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The study of the recreational use of Kazdağı National Park (Turkey)

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ABSTRACT

The main idea of this work is the development of tourism in an economically depressed area where this sector may be the only solution and engine for its development, taking care about landscape, ecological and territorial criteria. Specifically, the intention is to demonstrate the feasibility of improving the tourism in the research area and create a work proposal to study and understand the entire reality of the territory from its historical memory, natural conditions as well as the social situation and its aesthetic coherence from the present point of view connected with a historical point of view. All of this is justified from the concept of landscape as a place where man and nature interacts together. When talking care about reality and coherence it means the need to study and understand the assets with respect to their natural, cultural and socio-economic dimensions. The first step in this project it is a complete characterization of the study area showing the historical, socio-economic, natural and tourism conditions in order to understand the area an its environment and also identifying attractive assets to relate to each other and create landscapes that create the full area. Subsequently it is going to be study the methodology used for development of the thesis and finally measures and proposals to improve the area in the socio-economic and tourism environment according with the results obtained.

KEY: landscape, tourism, rural, ecosystem, ecoforestry, environmental, exploitation, species, climate, geology, topographic, afforestation, hunting, communities, silviculture, heaths

ABSTRAKT

Hlavní myšlenkou této práce je rozvoj cestovního ruchu v hospodářsky slabé oblasti, kde může tento sektor být jediným řešením a motor pro jeho rozvoj, péče o krajinu, ekologické a územních kritérií. Konkrétně je záměrem demonstrovat proveditelnost zlepšení cestovního ruchu v oblasti a vytvořit pracovní návrh studie a pochopit celou realitu na území od jeho historické paměti, přírodní podmínky, jakož i sociální situace a její estetické coherence.

To vše je odůvodněno z pojetí krajiny jako místa, kde člověk a příroda interaguje spolu. Hovoříme-li péče o realitě a soudržnosti to znamená, že je třeba studovat a pochopit aktiva s ohledem na jejich přírodních, kulturních a socio-ekonomických rozměrů. Prvním krokem v tomto projektu je kompletní charakteristika studovaného území ukazuje historické, socio-ekonomické, přírodní a cestovního ruchu podmínky, aby pochopili oblast má svou životní prostředí a také identifikovat atraktivní aktiva, aby se k sobě a vytvořit krajinu, která vytvořila úplnou oblast. Následně bude studována metodika používanou pro rozvoj práce a nakonec opatření a návrhů na zlepšení oblasti v sociálně-ekonomické a cestovní ruch prostředí v souladu s dosaženými výsledky.

KEY: krajina, turistika, selský, ekosystém, ecoforestry, životního prostředí, těžba, druh, klima, geologie, topografické, zalesňování, lov, komunity, Lesnictví, vřesoviště

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1. Introduction

The Kazdağı forests are among the lands that have the required qualities in terms of development and growth compatibility between Balıkesir and Çanakkale forests and are likely to be lost due to protection for production purposes. The Kazdağı forests have a great prospect in terms of genetic resources in Turkey and on the world scale and it is necessary to protect the unique natural environment without deteriorating.

In addition to its natural qualities, Kazdağı is also important in terms of tourism and ecotourism.

Kazdağı has one of Turkey's most fertile and healthy forest coverings due to its natural environment of climate, geology and soil structure. The forest cover also ensures that the climate is regular and soft. This mutual interaction causes the Kazdağı's flora to show a very rich diversity.

The diversity of endemic plant species grown in Kazdağı and the presence of Kazdağı Fir, which only grows in Kazdağı, is a result of this interaction.

Kazdağı is a value that should not be lost for the world with its numerous water resources, its small size, its deep canyons and its lush forest cover.

Recreational use of the Kazdağı National Park Area the aim of the thesis is the conservation-use balance in the natural ecological system of the rich vegetation covered by the region and wildlife. Is the development of positive recreational use.

While the concept of idle time is different for different people, it is interpreted differently in different cultures (Torkildsen, 2005: 45). Leisure time is defined as the time when the individual has the right to use freely on his behalf, the obligatory responsibilities related to work and life, and the time remaining after his / her duties are fulfilled (Toker et al., 2003: 221). Recently, authors have described free time as an attitude of the mind and a state of spirit that helps the individual to experience the world reality (Manuela et al., 2012: 4414). Leisure activities are the willingness of individuals to participate in their free time (Bradley and Inglis, 2012: 1167). Leisure activities are activities undertaken to rest, relax, increase knowledge and imagination, provide satisfaction for psychological and physiological pleasures, fulfill moral beliefs by contributing to social service, develop creative skills, and pursue any interest in these activities (Yetim, 2011: 237 238).

Recent research suggests that recreation is an activity that meets important personal needs and motivations (Kraus and Curtis, 2000: 3). Recreation is a necessity for people because of their constructive and positive features that add to the people if they are affected by the adverse conditions of today's urban and business environment (Talay et al., 2010: 148).

Recreational activities are the means by which the individual frees himself from many troubles in his life, allowing it to develop the individuals themselves, their relationships and socio - cultural cohesion are affected positively (Tütüncü et al., 2011: 71). For this reason, the activities have to be programmed in this framework (Hurd and Anderson, 2011: 10).

Uses of natural resources; Rapid population growth, industrialization, urbanization and technological developments, and the pressure on natural resources has increased parallel to this. Especially in the century we have passed and we live, with the human being continuing to use natural resources extreme and unplanned; (Kervankiran and Eryılmaz, 2014: 82), the emergence of serious environmental problems, the beginning of the disappearance of living species, the change of natural balance, the beginning of the degradation of the ecosystems of many living beings, especially human beings. In 1872, the American Congress declared a region of 8,670 km² in Yellowstone as National Park. This area, called "Yellowstone National Park", is considered to be the first National Park in the World. This situation is regarded as the beginning of the idea of nature conservation (Yücel and Babuş 2005).

National Parks of the World Conservation Union (IUCN, 2011): "Reserved for the purposes of protecting the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for today and future generations, preventing invasion and exploitation of the natural environment and establishing the development of science, education, recreation and visitor activities in harmony with the environment. (Land / sea) nature fragments ".

The World Conservation Union (IUCN, 2011) emphasizes the need for an area to have three basic qualities in order to become a national park:

1. The area should be rare in terms of natural, cultural or recreational resource values.
2. The area needs to be protected.
3. The area must be conserved (protected - resource values are not destroyed).

"The proportion of protected areas to the country's surface area" is an important measure in terms of revealing the views of the countries against their natural and cultural values. Turkey has different legal legislation and protected areas of different status in line with them (Kaplan, 2003: 31). Their ratio to the country's surface area is around 5.6% by 2010 (Öztürk, 2010). However, this value is 7.7% in Spain, 8.4% in the Russian Federation, 6.7% in Italy, 12% in Italy, 14% in People's Republic of China and 8.5% in Japan (tursab.org.tr)(12.09.2016). Although this ratio is inadequate for Turkey, the positive increase seen from the past is hopeful. For example; The number of national

parks, which was 4 in 1960, reached 40 in 2015. There is a similar increase in areas with other conservation status.

National parks can attract national and international attention due to the different types of resource values they have, and they can host various activities such as tourism, scientific and educational purposes. As well as having national parks with natural resource values such as natural vegetation, natural life forms, hydrographic elements and striking geological formations in our country, archaeological finds can be used as a source of historical resources, historical events, rural architecture, National parks are also on the plan. The national parks of Turkey are the places where the reflections of the natural, human and cultural riches of our country are most visible (Coşkun ve Zaman, 2012: 119). In today's world people's leisure time is increasing. For example; In 1885 in the world, the free time had a share of 7.8%, which increased to 27.1% in 2000 (Karaküçük, 1999: 41). This rate different from the country to the country, but as a result the increase in the leisure time of people is a visible reality. This has also led to an increase in the activities people are doing in their free time. Any kind of voluntary activity in free time; Short recreation activities. These activities are divided into many categories, mainly indoor and outdoor activities. Nowadays, recreational activities made outdoors are varied with the effect of urbanization. National parks located among natural areas have an important place in recreation activities. Especially in countries such as the United States of America and Canada that are leading the way of national parking, these areas seem to be used extensively for tourism and recreational activities (Çetinkaya, 2008: 2).

Along with the increase in recreational activities, people have begun to change their preferences for space. As a result of these changes, the tendencies towards national parks and nature parks, which are rich in natural and cultural values, have also increased. Many countries around the world turn these trends into advantages and direct tourism activities to protected areas such as national parks and nature parks. However, national parks should be made suitable for ecotourism activities before these initiatives. In countries that have completed these preparations, the number of domestic and foreign visitors is increasing exponentially. For example; the number of visitors to the national parks in the USA reached 600 million per year. In this country's national parks, tourism bureaus have been established to educate officers in parks about ecotourism and to establish a more efficient dialogue with the visitors (Öztürk, 2004: 592).

In Turkey, the concept of national park is increasingly important and attracts many visitors. Recreational activities in national parks, which are protected areas visited by

millions of people every year, are changing day by day. But the increase in the use of national parks as recreational facilities as well as "unplanned" is affecting national parks negatively. In order to reduce these negative effects, it is necessary to determine the management plans of these areas according to the current potentials of the areas.

2. Definitions

Recreation is an activity that will be suitable for the nature of mankind and will be appreciated practically. This is a routine that is common and repeating the same routine, leaving the living side of the "work-house" as a part of the social life by mingling with other people by performing spiritual and mental rests separately from these obligatory states (Mirzeoğlu Et al., 2006). The phenomenon of recreation continuing its existence from past to present is classified in terms of different recreational activities. This classification is made as functional recreation and A-Typical leisure time behavior according to the participant's participation preferences, participation preference, number of participants, age of participant, cultural values of recreational activities, participant's nationality, participant's time preference (Kocaeski et al. ., 2012). These activities are also diversified within themselves. Essential to the classification of recreational activities is the desires and wishes that enable individuals to participate in recreational activities in their leisure time. Recreational activities can be classified according to these basic elements as well as spatial, objective, functional, etc. Classification can also be made according to the determinants (Karaküçük, 2008: 75-77).

National Park: A national park is a park in use for conservation purposes. Often it is a reserve of natural, semi-natural, or developed land that a sovereign state declares or owns. Although individual nations designate their own national parks differently, there is a common idea: the conservation of 'wild nature' for posterity and as a symbol of national pride. An international organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and its World Commission on Protected Areas, has defined "National Park" as its Category II type of protected areas (en.wikipedia.org) (01.02.2017). According to the latest report published by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks of Turkey on 31.01.2013, 40 national parks have been registered in Turkey and their total area is 848.119 hectares. Outside of national parks, protected areas in Turkey; Nature park, nature protection area and nature monument. (<http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr>) (05.08.2016).

Nature Park: It is a piece of nature that has a vegetation and wildlife character and is suitable for people to rest and enjoy in the unity of the landscape. Unlike national parks, national and international are rare natural resource values and natural, protected areas with recreation and tourism areas. There are 184 nature parks in our country and covers an area of 89,062 hectares (<http://www.kultur.gov.tr>) (05.08.2016).

Nature conservation areas: A nature reserve (natural reserve, bio reserve, (natural/nature) preserve or (national/nature) conserve) is a protected area of importance for wildlife, flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest, which is reserved and managed for conservation and to provide special opportunities for study or research. Nature reserves may be designated by government institutions in some countries, or by private landowners, such as charities and research institutions, regardless of nationality. Nature reserves fall into different IUCN categories depending on the level of protection afforded by local laws (en.wikipedia.org) (01.02.2017). In Turkey country; 31 Nature Conservation Areas have been registered and the total area is 63,694 hectares (<http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr>) (05.08.2016).

Natural monument: A natural monument is a natural or natural/cultural feature of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative of aesthetic qualities or cultural significance (en.wikipedia.org) (01.02.2017). These objects can sometimes be a rock, a waterfall. Turkey has been registered at 107 Nature Monuments total area 5.762.43 hectare (<http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr>) (05.08.2016).

UNESCO: is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter. It is the heir of the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. (UNESCO 23 April 2010.)

Landscape: It is meant by any part of the territory landscape as perceived by the population. Whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human. By landscaping protection it will be understood, the implementation of measures to protect and maintain aspects significant or characteristic justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and / or human action. (J. Busquet F. And A. Cortinas R., 2009).

Hunting: is the practice of killing or trapping any animal, or pursuing it with the intent of doing so. Hunting wildlife or feral animals is most commonly done by humans for food, recreation, or trade. In present-day use, lawful hunting is distinguished from poaching, which is the illegal killing, trapping or capture of the hunted species. The species that are hunted are referred to as game and are usually mammals and birds. Hunting can also be a means of pest control. Hunting advocates state that hunting can be a necessary component of modern wildlife management. (Williams, Ted. 2002).

Climate: is the statistics (usually, mean or variability) of weather, usually over a 30-year interval. It is measured by assessing the patterns of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological variables in a given region over long periods of time. Climate differs from weather, in that weather only describes the short-term conditions of these variables in a given region. (J. Marshall; Shindell, Drew; O'Carroll, Cynthia M, 2005).

SWOT: SWOT analysis is an acronym for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats and is a structured planning method that evaluates those four elements of an organization, project or business venture (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SWOT_analysis) (05.08.2016).

Environment: is the biotic and abiotic surrounding of an organism or population, and consequently includes the factors that have an influence in their survival, development and evolution. The biophysical environment can vary in scale from microscopic to global in extent. It can also be subdivided according to its attributes. Examples include the marine environment, the atmospheric environment and the terrestrial environment. (Kemp, David Walker, 1998).

3. General Information about Kazdağı National Park

Kazdağı National Park covers an area of 21.452 hectares. The area is basically the southern slope of Kazdağı. The highest peak of the mountain is Karatas Hill 1.774 m. There are more than 10 villages that have been dependent on Kazdagi National Park's resources for their livelihood. These people together with tourists creates an important impact on the mountain ecosystem and the concern is not different from the general human impacts on mountains. (1)

Kazdagi National Park has some 32 endemic species. Some of these species grow in certain small areas and most of these isolated areas located on the upper part of the mountain and especially around Sarıkız peak. These areas are exposed to direct human impact. As for Flora approximity of 800 plants belonging to 101 families have been identified by the Turkish scientist in Kazdagi National Park so far. 77 of these types can be grown only in Turkey. 29 out of 77 are endemic. On the southern slopes of the mountains up to 200 meters from the sea level, olive trees, about 800 meters pine trees , up to 1.500 metres larches and beaches can be grown as naturally. Endemic plants can be seen over 1.550 mteres on the mountains. (1)

Kazdağı forms the natural border between the provinces of Canakkale (Çanakkale) and Balıkesir in northwestern Turkey. Kazdağı was declared a National Park in 1994 because of its rich plant cover. There are three vegetation types on Kazdagi; forest vegetation, shrub vegetation and high mountain vegetation. There are 800 plant taxa recorded on Kazdagi. 198 of them are of particular ethnobotanical significance for this mountain. Kazdagi is accepted as one of the most important floristic areas of Turkey. (1)

Besides the coastal and mountain scenery and the villages tumbling down their slopes, the Kazdağı are renowned for the high oxygen content of the air. The U-shaped Sahin River and canyon , some 600 m in height, 700 m in breadth and 27 km in length, acts as an effective chimney, casting the pine-scented air of the highlands out over the gulf, and drawing the iodised sea air back up into the mountains. It is an ideal climate for those who suffer from asthma, bronchitis or infections of the respiratory tract. The region has become a magnet for mountaineers, hikers and other friends of the outdoors. Visitors can also trace the origins of more recent, rural civilisations. (1)

The villages of Çamlıbel, Pınarbaşı, Beyoba and Mehmetalın all are to be encountered along a single horizontal route which combines the freshness of nature with a glimpse of traditional lifestyles. (1)

The coast between Küçükkuyu and Edremit is highly developed, but between Küçükkuyu and Assos lies one of Turkey's most delightful swimming seas, and it's clean, calm, and refreshing. Most of the good village hotels have their own private beach somewhere on this route. Alternatively, since the whole of the coast is a protected area, you can park your car among the olive trees almost anywhere along the coast road and jump in there may not be a sandy beach, but you might feel like you're the first to swim in that exact spot. If you'd rather have the sand, Kadirga Beach is on the same coast closer to Assos. Beaches and camp-sites can be found nearby, while the thermal waters of Güre as well as Balıkesir's springs offer another healthy and leisurely option.(1)

(1) <http://nationalparksofturkey.com/kazdagi-mount-ida-national-park/> (18.12.2016)

3.1. The Importance of Kazdağı National Park

Kazdağı National Park is one of the sources of natural cultural and historical richness that Edremit Gulf has. It is called "oxygen storage" in the region where Kazdağı is located. The natural wealth that this description has is the most concrete statement. The intensive and healthy forest texture, geographical formation and climatic characteristics are the result of a wide variety of locally specific plants and wildlife (Anonym 1995).

The forests of Kazdağ, Balıkesir and Çanakkale forests, as well as in Turkey, have very suitable qualities in terms of development and adaptation of the environment. In addition to the presence of forests, the forests of Kazdağ have preservation measures in the scale of Turkey and the world in terms of plant genetic resources. The preservation of the natural conditions of the Kazdağı Fir, which is the endemic species of Kazdağı, is very important in terms of ensuring the continuity of biological and ecological diversity in Turkey (Anonym 1995).

It is known that the Kazdağ forests have a direct impact on the Edremit bay, such as climatic regulation of precipitation, increase in oxygen content, excessive temperatures and high nematode inhibition. Climate Today's structure is the most important natural source of olive farming, which is the basic source of livelihood in the region (Anonym 1995).

In addition to the natural qualities of Kazdağı, it is also more important in terms of tourism and ecotourism. Nowadays, Kazdağı is an ideal alternative in terms of its location in the country's geography for the nature tourism activities and the wild life characteristics it hosts. Kazdağı was declared a national park by the ministerial board in 17.04.1993.(Güngör, 2009)

4. Characteristics

4.1. Geographical Position

In the Marmara Region, the mass of the Ida Mountains, located to the south of the Biga Peninsula, lies in the northeast-southwest direction of the peninsula. Kazdağı National Park, which constitutes one of the important elevations of the Biga Peninsula, is within Edremit district boundaries of Canakkale and Balıkesir. Kazdağı National Park, which limits the north of the Edremit gulf, is bounded by Akçay in the south, Edremit in the east, and Altınoluk settlements in the south west (Anonym 1995).

Karatas Tepe, at a height of 1767 meters, is the highest point of Kazdağı. Other important elevations are Babadağ Tepe with 1765 meters, Sarıkız Tepe with 1726 meters and Kırklar Tepe with 1712 meters.(Anonym 1995).

4.2. Location of the Country Transportation Network

Access to the National Park is provided by Zeytinli, Avcılar, Altınoluk, Kızılköçü, Güre village roads, which are separated from the rest of the state highway in Altınova-Edremit.

Distances to major centers;

Ankara: 660 km.

Istanbul: 418 km.

Izmir: 220 km.

Bursa: 252km.

4.3. Climate Features

The region is close to the Mediterranean climate in terms of its climate characteristics and forms a transition zone between the Mediterranean and Black Sea climates.

The southern part of Kazdağı has a marine climate and the northern part has a black climate, depending on its geographical situation. Kazdağı, near the Dardanelles Strait, between the two centers of depression on the continental air current and causes the wind to remain under the wind. It is also influenced by the winds blowing from the south. Kazdağı is a region where the wind has all kinds of effects. Wind acts as a climate element, dominating vegetation by affecting other climatic factors (temperature, precipitation, light and humidity), acting directly in the high and isolated areas with the forest boundary defined (Anonym 1995).

According to Altınoluk station's 28 years' data, the strongest wind direction is north and north east. According to 18 years' data, the strongest wind direction is the north (Anonym 1995).

According to the precipitation values of Altınoluk, the average of 5 years, 15 years and 22 years average is 832.1, 765.6, 748.8 respectively. The maximum rainfall is in December, with the least rainfall in July-August (Anonym 1995).

The average temperature in the region is 16.6 ° C. The mean maximum temperature was found at 34.6 ° C in July, with an average minimum temperature of 1.3 ° C in January (Anonym 1995).

Average relative humidity is highest in January and 75% in January. The average relative humidity, which started to decrease since January, drops to 41% in July. It is normal for the relative humidity to be high due to the sea coast of the region (Anonym 1995).

The highest average vapor pressure is 14.5 mb. In August, the lowest month is 7.2 months and January is January. The annual average vapor pressure is 10.5MB (Anonym 1995).

4.4. Temperature

According to the graphs drawn with the values taken from the General Directorate of State Meteorology Affairs, the monthly temperature change graphs of the highest, average and lowest temperatures in Altınoluk (Graph: 1-2) are generally similar. As can be seen in the graphs, the average temperature in December and January is around 9-10 ° C. In these months, the lowest temperatures fall to -3 ° C and the highest temperatures rise to 20 ° C. The average temperature in July and August is 27 ° C (Anonym 1995).

4.5. Precipitation

When the total monthly precipitation in Altınoluk is examined over the year, the decrease in rainfall starting from January and the increase of rainfall starting from September can be seen. However, a remarkable issue in these graphs is that the year 1990 is quite dry compared to other years (Anonym 1995).

It is observed that the fluctuations between the years show irregularities, as there is no general harmony between the trends of precipitation amounts change in Altınoluk station's 5-year, 15-year and 22-year average precipitation change charts. However, although there is a difference between the averages, the variation of the temperatures shows a general fit (Anonym 1995).

4.6. Wind

The most important reason why the Edremit region is referred to as the oxygen reservoir is the wind that flows from Kazdağı to the gulf. The wind distributes the oxygen from the Kazdağı forests to the settlements and provides air circulation. The strongest wind direction is north. According to Altınoluk Meteorology Station data, the strongest wind and direction in the region is as follows (Anonym 1995).

4.7. Relative Humidity

Monthly mean relative humidity values in Altınoluk are shown in Graph-5. As can be seen from this graph, the relative humidity values increase in the winter months and fall in the summer months. The average relative humidity value reaches 75%, which is the highest value in December. The average relative humidity value drops to 11% in July (Anonym 1995).

4.8. Geological Features

The Kazdağı National Park area covers almost all of the Kazdağı Massif nubes. This core, which has been found in various metamorphic rocks, is a domed morphology. The central parts of the Kazdağı were affected by metamorphism. The paleozoic aged formations, metamorphism under metamorphism, metaunitite, metagabro, proxenite, amphibolite, various composite gneisses and marbles emerged here (Anonym 1995).

The dominant formations appearing in the area within the borders of the Kazdağı National Park area are mixed series containing gneisses, amphibolites, marbles, dunites and sepanthins and their lateral passages. The thickness of this complex is about 1000 meters (Anonym 1995).

4.9. Geomorphological Properties

There are abrasion surfaces formed on the Kazdağ at levels of 1200-1500 meters, 600-1000 meters and 200-400 meters. One of the most important geomorphological units in Kazdağı National Park is the valleys. Especially the canyon type valleys are very common in the region and their formation is closely related with the lithological and tectonic characteristics of the region. These valleys, which generally extend in the N-S direction, are covered by vegetation, circulation of atmosphere, transportation, settlement etc. They control the issues directly (Anonym 1995).

4.10. Hydrography

The valley and the rivers formed by the topographical structure of the Kazdağ and its surroundings collect the waters of the region and discharge them to the Gulf of Edremit in the south (Anonym 1995).

The Kazdağı National Park area forms part of the region with many streamy sources in the summer months, despite the drying of many or the reduction of their debts. Nearly 30 streams have been identified along with being too small to be counted within the borders of the National Park. The most important of these are Zeytinli Stream, Kızılkeçili Stream, Güre Stream, Kuru Stream, Manastır Stream, Ihlamur Stream, Iskele Stream and Sahin

Stream. These rivers are born in the borders of the National Park, fed in the arms and shed in the sea from the Gulf of Edremit in the South (Anonym 1995).

According to information obtained from on-site surveys, from the beginning of August to mid-September the water falls to its minimum level and establishes many streams. In spring, the amount of water together with the melting snow waters reaches the highest level (Anonym 1995).

During the decline of the water, it is understood from the occasional water flow from dry stream beds where the continental water flow continues. The watery rivers in all regions of the region are Ayı Deresi, Şahin Dere, Manastır Stream, Pınarbaşı Stream, Kızılkeçili Stream, Zeytinli Stream and Güre Stream (Anonym 1995).

4.11. Hydrogeology

4.11.1. Thermal Waters

There is an aqueduct near the village of Güre located to the south of the border of the national park area. The Güre Thermal Baths, located on the side of the road separating Güre from the Çanakkale road, takes its water from the drilling wells that are opened side by side. This hot water which is making artesian pressure is pressurized (Anonym 1995). In the photographs taken from the distance, the extension of the broken line detected passes through the hot water regions. The hot water from the deep along the broken fault line forms a pressure flow between the alluvium sand and the gravel layers. Güre hot water is 67.5 ° C at the outlet of the spring water and 53 ° C at the pool (Anonym 1995).

4.11.2. Underground Water Feed

Alluviums located around the southern and southeastern borders of the National Park area carry a good aquifer property. Streams from the north feed underground water. Therefore, as we approach the sea to the south, we see a decrease in the number of streams (Anonym 1995).

4.12. Soil

Most of the Kazdağı massif is composed of metamorphic-volcanic rocks and brown soils that are poorly developed with respect to carbonate. This wide, rugged mass carries the existing crystalline calcareous soil (Anonym 1995).

The dominant soil in the borders of the National Park is brown soils without limes. On the other hand, the colluvial soils as they go down to the coastline and the dominance of the alluvial soils in the coastal area are at the forefront. Land use in alluvial soils is an area of olive and irrigated agriculture. High mountain meadow lands in Sarıkız and Karataş Peak are the characteristics of this region (Anonym 1995).

4.12.1. General Definitions of Soils

4.12.1.1 Non-calcareous Brown Forest Soil (N)

These soils are formed on the semi-humid and semi-arid climatic forests and heaths, on the valley slopes past meadow vegetation, and on wavy lands, generally on the main material without calcification (Anonym 1995).

Clay formation in non-calcareous brown forest soil and the solution of mineral material is very slow. Chemical decomposition events and microbial activities are relatively rapid in the last months of spring when the soil begins to warm up and covers a moderate humidity (Anonym 1995).

4.12.1.2. Aluvial Soils (A)

It is located on the northern coast of the Akçay region.

These soils are located on the sediments which are piled up by rivers. They are azonal young soils with straight, flat horizontal inclination A and C horizon. According to the severity of the sedimentation coming at different times, the profile usually has several strata. As we move away from the river bed in the rather wide alluvial flood plains formed by rivers, the soil shows certain differences in terms of structure, drainage and topography (Anonym 1995).

4.12.1.3. Colluvial Soils (K)

These lands are clearly present in the surroundings of Zeytinli, Güre, Kızılkeçili, Kadıköy and Yassıcalı settlements.

It is the young A and C horizon soils that are brought to the water by materials that they store in places where the slope is decreased by superficial currents or by transporting the shortest distance from the shortest distances. The higher land character of the land is more like the characters of the land. They have floors with various sizes depending on the severity of precipitation and the degree of inclination. These floors are not parallel to each other like alluvial soils and are mixed. In places where the natural slope is very low, colluvial and aluvial soils are intermingled with each other (Anonym 1995).

4.13. Fauna

Mythology "The mother of Monsters İda" is called as Kazdağı, is important for fauna species are hosted.

Among the mammal species observed in the field

- Roe
- Wild boar
- Bear

- Hyena
- Wild cat
- Lash
- Caracal
- Wolf
- Jackal
- Fox
- Badger
- Beech Marten
- Pine censer
- Poppy
- Rabbit
- Squirrel
- Edible dormouse
- Hedgehog
- Lesser horseshoe bat
- Mouse-headed bat
- Early flying bat
- Pipistrellus
- Garden dormouse
- Common shrew
- Hazelnut mouse
- Pygmy mouse

(Anonym 1995).

In addition, 82 bird species have been found to live in this area.

- Gray heron
- Sparrowhawk
- Hawk
- Eagle
- Lammergeier
- Vulture
- Eleonora's falcon
- Eurasian hobby
- Merlin

- Red-footed falcon
- Deliciously born
- Woodpecker

(Oktay and Kelkit, 2006).

Beside these, it is determined that there are 10 kinds of freshwater fish in the area including 5 family members.

There are also 21 amphibians and 100 reptiles (Arı and Soykan, 2005).

4.14. Flora

The Kazdagi massif is located at the intersection of the Mediterranean and the Euro-Siberian Floridian Regions as well as the natural border of the Marmara and Aegean regions. From the geographical point of view, the elements of Europe-Siberia in the northern and eastern parts, and the elements of the Mediterranean vegetation in the southern part and the top are common. Due to the north-south length of the mountain and the crossing to the Black Sea from the northern to the Black Sea region, the effect of the auxin sub-flora region in the western Black Sea is observed in the Euro-Siberian Flora Region (Güngör, 2007).

Kazdağ is an important plant area rich in endemic and rare plants. There are at least 800 taxon in Kazdagi and rare plants in at least 68 countries, only 23 of which are peculiar to this mountain. Due to these properties, the area is designated as Important Plant Area . On the other hand, Kazdağı has been included in the On-Site Preservation of Plant Genetic Diversity Project due to its rich floristic features (Tümen and Akgün 2005,2009).

Within the scope of this project, 5 gene protection areas have been identified in the region. These are Eybekli- Ayıgediği, Karaköy Gene Protection Area, Altınoluk-Darıdere Gene Protection Area, Asar-Engece Camlıge Gene Protection Area and Edremit-Gürgendag Gene Protection Area (Özel and Akgün, 2006, 2009).

4.15. Forest Land

In the borders of the National Park, black pine, red pine, oak trees have grown extensively. There are also plane trees, fir and chestnut trees. The redpox trees start from the border of the National Park and continue until about 800 meters high (Anonim 1995).

The Kazdağı massif is located at the intersection of the Mediterranean and the Euro-Siberian Floridian Regions, as well as the natural border of the Marmara and Aegean regions. Geographically, the elements of Europe-Siberia in the northern and eastern parts, the southern parts and the elements of Mediterranean vegetation in the summit. The reason for the NE-GB extension of the mountain and the fact that it is the gateway

structure to the Black Sea from the north is an effect of the auxin sub-flora region which dominates in the western Black Sea, especially in the Europe-Siberian flora region. As the climate is open to the air currents coming from the northeast through the Black Sea, West and south, under the influence of the Mediterranean climate. (Güngör, 2008)

The plant community, which dominates the south and west side of mass, is the dry forests represented by the reddish grass in the lower parts and the larch in the upper parts. The frigana and the maquis also cover a large part of the mountain. Dry forest communities dominate the northern hundreds, and humid forests are also visible. The northern faces are influenced by the Black Sea climate (Güngördü, 1996).

The main species that make pine forests are larch and red pine. From these, the larch occupies a larger area. Kazdağı National Park The plan of the area, which is derived from the plans of the management and determined from digital map values, 8.726,68 ha. Black pines cover 41.04% of the national park compared to the total area. This is followed by a redbird with an area of 4,786,40 ha. Spread rate of my ranch; 22.51%. These are followed by larch-oak, pure oak communities, respectively. On the southern slope of the National Park, which is generally spread, the reddish populations reach up to 700-800 m and on the northern slope to 500-600 m. The northern effect is pushed all the way through the valleys because the general extent of the mountainous masses on the Biga peninsula and the river valleys separating them from each other do not constitute an obstacle to the northeastern air currents. Moreover, the fact that the relief in Kazdağı National Park is lowered between Mount Gürgen and Mount Eybek, carries the effect of the Black Sea climate on the southern slopes. With the effect of the Black Sea climate, humid forests are spreading (Anonym 1995).

It is on the tree floor in the forests; *Abies nordmanniana subsp. Equi trojani*, *Fagus orientalis*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus frainetto*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Castanea sativa*, *Tilia rubra subsp. Caucasica*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Populus tremula*, *Taxus baccata*. In the shrub layer; *Rhododendron flavum*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Daphne pontica*, *Corylus avellana*, *Cornus mas*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Sorbus torminalis*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Euonymus latifolius*, *Acer campestre*, *Prunus avium* and *Fraxinus angustifolia* (Güngör 2008).

Dry forests are dominant in the National Park, except where the Black Sea climate effect is visible. The main types of these forests are; *Pinus brutia*, *Pinus nigra*, *Quercus petraea* and *Quercus frainetto*. Particularly in the western parts of the National Park, *Pinus Brutia* can reach up to 700-800 m. Within the borders of the National Park, Kışladağ, Teferruç

Hill south, Manastır Creek Canyon, Ucucakbaşı Hill, Pınarbaşı and Sütüven Hill east of the forests are the area of the spread. There are olive groves in very small areas within the herd populations. The places where the redpox forests are destroyed are found in maquilas. There are locally pure bushes and mixed oak-scarlet bends at the crosswalks of the red pine. The oaks are pure, making the widest spread basin west and north. In the west of the National Park, the upper basin of the Şahindere canyon and the area surrounding the east of the Upper Basin are seen together. After 800 m, larch dominance spreads to 1400 m. Larch forests are generally located on metamorphic rocks such as Gist and gneiss. Secondary forests, where oak species predominate, have also developed in places where blackchamps have been destroyed (Anonym 1995).

The types of oak seen in these forests are; *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus coccifera*, *Quercus cerris* var. *Cerris*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Quercus frainetto*, *Quercus infectoria*, *Quercus ithaburensis* subsp. *Macrolepis* ".

As the altitude increases from the sea, there are mixed soul-oak and black-oak mixed communities in the transition from red to black. Upper sections are covered by pure black pines. Dereçatı, Padişah Fountains, Öküz Hill, Tozlu, Eğri, Gedik, Pazar and Eyrek are the areas where pure black pine has spread (Anonym 1995).

4.16. Vegetation Groups According to Elevation Levels of Kazdağı

The Kazdağı Fir is generally confused with the larch and the eastern beech in the range of 1000-1400 m and has a very limited spread and is usually located on the schist land. Fir trees are found in Kırklar Hills, north of Gedik Hills, and fir in the vicinity of Pazareyrek Hill. Beech is preferred to damp, shady and fertile soils compared to the mica, and spreads generally between 600-1400 m on the northern slopes of the mountain. In addition to this, in the east of the National Park, there is a local distribution of chestnut in the upper hills of the moon (Tüstaş 1995).

In the Kazdağı National Park in terms of the area covered by forest communities;

1st. Larch (*Pinus nigra* subsp. *Pallasiana*), with a depth of 8.726,68 ha and 41% coverage,

2nd. Red pine (*Pinus brutia*) with 4.786,40 ha and 22,5% coverage

3rd. Mixed larch and oak (*Pinus nigra* subsp. *Pallasiana-Quercus* spp.) 1.918,23 ha and 9% coverage

4th. Oak (*Quercus*) with 1.909.04 ha and 8.9% coverage (Anonym, 1995)

The existence of different physical conditions depending on the geomorphologic structure of the field causes the increase of plant diversity. In the upper part, the Karaçam, Kazdağı

fir and Beech mixed societies are seen as "high mountain steppe" unique to the Mediterranean mountains after raising 1500 m. The general vegetation structure of the region is possible under three main headings (Gemici, 2001).

Forest vegetation (coniferous forest, forest with leaves, mixed forest)

Shrub vegetation

High mountain steppe

Within the coniferous forests; Red-pine, black-pine, Kazdağı Fir societies. In leafy forests; Beech, chestnut, hornbeam and oak communities. In mixed forests; there are mixed communities of larch-fir, larch-redbird, larch-beech, larch-chestnut, larch-oak. *Phillyrea latifolia* communities were identified in the shrub vegetation. *Phillyrea media*, *Juniperus oxycedrus* subsp. *Oxycedrus*, *Paliurus spina christii*, *Pistacia terebinthus* var. *Terebinthus*, *Asparagus acutifolius*, *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Osyris alba*, *Cistus creticus*, *Quercus cerris* var. *Cerris* is the main shrub community. After 1600 m in high mountain steppe vegetation there are larch trees in the form of single tree and more bushes (Gemici, 2001).

4.17. The elevation-vegetation zones are grouped as follows. These groups are;

1. Pseudo Alpine Generation

Juniperus communis L. var. *Nana*

Astragalus L. spp.

Achantolimon olivieri (Jaub & Spach) Boiss.

Daphne oleoides Schreber

Pinus nigra Arnold. Subsp. *Pallasiana* (Lamb.) Holmboe

2. Fir-Beech Belt (North-facing high land)

Abies nordmanniana (Stev.) Spach subsp. *Equi-trojani* (Aschers. Et Sint. Ex Boiss.)

Cood.

Fagus orientalis Lipsky

Carpinus betulus L.

Quercus petraea (Mattuschka) Liebl. Subsp. *Iberica* (Steven ex Bieb.) Krassiln.

Castanea sativa Miller

Populus tremula L.

3. Black Pine Generation

Pinus nigra Arnold.

Quercus cerris L.

Quercus frainetto Ten.

Quercus petraea (Mattuschka) Liebl. subsp. *iberica* (Steven ex Bieb.) Krassiln.

Castanea sativa Miller

Crataegus monogyna Jacq.

Styrax officinalis L.

4. Turkish (Calabrian) and Black Pine Generation (Transition Generation)

Pinus nigra Arnold. subsp. *Pallasiana* (Lamb.) Holmboe

Pinus brutia Ten.

Quercus cerris L.

Quercus frainetto Ten.

Erica manipuliflora Salisb.

Arbutus unedo L.

Arbutus andrachne L.

Styrax officinalis L.

5. Upper Turkish (Calabrian) Pine Generation

Pinus brutia Ten.

Quercus cerris L.

Quercus frainetto Ten.

Quercus infectoria Oliv.

Phillyrea latifolia L.

Juniperus oxycedrus L.

Styrax officinalis L.

6. Turkish (Calabrian) Pine – Olive Generation (Bottom and Upper Turkish (Calabrian) Generation)

Pinus brutia Ten.

Quercus infectoria Oliv.

Quercus ithaburensis Decne.

Quercus pubescens Willd.

Quercus coccifera L.

Juniperus oxycedrus L.

Phyllirea latifolia L.

Styrax officinalis L.

Pistacia terebinthus L.

Paliurus spina-christi Miller.

Olea europaea L (Kantarcı,1997).

4.18. Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Values, Tourism Potential

(This part (4.18) has been taken from Anonym, 1995)

Kazdağı National Park is located in the Gulf of Edremit which is one of the leading tourism regions of Turkey. Altınoluk and Akçay are at the beginning of the touristic borders surrounding the southern part of the National Park.

Continuous beaches along the coast of Akçay are an important natural resource for summer tourism. The cold artesian waters coming out of the sea in Akçay are one of the unique features of the region.

The Altınoluk town, located on the southwest border of the National Park, has natural beaches called Altınoluk's quay neighborhood and has a number of sites and accommodation facilities along the coast. It is an important tourism center in the past and it has a feature called oxygen tent. The settlements that extend along the southern slopes of Kazdağı is in the form of oxygen reservoirs for distributing the air taken from the mountains by the canyon to the ovens and taking the air taken from the sea to the mountain and serving natural chimneys. Therefore, medical circles recommend the region to patients with heart and asthma.

There are countless daily facilities with plenty of cold water sources outside and within the borders of the National Park. Starting from the western end of the national park respectively. Handeresi, Mıhlı Çayı, Küçük Su, Su Başı, Çağlayan are the most important ones. Outside the borders of the National Park, the Handeresi day-trip area is located at the eastern end of the Kazdağı. It is noted for its forested areas and its abundant cold waters. It is a neighborhood view with chalets built to relax in the summer months. It is very cool air. There are restaurants and cafeterias around.

Located on the west of Altınoluk, the Mıhlı Stream is a forested stream edge on the Altınoluk-Çanakkale highway. With cool air and plenty of water, it is a good alternative for the people of the environment and tourists. Visits made by local people to the area, which is also a traditional highlight, are increasing in Hıdırellez.

Kızılkeçili, located just south of the National Park. Zeytinli and Çamlıbel villages also have daily facilities. The area known as the Çağlayan daily facility area is located just north of the Kızılkeçili village. This is a nice day-trip resting place with the stream flowing through the big plane trees. There is an 850-year-old plane tree registered as a memorial tree by the Conservation Board for Cultural and Natural Heritage. There are also cafeteria and restaurant management.

Güre Thermal Springs, located to the south of the National Park, is one of the important centers of Turkey. Edremit-Çanakkale highway to the right Uluç, 150 m. Then it is reached. The facilities are two floors. It has a capacity of about 80 beds. Spa facilities belong to Güre Bay legal entity. It is reported that Aphrodite in mythology took a bath in these baths. Sulfuric hydrogen is also present in the spring water from the bitter chalky sodium sulphate oligomeric group.

Welding water is measured at 67.5 ° C at the outlet and 53 ° C at the pool. It is believed that it is a therapeutic feature of hot spring water in chronic inflammatory syndromes, Upper respiratory tract diseases and skin diseases. Potassium ion in the composition of spring water is 13.5 mgr. Sodium ion 279 mg, calcium ion 32.2 mg, magnesium ion 2.4 mg, iron ion 0.124 mg, aluminum ion 2.88 mg.

National Park is approached from İzmir in 3 km from Edremit. Derman Thermal Springs located in the distance is also an important thermal resource. Especially the hot spring water used by the locals is 59,5 ° C at the exit from the source and 51 ° C at the rooms. In addition, there is purple-type mud in the source. The Kurşunlu mosque, located in Edremit province, was built by Victor of Edremit Yusuf Sinan during the Seljuk period in 1241. Again Eşref Rumi Mosque, located in Edremit province, was built by the Ottomans. The mosque, which was repaired by the public in 1916, is known as the Lease Mosque.

According to ancient sources, the first inhabitants of the documentary, known as Mysia in ancient times, are Lele. Later, he lived in city kingdoms connected to Troy. In the 6th century BC to the Lydians and then to the Persians. In 344 BC, Alexander the Great passed away and then he was included in the lands of the Kingdom of Pergamon. With the will of this kingdom, he entered Rome control in 133 BC. It has also been subject to the Byzantine rule since 1399. Between the years 1077 -1327 Seljuk Sultanate Administration went to the Ottoman Empire after the domination of this rule for half a century.

In the immediate vicinity of the Kazdağı National Park there are Thebe, Killa, Khyrsa, Anderia, Autadros, Pedosos and Astia settlements. The locations of some of these cities, whose existence we learn from ancient sources, are not known precisely. Most of the settlements were abandoned in (0) beginning year.

Altar of Zeus, located to the west of National Parks, is another important historical asset. It is 3 km from the Küçükkuşu Town. Altar of Zeus is located on a hill 250 meters high. It is believed that the Altar belonged to the Roman Period. 35 km to the National Park.

Behramkale (Assos) bridge, which is located on the Tuzla river at the entrance of the ancient city of Behramkale in the distance of Canakkale province, is a bridge belonging to the Ottoman Period. It was built by the 1st Murat. This recently used bridge has been registered as an archaeological site by the Conservation Board for Cultural and Natural Heritage.

There are three important antique cities in the immediate vicinity. Adramyttion, which was founded before the wars of Troy, is 6 km from Edremit. Away. The city that was destroyed during the war, Adramis, the brother of the King of Lydia Kroisos, rebuilt and gave his name. After Alexander the Great, the settlement that was in the hands of the Romans became the center of justice at that time. To the south of Kazdağı and to the north of the Gulf of Edremit, the antique city which was founded on the Tale of Kaletaşı was named Antandros in history. The city is surrounded by a castle and a cemetery on the western slopes.

Antandros settlement also includes the Ilıca (Astyra) sheep, where Artemis springs are located. It is also referred to as the city of Leleg and Cilicia, the city founded by Pelags. The fact that the city of Antandros was established on the road from Adramytteion to Asos has increased the military importance of the city. The settlement has changed hands several times between Mytilene and Persians. BC In 427, the city was under the domination of Athens for some time and then it was under the Roman sovereignty. There are Artemis heads that were minted on th in the city. The settlement became a bishopric center during the Christian era.

The city of Assos (Behramkale) located within the borders of Çanakkale province, Athena Temple on the acropolis hill in 530 BC BC. IV. It is a small port and theater dating from the antique age with a thickness of 3 km. Gymnasion, stagboulevterion and many other building remains. Apart from these, İbiler is 35 km. Astryra city and Adramyti city are known as ancient cities.

There are areas that are traditionally used by the locals in the region. 2 km from the Edremit-Akçay highway towards Kadıköy. Şıp-Şıp Dede daily area is located outside the borders of the national park. It's southeast. The water that flows through the rocks between the large pine forests is known as a sacred site by Edremit people.

The folkloric values of the Turkmen living in the region are exhibited in the Turkmen museum on the way to the Tahtakuşlar village located to the south of the National Park borders. The most important feature of the museum is that the sacred book standing at certain periods in Sarıkız Hill is exhibited here.

The most important cultural activities that take place within the borders of national parks are the traditional ceremonies taking place in the Turkmen highlands with the Sarıkız, Babadağ and Karataş hills. The Turkmen who come from the environmental villagers and other hills camp every tenth week of August on the Turkmen plateau for 1 week. During the camp, groups walking around Sarıkız Tepe and Babadağ Tepe perform traditional ceremonies at Sarıkız Tepe.

(This part (4.18) has been taken from Anonym, 1995)

4.18.1. Natural Properties of Kazdağı National Park

(This part (4.18.1.) has been taken from Anonym, 1995)

The natural features, geological, hydrogeological and climatic characteristics of Kazdağı National Park are the result of geographical situation. The mountains covered with forests that make up the natural environment of this formation are the main subjects of the general landscape view of the summers and the summits defined by the bare soil and rocks.

There are a number of points where these natural properties coexist and are open to use. Some of these are still being used by local people.

Only the Pınarbaşı daily facility is available within the boundaries of the National Park as a regulated daily use area. Easy to reach with unorganized access, Şahinderesi canyon entrance, Kırlangiç Stream (Ayı Stream) and Sütüven sites are also used as day trip areas because they have plenty of water flowing all year round in the shade of centuries-old plane trees.

In addition, the summit is in the point of view of the scenic landscape with its topographic features and landscape view drop-off.

(This part (4.18.1) has been taken from Anonym, 1995)

4.18.2. Tourism potential

The National Park area and its immediate surroundings are part of the overall ease of transportation and natural and historic values that make up the tourism potential of the Gulf of Edremit. Demand for the region with high tourism capacity; Especially during the summer season.

In the villages close to the forest, the houses built by the people coming from outside the region show that the demand for accommodation is moving outside the coast.

Accommodation facilities in the tourist facilities near the National Park have improved a lot. The bed capacity of the nearby holiday village, hotel, hostel and camps has reached 7833. Apart from the summer season, mountain tourism in spring and autumn seasons as well as tourism opportunities for scientific purposes have begun to be evaluated.

Apart from the tourist facilities, the number of the houses in the area is 33 and the number of the second house cooperative is 23'0. In the summer months, the very active tourism activities have caused the opening of restaurants, cafes, bars, taverns, cakes and discotheques for tourism in the region.

(This part (5.2) has been taken from Anonym, 1995)

4.18.3. Traditional Features – Mythology Of Kazdağı(İda)

Mythology Of Ida

Ida and Troy are world famous and well known places thanks to Homeros, the writer of oldest literary texts. (2)

Zeus And Hero

It is stated that Zeus was the referee of Troy wars and he watched the wars from his temple with his wife on the summit. He spent his time with his wife at the magnificent place with lily, saffran and hyacinth. (2)

The First Beauty Contest Of The World

Along the myths of Ida, the well known is the one called first beauty contest in the world. During the Thetis's wedding, because fight goddess hadnot been invited, he threw a gold apple. Later they could not share the apple so goddesses colculated with Zeus. Zeus sent them to Paris, a shepherd in Ida, Afrodite, Hera and Afradit were taken to see Paris with the quidance of hermes. Hermes gave Paris the gold apple. At the same time, goddesses offered bribe. Athena offers intelligence, Hero offered strength and Afrodit offered love but they disnot notice that, it would cause the end of Troy. (2)

Paris, The Son Of Troy King Priamos

In fact Paris is the son of Troy King Priamos. When his mother, Hekabe, was pregnant, she had a dream and Troy was desTroyed by fire occurred in her stomach. Augors said that, it was the indicator of Troy's innihalition because of Paris. That's why, when Paris was born, he was sent to Ida and ordered to be killed. The man in charge left him alone in the mountain. A shepherd founf the boy and looked after him. When he grew up, he became a handsome man. This was the prince of Troy and the other mythological expressions about Ida are below: (2)

Afrodite – Ankhises

The ancestors of Romans, Aeneas , was born when Afridite and the handsome shepherd Ankhises loved eachother. He spent his childhood in ida and battled in Troy wars. (2)

Ganymedes

He was the son of Tros, founder of Troy. One day while he was hunting, Zeus fell in love with him and he was kidnapped by Zeus ‘Eagle and taken to Olympos. Because he always wanted to see him, Zeus replaced his own daughter with him and he started to serve to gods. (2)

Sarikiz Myth

SarıKız and her father lived in a village in Ida .Before her father went on pilgrimage, he had asked his neighbour to look after her when he was away. When he left the village, villagers wanted to get married to her but she refused them all so they calumniated. When her father returned, nobody talked to him. When he asked the reason to his neighbour, he said Sarıkız to go astray and he became sad and thoughtful. Because of his deeply love to his daughter, he could not kill her so left her in Ida with some geese. After a few years, visitors were lost and they said that Sarıkız with her geese helped them. Later when the geese damaged to the fields in Bayramiç, villagers informed her about this situation and she built walls by carring stones in her packed. Even today, its remains are visible.when her father heard the news, he went to Ida by hoping she could be his daughter. She arrived and saw her daughter with her geese. They became happy and she showed her respect to her father. He wanted to perform ablution and she helped him. At first the water was salty and she changed salty water with fresh water. He understood that she is a saint. Suddenly he saw black clouds and she dissappeared. He thought that he dissappeared because his secret was divulged. He understood her daughter was columniated so he maledicted to the villagers. While he was walking around, he died and this hill was named Babatepe. She was burried in Ida. Every year in August, villagers climb to commemorate them. (2)

(2) <http://nationalparksofturkey.com/kazdagi-mount-ida-national-park/> (18.02.2017)

4.18.4. Accommodations in Kazdağı Region

Following the declaration of Kazdağı as a national park, the tourism activities that initially exhibited a traditional quality around the Gulf of Edremit began to turn into activities called ecotourism for the last 10-15 years. In particular, the limitation of entry into the region has multiplied and diversified tourism activities. In this context, a large number of tourism facilities, companies or businesses have been opened on the southern part of Kazdağı and they have started to implement some alternative tourism programs which are

traditional tourism. Many of these establishments are family businesses established with different goals through local and non-local comers. In recent years, a number of initiatives have been launched among the people of the region in order to get a share from this tourism market. In some rural settlements, cooperatives have been established for these purposes, and in some cases family businesses have started to be established. In this sense, the local people are in serious competition with outsiders (Arı 2009: 3).

Kazdağı is clean and has plenty of oxygen, rich mythological and cultural natural flora and geographical formations can respond to any expectation coming to stay in this region. It is possible that this area, which is rich in natural and cultural potential, is being opened and evaluated by tourism operators. This idea certainly confirms that tourism facilities which are located in the Kazdağı region and which are increasing day by day have shown a great increase in recent years. In recent years, tourism enterprises, which are opened continuously in around The Kazdağı, especially in Çanakkale and Balıkesir provinces, have a different concept of tourism. These facilities, which attract attention with architectural structures which are generally favorable to the natural and cultural structure in general, must maintain their existence in a very sensitive ecosystem and therefore it is very important that physical planning, environmental arrangements, architectural structures, which activities are made possible and their approach to "ecotourism" (Cengiz et al 2006: 419).

Most of the enterprises in the region are small-scale enterprises established in accordance with the ecotourism policy. However, these enterprises do not implement much in the name of ecotourism, and it seems that they do not have any information about transport capacity of the region. Most of the enterprises in the region are natural and stone-built enterprises. Apart from these, some businesses have stated that they are in the effort of not harming the environment, they are in an effort to raise awareness of the customers they serve and the local people (Güzel 2008: 81).

A large number of tourism facilities based on the concept of "alternative tourism" that gradually developed and become widespread during the period from 1990 to the present day on the around The Kazdağı became established on this basis. This understanding is mainly aimed at protecting and promoting the natural and cultural environment. This increasingly widespread understanding of tourism will lead to an increasing number of facilities in similar properties. Therefore, the development and planning of these facilities should be carefully examined by the competent authorities (Cengiz et al. 2006: 424-425).

4.18.5. Tourist Profile of the Kazdağı Region

There is a lot of work done to determine and evaluate the touristic supply of Kazdağı, as well as a study of only the ‘‘Çevirgen,2003’’ for the tourists staying in the region (Çakıcı et al., 2008: 44).

As a result of this work in the Edremit region, the women reached the conclusion that they participated in ecotourism trips as men, mostly tourists with their husbands and children, well educated middle-aged people with high income and expenditure levels, mostly self-employed (Çevirgen 2004: 64).

Another study done by Çakıcı and his colleagues to determine the profile of the tourists was also carried out by comparing the results of this study with those of the Çevirgen's work. For example, participants in both studies are those with high income groups. In both studies, most of the participants do not use a brokerage agency like travel agency to come to Kazdağı and they come out with their families to their holidays. In both studies, tourists were informed in Kazdağı by means such as family, internet, newspapers and magazines. These available information about the sights from Kazdağı can be used to develop products and services that suit your needs and needs. In addition, the geographical distribution of the visiting walks should be taken into account when promoting Kazdagh as a destination. This situation should be taken into account by the tourism enterprises operating in Kazdağı and appropriate messages should be produced and the target group should be reached (Çakıcı et.al., 2008: 47).

4.18.6. Cultural Attractiveness

Having a very rich potential in terms of natural resources and vegetation, Kazdağı has a considerable potential in terms of cultural heritage. Troy, Apollon Smintheon, Assos, Antandros, etc., constitute an important cultural potential in the region. Other cultural assets in the vicinity of Kazdağı Zeus Altan, located in Adatepe Village 3 km away from Küçükkuyu Town, is the Ottoman period Behramkale bridge built on the Tuzla Stream at the entrance of the ancient city of Behramkale Assos. There are very rich architectural textures in settlements lined in around the Kazdağı . Examples from thousands of years ago and recent examples are intertwined. Narlı, Avcılar, Çamlıbel villagers and Altınoluk, Güre, Zeytinli and Kalkım areas are equipped with civil and public buildings with rich architectural values (Cengiz et al 2006: 418-419).

4.19.1. Historic Constructions and Antique Cities

4.19.1.1. Antique Cities

Antandros Antique City

Antandros is on a hill 215 meters high on the west of Avcılar Village. The top of the hill, where the first degree site is declared, is a fortress and the cemetery on the western slopes (Yüzbaşıoğlu and Ünlü 2003: 52). The first studies on the determination of Antandros, which has an important position in the antique period, began with the discovering of the name of Antandros in H. Kiepert's Avcılar Village in 1842. In 1881 H. Schliemann passed the same route and identified the existence of a city settlement (Azatoğlu 2004: 155).

Assos Antique City

In Assos, located in the village of Behram in the Ayvacık district in the southern part of the ancient Troas area, the oldest traces of the inscriptions date back to 2000 BC. Assos, which has been transformed into a city state since the 7th century BC, is where Aristotle lives here. It is a city well-known for its historical events like St. Paulos' visit and for its rich survivals that have reached daily. Assos is a very special city which has its natural structure, climate, clean sea and opportunities for accommodation. These features cause the number of visitors to increase every year. Climate, geographical beauty, village culture, ancient ruins and roads can appeal to people of different age groups. All of these allow tourism activities to be carried out in all seasons. By using ancient roads around Assos, work should be done on accommodation and stopping places for other cities to visit on foot. In this way, it will be possible for the villagers on the road route to get a share from the tourism, to keep the visitors in the area for a long time and to introduce the local culture (Arslan 2009: 17).

Astyra Antique City

The ancient city near Güre is shown by Mysia by the local and famous geographer Strabon. Astyra is said to be the sanctuary of Artemis and a source of water called "Sapra" is mentioned. The excavations initiated in 2007 to reveal the antique baths of Güre's spiers revealed that a church remains was found 1 km above the excavation site. In addition, the Aphrodite squeeze attracted much attention (<http://www.gure.bel.tr/?O=18It=3>).(20.09.2016).

Lamponia Antique City

Lamponia Ancient City which is located in the Ayvacik county Küçükkuşu province is among the most important cities of the ancient Troas region. Lamponia which is one of

the cities of the Southern Troas region is located at the summit of Kozlu Mountain, which is 565 meters high from the sea in the western stretches of Kazdağı in the north of Kozlu Village. There are Ayvacık in the north of the ancient city, Midilli in the south, Behram Village in the southwest and Ahmetçe Village in the east. The closest cities to the city are Assos in the west and Gargara in the east. Today the city's most spectacular architectural structure belongs to the waters surrounding it. Archaeological data are limited due to the lack of any survey of the surface of the city. Therefore, it is necessary to start excavation work on Lamponia which is one of the outstanding cities of ancient Troas region history (Yaman and Özhan 2009: 211).

Skepsis Antique City

18 km east of Bayramiç county, on the Kurşunlu hill within the boundaries of Kurşunlu village. It is anticipated that the city was founded in the 7th century BC. Preserving and improving the town of Skepsis, which was one of the most important ancient cities of the Troas region, with the timber, mining, livestock and livestock farming and fertile agricultural land from the Kazdağı, and the fact that the goods of the harbor towns of the Troas region are at the checkpoints of the ancient roads providing the indigenous parts of the city. Some of the city's important fountain structures must be repaired by digging and the residences under Bayramiç dam reservoir should be turned into water flow diving areas and presented to the service of tourism (Tombul 2009: 246).

Polymedion Antique City

Ayvacık Sivrice Cape is on a small hill on the western side of the sea and some of the remains are under the sea today. In the area of ancient city, the soil is mixed with many ceramic fragments (<http://www.canakkaleili.com/polymedion-antik-kenti.html>). (20.04.2016).

Kebren Antique City

It located on Fıglra Hill, which is 570 meters high between Çalıdağ and Akpınar villages, 15 km south of Bayramiç District. The ancient city, located on the western around the Kazdağı, is dominated by Bayramic and Ezine ovals. It dates back to the 7th century BC. The city's brightest period was between the 4th and the 6th centuries BC. The walls of this fortress, which is 3.5 km long, can be seen in the ground level in places. The city, enriched with silver mine and gold, is the first coin-bearing city of the region. Bayramic and Ezine are in a position to dominate their ovals and also because they are located on the skirts of Kazdağı. Since it is one of the most important places where the usage of ancient land can be followed in the most detailed way, it is necessary to make the city walls or the city some tourism with excavation and restoration (Tombul 2009: 202).

4.19.1.2. Museums

Bedbugs Ethnography Gallery

Tahtakuşlar Ethnography Gallery is a good choice to get to know the Turkmen who are showing a colorful view in the region and to learn their social and cultural life. Alibey Kudar, who is the founder of the gallery and the last Village Institute graduate, and family members are sincerely responding to all questions of the visit to the region. This museum provides an exhibition hall, a collection of marine life, a library, Selim Turan art gallery and local culture and information seekers every day of the year. In short, the Tahtakuşlar Ethnography Gallery, which has a Unesco award and an international popularity, meets an important cultural need in the Gulf of Edremit (Azatoğlu 2004: 182).

Sıdıka Erke Ethnography Museum

The museum was built by the precious miniature artist A. Ulker Erke. Edremit is an "Edremit House" where traditional handicrafts related to home life and decorated items and clothes are exhibited. The weapons, articles and paintings belonging to the War of Independence period are displayed in the Kuva-yi National Hall of the museum, while other works reflecting the way of life are exhibited in other places (Azatoğlu 2004: 181).

Olive Oil Museum

The Olive Oil Museum in Adatepe Village aims to bring together the examples of the olive cult culture that are going on and to transfer them to future generations. The Adatepe Olive Oil Museum was opened with the restoration of an old soap shop in the north of Edremit Bay, known as the heart of olive growing in Turkey. Visitors to the museum can see olive oil and olive oil soap made by traditional methods (Boynudelik 2009; 5)

4.19.1.3. Mosque and Shrines

Kurşunlu Mosque

The mosque structure, which is named after its typical 15th-century architecture, is covered with bullets and the graceful examples and forms of brick-stone work. The muscles of your dome are quite high. According to ancient sources, the last congregation site at the entrance to the mosque was added later to the building and increased the aesthetic value of the building. In addition, the original wing of the building was dismantled with elegant workmanship, and the Istanbul Turkish Museum of Islamic Art was removed to be exhibited and preserved (Azatoğlu 2004: 186).

Edremit Kadıköy Çivisiz Mosque

The wooden "Çivisiz Mosque", which was brought to Edremit Kadıköy Town in 2004 and has a century-old tile in Çorum and made of wood without any nails, has been a center

of attention for tourists and tourists in the region. This wooden mosque was brought to Kadıköy District from Kizilcabayır Village, where the Kaficas Circassians of the province of Çorum in 2004 were located. The 48-square-meter mansion has a special place for ladies, tired drivers on night voyages and rest and accommodation with a bed for 3 persons for passengers to relax. Since all of the glass is made of timber and no nails are used, there is a place of worship for 50 people on the second floor of the glass called "Çivisiz Mosque"

(http://yoloren.edremit-meb.gov.tr/sayfa_goster.asp?id=974). (20.09.2016).

Behram Hüdavendigâr Mosque

In the 14th century, during the reign of I. Murat Assos is a magnificent building built on a high hill between ruins. The use of Byzantine and Roman ruins in the building makes it more interesting to do. The inside of the leaves decorating the plaster mihrab is embellished with embossed motive. The main room is covered with a dome that sits in an octagonal kasnah (Yüzbaşıoğlu and Ünlü 2003: 26).

Tuzla Murad Hüdavendigâr Mosque

Çanakkale Province was built by the order of Sultan Murad Hüdavendigâr on the right of the road leading to the Tuzla Village of the Ayvacık county and the old Tuzla Sanjak and on a mountain stream on the southern coast. The architectural plan is a fine example of plans with a square space, a single dome and a place for the last community (Eren 2004: 57).

Issız Friday Mosque

Although the date is unknown, it is thought to have been made by the Turks who first came to the region (Yanar 2009: 272). It located within the boundaries of the Seyvan Village of Yenice District of Çanakkale and it is the first mosque in the region. The mosque was built in 1325 by Gazi Osman Pasha. The mosque is a wooden architectural building and its interior is paved. There are large plane trees and tombs around

(<http://www.canakkaleili.com/issis-cuma-camii.html>). (20.09.2016).

Eşrefoğlu Rumi Mosque (Lease Mosque)

It was built in the time of the Ottomans. It was repaired with the aid of the people of the neighborhood on 1910 and brought to its present state

(http://balikesir-edremit.govidedremit_tury.htm). (20.09.2016).

Şıp Şıp Dede Shrin

She is the Prophet Seyid Mohammad, known as Şıp Şıp Dede. Şıp Şıp Dede Shirn is located on Kadikoy Ortaoba road. Şıp Şıp Dede Festival is organized every year by the

municipality. Şıp Şıp Dede 's quilt is arranged as a mausoleum. The water coming to the cavern located at the bottom of this type was named Şıp Şıp Dede because of the dripping in the mihrab shaped pool

(<http://www.edremitkorfezrehberi.com/edremit-korfezi-ilceleri-tanitimi/kadikoy-tanitim-ayfasasi.html>) (20.09.2016).

4.19.1.4. Other Historical Buildings

Haji Kabakçı House

The examples of 19th century civil architecture in the district of Ibrahimce in Edremit county. It has been protected under the registration of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It is still used as a residence. Restoring it to a museum will bring vitality to the district tourism

(http://balikesir-edremit.gov.tr/edremit_turyer.htm). (22.09.2016).

The interior details and ornaments of the building represent an "Aegean Region Turkish House" with all the characteristic features of the 18th century (Azatoğlu 2004: 187).

Hadimoğlu Mansion

In the 17th century Mustafa and Ahmet brothers, who came from the town of Hadım in Konya and settled in Bayramiç, started to make habits here. Within a short time, the wealthy brothers took Bayramic's mandate from the government of time. Here, Hadimoglu Mansion is one of the most beautiful examples of civil architecture that survived from its brothers on this sanjak and can be seen without being destroyed as much as the day. Architectural pieces from Binada Skepsis antique city were used for decoration purposes. The interior and exterior of the castle are adorned with paintings, frescoes, gypsum ornaments and wooden pieces. The mansion, which was transferred to the Ministry of Culture in 1973, was assigned to Bayramic Governorship in 1996 and started to serve as "Turkish House-Ethnography Museum" (Tanıtkan 2005: 93).

Ihsan Beyler Mansion

It is in Old Altinoluk. It is an example of an important civilian architecture. It is registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It was also restored and opened to visitors. It is considered to be used as a museum in the future by the relevant municipality

(http://balikesir-edremit.gov.tr/edremit_turyer.htm). (22.09.2016).

Hacı Mehmet Ağa Mansion

It is an old Turkish mansion which is worth seeing with its root painted on the plaster on the walls. The mansion, which is said to have been built by the lady of Zagnos Pasha,

carries interesting features with mummies decorated with rum, minbar and cistern under it (Tanıtkan 2005: 104).

Behram Hüdavendigâr Bridge

Ayvacık is located on the road to the village of Behramkale from the county and the county, 1 km away from the village, on the Tuzla Stream and the ancient Satnioesis Stream and extends in the north-south direction. It is very likely that Murat Hüdavendigâr was built by I. Murat I (Eren 2004: 58).

4.20. Relation of National Parks as A Recreation Area

4.20.1. Relation of National Park and Recreation

Rapid changes in human life are increasingly important to their leisure activities. Increasing leisure time usage from the other side has increased participation in recreational activities, while regular and increasing income-earning individuals have increased their savings to individual needs through increased social security from one side. As a result of these participation, with the development of various recreational activities around the world, interest in national parks and natural areas has begun to increase. Many countries have started to give more importance to tourism and recreation in economic planning, especially nature based tourism and open air recreation. Therefore, recreation is very important in the use of parks and conservation areas. In addition to being pushed to adverse living conditions in dense residential areas that are not suitable for the individual's mental and physical needs, motor vehicles, transportation opportunities and leisure time per person increase the turnover of societies towards rural areas where forests dominate. National parks are natural areas that allow you to use as well as take protection as their main purpose. It has made use of available resource values in such a way as to allow for appropriate recreational activities. The areas allow for activities such as picnics, camping, trekking, photo safari, bird observing, landscape viewing in accordance with the values they contain. If there are streams or lakes in the area, activities such as sport fishing, swimming and rafting are also mentioned (Demir ve Çevirgen, 2006: 23).

Most of the recreational activities are happening in nature. In other words, most of the resources used for recreational purposes are natural (Karaküçük, 1999: 214). The most common of these natural areas where outdoor recreational activities are carried out can be called national parks. National parks also offer a variety of recreational activities besides the natural and cultural features they carry. In the United States, where the idea of a national park is born, the management of national parks is made by the National Park Service, which is affiliated to the United States Department of the Interior. The National Park Service, established in 1916, consists of 390 protected areas, around 13 million hectares. The National Park Service has its own activities in national parks; auto tour, cycling, boat tours, camping, climbing, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, skiing, swimming and wildlife observation are grouped as (<http://www.nps.gov>) (05/08/2016). Visitors' national parks are also grouped in terms of recreation, activity, socialization and health. Relaxation, activities intended to rest more on the mind; Discovery, learning new

things, seeing different places, expanding horizons, activities to get the feeling of curiosity; Activities, activities involving sports or artistic and physical activity; Socialization, group activities, activities to be together with friends / family / other people;. It is defined as being in good health due to the characteristics that exist here, such as air, water, sea, thinking or feeling that health is good for health (Başar and Miran, 2010: 243).

Some of the recreational activities in the national parks in our country are as follows;

Hiking (Trekking): Trekking is a sport that includes hiking and camping in natural surroundings. Trekking is especially better than nature tours made with vehicles, because nature is a closely watched, detailed study, constant power and a willingness to walk and explore. The most important characteristic is that it strengthens the will and durability of the person. Trekking can vary in mountainous areas, in canyon beds, in open spaces, with roval and unstructured walks. Trekking is a recreational event feature almost all national parks in Turkey. For open-field walks, generally highlands are preferred and for this activity in Turkey, the Kaçkar Mountains National Park, Altındere Valley National Park, Yedigöller National Park, Karagöl Sahara National Park, Küre Mountains National Park and Hatilla Valley National Park are used in the Black Sea Region (Yatman, 1999: 456). (Yatman, 1999: 456).

Camping: Camping is a kind of sport made using tents or living in nature, using extremely simple facilities integrated in nature. The main aim in camping is to make use of them by harming the natural resources without damaging the natural resources and living with nature. Basic requirements such as heating, food, etc., are provided by simple solutions under natural conditions. This recreational activity is the most common national park, Yedigöller national park located within the boundaries of Bolu province. In addition to camping, there are many activities in this national park for people to get stressed out. Trekking, picnicking and similar activities in the unique landscape of the lakes increase the significance of the national park (Çetinkaya,2008:89).

Rock Climbing: Rock climbing is the harmony that physical strength, balance and flexibility create on the rock structure. However, even though it seems to be the exact opposite of climbing, mental skills are especially important in alpine exits. Problem solving ability, psychologically affordable risks, and the ability to master the mind as well as the body is dominant. Rock climbing is different from mountain climbing; Climb instead of going to reach the desired height. One of the places where this recreational activity is performed in our country is Spil Mountain national park (Buzbaş, 2002:267).

Canyoning: Canyon Transition: Canyoning in many parts of the world is done in wet and dry environments. Canyoning in dry canyons in the U.S., and 'Canyoning' in wet canyons. Canyons can be very easy or very difficult. Sometimes it can be quite challenging even if this sport is for fun. The direction of the flow of water and the surface entangles required may require special string techniques. In this sense, canyons can bear risks and are mostly applied to landing and exit techniques. In the canyoning sport, it is as important as the ability to navigate, as well as the exit from a logical path as much as the entrance to the canyon. Among the extreme nature sports, the most entertaining and so adventurous canyon passes allow you to do many activities at the same time. Among the rock blocks that isolate the canyons from the city, there are many other activities, such as swimming, climbing, jumping into deep water pools, wall and waterfall descent, and jungle. Canyoning, which has other activities besides itself, is being done in several national parks in Turkey. (Başar,2006:49).

River Sports: The possibilities offered by Turkey for this sport, which is made in certain regions of the world, are quite high. One of Turkey's rich natural resources, a considerable part of our streams is very convenient for rafting, canoeing and riverbuilding, which we can shortly call "streaming tourism". The most effective slope and flow in the formation of canyons. Because of this, national parks rafting in Turkey are mostly made in rivers with high altitude. The Coruh River, which is in the national park of Kaçkar Mountains, is located in the Köprülü Canyon national park located in the Mediterranean

Cycling: Cycling, also called bicycling or biking, is the use of bicycles for transport, recreation, exercise or sport. Bicycling is one of the sports that allows the individual to establish a special bond between himself and nature, which positively affects the spirit and body health of the individual. As a recreational activity, cycling can be realized in most of the national parks in Turkey.

Birdwatching: The bird is a bird-watching nature observation provides the recognition from the world of sports. Birds that are the best indicator of a healthy environment are found in every kind of living environment. The total number of birds in Turkey is as much as the number of birds in all Europe. One of the most important reasons why Turkey is rich in birds is that it is rich in wetlands and the other is on important bird migration routes. It is noteworthy that the wetlands, especially on bird migration routes, have a very significant potential for birds. Bird observing in Turkey is spreading rapidly in recent years. Among the many regions where bird observing is made, the most important is the Kuş Cenneti (bird paradise) national park in Balıkesir. In addition to this, bird watching

is being performed in the national park of Beysehir Lake in Konya. Thousands of birds consisting of birds, pelicans, herons, spoonbills, cormorants, wild excavations, wild animals and lyric birds hold large hatchery columns nesting on trees and reeds. The Kuşçenneti National Park was awarded by the Council of Europe in 1976 with a High Class A Diploma, the top category of the European Diplomas awarded to well-preserved, continental-valued natural areas.

Mountaineering: The mountainous areas are attracted by many features, such as creating the least untouched spatial areas, clean air, rich biodiversity, diverse land forms and cultures. For this reason it offers options to appeal to the masses in search of new ways to get away from the boredom of the environment (Duran, 2012: 46). In recent years, interest in nature sports such as mountaineering, nature walks, rock climbing has begun to increase as an alternative to popular sports culture. Many regions of Turkey are suitable for such activities (Ekici, Çolkoğlu ve Bayraktar, 2011: 111).

Photo safari: National park is an area of natural and historical features. Apart from the visual beauties of historical areas, the visual beauty of natural areas is also an important feature of the park. Especially in spring, the richness of the color of the vegetation cover in the park area, the many endemic plants in the area, the wild texture of the area, the animal species living in the region and the number of historical buildings give importance to the park for photography. It can be said that photography is a recreational activity that can be done in all of the national parks.

Picnic: It means a day trip to eat, to have fun in the outdoor area. Recreational picnic; is an activity that can be done easily in both urban and rural areas, helping people to relax psychologically. Most of the national parks in Turkey have picnic areas, and most of these areas are located in national parks located in rural areas.

Flora and Fauna: Turkey has an important value in terms of the diversity of plant species in the world. The Flora of Turkey has a rich plant cover consisting of about 12,000 taxa. Until today, numerous researches and publications on Flora of Turkey have been published. As a result of these investigations, the number of plant species is increasing day by day with the floristic studies carried out in different regions of Turkey. According to Erik and Tarıkahya (2004); There are 1251 genera and 9222 species belonging to 174 families in Turkey. According to the data obtained in the researches made in recent years, the total number of species and subspecies has reached 12480 (Özhatay ve Kültür, 2006; Özhatay et al., 2011). Turkey attracts attention with its many different animal species. The position of Anatolia between Asia and Europe is a major influence. The fact that the

vegetation cover is richer than other Middle Eastern countries (9000 species collected under 850 species) is another important influence because of its geographical region with different climatic characteristics and therefore many animal species with different climate and nutrient needs can find their suitable habitat . Because most of the national parks are rich in flora and fauna, people who are interested in it prefer to go to national parks to see this variety. Many plants and animals living in national parks also contain special endemic species in that area. Recreational activities aimed at seeing the flora and fauna of Turkey's national parks can be carried out regardless of time and place. (Erik and Tarıkahya, 2004)

Recreational Fishing: Recreational fishing, also called sport fishing, is fishing for pleasure or competition. It can be contrasted with commercial fishing, which is fishing for profit, or subsistence fishing, which is fishing for survival.

The most common form of recreational fishing is done with a rod, reel, line, hooks and any one of a wide range of baits. Other devices, commonly referred to as terminal tackle, are also used to affect or complement the presentation of the bait to the targeted fish. Some examples of terminal tackle include weights, floats, and swivels. Lures are frequently used in place of bait. Some hobbyists make handmade tackle themselves, including plastic lures and artificial flies. The practice of catching or attempting to catch fish with a hook is known as angling.

Big-game fishing is conducted from boats to catch large open-water species such as tuna, sharks and marlin. Noodling and trout tickling are also recreational activities (<https://en.wikipedia.org>) (01.02.2017).

4.20.2. Sportive and Recreational Activities in Kazdağı Region

Kazdağı is an area where many tourism activities and sports activities can be done, especially ecotourism due to its biological diversity, healing waters, geothermal resources, natural scenic beauties, abundant spring water resources, flora and fauna richness. Kazdağı is a place where local and foreign tourists can travel because of their natural and scenic beauties (Serez 2006: 426).

4.20.3. Ecotourism Activities in Kazdağı Region

Ecotourism can be used to observe wildlife, climbing, hiking, visiting protected areas, bird watching, safari, fishing, cycling, bubble riding, underwater diving, horse riding, camping and caravan making, caving, mountaineering, canoeing and rafting, paragliding (Erduran vd. 2012: 1773).

Kazdağı is a very suitable place for ecotourism activities. Ecotourism is a group of activities for cultural, health and sports purposes. For this reason, activities can be done

in Kazdağı including history and culture visits, architectural and ethnographic trips, sports activities in natural environments, hobbies and scientific study tours, health tourism (hot springs etc.). As a matter of fact, an asthma hospital was established in Turkish-German cooperation in Altınoluk. In addition, in 1993, 21,300 hectares of the area were separated as the Kazdağı National Park, in order to create a rich potential for flora and fauna (Serez 2006: 433).

Due to its rich flora and fauna, the Kazdağı is a suitable place for endemic plant observing. Kazdağı Fir, which is located in a special protected area, is the most valuable among the endemic plant species. There are many kinds of trees found in Kazdağı, especially Kazdağı Fir, which is found only in Kazdağı in its natural environment. This tree species spreads on the northeastern slopes of Babadağ and at altitudes of 1000-1500 m and has narrow and conical hill, The pyramid is a decorative tree. This area was declared as "Kazdağı Fir Nature Protection Area" in 1988 and taken to private protection. In addition, there are also some species of plant communities native to the Mediterranean, especially in streams and in some rural areas. laurus, arbutus, myrtle, holy oak, woodwaxen and wild olive trees that make up these scrub communities are identified with the climate characteristics of Kazdağı (Yılmaz and Gürol 2012: 29).

The legendary Kazdağı, which has a different beauty every season of the year, has become the first choice for guests who want to go mountain hiking. With its waterfalls, ponds, fertile trees and flora, Kazdağı is the second most important center for oxygen in the world, offering unique opportunities for lovers of mountain hiking. There can also be a number of nature sports including adrenalin in Kazdağı. For example, rock climbing in Şahin Deresi Canyon, camping and mountain biking on Tozlu Plateau, trekking can be done at Ayı Deresi. Walking can be done in every part of Kazdağı extending to Kalkım Hanlar Mevkii, Ayı Deresi, Sütüven Waterfall, Manastır Stream, Şahin Stream Canyon, Mıhlı Stream, Powdered Plateau, Sarıkız Summit and west to Assos. Edremit Gulf, Balıkesir and Canakkale are organizing in the internet environment and are frequently collected and trekking in Kazdağı every weekend. ([Http://www.haber3.com/kaz-daglari-trekkingcilerin-gozdesi-haline-geldi-1191924h.htm](http://www.haber3.com/kaz-daglari-trekkingcilerin-gozdesi-haline-geldi-1191924h.htm)). (25.04.2012).

After the announcement of the Kazdağı National Park, ecotourism and nature-based activities such as jeep and safari, botanical tourism, camping, trekking, day-to-day recreation started to develop on the southern skirts of the mountain (Arı 2009: 5).

Likewise, the otters on the southern slopes of Kazdağı offer sports activities such as nature walks, jeep safaris, horse rides, mountain bikes, tent camping trips, nature photography, land hunting and angling (Durukan et al 2006: 441).

In Kazdağı there are many kinds of game animals. However, the General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation only permits wild boar catches for certain periods of time because the generations of other species have fallen into danger and are not at an adequate population level (Serez 2006: 433).

Apart from all these, Kalkım is the one of the most beautiful residential areas in Kazdağı and recently it has taken a trip in terms of tourism. Ecotourism, horseback riding and trekking passengers have discovered the region. 10 km after the Hanans settlement, there is a deer farm at the National Park Recreation Facility. The area is a favorite spot for hunting and hiking hikers. It is suitable for nature sports such as horse riding, hunting, and fishing.

Kazdağı has a potential to contribute significantly to botanical tourism in terms of natural and cultural richness and recreational values. If the potential of ecotourism in Kazdağı is evaluated under the botanical tourism subheading, it will be possible to save the tourism of the region from the seasonal nature of the region, to spread it throughout the year and to extend the stay of tourists coming. Although the tourism companies in the region continue to operate ecotourism activities, little is known about botanical tourism, which is a subdivision of this activity.

Development and dissemination of botanical tourism is necessary. Visitors should be kept informed about botanical tourism, in addition to tourism professionals, field guiders and local residents should be informed about botanical tourism in order to prepare for sightseeing routes and preparation of maps showing important plant species on these routes.

The people who prefer to stay in accommodation facilities that are suitable for ecotourism are generally education and income level. For this reason, it is aimed to remove the infrastructure problems in and around Kazdağı by taking the measures such as incentive and loan incentive for the local people to open accommodation facilities such as house pensions, small day facilities, determining the ecological, economical, cultural and physical transportation capacities of the facilities, Ensuring that they are carried out without harm (Satıl 2012: 377).

Agro tourism, which is a type of ecotourism in alternative tourism varieties, is a kind of tourism which can be developed as an alternative to mass tourism activities and can

provide support to the economic development of rural areas that can not take a share or get a small share of sea-sand-sun tourism (Çavuşoğlu 2012: 395). Ekoagro is a type of tourism made in the accommodation facilities which are operated by small family businesses and which protect the local architectural texture of the region, especially for the small tourist groups which are made in the slightly degraded natural environments of the rural areas in order to evaluate the natural and cultural resources with an environmentalist approach. Within the context of this tourism, there are activities such as rural life to be visited, plateau or village houses to be chosen for accommodation, tents in nature, as well as local meals in meeting the need of eating (Çavuşoğlu 2012: 396).

It is an eco agro tourism kind of olive and olive oil tourism and olive agriculture activities to protect the olive culture values of the Edremit region and to use them as eco agro tourism activities and to transfer these activities to the future generations and these values are used as a global tourism "Edremit Olive and Olive Oil Tourism "As a result of the need to develop eco agro tourism activities aimed at improving (Çavuşoğlu 2012: 397).

4.21. Land Use In Kazdađı National Park

The area of the Kazdaga National Park was used as an efficient forest production area before being declared a national park. In addition, springing and grazing activities were carried out in the area. The area has been used for many years for many years by nearby settlement areas with its dense forest texture, rich plant variety, abundant water resources and easy accessibility. After leaving the area as a national park, forest harvesting has been halted and the use by the public in the field has been restricted or prohibited. It is only possible to utilize recreational purposes from within the area. Route routes, camping sites, surveillance houses and water resources allow recreation and tourism purposes (Anonym, 1995).

Forestry: The villagers living in the immediate vicinity of the Kazdađ National Park have the right to forest and firewood purposes in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Forest Code No. 5 6831. In addition, the people living in the villages are employed as forest workers (fire worker, seasonal worker .vb.) At various periods. Thus, the people can earn income from forestry activities. Besides, the collection of non-wood forest products from the area for the purpose of income is prohibited. However, various plants that are believed to be particularly therapeutic are collected from the field without permission, and even these collected plants are sold in local markets. However, these plants, which are endemic in Kazdađı National Park and are endemic in terms of area, are at risk of extinction due to irregular and excessive accumulation (Güngör, 2008).

Agriculture: Kazdađı National Park in the immediate vicinity of living constitutes people's basic livelihood of the olive. Because the region is an industrial region in terms of olive cultivation, the local people can damage the natural forest cover in order to expand the areas used for olive cultivation periodically. The olive gardens, which are located in a restricted area within the area, have been excluded from the field with the last regulations made (Güngör, 2008).

Animal Husbandry: Animal Husbandary is being built in the villages around Kazdađı National Park. However, following the declaration of the area as a National Park, animal husbandry activities, which are an important source of income after olive cultivation, were negatively affected (Güngör, 2008).

Beekeeping: Beekeeping activity is being performed in a limited manner around the area. The plant variety in the area and the interest of the tourists coming to the region keep this

activity alive. The fragrant "Basra Pine Honey", which is unique to the region, is visited and demanded by other consumers (Soykan, 2003).

Mining: Kazdağı immediate vicinity of the National Park is rich in mineral resources. However, only marble resources are operated in the region (Güngör, 2008). The areas where the gold exploration work with cyanide was initiated in order to operate the gold mines that are currently on the agenda is located in the northern part of the Kazdağı National Park within the province of Çanakkale. However, the fact that the gold exploration license areas are not within the limits of the national park does not mean that there will be no harm in the area. Regarding the subject, the treatment of 6 trillion tons of sfoil prepared by the Istanbul University Forestry Faculty, using 400 thousand tons of cyanide with varying technology depending on the technology selected, will have worrisome consequences such as the loss of the qualities of 2 million 500 thousand acres of forest area with a rough estimate . Especially noise, dust, air, soil and water pollution will occur, depending on this, it is stressed that an environment of a frightening size may be deteriorated (Güngör, 2008).

Hunting: When evaluated in terms of traditional use for Kazdağı National Park is an important area in terms of hunting. Before the National Park was announced, the area was used intensively for hunting purposes. However, after the announcement of the National Park, the hunting activity is completely banned in the area. Within the boundaries of Edremit District in the vicinity of the area, 3,890 hectares of land in Narlı were declared as "exemplary hunting grounds" for 2009-2010. This hunting ground is operated by the Kazdağı Tour Company, where wild boar hunting is carried out (Güngör, 2008).

Tourism and Recreation: Located near the coastline around the area is quite advanced in terms of domestic tourism. The development of tourism on the coastal shore has also led to an increase in construction. The study area has residential units used for site and summer purposes at the coastal border. On the other hand, thermal water resources located in the vicinity of the area are used in thermal spas. These spas are very important in terms of health tourism. On the other hand, Kazdağı National Park has gained natural values on the border of Güre and Edremit Districts with day-to-day usage areas which are important from a recreational point of view. Güre Beldesi Pınarbaşı is located in the district of Pınarbaşı Daily Use Area; Picnic units, outdoor gazebo, buffet, guard house, Service building, WC and fountains. Another day-to-day usage area on the border of the study area is Hasanboğuldu Daily Use Area. The area located at approximately 15 km distance to the center of Edremit District is in the size of 3 hectares. Hasanboğuldu Lake and

Sutüven Waterfall are visited intensively in this area. There is also an ecological market established by the people living in nearby villages (Balıkesir İl Çevre ve Orman Müdürlüğü, 2009b).

5. Methodology

Within the scope of the analysis studies, previous studies about the region have been researched, documents have been provided with relevant institutions and organizations, and related documents have been obtained and utilized as sources from various publications.

The land study is carried out in accordance with the recommended areas of use, transportation, infrastructure, land status, etc., determined by the "General Plan of Kazdağı National Park" prepared by the National Parks Department. For the purposes of re-evaluation in terms of their characteristics. For this purpose, the National Park Area is divided into three regions according to the existing forest road routes. The first region covers a part of the eastern and northern parts of the area, the second part is part of the western and northern parts, and the third part covers the usage areas in the southern parts which have access only from the highway. In addition, in the studies conducted, it was tried to reach real information on the spot by talking with the local institutions, organizations and people.

Along with the existing land use, socio-economic status and environmental data, the region has also been utilized in taking photographs to assess the use possibilities of the National Park area through a holistic approach. Information sheets were prepared and all information was transferred to synthesis pages.

At the same time, it was made comparative evaluation of the uses envisaged in the General Development Plan prepared by the National Parks Department as a basis for plan decisions in the framework of National Park status.

Within the scope of planning studies of the Master Plan Report, the purpose and purpose of the master plan was determined and the possibilities of using the park within the protection possibilities of the park area were investigated. After these stages, the plan criteria were determined and the activities that could be located in the park area within the protection-use balance were determined.

A questionnaire form has been prepared in order to be able to reveal the attitudes of the visitors to their interaction with the Kazdağı National Park, their use for tourism purposes and both national park and tourism.

Microsoft Word 2007 and Microsoft Excel 2007, in a Lenovo Laptop, with 4 Gb DD3 of RAM and a processor of Intel I5, Nvidia 1 GB Graphic Card.

For scanned information processing has been used Canon LiDE 120 Scanner with optical scanning resolution 2400 x 4800 dpi.

Different photos have been made during different years and in different seasons. It has been used a camera iPhone 6 , 8 megapixels.

6. Results

6.1. Field work

The first visit to the national park was only as a tourist in 5th August 2015 and analyzed the park from the tourist's point of view and saw the missing parts of the park. The second visit was the land study on 14-15 February 2017. On the first day 14th of February of the study, Balıkesir Environment and Forestry Directorate, Nature Conservation and National Parks Directorate, Akçay Nature Conservation and National Parks Engineering were visited. Getting information about the work was given to the people concerned and updated information was obtained from these people about the field. Balıkesir University was visited and academicians conducting scientific studies related to the field were interviewed. Based on the information gathered on the first day, a questionnaire was prepared at the end of the day and second day 15th of February questionnaires were made with randomly determined tourists in the national park. In addition, interviews were held with forest engineers and authorized persons working in the park, and general interviews about the park, a shortage of the park and future projects were discussed.

According to the result of the survey I have done, the visitors who came to the national park;

Singles: %10

Couples: %10

Families: %30

Group of friends or families :%25

Tour Group: % 25

Average spend per person and per day; 50 Turkish Lira

Most popular visitors activities are; 1-Treckking, 2-Photo Safari, 3-Botanik Tours 4-Flora and Fauna Tours

Most of visitors coming to national park by car

The popular season of visitors is summer season

Visitors who participated in the survey think that the parking lot of Kazdağı National Park is not enough.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that information signs are enough for Kazdağı National Park.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that accommodations capacity is enough for Kazdağı National Park.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that protection of Kazdağı National Park is good enough.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that bathrooms are good enough for the inside of Kazdağı National Park.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that recreational places of Kazdağı National Park are enough.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that advertisement of Kazdağı National Park is not enough.

Visitors who participated in the survey think that public transportation to reach Kazdağı National Park is not enough.

6.2 Swot Analysis

Strengths

- Kazdağı National Park is a famous national park in the world.
- The management of the fields in the form of the Kazdağı National Park Conduct is one-handed.
- The Master Plan of Kazdağı National Park has been finished.
- To have enough field guides certified with field guidance in Kazdağı National Park.
- A lot of mythological sources (Ida Mountain) from the Kazdağı National Park are mentioned.
- Kazdağı National Park is one of the most important regions of the world in mythology.
- In Kazdağı, there are a total of 800 taxons, 31 of which are plant endosperm and the other end of which is Turkey endemic.
- It has a great potential for fauna, flora and bird watching.
- Arrival of scientific researches from domestic and foreign researchers for endemic species rich in flora and fauna.
- Affecting the ecological conditions and plant species for 3 different climate types.
- Recognition at national and regional level.
- Having a unspoiled nature.
- The rural people are warm and welcoming.
- Applicability of tourism for 12 months.
- Kazdağı is especially suitable for trekking, mountaineering and other hiking sports.
- The National Park has involvement with tourism as a recreation center.
- The National Park has a lot of activity for tourist.
- It is one of Kazdağı's natural beauties and mountains that mountaineers and nature athletes can not give up.
- In Kazdağı, almost every pathway has a route feature.
- Kazdağı horseback trekking routes to be suitable to host the south of the National Park.
- Thermal tourism potential.
- Too many wild animals in the mountains.
- There is not a lot of illegal hunting in the fields and nearby areas.
- Having the support of possibilities can be made to feed wildlife in a harsh winter.
- Making regular inventories in the fields.
- The presence of a conservation and control organization.
- Management plans are being made.

- Waterfalls has high tourism potential and number of visitors.
- The appropriate structure for the development of eco-tourism species.
- The fact that more than one nature tourism activity in the Kazdağı, where natural values and cultural values are combined, is already being organized by tourism companies,
- The richness and folklore of local food types.
- The presence of walking paths in Kazdağı.
- The Sahindere Canyon is in the National Park.
- Transportation opportunities have improved.
- Highlife, culture and festivals attract tourists to the region.

Weaknesses

- Kazdağı National Park is occupied very large areas.
- The village settlements are at the border of the Kazdağı National Park.
- Inadequate number of technical staff as chief in the National Park Area.
- Long-term development plans in the National Park Area can not be revised according to today's conditions.
- The absence of investors to set up the capital necessary for the construction of accommodation facilities around the national park.
- State-dependent rural structure.
- The area of Kazdağı National Park is wide, the entrance controls and the inside controls are difficult.
- Too much scientific work has not been done
- Parking lots are not enough.
- Promotion and advertising inadequacies in all kinds of tourism.
- People's tourism awareness is not sufficiently developed.
- There is not enough local and regional guides, and the local guide procedure is not followed.
- Inadequacy of routing plates.
- Some of ownership and management problems.
- Potential not being used due to lack of strong entrepreneurs who will operate thermal resources.
- Inadequacy of qualified staff in tourism.
- The local people should not be aware of adequate knowledge and natural richness about rural tourism.

- No entrepreneurial culturism in terms of rural tourism.
- Despite recognition of the ceremony by the close environment, lack of promotional and marketing activities throughout the country.
- Inadequate research and infrastructure work in the development of new types of tourism.
- Not enough house pension.
- The trees and plant varieties on the springs are not labeled.
- Not enough to produce souvenirs representing local values.

Opportunities

- The location of the zone is close to major cities.
- Active involvement of the public and managers.
- Advantageous locations in terms of transportation and having traditional visitor masses.
- Population growth in the region, especially in summer.
- Increasing interest in alternative tourism types and rural tourism.
- There are a lot of endemic vegetation and wildlife in rural areas.
- Change in world tourism preferences (tendency towards alternative-eco tourism from mass tourism).
- Coastal and mountain ecosystems can support each other, tourism diversification possibility.
- Tourists coming to the region can easily channel to other tourism activities as well as trekking ceremonies and horse trekking activities.
- Flora and Fauna wealth.
- To have mythological values.
- The presence of cave groups.
- Many recreational activities can be done.
- Supports from non-governmental organizations.
- The protection of the park`s resources will make the region more alluring as a visitor destination

Threats

- Risks originating from the hunting that is being done near the Kazdağı National Park.
- Citizens' expectations have been raised in some regions.
- Unintentional damage to the vegetation cover by the local people.
- Uncontrolled trekking entrances to the National Park area can not be prevented due to lack of personnel.
- Tourism investment claims are unmeasured and possibly contrary to the management plan.
- The existence of the possibility that the expectations are not realized.
- Local administrators need to have tourism in rural development and see them as a sufficient condition.
- Protected territory local managers should look at it as a tourism area, not a protected area.
- The desire to establish hydroelectric power plants near the zone.
- The desire to make gold because of the presence of gold reserves in the region.
- If the area is overcrowded, the natural areas can be damaged by the destruction and environmental pollution.
- Environmental problems caused by unconscious use of natural areas.
- The some kind of endemic plants are exhausted.
- The phone signal is weak in some areas.
- Gaps in tourism legislation and some discrepancies between laws.

Proposals for the development of stronger aspects in natural tourism based on the Kazdağı National Park, prevention of weaknesses and threats by taking advantage of strong directions and opportunities and development of nature tourism;

- Kazdağı National Park is a famous national park and it is established in large areas, it increases the responsibility and in many ways it will be realized by giving importance to the control and supervision mechanism of transferring the natural wealth of the country to future generations.
- Even though there is enough field guides who have received field guidance training in Kazdağı National Park, it is possible to increase the number of tourists who organize tours to the area and prevent entrance to the unguided area.
- Avoid illegal hunting inside or near the Kazdağı National Park.
- Nature parks should be public use and is divided into areas for summer recreation needs, especially in the form of referrals to other protected areas in the immediate environment to meet the growing demand. Thus, it is necessary to get out of the routine and provide guidance to the other protected and visible areas and to prepare the habit of acquiring various areas. This method should be organized by state-owned events (at least the first 2-3 years) by preparing announcements via social networking sites or institution site instead of returning visitors to the entrance.

Strategic proposals for the further development of strengths of wildlife development, settlement areas, prevention of weaknesses and threats by taking advantage of strengths and opportunities, and development of nature tourism;

- The Department of Forestry is strengthening its staff in the wildlife department.
- It will be a good solution to resolve the need of tourists' accommodation with qualified boutique and similar small boutique hotels.
- Boutique hotel / hostel-style promotion of the structures made in the villages will be eligible for significant rural development, the hotels of this kind of plateau tourism and other tourism infrastructure will provide the accommodation.

Strategic proposals to further development the strengths of rivers, such as rivers and waterfalls, to take advantage of strengths and opportunities to prevent weaknesses and threats;

- Detailed planning of the places suitable for sport fishing within the coastal waters and inland waters,
- Pressing the brochures of these places local / benefit to be available to foreign tourists.

- To give priority to local people's applications with the aim of ensuring rural development of local people in tourism varieties for sportive fishing and wetland

Strategic proposals for further development of strengths in nature tourism based on mountains, valleys, canyons, caves and cruise points and similar land-based practices, prevention of weaknesses and threats by taking advantage of strengths and opportunities, and development of nature tourism;

- The fact that the Kazdağı National Park is world famous and it is established in wide areas increases the responsibility and in many ways it will be realized by giving importance to the control and control mechanism in transferring the natural riches of the country to future generations.

- The completion of the Master Plan of the Kazdağı National Park has made it possible for us to see for the future. However, investments must be made in the area, either by the state or through private participation, before the time-consuming activities begin.

- Even though there is enough field guides who have received field guidance training in Kazdağı National Park, it is possible to increase the number of tourists who organize tours to the area and prevent entrance to the unguided area.

-To implement the regulations based on the fact that the people of the region get more share from the activities with the aim of rural development and to make arrangements for the local people to benefit from the provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Regional Directorate of Forestry, District Governorships and other related organizations.

- Provincial detailed survey and inventory work to uncover the value of tourism made by the Directorate of Culture and Tourism.

- There are many caves in Kazdağı will give a good opportunity to redirect requests to cave tourism, publicity should be done.

- Mapping all of the caves in the region by creating inventory information, detailing the walking and vehicle routes in the region, putting the walking platforms where necessary, completing the markings.

- Due to the safety of tourists, it is necessary to establish Mountain, Canyon and Cave Rescue Teams.

- Should have pay attention to ecological sustainability principles in the use of caves.

Strategic proposals for further development of strengths in natural tourism applications, prevention of weaknesses and threats by taking advantage of strengths and opportunities, and development of nature tourism;

- Finding infrastructural problems of the current summer term tourism by municipalities and sub-provincial offices and searching for solutions.
- Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate should initiate the necessary studies to encourage accommodation infrastructure supporting the goals.
- Taking necessary measures to eliminate solid wastes.

Strategic proposals for further development of strengths in natural tourism applications based on thermal waters and similar areas, prevention of weaknesses and threats by taking advantage of strengths and opportunities, and development of nature tourism;

- Thermal water and mud baths need to be brought forward for this region. This is why health tourism needs to be developed in this direction.
- These activities should be integrated into other tourist areas in Kazdağı.
- Should have paid attention to ecological sustainability principles in the use of these natural resources.
- Development of practices based on the fact that the people of the region take a larger share of the activities with the aim of rural development.

Strategic proposals for further development of strengths in botanical tourism practices, prevention of weaknesses and threats by exploiting strengths and opportunities, and development of nature tourism;

- These activities should be integrated into other tourist areas in Kazdağı.
- Should have paid attention to ecological sustainability principles in the use of these natural resources.
- Development of practices based on the fact that the people of the region take a larger share of the activities with the aim of rural development.

Strategic proposals for trekking, cycling and horse trekking tourism to further enhance strengths in their implementation, to avoid weaknesses and threats by taking advantage of strengths and opportunities, and to develop nature tourism;

- Implementation of successful routes using the success factors and making the new routes the same logic.
- The effective implementation of the field guidance system, especially in routes in Kazdağı National Park.

- Making the markings on the existing routes and the identification of the nature protection.
- The viewing terraces should be built.
- In order to increase safety on the roads, warning signs should be placed along the way, especially in dangerous roads where early warning and information on what to do in the event of danger (First aid information board and phone numbers etc).

6.3. Proposals and measures

Illegal Hunting

In order to prevent illegal hunting, sound sensors are placed at specific points of the park, and when someone fires a weapon, the sound sensors go over and the system automatically detects the area in which the person hunts and sends a signal to the authorized person so that necessary criminal actions can be taken. The Kazdağı National Park, which is about 21,000 hectares, can be divided into 100 regions and can provide a definite solution to illegal hunting with 210 sound sensors.

Protection and Control

It is possible for us to benefit from the developing technology and integrate it with the drone, which will be applied to control the forest resource of the national park, endemic plant species and live animal existence, if necessary, to illegal visitors. Even if the number of drones is increased, fire watchers will not be needed and necessary inspections will be done by drones. Besides, trained personnel who can use these drones must be trained or training for drone use should be given to existing employees.

Recreation Center in Şahinderesi Canyon

Şahinderesi canyon in the national park is located at the entrance to Altınoluk direction. It attracts attention with its natural beauties. The area is abundant in a tree-lined creek, and there is also the opportunity to do trackking on foot from the rocks along the creek. There is a pension with a municipality certificate in Şahinderesi canyon. It is a day trip area preferred by local people. On average 100 - 150 people visit the area daily to be busy on weekends.

Visitors to the National Park will be able to accommodate visitors to the area, including rain shelters, desks, trash cans, toilets, fountains, parking lots and sales stands to be arranged according to their needs. In the daytime areas, the units that will serve the users such as buffet and cafeteria will be planned according to the characteristics of the area in limited measure.

In addition, by connecting tracking routes and daily usage areas, tracking people can benefit from the area.

Waste Cleaning

Announcements can be made by social media and environmental clean-up and garbage collection activities can be carried out in certain periods with environmental associations without paying any cleaning company.

Fire Protection

Since the position of the National Park is a risk of forest fire, strict measures must be taken for forest fires, so putting fire halls at the highest points of the national park.

Extensive Visitor Center

The National Park area will be introduced to the first visitors to Kazdağı in the administrative and visitor center which will be established in the National Park and the natural, cultural and recreational values of the area will be explained in detail.

In the center, there will be a lobby, exhibition hall, meeting room, administrative office, sales stands, health center and toilets.

Lobby

Consultation services will be provided with a map of the lobby counseling desk to be arranged, a map showing the boundaries of the National Park area and areas where endemic plant species are found, and short breaks will be provided to visitors.

Seminars to be organized in the central meeting room will also include tea, light meals, etc. Will also be available at the Lobby.

Showroom

The photographs of animal species and endemic plant species living in Kazdağı National Park will be displayed according to periodic periods. The exhibition will be supported by diorama, showcases and panels, as well as sound display and lighting techniques. In these arrangements, cooperation with the relevant organizations will be provided for material and technical assistance.

Meeting room

In the meeting hall, meetings, conferences, seminars, documentary films and slide shows will be held.

Administrative Office

Administrative office to be located in the administration and visitor center will be the National Park Supervisor, National Guard, conservation officers, guides and officers and

support personnel. The office will have technical equipment to ensure communication within the boundaries of all National Parks.

Sales Stands

Gifts, postcards, etc. Units to be sold for the products will be created.

Medical Center

It will be a unit where first aid services can be provided. The center will be installed in such a way that it can be in contact with residents in camp sites for 24 hours.

Scenic Point

Some of the highest spots in the National Park should be sightseeing points to serve the visitors who want to experience the natural environment on the ground and to watch various kinds of animals and landscapes on the field.

Şahindere Canyon View Point: It is one of the most beautiful places in the Kazdağı National Park. Transportation is provided by Kışladağı village road. The road is narrow and difficult to maintain, parking needs should be met through the Ağlayan Çam Zone. The water source can be provided from the river because it is close to the edge of the creek. A simple wooden café should be built, a natural environment to watch, a view of the scenery, and a relaxed café where you can have a drink. The wooden house must be constructed by the State and operated by a private company.

Bicycling

Due to researches most of people the who is coming to Kazdağı National Park most of them they are coming for cycling. As a national park operator, 20 bicycles can be purchased and given to the daily rent to generate income for the national park.

Zıgın Creek Camp Uses:

The area around the southern slopes of Zıgın Tepe is suitable for mountaineering and trekking. There will be stopovers and campgrounds for trekking trails and hiking trails in Asmalıgedik Zigtindere. It is rarely woody and flat topography. The main transport to be arranged in the national park is located on the top of the road. Also the road quality of the existing transportation line is good. Water resources are available.

There should be a common use facility, buffet, and overnight accommodation of the employees, such as camping center, laundry room, dishwashing area, refrigerator, shower, etc. in the camp area.

The camp units will consist of a tent site, a table, a stove, a water and a parking lot, as well as rain shelters.

A. In these areas, there will be facilities for tourism that provide accommodation necessities with dismountable structures.

B. The size of the joint use facilities that will be used in camping areas will be determined in the implementation plans.

C. On campgrounds, an average of 300 m² of use area for 1 family unit (5 people) will be allocated and usage on capacity will not be allowed.

Kazdağı Cure Center

Within the borders of the National Park, there will be centers such as a cure center and a beauty salon that will allow you to have plenty of oxygen in your health, beauty and rehabilitation centers. These centers will not have overnight units.

In the center of the sunshine, there will be a wooden rest room, half the number of visitors, a massage room (4 massage rooms for 30 people), air locks for breathing with clean and cool air, and locker cabins at twice the number of visitors.

In the center there will be entrance, laundry and storage, staff room, doctor's room, first aid

6.4. Financing and Costing

Illegal Hunting:

210 Sound Sensor * \$ 60 : \$ 2000

Protection and Control:

5 Drone * 2000 \$: 10000 \$ (Every 4000 hectare drone)

Recreation Center in Şahinderesi Canyon:

5 Wooden Rain Shelter * \$ 500 : \$ 2000

45 Picnic Table * \$ 100 : \$ 4500

10 Pieces of garbage cans * 50 \$: 500 \$

10 Portable toilets * \$ 300 : \$ 3000

1 Wooden Buffet : \$ 500

50 Vehicle Capacity Asphalt Parking Lot Should Be: Width: 20 meter Length: 50 meter

Thickness of Asphalt: 6 millimeters Total Area: 1000sqm Estimated Hot Mix Required:

15.900 Tons * 175 \$ (per ton) : 2700 \$ + Delivery and other charges : 3000 \$

Total: \$ 13,500 approx.

Waste-Garbage Cleaning:

Does not need money

Fire Protection

10 Fire Surveillance Towers: \$ 15,000

Extensive Visitor Center:

Visitor Center Wooden Building Cost: \$ 15,000

Lobby:

Information Table: \$ 1,200

Illuminated Endemic Plant Board: \$ 750

Sofas and coffee tables: \$ 2000

Beverage Vending Machine: \$ 500

Exhibition hall

4 Units Illuminated Panel * \$ 750: \$ 3000

Showcase for photos: \$ 3000

Sound system: \$ 1000

Meeting room

Audio and Video System: \$ 2500

1 meeting table and 25 chairs: \$ 2500

Administrative Office

Office equipment for 5 people: \$ 1000

Equipment wireless system to provide communication: 2000 \$

Sales Stands

1 Sales Stand: \$ 350

Medical Center

First Aid Room: \$ 3,000

Total amount for the General Visitor Center Approx. \$ 37,800

Scenic Point

Wooden House Cost: \$ 5000

Bicycling

20 Bicycles * \$ 300: \$ 6000

Wooden Bicycle Parking Lot: \$ 1000

Total: \$ 7000

Zıgın Creek Camp Uses:

Wooden Camping Registration Center: \$ 5000

10 Pieces Table * 100 \$: 1000 \$

Kitchen: \$ 6000

Showers: \$ 3,000

Laundry: \$ 1000

Water: \$ 500

Rain Shelter: \$ 500

10 Vehicle Capacity Asphalt Parking Lot Should Be: Width: 4 meter Length: 10 meter

Thickness of Asphalt: 6 millimeters Total Area: 200sqm Estimated Hot Mix Required:

3.180 Tons * 175 \$ (per ton) = 525 \$ + Delivery and other charges = 750 \$ Total

Total: \$ 17,750 approx.

7. Discussion

While the possibilities of utilization of the Kazdađı National Park are evaluated, the topics that need to be considered without harming the socio-economic balance and harming the natural environment are given in titles.

- Natural building materials shall be used in all kinds of buildings to be constructed within the boundaries of the National Park, except for the obligatory cases. In case of necessity, natural coating on the material used is obligatory.
- It is necessary to construct a treatment plant in every usage area that will generate wastewater.
- Garbage collection and transfer points are required.
- No facilities other than the intended use can be made in the stated usage areas.
- It is obligatory to obtain opinions from the National Parks General Directorate for all kinds of activities to be carried out in the field of National Parks, other institutions and organizations.
- Mining and quarrying in and around the National Park area is prohibited
- Any kind of activity that would damage wildlife in the National Park area is prohibited.
- In the National Park area, work and operations that cause environmental problems such as soil, water and air pollution can not be done due to the loss of the natural features of the area or any possible interventions.
- Outside of the designated areas for day-use of unity as a field, camping, etc. activities are not allowed.
- Production and maintenance activities in the forest areas can not be done before the special protection plans for the protection of the national park are prepared.
- These areas can not be put into service before the forest fire risk is high and adequate measures are taken for the usage areas remaining in high forest areas where fire risk is high.
- Any activity that would damage endemic plant communities and areas of upbringing is not allowed.

The information presented in detail reveals the importance of Kazdađı National Park and why it should be protected.

Kazdađı has one of Turkey's most fertile and healthy forest coverings due to its natural environment of climate, geology and soil structure. The forest cover also ensures that the climate is regular and soft. This mutual interaction causes the Kazdagi's flora to show a very rich diversity.

The diversity of the endemic plant species that grow in Kazdağı and the existence of Kazdağı Fir, which grows only in Kazdağı, is a result of this interaction.

Kazdağı is a value that should not be lost for Turkey with its countless water resources, small and large rivers, magnificent canyons and lush forest cover.

Because of all these features, the most important job to protect Kazdağı is the urgent preparation and implementation of the forest management plan for maintenance and protection purposes, which does not permit commercial cuts.

Preservation of the Kazdağı National Park should be avoided (especially in the areas surrounding Sarıkız) by the lack of problems such as property that may lead to probation, the pressure of economic settlements of the settlements, and the involvement of different institutions and institutions within the limits of authority and responsibility. In order to prevent livelihoods, these expeditions should be able to give support loans to their owners so that they can pass to business lines such as poultry or pensions. Good general economic conditions of environmental settlements will play an important role in ensuring the success of conservation work.

The natural beauties of Kazdağı National Park also provide an important potential for the development of nature sports and nature tourism in the region. The areas of use that will be developed in coordination with existing tourism facilities in the region will be a separate revenue source for the region and will also play an important role in promoting the region.

The most important point in the development of tourism is to ensure that there is no damage to the forest cover or to the endemic plant species. Existing legislative regulations have paid particular attention to this issue and ensured that the controllability of visitor activities is kept high.

The Kazdağı National Park will be protected for the same generations to maintain the same beauty to make the right applications.

8. Summary

The most important aim of that work in the development of tourism is to ensure that there is no damage to the forest cover or to the endemic plant species. Existing legislative regulations have paid particular attention to this issue and ensured that the controllability of visitor activities is kept high.

Because geographic conditions of Kazdağı has one of Turkey's most fertile and healthy forest coverings due to its natural environment of climate, geology and soil structure. The forest cover also ensures that the climate is regular and soft.

The natural beauties of Kazdağı National Park also provide an important potential for the development of nature sports and nature tourism in the region. The areas of use that will be developed in coordination with existing tourism facilities in the region will be a separate revenue source for the region and will also play an important role in promoting the region.

The most important point in the development of tourism is to ensure that there is no damage to the forest cover or to the endemic plant species. Existing legislative regulations have paid particular attention to this issue and ensured that the controllability of visitor activities is kept high.

Proposal of that work with an average investment of \$ 108,000, put these projects into practice and the increase in the tourism potential of Kazdağı as well as the increase in protection

8.1.Závěr

Cílem této práce ve vývoji turismu je zajištění lesů a rostlinných druhů tak, aby nedocházelo k jejich ničení. Stávající legislativní systém věnuje pozornost tomuto problému a zajišťuje vysokou kontrolu aktivit jednotlivých návštěvníků.

Díky geografickým podmínkám má Kazdagi jeden z nejurodnějších a zdravých lesních porostů v Turecku, zvláště tomu přispívá klima, struktura geologie a půdy. Lesní porosty také zajišťují, že klima je mírné a teplé.

Přírodní krásy Národního parku Kazdagi poskytují významný potenciál pro vývoj přírodních sportů a přírodního turismu v regionu. Oblasti, které budou vytvořeny ve spolupráci s již existujícími turistickými zařízeními v regionu, budou odděleným zdrojem příjmů a také bude hrát důležitou roli v propagaci regionu.

Nejdůležitější podstatou vývoje turismu je zajištění lesů a rostlinných druhů tak, aby nedocházelo k jejich ničení. Stávající legislativní systém věnuje pozornost tomuto problému a zajišťuje vysokou kontrolu aktivit návštěvníků.

Návrhem této práce je průměrná investice \$ 108,000, zrealizovat jednotlivé plány a zvýšit jak turistický potenciál v Kazdagi, tak i jeho ochranu.

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Appendix-1



Fig 1. Map of Geographical Position for Kazdağı

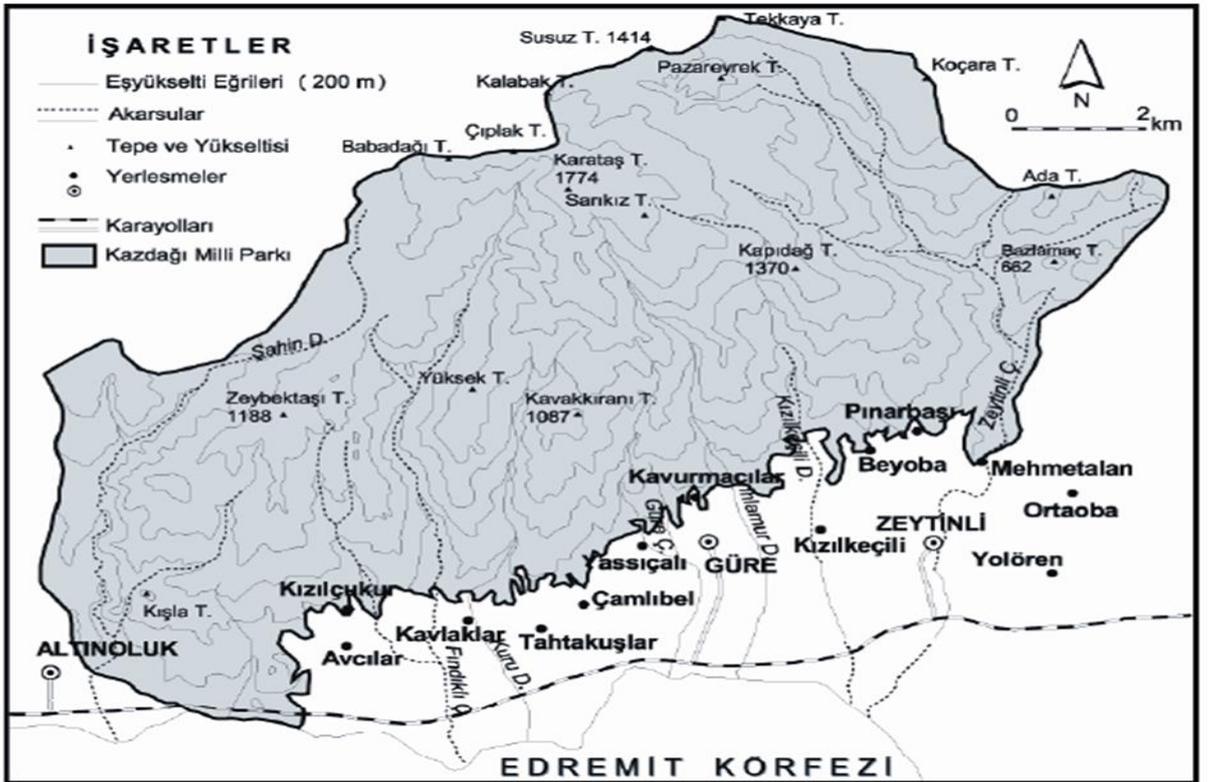
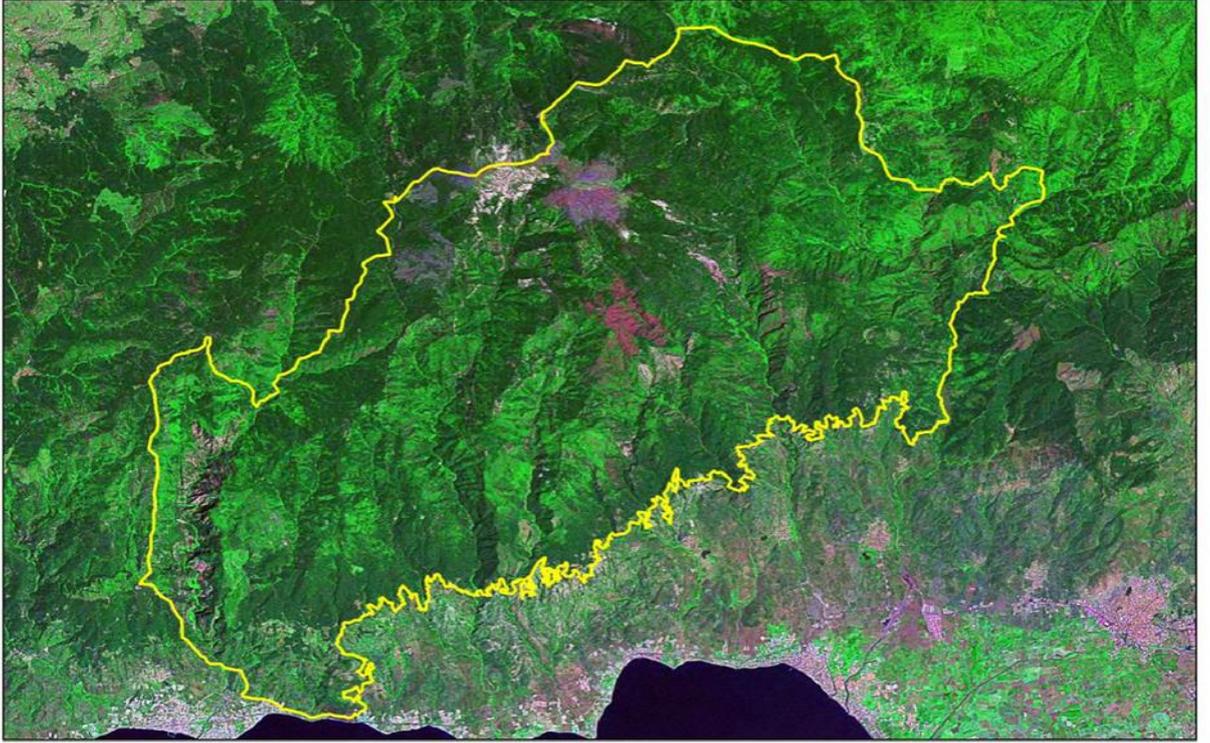


Fig 2. Map of Geographical Position for Kazdağı 2 (Arı ve Soykan, 2005)

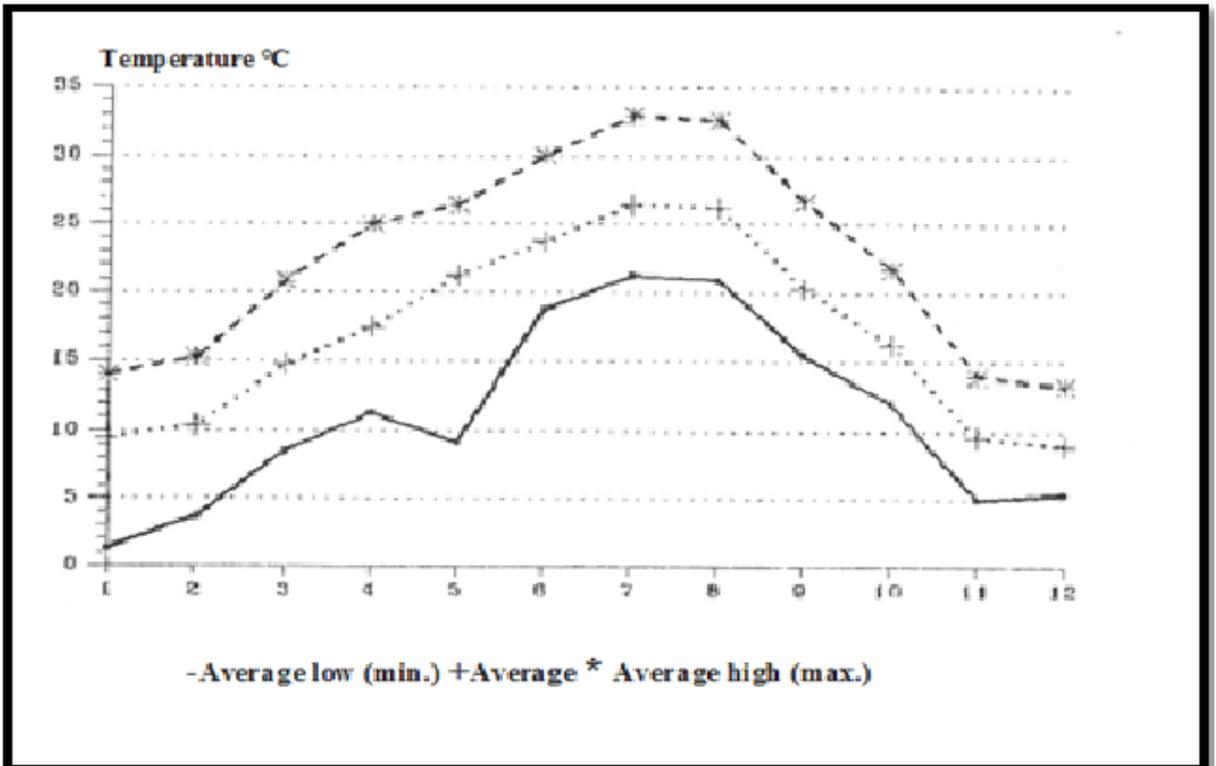


Fig 3. Average Temperature Graph (Anonym, 1995)

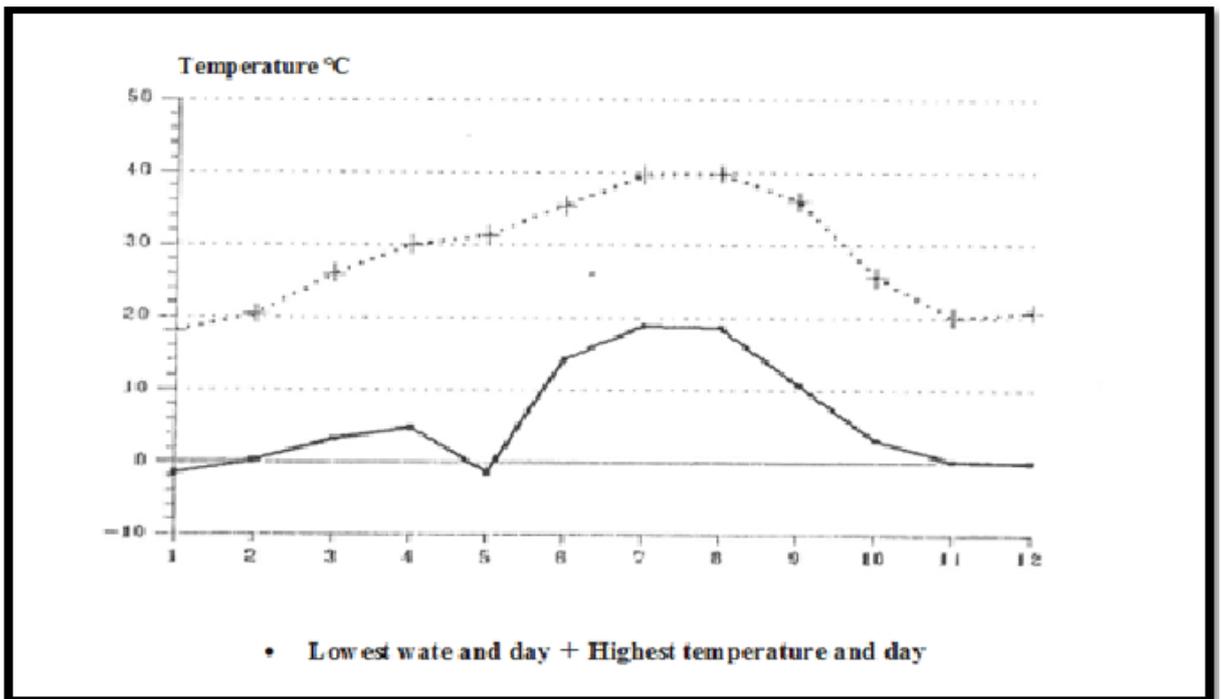


Fig 4. Highest and lowest temperature chart (Anonym, 1995)

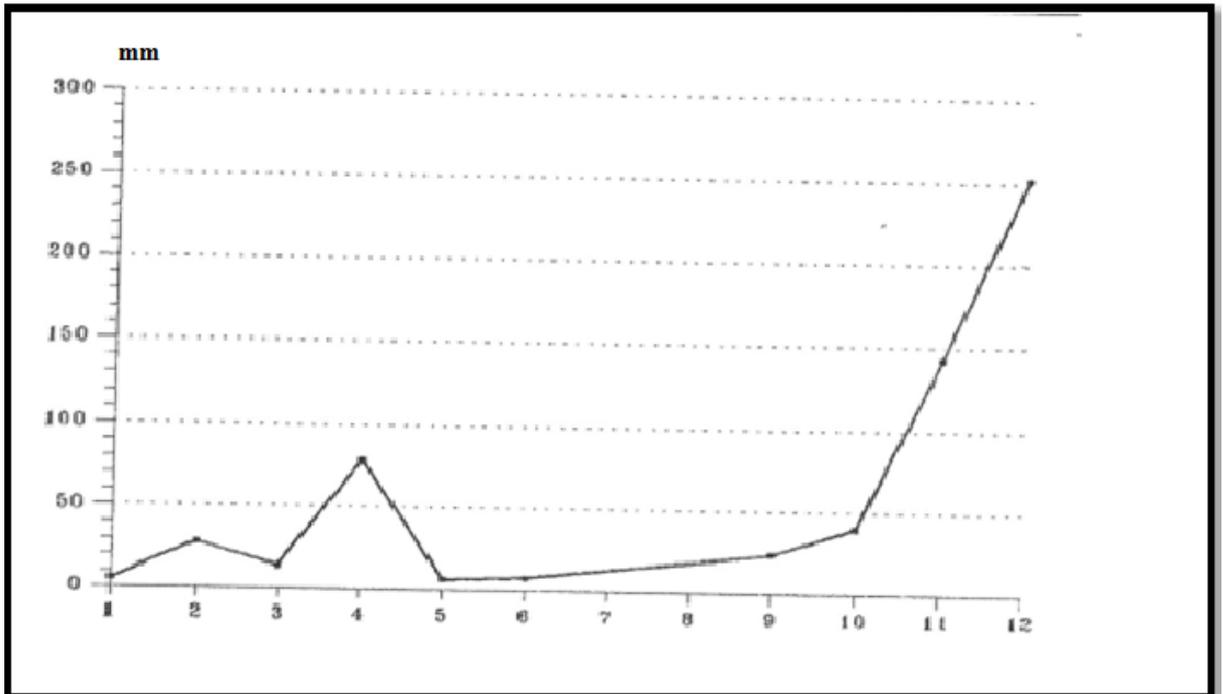


Fig 5. Rainfall quantities graph (Anonym, 1995)

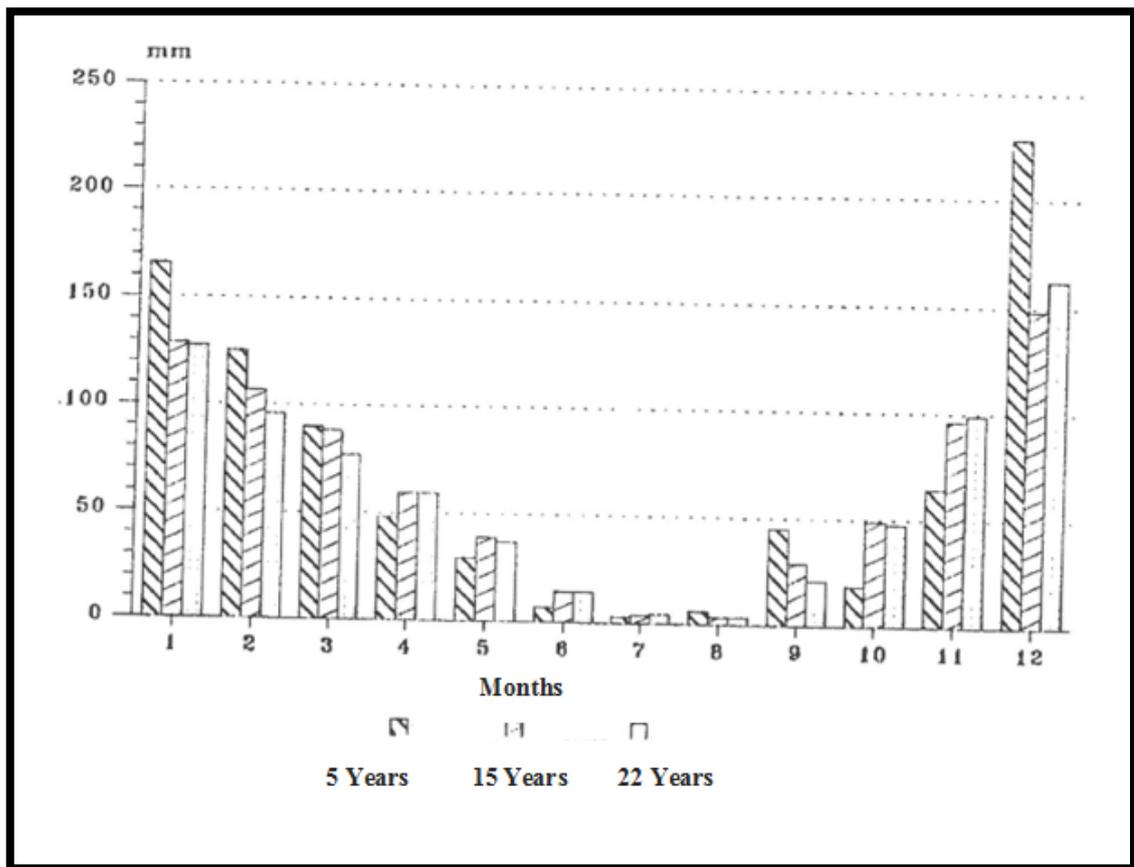


Fig 6. Rainfall graph by years (Anonym, 1995)

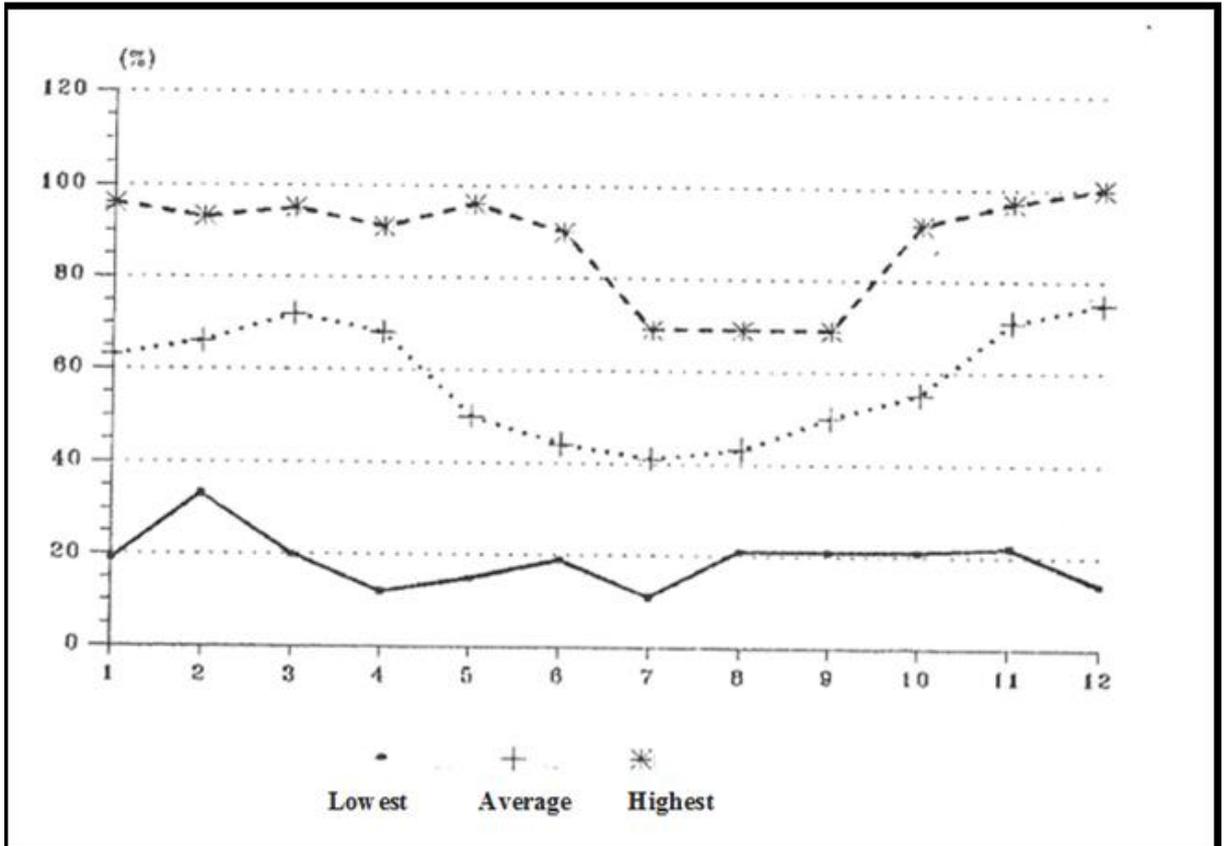


Fig 7. Nominal humidity chart (Anonym, 1995)

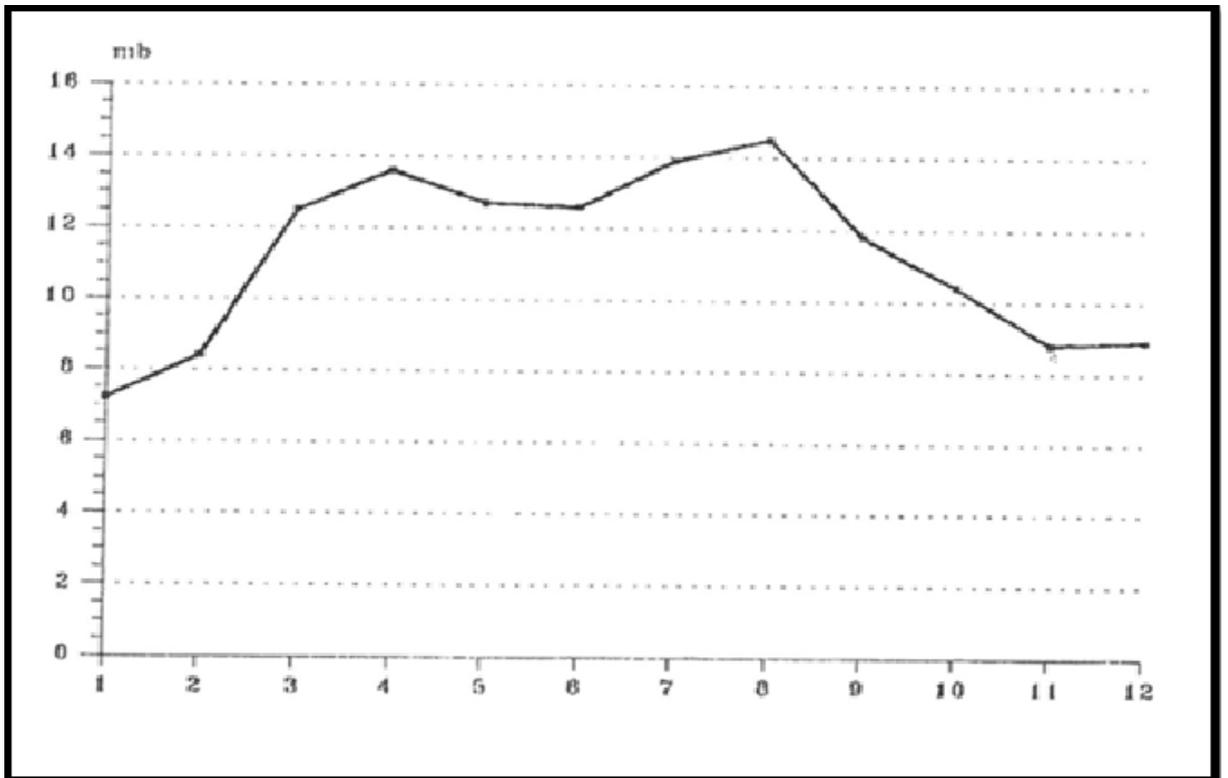


Fig 8. Average pressure graph (Anonym, 1995)

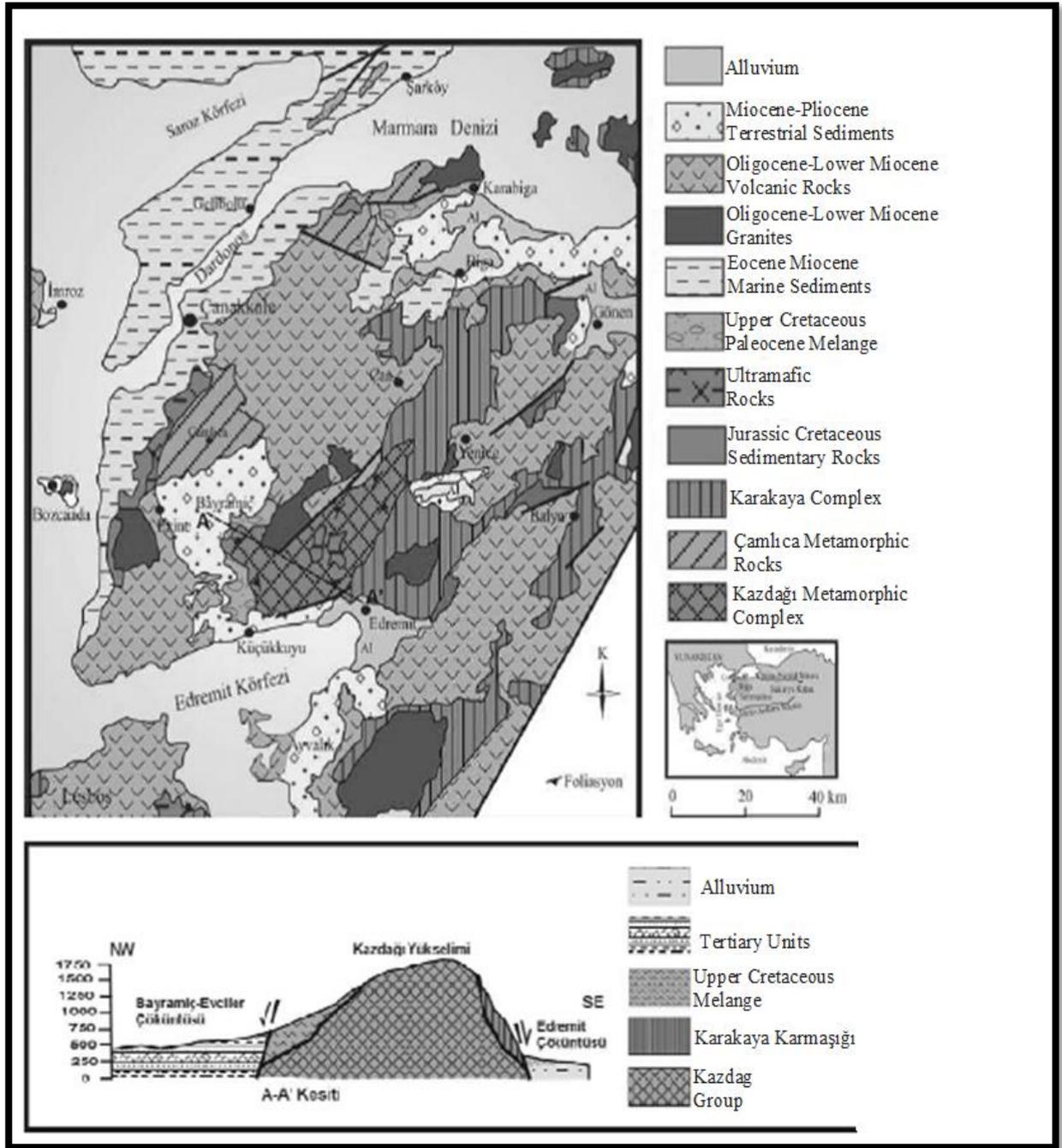


Fig 9. Simplified geological map and draft geological section of the Biga Peninsula and its surroundings (Yigitbas ve Bozcu, 2006)

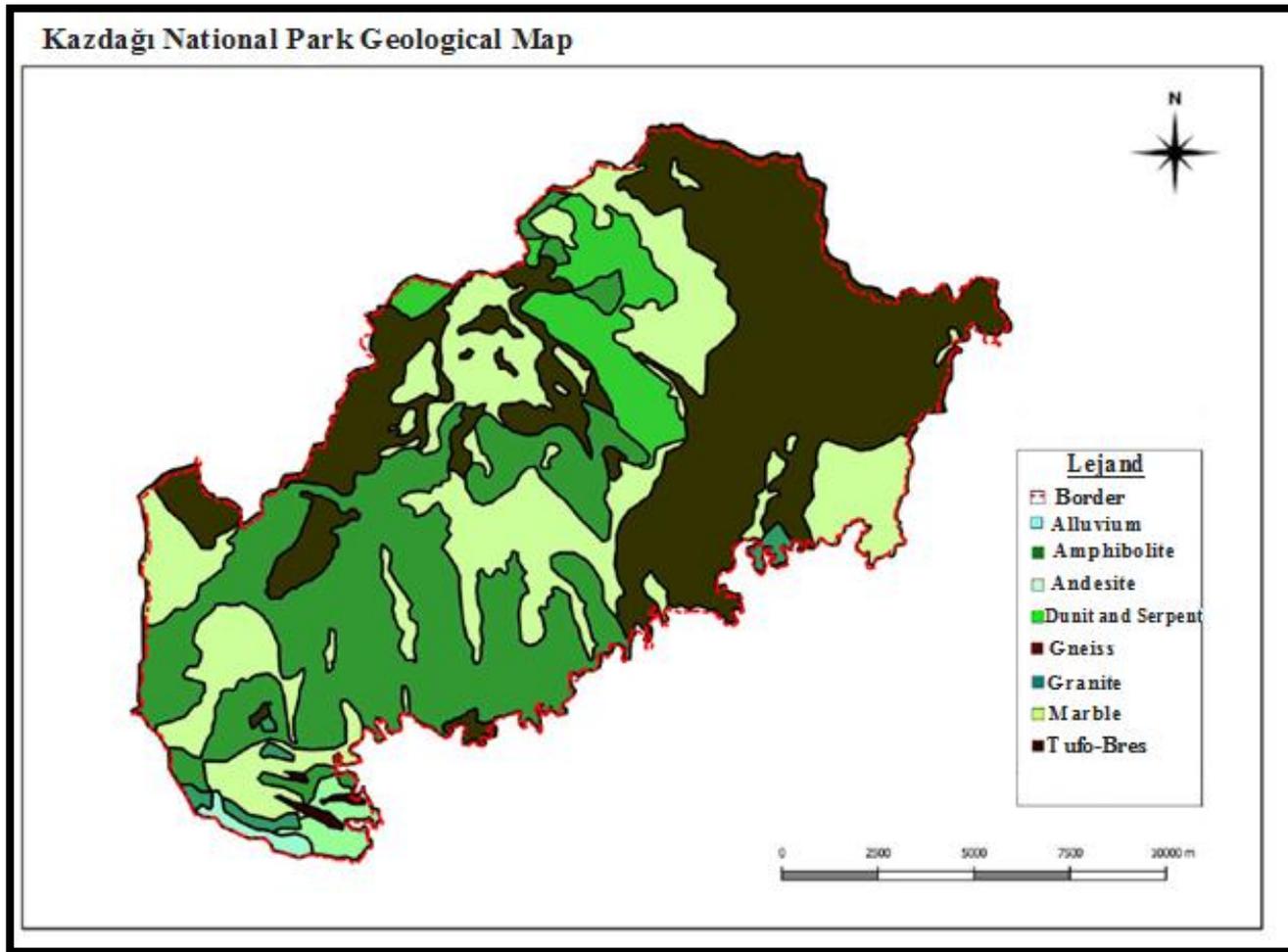


Fig 10. Geological Map of the Kazdağı (Akgün, 2008)

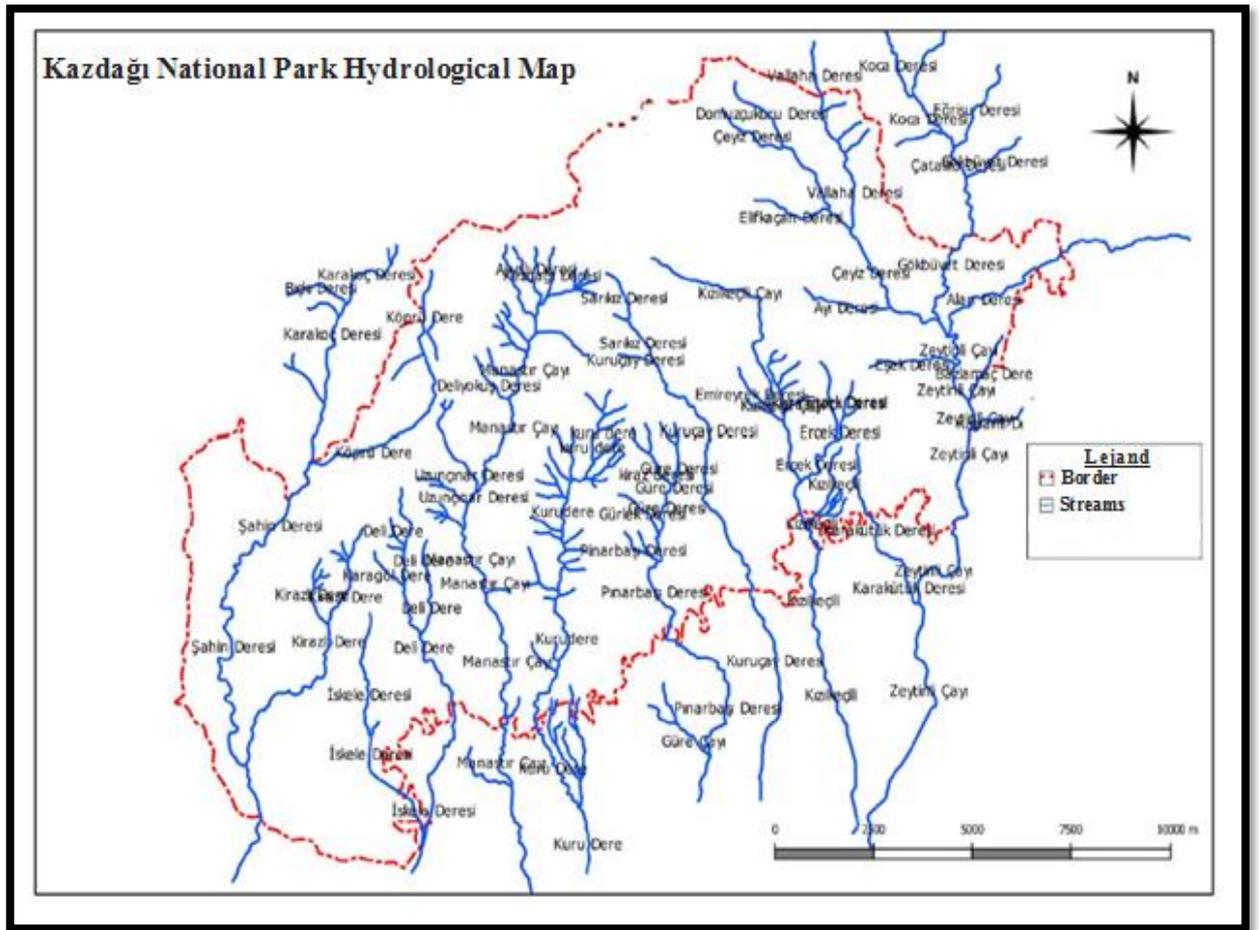


Fig 11. Hydrological map of the Kazdağı (Akgün,2008)

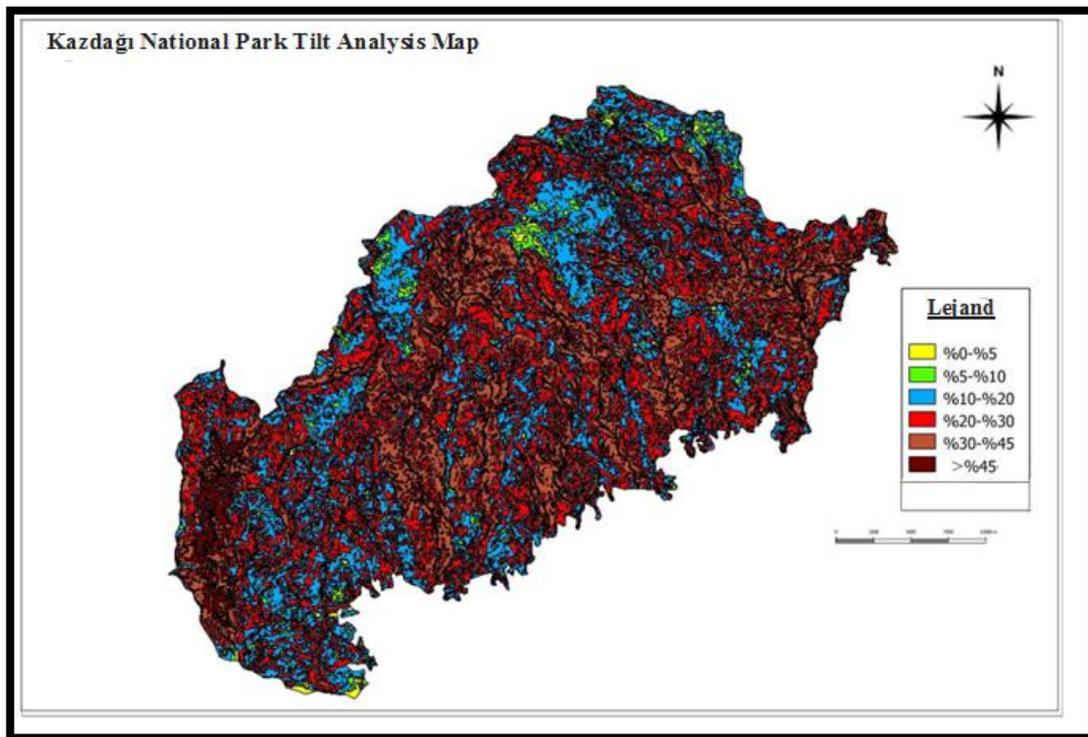


Fig 12. Map of the slope groups of the area (Akgün,2008)

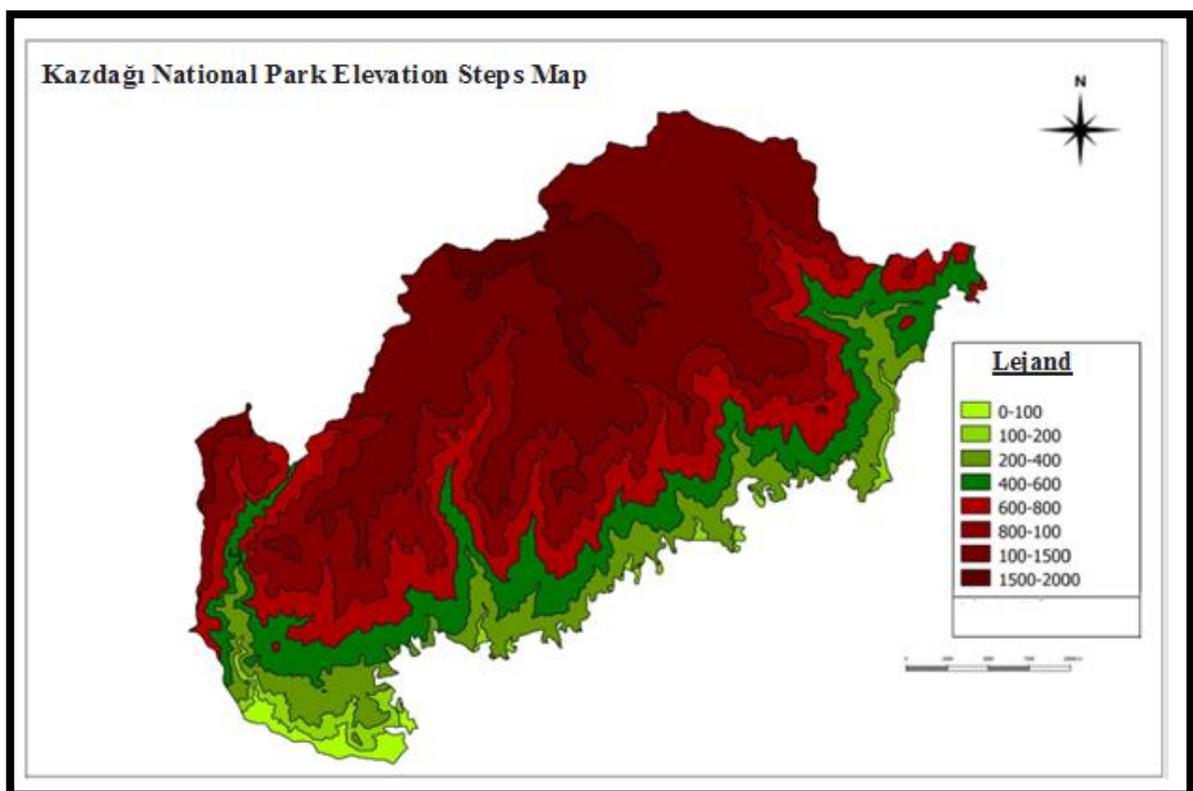


Fig 13. Elevation steps map of the Kazdağı (Akgün, 2008)

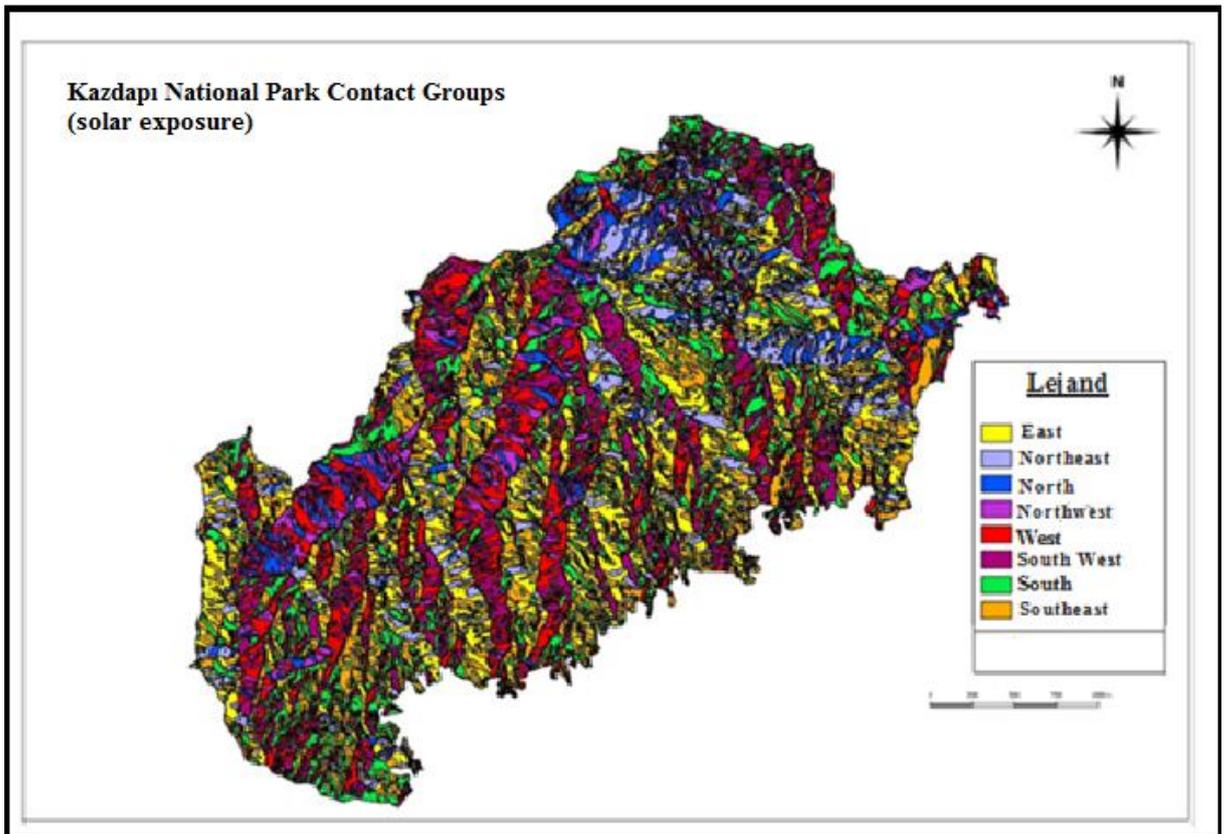


Fig 14. Map of the area's contact groups (Akgün,2008)

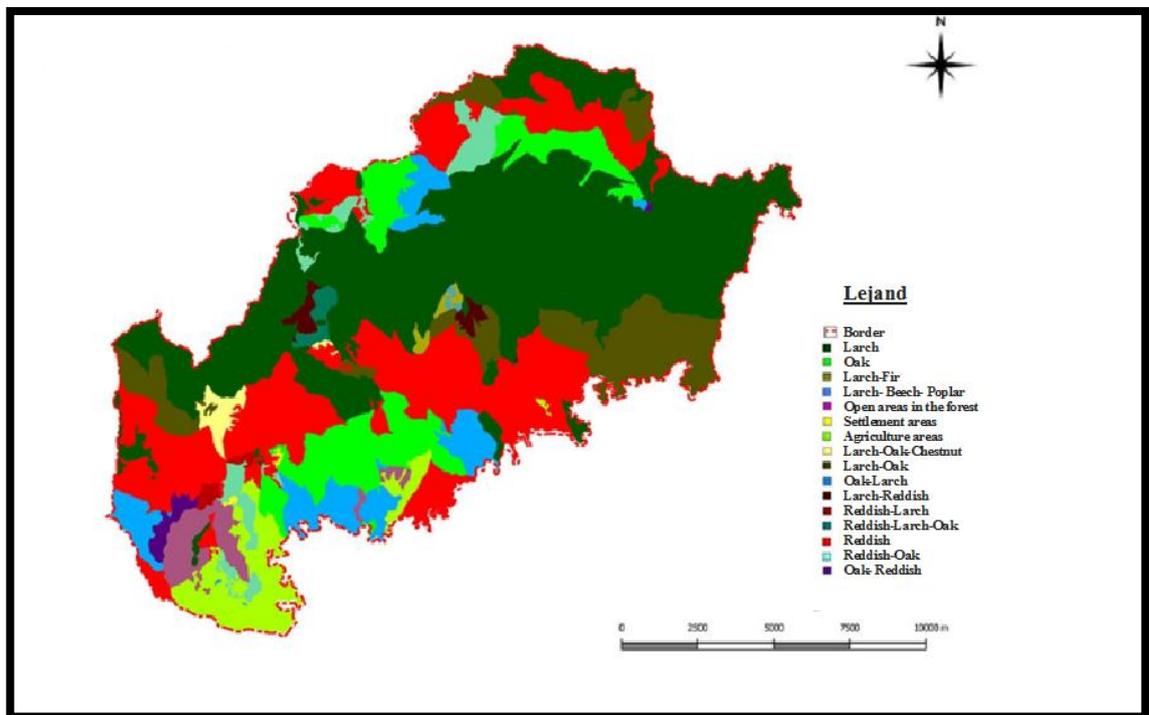


Fig 15. Stand map of Kazdağı (Akgün,2008)

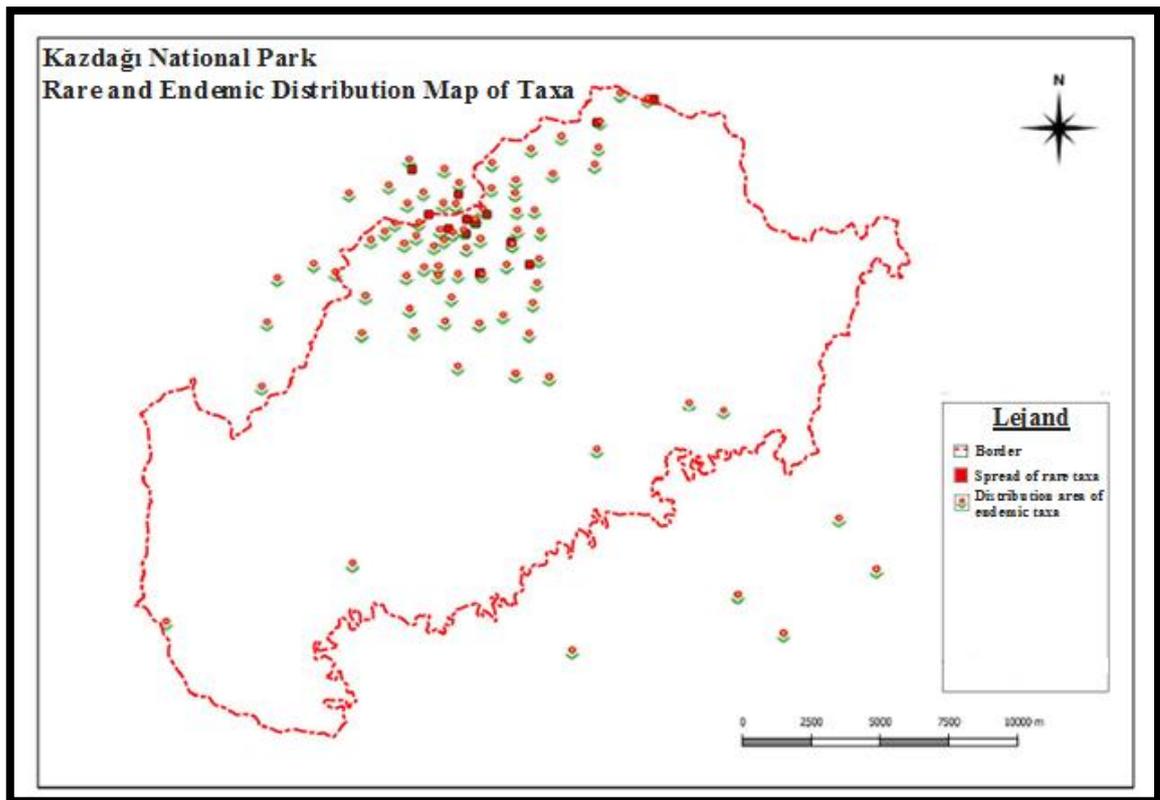


Fig 16. Distribution map of rare and endemic plant taxa (Akgün,2008)

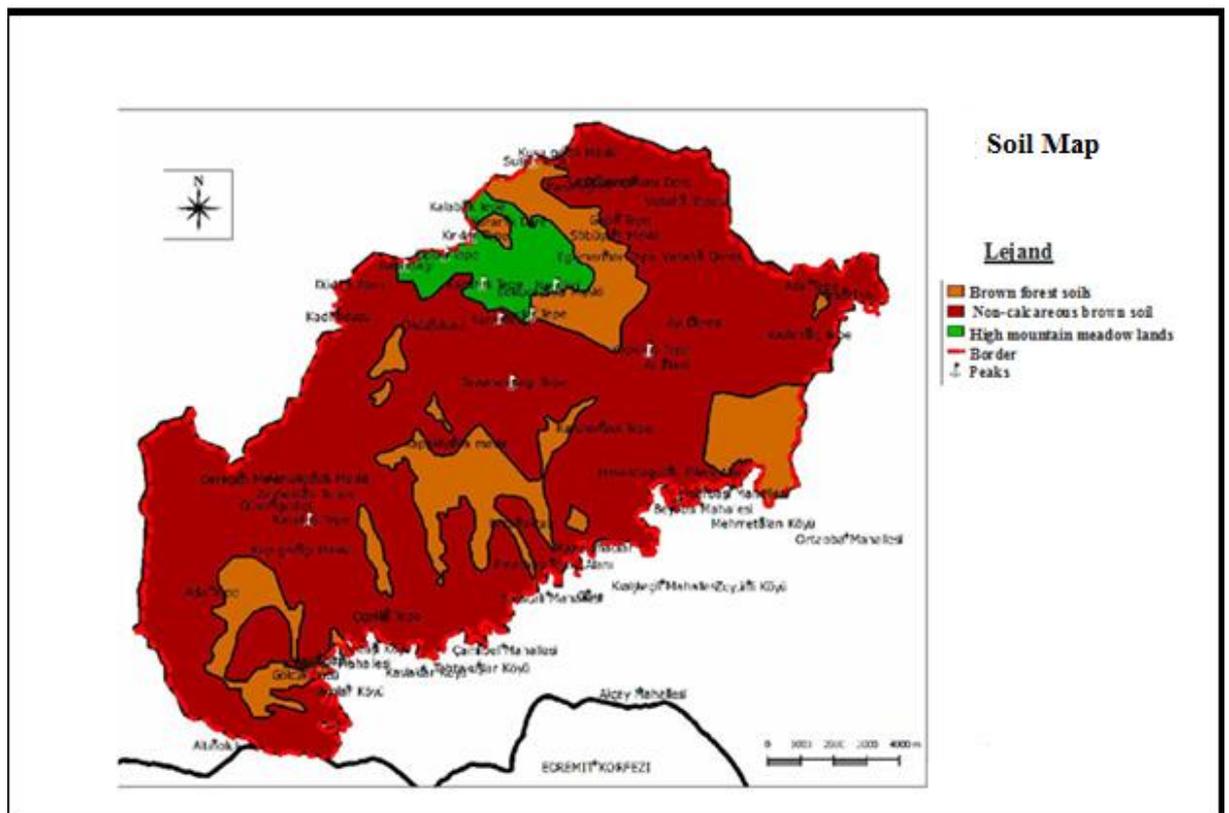


Fig 17. Soil Map of Kazdağı (Güngör, 2008)

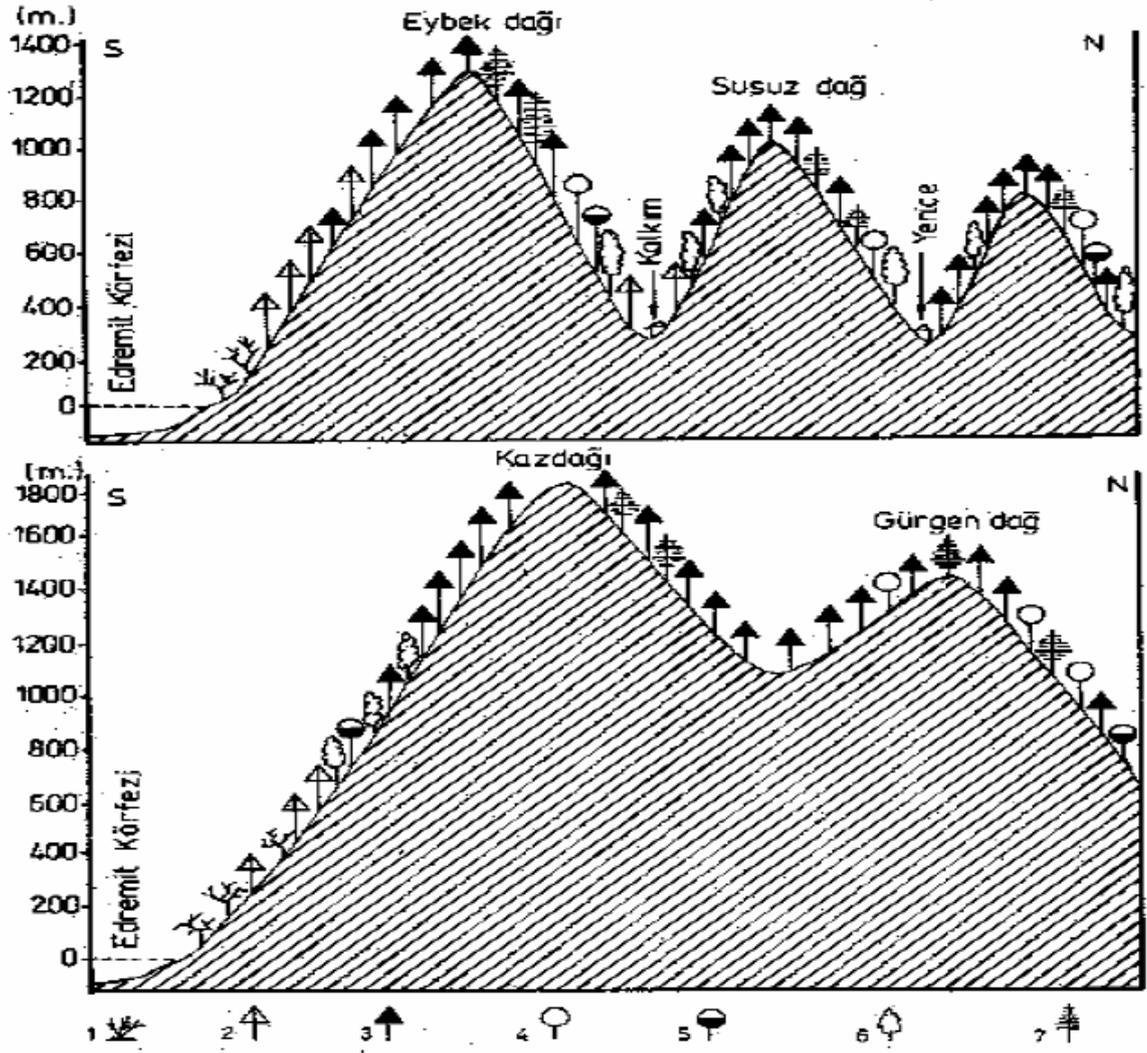


Fig 18. 1:Scrub 2:Turkish Pine 3:Larch (Black Pine) 4:Beech 5:Chestnut 6: Oak
7:Fir (Koç, 2004)

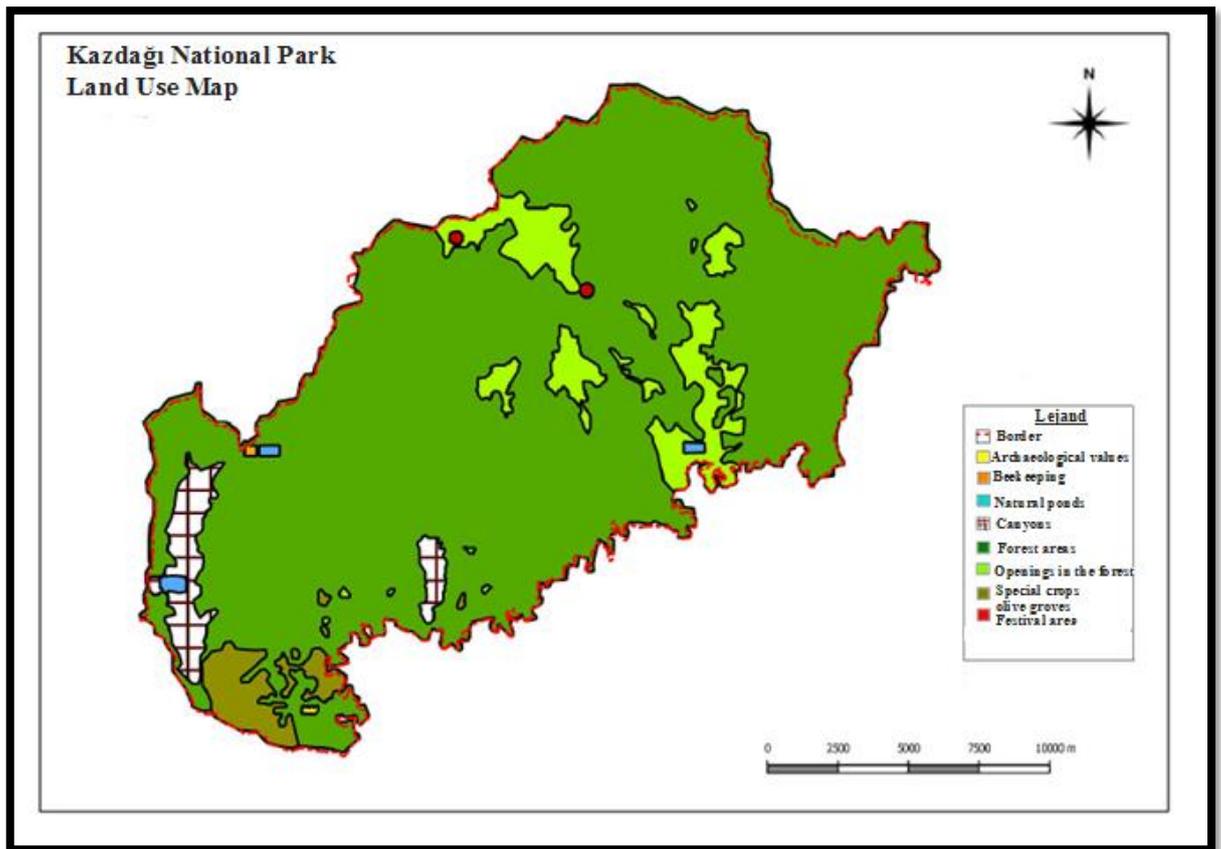


Fig 19. Land Use Map of Kazdağı (Akgün,2008)

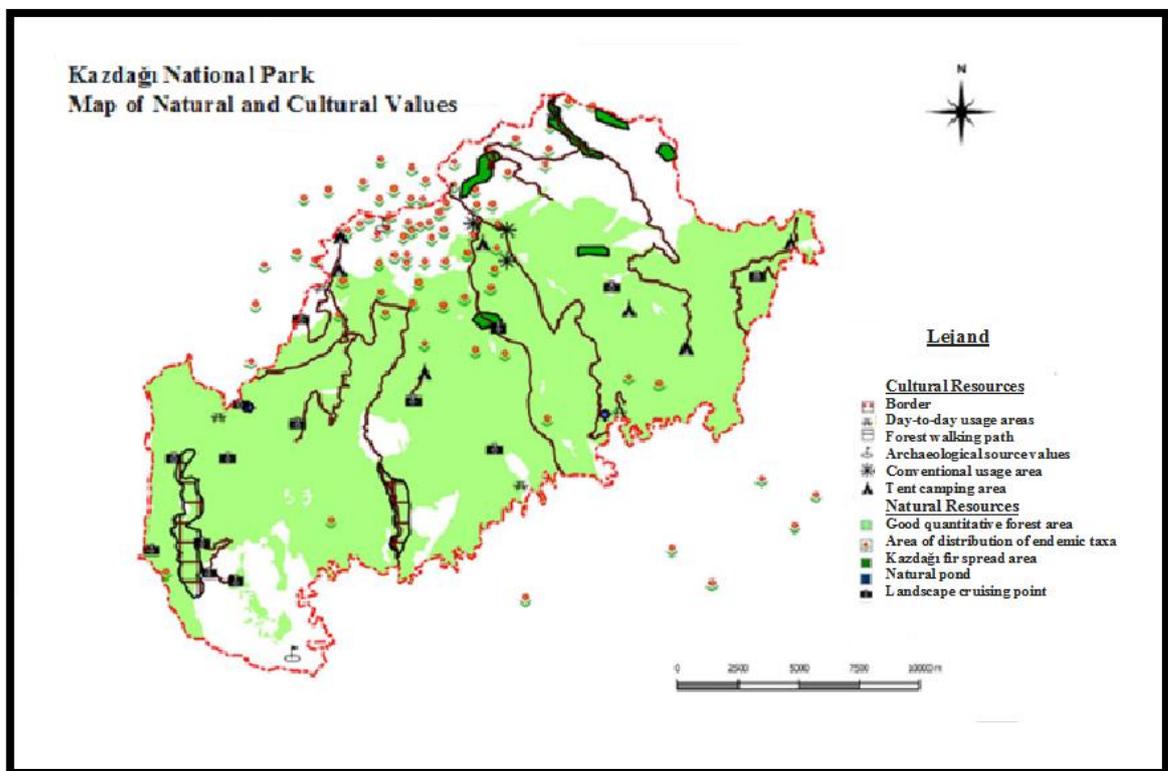


Fig 20. Map of natural and cultural values of Kazdağı (Akgün,2008)

Appendix-2



Photo-1 Hasanboğuldu Waterfall



Photo-2 Hasanboğuldu Waterfall



Photo-4 Hasanboğuldu waterfall picnic area



Photo-5 Hasanboğuldu waterfall



Photo-6 Kazdağı National Park



Photo-7 Kazdağı National Park

Appendix-3

KAZDAĞI NATIONAL PARK PHOTOS



Photo-1 KAZ DAGI

<http://www.altinolukrehberi.com/kazdaglari/>



Photo-2 KAZ DAGI

<http://kazdagialanklavuzlari.com/?sf=c0&e=bitki-varligi>



Photo-3 KAZ DAGI

<http://kazdagialanklavuzlari.com/?sf=c0&e=bitki-varligi>

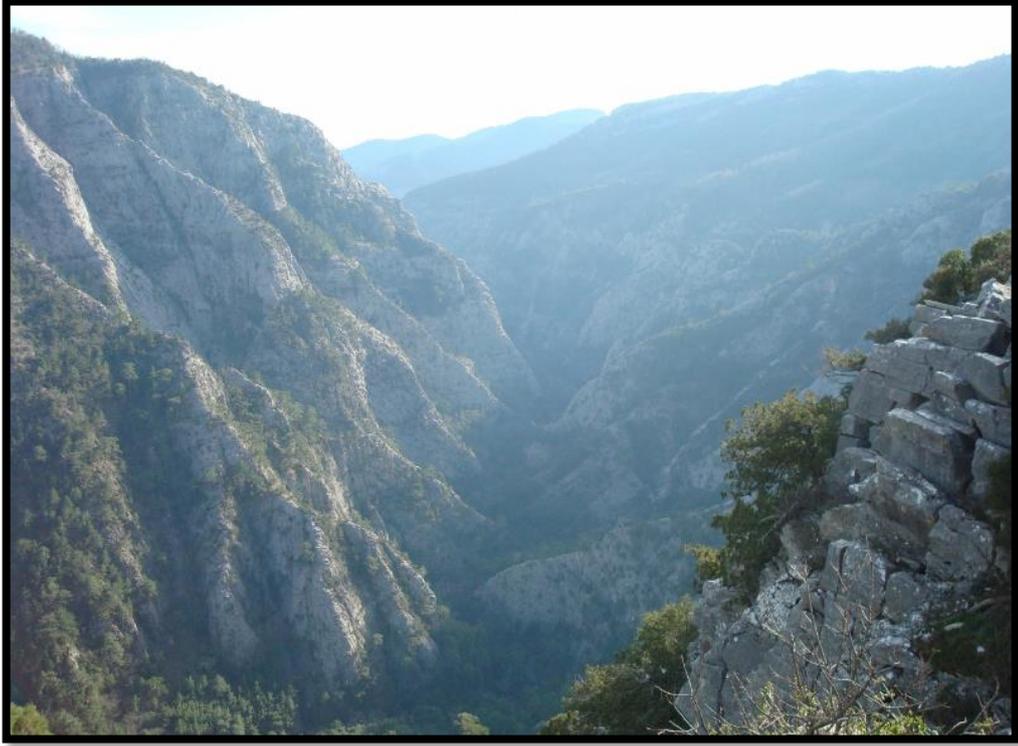


Photo-4 KAZ DAGI
<http://kazdagialanklavuzlari.com/?sf=c0&e=bitki-varligi>



Photo-5 KAZ DAGI
<http://www.canakkaleninrehberi.com/?Syf=18&Hbr=412495>



Photo-6 ABIESEQUI-TROJANI
<http://kazdagialanklavuzlari.com/?sf=c0&e=bitki-varligi>



Photo-7 SUTUVEN WATERFALL
<http://www.benimlegez.com/bir-tatli-huzur-almaya-geldim-kazdaglari/>



Photo-8 HASANBOGULDU WATERFALL
<http://www.benimlegez.com/bir-tatli-huzur-almaya-geldim-kazdaglari/>



Photo-8 YESILYURT VILLAGE
<http://www.benimlegez.com/bir-tatli-huzur-almaya-geldim-kazdaglari/>



Photo-9 YESILYURT VILLAGE
<http://www.benimlegez.com/bir-tatli-huzur-almaya-geldim-kazdaglari/>



Photo-10 TAHTAKUSLAR VILLAGE

<http://www.altinolukrehberi.com/gezilecek-gorulecek-yerler-/tahta-kuslar-muzesi/>



Photo-11 TAHTAKUSLAR MUSEUM

<http://www.altinolukrehberi.com/gezilecek-gorulecek-yerler-/tahta-kuslar-muzesi/>



Photo-12 ADATEPE VILLAGE

<http://www.benimlegez.com/bir-tatli-huzur-almaya-geldim-kazdaglari/>



Photo-13 SAHINDERE CANYON

<http://www.altinolukrehberi.com/gezilecek-gorulecek-yerler-/sahin-deresi-kanyonu/>

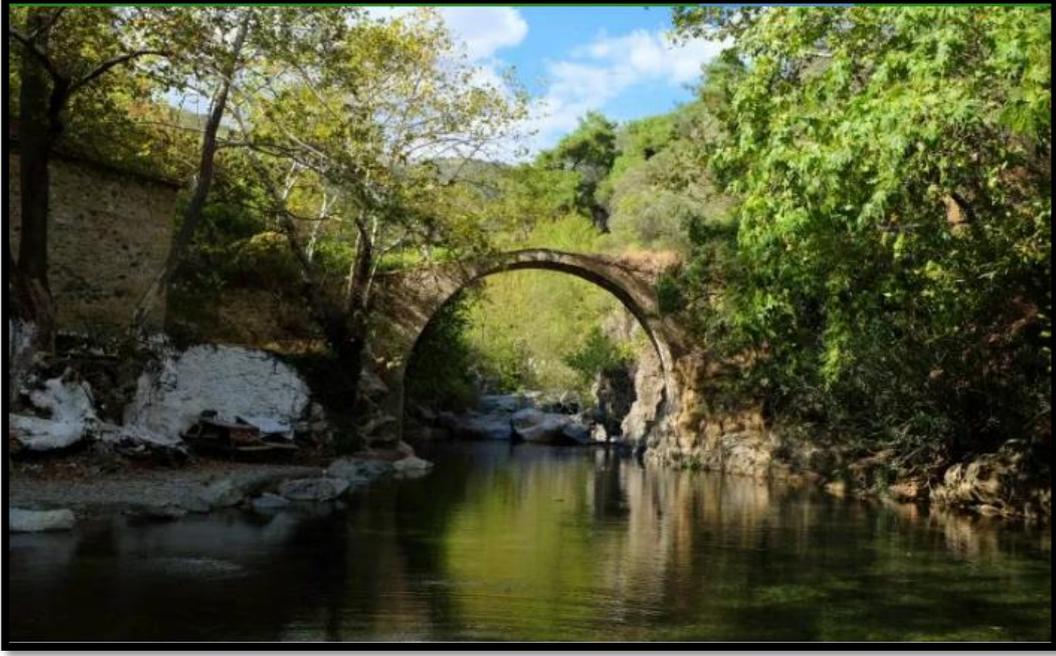


Photo-14 MIHLI STREAM
<http://www.benimlegez.com/bir-tatli-huzur-almaya-geldim-kazdaglari/>



Photo-15 SARIKIZ HILL
<http://www.altinolukrehberi.com/gezilecek-gorulecek-yerler-/sarikiz-tepesi/>



Photo-16 KAZ DAĐI
<http://kazdagialanklavuzlari.com/?sf=c2&e=manzaralar>



Photo-17 KAZ DAĐI
<http://kazdagialanklavuzlari.com/?sf=c2&e=manzaralar>



Photo-18 ÇANAKKALE CITY THE TROJAN HORSE
<http://bursamecra.com/tr-TR/haberler/449/canakkale-turkiye>



Photo-19 ÇANAKKALE CITY MARTYRS' MEMORIAL
<http://bursamecra.com/tr-TR/haberler/449/canakkale-turkiye>

Appendix-4

NAME OF ALL THE SPECIES IN KAZDAĞI

Abies nordmanniana subsp. *equi-trojani*
Acantholimon ulicinum subsp. *Ulicinum* var. *Ulicinum*
Acer platanoides
Achillea fraasii var. *Trojana* *Achillea fraasii* var. *Trojana*
Alchemilla hirsutiflora
Allium kurtzianum
Alnus glutinosa
Amanita muscaria
Anemone coronaria
Arceuthos drupacea
Armeria trojana
Asperula sintenisii
Asphodeline lutea
Asphodelus aestivus
Astragalus angustifolius subsp. *Angustifolius* var. *Angustifolius*
Astragalus heldrechi
Asyneuma linifolium subsp. *Linifolium*
Asyneuma virgatum subsp. *Cichoriiforme*
Aubrieta deltoidea
Bufo viridis
Coccinella septempunctata
Cannabis sativa
Calopteryx virgo
Carduus tmoleus
Castanea sativa
Centaurea athoa
Centaurea odyssei
Cephalanthera epipactoides
Cerasus prostrata var. *prostrata*
Cercis siliquastrum

Chamaecytisus eriocarpus
Cirsium nutans subsp. *falcato-incurvus*
Cistus creticus
Cistus salvifolus
Coleoptera
Crataegus monogyna
Corcus biflorus subsp. *nubigena*
Crocus gargaricus subsp. *Gargaricus*
Cyclamen hederifolium
Dianthus erinaceus var. *Alpinus*
Digitalis ferruginea
Digitalis trojana
Doronicum orientale
Dracunculus vulgaris
Echium russicum
Epilobium angustifolium
Euphorbia sp.
Galanthus gracilis
Gentiana asclepiadea
Heracleum platytaenium
Hermodactylus tuberosus
Hippomorathrum cristatum
Hypericum cerastoides
Hypericum kazdaghensis
Iberis attica
Iris kerneriana
Iris suaveolens
Jasione montana
Jurinea consanguinea
Lamium cariense
Lacerta trilineata
Lauddakia stellie
Lacerta anatolica
Leğista saeva

Lygaeus equestris
Limodorum abortivum
Linum boissieri
Macrolepiota sp.
Minuartia garckeana
Morine persica
Morchellaconica (deliciosa)
Muscari neglectum
Nymphalis urticae
Nectaroscordum siculum subsp. Bulgaricum
Oenanthe oenanthe
Orchis tridentata
Ornithogalum nutans
Paeoniamascula subsp. Arietine
Tricholoma acerbum
Thymus cherlerioides var. Cherlerioides
Thymus pulvinatus
Tulipa orphanidea
Tulipa sylvestris
Papaver sitrictum
Parnassia palustris
Pinus brutia
Pinus nigra
Pistacia terebinthus subsp. Terebinthus
Prunus domestica
Quercus coccifera
Quercus infectoria
Ramaria flavescens
Ranunculus ficaria
Rhus coriaria
Rosa canina
Rubus canascens
Ruscus aculeatus
Salvia tomentosa

Saxifraga sibirica subsp. mollis

Scilla bifolia

Sedum album

Sedum Iydium

Sideritis athoa

Sideritis trojana

Silene bolanthoides

Silene compacta

Sorbus torminalis

Styrax officinalis

Tricholama ustale

Vaccinium myrtillus

Veronica sp.

Viola tricolor

Vipera xanthina

Appendix-5

Questionnaire

The study of the recreational use of Kazdağı National Park Questionnaire	Yeterince İyi	İyi	Yeterli Değil
1-Yeterli sayıda araç park yeri olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz ?			
2-Yeterli sayıda bilgilendirme levhaları, uyarıları veya broşürleri olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz ?			
3-Yeterli sayıda konaklama mekanı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz ?			
4-Kazdağı Milli Parkı'nın yeterince korunduğunu düşünüyor musunuz ?			
5- Kazdağı Milli Parkı'nın içinde yeterince tuvalet olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz ?			
6- Kazdağı Milli Parkı'nda çalışan kişi sayısını yeterli buluyor musunuz ?			
7- Kazdağı Milli Parkı'nda yapılan rekreasyon aktivitelerini yeterli buluyor musunuz ?			
8- Kazdağı Milli Parkı için yapılan tanıtım ve reklamı yeterli buluyor musunuz ?			
9-Kazdağı Milli Parkı'na toplu taşıma ile ulaşımın yeterli buluyor musunuz ?			
Hazırlayan: Seymen DÖNMEZ			