning plan, and illegal construction is not permitted in this area. In accordance with the Turkish Coastal Zone Law (No. 3621), new construction on nesting beaches within Special Protection Areas (SPAs) is strictly regulated. Circular No. 2009/10 also

provides guidelines to local authorities on the protection of sea turtle nesting areas. The settlement in question has no direct impact on the nesting beach. The Research Team organizes meetings to raise awareness among stakeholders, vacationers, and business owners in the region, thereby increasing awareness of sea turtle conservation.

5. Ensure that litter is periodically removed from the beach and dunes;

Along with warning signs (Fig. 28, see Annex IV for figures), the areas where high human presence is seen are cleaned daily by the municipality, and the entire beach is cleaned weekly. Correspondence regarding the issue was conducted with the relevant authorities (Fig. 18) (See Annex II for figures). The project team has also determined that waste carried by the Eşen River is one of the main factors polluting the beach on a daily basis, and regular cleaning operations are being carried out in coordination with the relevant authorities in the region. So as to increase awareness, the beach is also cleaned with the participation of locals and daily visitors and non-governmental organizations (Fig. 29-30, see Annex IV for figures).

In addition, the Provincial Directorate was officially notified regarding the cleanup of waste in the Çayağzı region for the 2025 period, and the Provincial Directorate officially warned the relevant authorities (Fig 31, see Annex IV for figures).

6. Address the problem of predation, including through population control's programmes;

Despite the relatively low presence of predators on Patara Beach, all identified nests are secured using suitable protection methods aimed at preventing predation (Fig 32, see Annex V for figures).

Looking at the data on the number of nests obtained over 35 years at Patara Beach, the average number of nests is 170. This year, the number of nests is 604, exceeding the average. Parallel to the increase in the number of nests, an increase in the number of eggs and a decrease in predation have been observed. Compared to previous years, an increase in hatchling success has also been observed in 2024. The predation rate for 2024 has been calculated as 12.25%. On the other hand, when compared to previous years, a significant increase in hatchling emergence success was observed. The hatchling emergence success rate in Patara Beach in 2024 was calculated as 98.81% (excluding eggs affected by predation).

The main predators were identified as wild boars, foxes, and stray dogs. Work continued throughout the night to increase the effectiveness of nest protection and population monitoring efforts. The high number of protected nests demonstrates the importance of nighttime work and effective caging methods.

During the 2024 breeding season, camera traps were placed in two different areas of the beach. The devices, which recorded images 24 hours a day, night and day, were active throughout the season, allowing predatory animals such as foxes and pigs that damage nests to be captured on camera. The placement of the camera traps was specifically determined based on areas where predators could potentially access the beach, and their locations were set accordingly (Fig. 33-34) (See Annex V for figures).

7. Ensure the proper fencing of all nests in areas with high human presence during the day, so as to protect them from trampling and from beach furniture;

As mentioned in the third proposal, all turtle nesting beaches within Patara SPA were actively monitored during the 2024 season. The coordinates of the identified nests and their distances from vegetation were recorded.

To protect the nests from predators, human activities, and other threats, fencing was implemented immediately after the first nest was detected. Two types of fencing were used: prism-shaped surface fencing and flat underground fencing (Fig.35-37, see Annex VI for figures). Standard fencing is 1 meter wide and reinforced with stakes and 50 cm metal rods. Side fencing extends 15-25 cm below ground level to protect the edges of the nests.

In areas with high human activity, above-ground cages were installed to enhance protection and visibility. Information signs were also placed to raise awareness and reduce unintended interference.

8. Urgently set up long-term conservation and research programmes, entrusted to a permanent team that should be granted adequate man power to monitor the entire beach (north and south) during the entire nesting/hatching season and protect all nests if necessary;

Sea turtle monitoring and conservation studies have been conducted by Prof. Dr. Eyüp BAŞKALE (Biologist) and their research team on Patara Beach 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 beach, raising awareness of beach users, and nest protection have been carried out (Fig.38-40, see Annex VII for figures).

Fieldwork was conducted along the 12 km long coastline at the following times: between 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m., between 10:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m., and between 12:01 a.m. and 4:00 a.m. (twice). In 2024, a team of 27 people worked with the project team and volunteers, and for the 2025 season, the team capacity was increased to 40 people, including volunteer staff. The number of technical staff does not fall below 10, and monitoring is carried out continuously in coordination with local units.

9. Improve information to and awareness of tourists about sea turtle nesting and on correct behaviour for the sustainable use of the beach and install clearer signage to indicate the nesting zone

The nesting band consisting of wooden barriers in the Patara SPA area has been positioned by experts who have been monitoring and observing the area for years, and varies between 25 and 60 meters, taking into account the coastal structure of the area and the coordinates of previous nesting sites. Due to the high coastal mobility of the area, distances to the sea may vary. An example of this is the sand erosion observed in the Çayağzı region.

In the 2024 monitoring studies, a total of 604 nesting sites were identified, 18 of which were determined to be 45 meters or more from the sea. This constitutes 3% of the entire nesting area.

Due to their proximity to the sea, 51 nesting sites that were at risk were also moved to safer locations (Fig.41, see Annex VIII for figures)).

Warning and information signs have been placed on Patara beach before the 2022 breeding season. The old signs have been renewed and 50 new information signs also have been placed on the beach. In this way it was ensured that visitors were informed (also from information kiosk frequently (Fig.48, see Annex IX for figures)) about how to use beach, and awareness has been gained about the protection of sea turtle breeding grounds and nests.

10. Improve information and education of the local community about sea turtle nesting, correct behaviour for the use of the beach, and intrinsic value of nature; and involve them in the protection, conservation, and management of the nesting beach;

In order to raise awareness and inform people who use the area about sea turtles and their protection, presentations are regularly held at some guesthouses and hotels in Patara, Kalkan, and Kaş, as well as at the information office located on the beach. Within this scope, awareness-raising activities aimed at informing the public about the protection of sea turtles have been carried out in the form of one-on-one meetings at the information office on the beach for local and foreign tourists who use the beaches. For the purpose of protecting sea turtles, seminars for tourism facility managers in Patara, Kalkan, and Kaş are being held throughout each monitoring period, with ongoing discussions with facility managers.(Fig.42-56, see Annex IX for figures).

11 Keep the Standing Committee annually informed about the implementation of this Recommendation.

11.1 Determination of Sea Turtles Nesting Areas and Beach Zoning on Patara Beach by Placing Wooden Posts

As mentioned in the ninth proposal, The borders of the nesting zone on the whole beach of Patara were drawn with wooden posts by the study carried out in 2021. Thus, physical factors that affect the number of nests are prevented. Human activities are restricted (no sunbathing, digging sand etc.) and beach furnitures (including sunbeds, umbrellas, pavilions) are not allowed in the nesting zone (Fig.57-59, see Annex X for figures).

11.2 Smoke Free Airzone And Zero Waste Project

In order to protect the dune habitat, the area has been declared as a smoke-free air area, and zero waste implementation has also been carried out in the region (Fig.60-62, see Annex X for figures).

11.3 Conservation Management Plan Studies for Patara Special Environmental Protection Area

Patara Special Environmental Protection Area has been declared as protection areas in line with international conventions (such as the Bern Convention) to which our country is a party, and with the participation of different stakeholders such as official institutions, non-governmental

organizations, universities and local people in order to protect the region and ensure its sustainability for all areas. In the management plan, special studies are carried out in line with the recommendations made specifically for Patara by the Bern Secretariat.

The biodiversity study, which is the base of the management plans, has been completed. Management plan studies continue rapidly with the participation of non-governmental organizations, local people, public institutions and organizations in order to improve the current situation further in the next 5 years by revealing the ecological, social and cultural values of the region, especially the loss of biodiversity and climate change (Fig.63-64, see Annex X for figures).

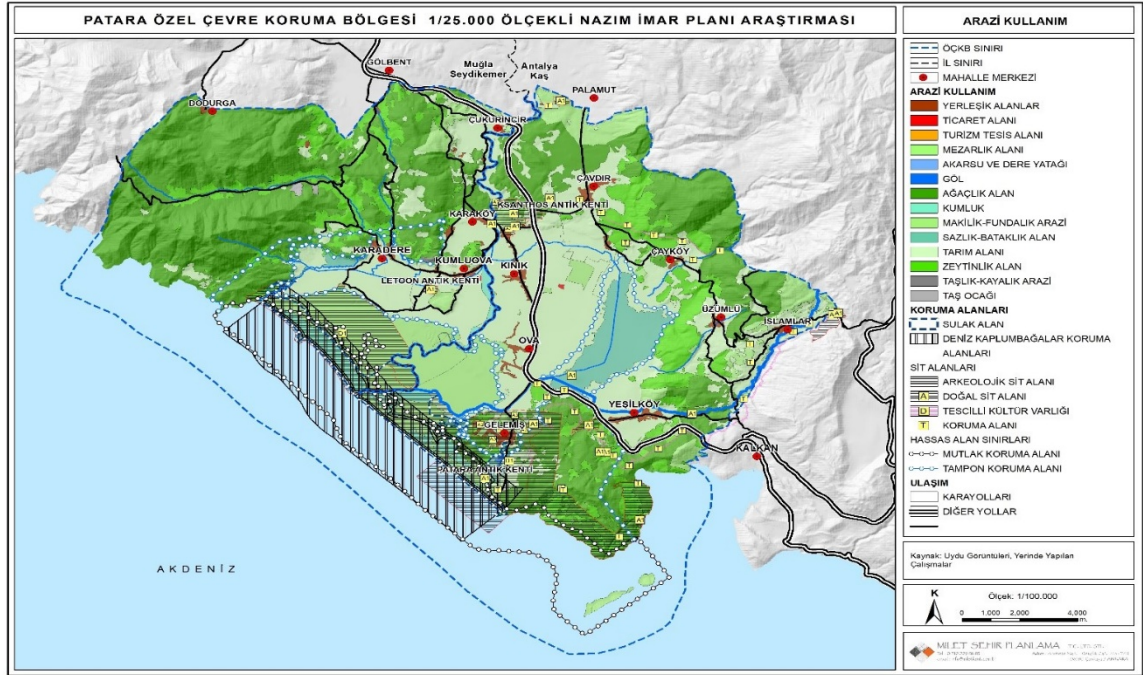
11.4 Strengthening The Resilience of Ecosystems in The Mediterranean Cooperation Protocol (Pilot Site: Patara Special Environmental Protection Area)

To promote the development of the Patara SPA, designated as one of the pilot sites for the “Strengthening the Resilience of Ecosystems in the Mediterranean (RESCOM)” project by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), a cooperation protocol has been established. This protocol is signed between the IUCN Mediterranean Office and the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (General Directorate for the Protection of Natural Assets) (Fig. 65, see Annex X for figures). Its goal is to prepare a Management Plan that identifies and implements nature-based solutions in collaboration with various stakeholders. This protocol outlines the following objectives:

- Enhance the capacities of stakeholders at regional, national, and local levels to protect ecosystems.
- Develop the Patara SPA Management Plan with stakeholder participation, promoting the implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean region.
- Plan and execute exemplary nature-based solutions and activities aimed at ecosystem conservation, prevention of biodiversity loss, addressing climate change issues, and responding to related social challenges and needs within the Patara SPA Management Plan studies. The General Directorate for the Protection of Natural Assets (TVKGM) and IUCN will collaborate in the development of projects within the Patara SPA pilot area.

ANNEX I

Figure of Recommendation No. 1



The Map shows sea turtle protection areas (marine and coastal zone), natural protected areas and archaeological protected areas (Fig.1).

ANNEX II

Figures of Recommendation No. 2



Distance to settlements using air distance (1.6 km) (Fig.4)



Distance to settlements using air distance (1.6 km) (Fig.5)



Distance to settlements using air distance (1.6 km) (Fig.6)



The view of Patara beach, where construction is not allowed (Fig. 7)



The arrangement of beach furniture from the nesting area between 8:00 in the evening and 8:00 in the morning (Fig.8)



The arrangement of beach furniture from the nesting area between 8:00 in the evening and 8:00 in the morning (Fig.9)



The arrangement of beach furniture from the nesting area between 8:00 in the evening and 8:00 in the morning (Fig.10)



The arrangement of beach furniture from the nesting area between 8:00 in the evening and 8:00 in the morning (Fig.11)



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry. (Fig. 12)



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry. (Fig. 13)



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry. (Fig. 14)



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry (Fig.15)



Barriers and warning signs to prevent vehicle entry (Fig.16 and 17)



T.C.
ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI
TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



Sayı : E-70879856-250-9554521
Konu : Korunan Alanlarda Düzenleme

25.06.2024

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

Bilindiği üzere Bakanlığımızca (Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü) Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgelerinde nesli tehdit ve tehlike altındaki türlere yönelik koruma faaliyetleri yürütülmektedir. Uluslararası sözleşmeler ile koruma altına alınan deniz kaplumbağaları (*Caretta caretta* ve *Chelonia mydas*) Genel Müdürlüğümüzün en önemli koruma çalışmalarıdır. İnsan baskısı, gürültü, ışık ve benzeri olumsuz çevresel etkiler Deniz kaplumbağalarının kumsallarda yuvalama yapmasını engellemektedir.

Genel Müdürlüğümüzce yapılan kontroller sırasında Patara Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi kumsal alanında çevre kirliliği, kontrolsüz insan giriş çıkışları, ışık ve gürültü kirliliği gibi deniz kaplumbağalarının yuvalama yapmasını engelleyecek hususlar tespit edilmiştir. Bakanlığımızca yürütülen koruma faaliyetlerinin etkin bir şekilde yürütülmesi için kumsala her türlü araç giriş çıkışların engellenmesi, hava karardktan sonra kumsala insanların girişine engel olunması, ışık ve gürültü kirliliğinin olumsuz etkilerinin ortadan kaldırılması gerekmektedir.

Bu kapsamda; Kaş Belediye Başkanlığına özellikle Demre Çayağzı bölgesinde bulunan çöplerin düzenli olarak toplanması, her hafta kumsalın temizlenmesi ve İl Müdürlüğümüzce de alanın düzenli olarak denetlenmesi gerekmektedir.

Ayrıca, Antalya Çevre Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğünce Patara, Kaş ve Kalkan'da bulunan araç kiralama şirketlerinin kumalekleri 4x4 araçlar için, kiralama esnasında kumsala girilmesini ve araçların kumsal alanı dışında kullanılması yönünde uyarı yapılması ve konuyla ilgili önleyici tedbirlerin alınması hususunda;

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

Dr. Beyhan OKTAR
Bakan a.
Genel Müdür Yardımcısı V.

Ek:

- 1 - Alan Görseli 1
- 2 - Alan Görseli 2
- 3 - Alan Görseli 3
- 4 - Alan Görseli 4

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Doğrulama Kodu: FF4912FF-D4C9-4773-862C-86681B0CF43 Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr>
Mehmet Kemal Mahallesi Ekişehir Devlet Yolu (Dumlupınar Bulvarı) 9. km. No: 278 Bilgi için Sayı: VAPCI
Cankaya / Ankara Şube Müdürlüğü
KEP Adresi: cevresesircilikbakanligi@hs01.kep.tr

Dağıtım:

Gereği:

ANTALYA VALİLİĞİNE (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü)

Bilgi:

Kaş Belediye Başkanlığına



T.C.
ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI
TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



Sayı : E-70879856-250-9558672
Konu : Korunan Alan İşleri

24.07.2024

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

Bilindiği üzere Bakanlığımızca (Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü) Köyceğiz-Dalyan, Fethiye-Göcek, Patara, Belek ve Göksu Deltası Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgelerinde nesli tehdit ve tehlike altındaki türlere yönelik koruma faaliyetleri yürütülmektedir. Uluslararası sözleşmeler ile koruma altına alınan deniz kaplumbağaları (*Caretta caretta* ve *Chelonia mydas*) Genel Müdürlüğümüzün en önemli koruma çalışmalarıdır. İnsan baskısı, gürültü, ışık ve benzeri olumsuz çevresel etkiler Deniz kaplumbağalarının kumsallarda yuvalama yapmasını engellemektedir.

Genel Müdürlüğümüzce yapılan kontroller sırasında Patara Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi kumsal alanında çevre kirliliği, kontrolsüz insan giriş çıkışları, ışık ve gürültü kirliliği gibi deniz kaplumbağalarının yuvalama yapmasını engelleyecek hususlar tespit edilmiştir. Bakanlığımızca yürütülen koruma faaliyetlerinin etkin bir şekilde yürütülmesi için kumsala her türlü araç giriş çıkışların engellenmesi, hava karardktan sonra kumsala insanların girişine engel olunması, ışık ve gürültü kirliliğinin olumsuz etkilerinin ortadan kaldırılması gerekmektedir.

Bu kapsamda; deniz kaplumbağalarının yuvalama alanına gidiş yolu olan Patara Antik Kenti otoparkından sonraki yolun aşkım 20.00'dan sonra dubalar ya da uygun bir yöntem ile araç girişine kapatılması, otopark sonrası kullanılan yol ışıklarının tamamının kapatılması, gece 00.00 itibarıyla Antik Kentteki tüm faaliyetlerin ve ışıklandırmaların minimum seviyeye indirilmesi hususunda;

Gereğini ve bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

Dr. H. Abdullah UÇAN
Bakan a.
Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürü

Dağıtım:

Gereği:

Antalya Demre Müze Müdürlüğüne

Bilgi:

ANTALYA VALİLİĞİNE (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü)

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Cankaya / Ankara Şube Müdürlüğü
KEP Adresi: cevresesircilikbakanligi@hs01.kep.tr Telefon No: (312) 386 43 33

Official letters to the Demre Museum Directorate and Antalya Provincial Directorate from General Directorate for Protection of Natural Assets (Fig. 18)



The gendarmerie checking the Patara beach (Fig.19)



Installed cameras. (Fig. 20)



Installed cameras. (Fig. 21)



Installed cameras. (Fig. 22)



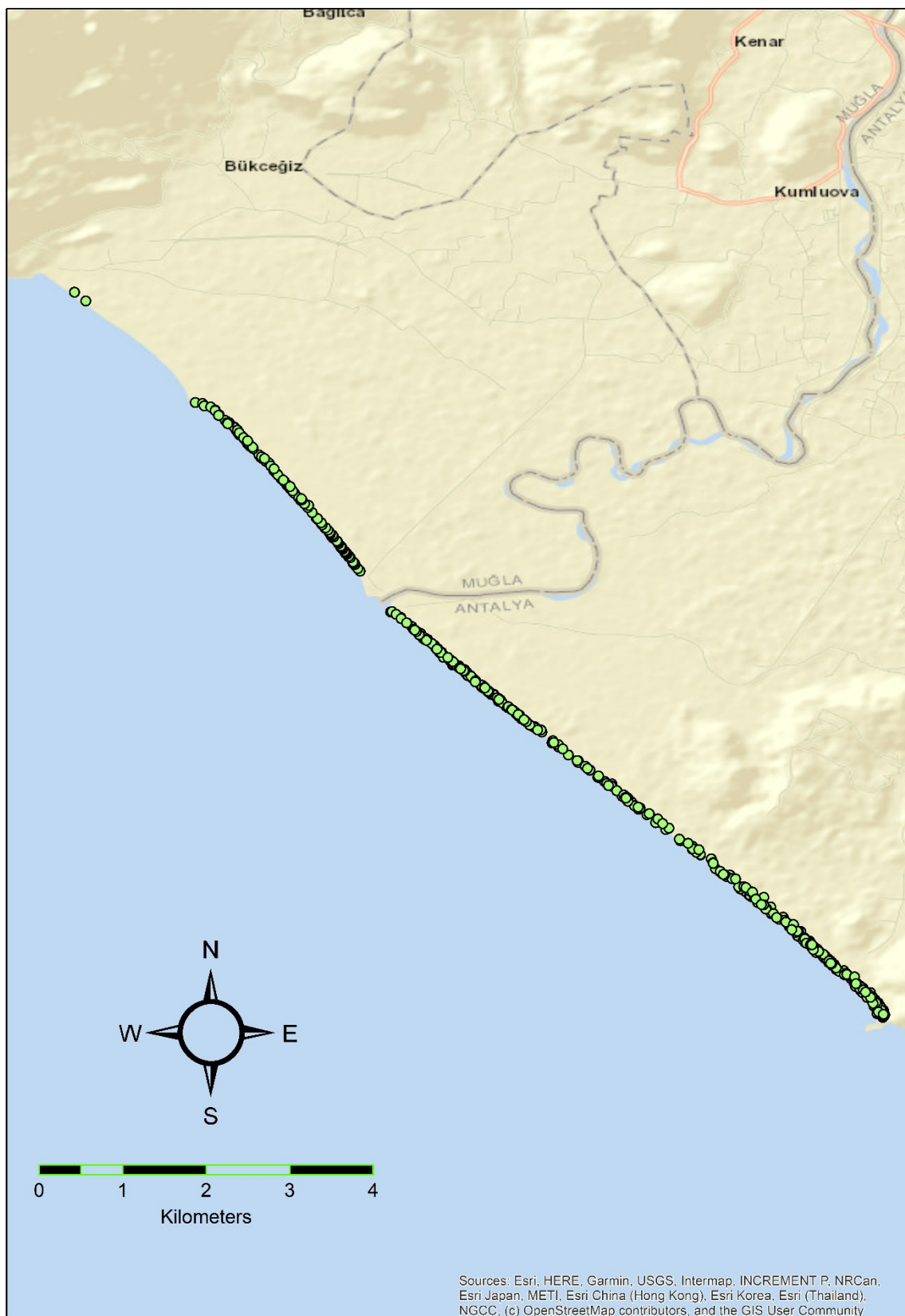
Installed cameras. (Fig. 23)

ANNEX III

Figures of Recommendation No. 3



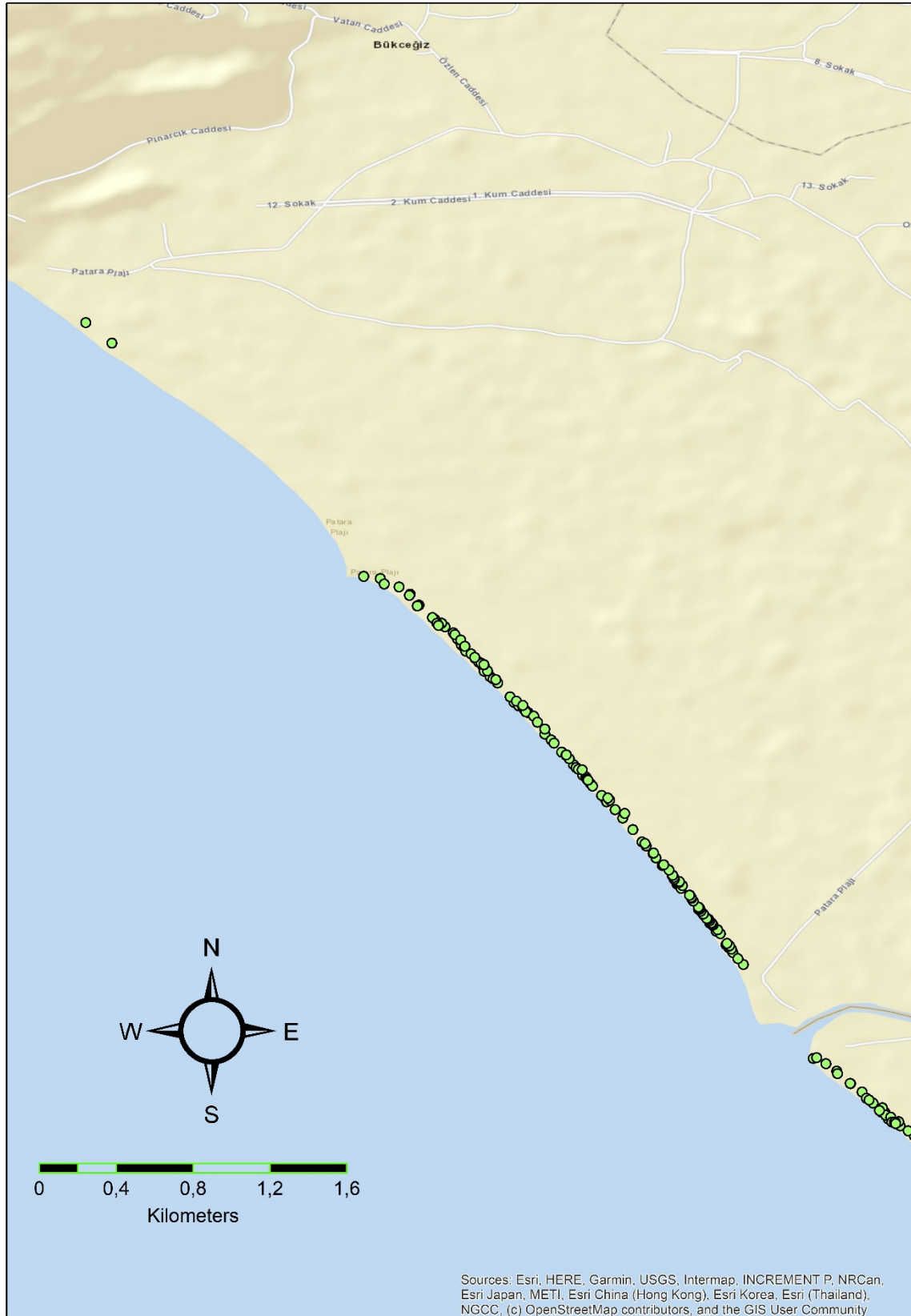
Satellite map showing the general distribution of nests on Patara beach (Fig. 22)



Area map showing the general distribution of nests on Patara beach (Fig. 23)



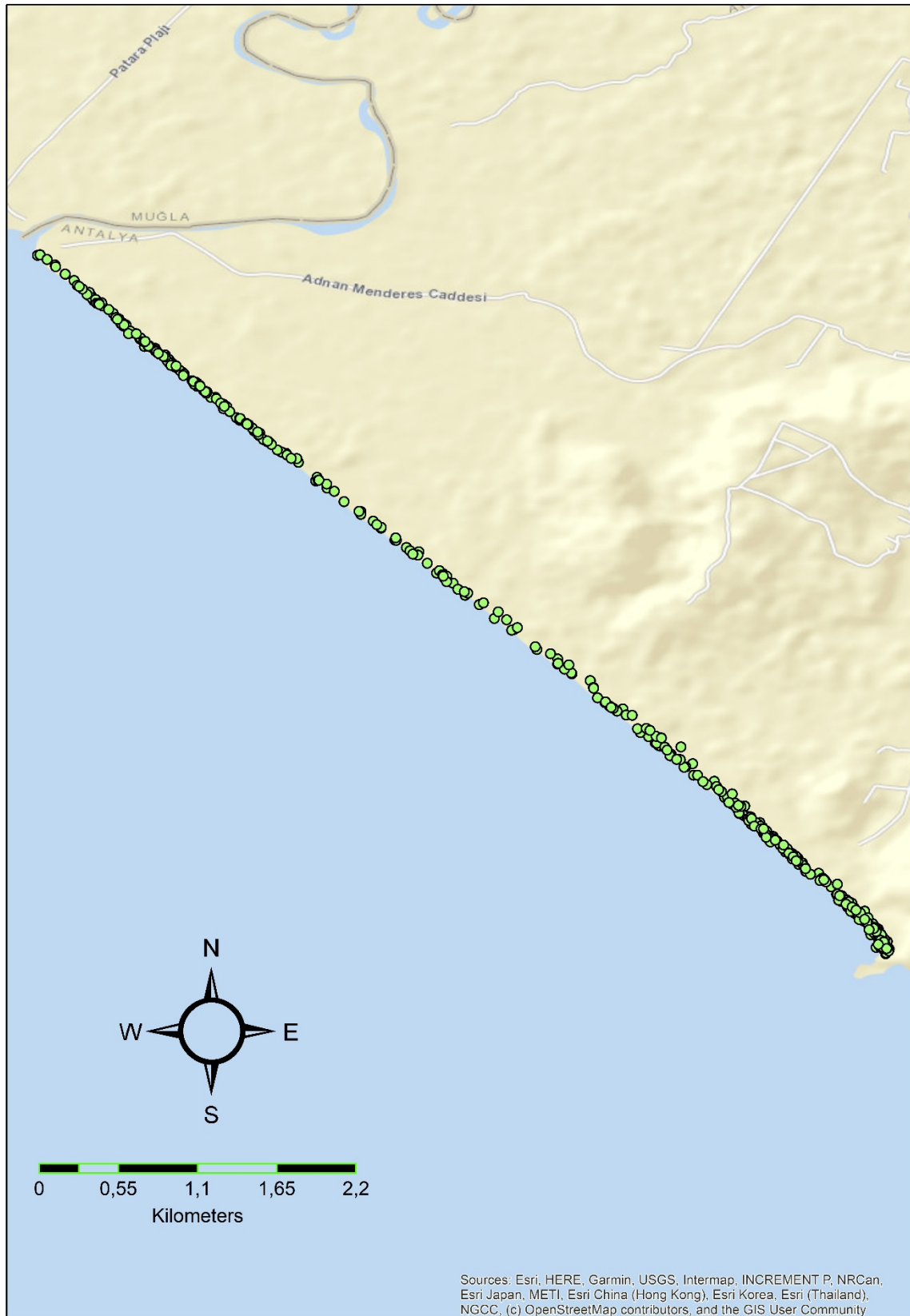
Satellite map showing the distribution of nests on Karadere (Letoon, Eşen and Özden Beaches) Beach (Fig. 24)



Area map showing the distribution of nests on Karadere (Letoon, Eşen and Özden Beaches) Beach (Fig. 25)



Satellite map showing the general distribution of nests on Patara Main Beach and Sand Dunes (Fig. 26)



Area map showing the general distribution of nests on Patara Main Beach and Sand Dunes (Fig. 27)

ANNEX IV

Figures of Recommendation No. 5



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.28)



Cleanup efforts carried out by local business owners and the project team (Fig. 29-30)



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



Sayı : E-66240919-250-12674295
Konu : Patara ÖÇKB Kumsal Alanı Hakkında

03.06.2025

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

İlgi : a) Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığının (Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu) 13.05.2025 tarihli ve E-70879856-250-12459082 sayılı yazısı.
b) 30.04.2025 tarihli ve 12396732 sayılı yazımız.

İlgi (a) yazıda; Antalya ili Kaş ilçesi sınırları içerisinde yer alan Patara Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesinin, tarihi ve kültürel unsurlara, benzersiz doğal zenginliğe sahip coğrafi bir alan olduğu, özellikle kumsal alanı Deniz Kaphumbağalarının (Caretta caretta) önemli yuvalama alanlarından birisi olduğu, Genel Müdürlüğümüz tarafından bu değerlerin daha etkin bir şekilde korunmasına yönelik olarak alanda birçok faaliyet yürütülmekte olduğu, sahada yapılan gözlemlerde özellikle kumsal alanı ve bu alanın tampon bölgesi olarak nitelendirilen vejetasyonlu (bitki alanı) alanın denetimimiz olarak kullanıldığı ve mevcut tabelaların zarar gördüğünün tespit edildiği, alan içerisinde izin ve plan dışı bir çok çardak türü yapıların arttığı, çardakların işlevselliğini kaybettiği, bunlardan kaynaklı çevre kirliliğinin oluştuğu hatta bu yapıların alandaki uyumsuz ve bilgilendirici tabelaları bile engellediğinin görüldüğü, bununla birlikte bazı bilgilendirme tabelalarının kırıldığı ve işlevini yitirdiğinin anlaşıldığı, iklimsel koşullar nedeniyle tahrip olmuş, işlevini yitirmiş ve yenilenmesi mümkün görünmeyen kaphumbağa bilgilendirme tabelaları ile sigara içme alanının Valiliğimiz (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) denetiminde kaldırılmasının sağlanması ayrıca bölgede özellikle Çayağzı bölgesinde yer alan atıkların temizlenmesi talep edilmiştir.

Patara Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi içerisinde bulunan Gelemin kumsalında yapılan incelemede ilgi(a) yazıda da belirtildiği üzere Patara kumsalının giriş kısmındaki tabelaların görüşünün azaldığı, baraka tarzı salaş yapıların patara kumsalının giriş kısmına ve yol boyunca ara ara konularak satış üniteleri yapıldığı, irutab bürosunun çamlarının kuruk olduğu ve atıl bir vaziyette bulunduğu, tabelaların bir kısmının yıkıldığı bir kısmının ayakta olduğu ve bakıma ihtiyacı olduğu, sigara içilme noktasının zarar gördüğü tespit edilmiştir.

İlgi (b) yazımızda belirtilen Caretta caretta üreme mevsiminde gerekli tedbirlerin alınarak çevreye ve caretta caretta zarar vermeden sigara içme alanının, işlevini yitirmiş ve yenilenmesi mümkün olmayan tabelaların kaldırılarak Valiliğimize (Antalya Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) bilgi verilmesi hususunda;

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ve rica ederim.

Ceyhan ÖĞREN ECLİŞ
Vali a.
İl Müdürü V.

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Mehmet Muh. Dündarınca Bul. No:175 07030 Muratpaşa/ANTALYA
Tel: 0 242 2370010 Faks: 0 242 2370018 E-Posta: antalya.vali@csb.gov.tr
WEB: https://antalya.vali.gov.tr/ KEP Adresi: antalya.cecveschiclikli@bolli.kep.tr

Ek: İlgi (a) Yazı ve Fotoğraflar (7 Sayfa)

Dağıtım:

Gereği:

Kaş Belediye Başkanlığına

Bilgi:

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



T.C.
ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI
TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



Sayı : E-70879856-250-12459082
Konu : Patara ÖÇKB Kumsal Alanı Hakkında

13.05.2025

ANTALYA VALİLİĞİNE
(Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü)

Antalya ili Kaş ilçesi sınırları içerisinde yer alan Patara Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi, tarihi ve kültürel unsurlara, benzersiz doğal zenginliğe sahip coğrafi bir alan olup, özellikle kumsal alanı Deniz Kaphumbağalarının (Caretta caretta) önemli yuvalama alanlarından biridir. Bölge aynı zamanda doğal ve arkeolojik sit alanlarını da bünyesinde barındırmakta ve önemli oranda biyolojik çeşitliliğe de ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Bu nedenle bölgenin hassasiyetle korunması önemli bir ektedir.

Genel Müdürlüğümüz tarafından bu değerlerin daha etkin bir şekilde korunmasına yönelik olarak alanda birçok faaliyet yürütülmektedir. Taraftımızca sahada yapılan gözlemlerde özellikle kumsal alanı ve bu alanın tampon bölgesi olarak nitelendirilen vejetasyonlu (bitki alanı) alanın denetimimiz olarak kullanıldığı ve mevcut tabelaların zarar gördüğü tespit edilmiştir. Ekli fotoğraflarda da görüldüğü üzere, alan içerisinde izin ve plan dışı bir çok çardak türü yapıların arttığı, çardakların işlevselliğini kaybettiği, bunlardan kaynaklı çevre kirliliğinin oluştuğu hatta bu yapıların alandaki uyumsuz ve bilgilendirici tabelaları bile engellediği görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte yine Ekli fotoğraflarda görüldüğü üzere bazı bilgilendirme tabelalarının kırıldığı ve işlevini yitirdiği anlaşılmıştır.

Bu kapsamda; Patara kumsalında iklimsel koşullar nedeniyle tahrip olmuş, işlevini yitirmiş ve yenilenmesi mümkün görünmeyen kaphumbağa bilgilendirme tabelaları ile sigara içme alanının Valiliğimiz (Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü) denetiminde kaldırılmasının sağlanması ayrıca bölgede özellikle Çayağzı bölgesinde yer alan atıkların temizlenmesi hususunda;

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

Dr. Beyhan OKTAR
Bakan a.
Genel Müdür Yardımcısı V.

Ek:

- 1 - İşlevini yitiren bilgilendirme tabelası.
- 2 - İşlevini yitiren sigara içme alanı.
- 3 - İşlevini yitiren sigara içme alanı.
- 4 - İşlevini yitiren bilgilendirme tabelası.
- 5 - Çardak-1
- 6 - Çardak-2
- 7 - Çardak-3
- 8 - Çöp atılan alan.

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.
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KEP Adresi: cecveschiclikli@bolli.kep.tr



- 9 - Çöp atılan alan.
- 10 - Çöp atılan alan.
- 11 - Çardak-4
- 12 - Çardak-5
- 13 - Çardak-6
- 14 - Zarar gören alan.
- 15 - Çardak-7
- 16 - Çöp atılan alan.
- 17 - Zarar gören alan.

Official letters sent from the General Directorate for the Protection of Natural Resources to the Antalya Provincial Directorate and from the Provincial Directorate to the Municipality of Kaş (Figure 31)

ANNEX V

Figures of Recommendation No. 6



Caging studies to protect nests (Fig.32)

ANNEX VI

Figures of Recommendation No. 7



Caging studies to protect nests (Fig.35)



Caging studies to protect nests (Fig.36)



Caging studies to protect nests (Fig.37)

ANNEX VII

Figures of Recommendation No. 8



Prof. Dr. Eyup BAŞKALE (Biologist) who carries out sea turtle protection and monitoring activities and his team (Fig.38)



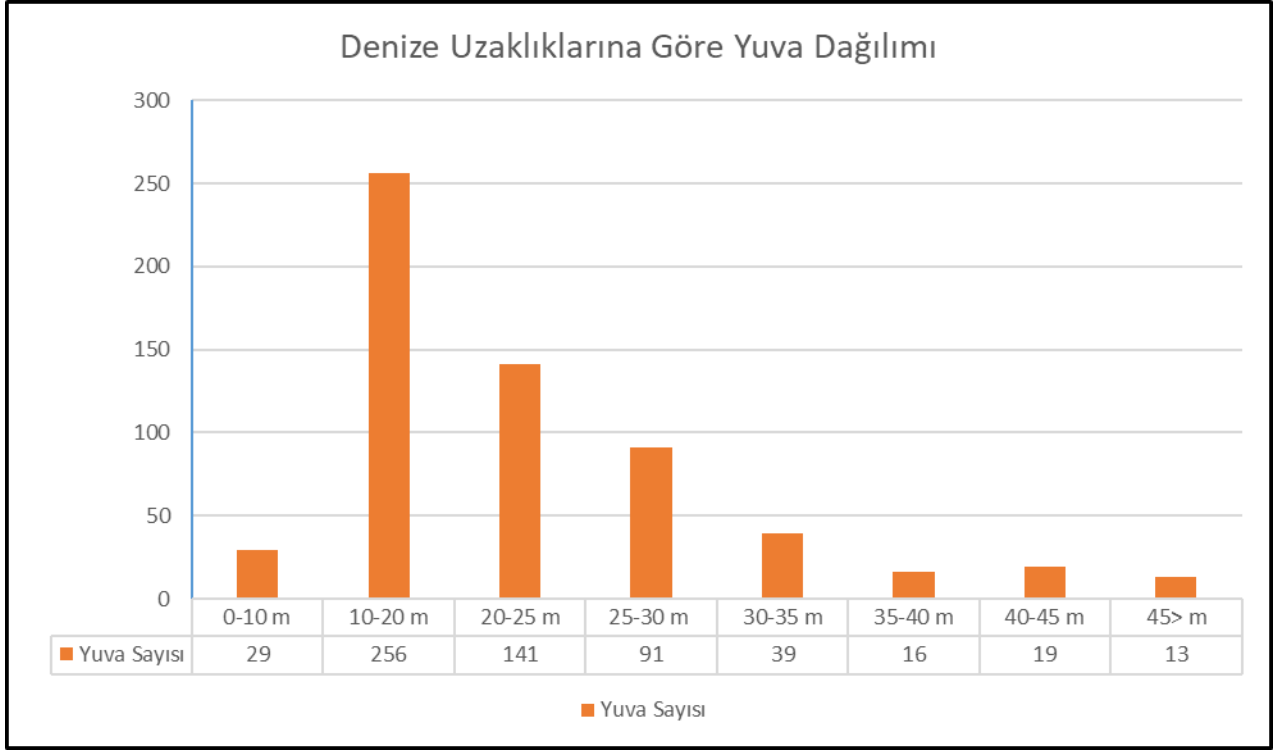
Prof. Dr. Eyup BAŞKALE (Biologist) who carries out sea turtle protection and monitoring activities and his team (Fig.39)



Prof. Dr. Eyup BAŞKALE (Biologist) who carries out sea turtle protection and monitoring activities and his team (Fig.40)

ANNEX VIII

Figures of Recommendation No. 9



Distribution of nests according to distance from the sea (Fig. 41)

ANNEX IX

Figures of Recommendation No. 10



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.42)



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.43)



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.44)



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.45)



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.46)



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.47)



Information Desk at the beach (Fig.48)



Information brochures (Fig.49)



Information and Warning Signs (Fig.50)



Public awareness activities (Fig.51)



Public awareness activities (Fig.52)



Public awareness activities (Fig. 53-54)



Additional meetings in order to raise awareness (Fig. 55)



Additional meetings in order to raise awareness (Fig. 56)

ANNEX X

Figures of Recommendation No. 11



Determination of Sea Turtles Nesting Areas by Wooden barrier (Fig.57)



Determination of Sea Turtles Nesting Areas by Wooden barrier (Fig.58)



Determination of Sea Turtles Nesting Areas by Wooden barrier (Fig.59)



Smoke-free airzone and zero waste (Fig.60).



Smoke-free airzone and zero waste (Fig. 61)



Smoke-free airzone and zero waste (Fig.62).



Workshop on Patara SPA Management Plan (Fig.63)



Workshop on Patara SPA Management Plan (Fig.64)



Cooperation Protocol Between IUCN And TVKGM (Fig. 65)