

MANDATORY FOR NATURE TOURS AND OTHER AREA USE IN PROTECTED AREAS

RULES

1- Nature tours include visiting, seeing, getting to know and promoting all the natural areas of our country.

These are events organized for the following purposes; sustainability of resources, effective management and protection, guidance of visitors along with visitor security, visitor

In order to meet their needs and expectations, all kinds of event organizers, must get permission.

2- Permit applications can be made in person and by mail, fax or e-mail to the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks.

Applications are made to the Directorate or Provincial Directorates within 10 (ten) business days. is concluded.

3- Before the tour, the "rules to be followed in nature" are explained by the event organizers. distributed to participants/visitors and ensuring compliance with the rules.

4- Rare, endemic, endangered or endangered natural species within protected areas

Plant species cannot be harmed in any way. These species cannot be collected, disassembled, and some of their parts

They cannot be slaughtered, wild animals' eggs cannot be collected, and their nests cannot be disturbed.

5- In areas where species in danger of extinction are strictly protected and in general

Tours cannot be allowed in areas and places that are inaccessible for security reasons.

6- During tours, activities that may harm birds cannot be carried out (Individuals may not be disturbed).

nests and nestlings cannot be touched, and tissue and blood samples cannot be taken for any reason. cannot be received). Bird observation and images cannot be taken during the breeding periods of birds.

7- Professional photography and filming cannot be done without obtaining the necessary permissions from the Ministry.

8- Hunting tours, photography and film shootings and hunting wild animals in Turkey for foreign visitors

Travel agencies that will provide observation tours must obtain a hunting tourism certificate from the Ministry.

They have to. (Article 15 of Law No. 4915)

9- Fees and durations for tours, photography and film shootings are announced at the beginning of each year.

It is determined and announced by the directorate.

10- Wild animals seen or encountered during the tours cannot be frightened or followed. Type

If the route is in the direction of the animal seen, a suitable period of time is waited and the wildlife at a slower pace, taking care not to get close enough to frighten or disturb the animal.

The route continues in this way.

11- The Administration makes the necessary warnings for visitor safety and takes other necessary precautions.

taken by the organizers.

12- Under any circumstances, visitors must take back the garbage they produce.

13- It is forbidden to make noise and listen to loud music during the tours.

14- No activities that pollute the areas, harm the flora or disturb the fauna can be carried out.

15- Fires cannot be lit in the areas.

16- Wildlife cannot be destroyed.

17- Anything that causes or may cause the loss or change of the characteristics of protected areas.

All kinds of interventions cause soil, water and air pollution and similar environmental problems.

Works and transactions cannot be carried out.

18- If there is a certified "Field Guide" in protected areas, visitors

It is mandatory for them to visit the field with their guides. However, in daily use areas

Areas outside the absolute protection zone defined in the plan are subject to defined rules.

can be visited within its framework.

19- Natural areas in areas that need to be absolutely protected and in absolute protection zones in plans

Since it is envisaged that the resources will be left in their natural state without human influence, the administration's knowledge

The use of outside areas and the random movement of visitors in the area are strictly prohibited.

20- In protected areas, visitors cannot go beyond the designated areas and routes (This is

It is important both for the protection of resource values and for visitor safety).

21- The conditions and level of use and enjoyment of the areas are determined by the Administration and "transportation

capacity cannot be exceeded.

22- Visitor management in planned areas, visitor uses in the area, etc. applications prepared

It is implemented within the scope of the plans and plan decisions cannot be deviated from.

23- Long-term development of the areas where the tour route can be visited (vehicle, pedestrian, etc.)

are defined in plans and management plans. Tools other than plan decisions cannot be used.

Will not harm the environment as deemed appropriate by the administration in areas that do not have a management plan

tools should be used.

24- Protection, management, research, visitor information and guidance in protected areas

Services and facilities for these areas should be provided with minimum negative impact in line with the plans made for these areas.

It is envisaged to be carried out in a way that will create an impact and is carried out with implementation plans.

25- No activities that will affect the water regime in wetlands can be carried out.

26- Alien species cannot be thrown or left into wetlands for any purpose and cannot be removed from wetlands.

species cannot be collected.

27- These rules are in accordance with the 2007/1 Circular of the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks.

has been prepared and those who act contrary to the provisions of the circular will be subject to the "Environmental Law No. 2872".

The prescribed penalties are applied. No. 6831 on travel agencies and other legal entities

Acts prohibited in the Forest Law and the Fisheries Law No. 1330 are prohibited in the National Law No. 2873.

If it is committed in places where the Parks Law is implemented, the penalties will be doubled.

is applied. Sustainable hunting and wildlife management and conservation of protected areas' resources

sustainability, effective management, protection, transfer to future generations and visitor safety

monitoring and directing visitors to protected areas and visitor

In order to define the needs and expectations, the above-mentioned rules

It is important to implement it completely.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PROTECTION AND USE CONDITIONS

Archaeological Site: Ancient civilizations that have survived from the existence of humanity to the present day, underground and above ground.

and their underwater products, all kinds of products that reflect the social, economic and cultural characteristics of the periods in which they lived.

These are the settlements and areas where cultural heritage is located.

1) First Degree Archaeological Site: These are protected areas that will be preserved as they are, except for scientific studies for conservation.

In these areas, absolutely no construction will be allowed, and a protected area will be designated as the same in the zoning plans.

It is determined that no excavations can be carried out other than scientific excavations, but;

a) For infrastructure applications to be carried out by public and private organizations in cases of necessity, the museum directorate

and the matter is evaluated by the conservation board with the opinion of the excavation director, if any,

b) New agricultural areas will not be opened, only limited seasonal agricultural activities will continue.

Greenhouse cultivation can be continued if deemed appropriate by the conservation committees,

c) Agricultural activities based on plowing the land in mounds and tumuli are strictly prohibited,

afforestation should not be undertaken, products can only be obtained from existing trees,

d) Stone, soil, sand etc. lime, stone, brick, marble, sand, mineral etc. furnaces not to be opened,

To prevent soil, slag, garbage, industrial waste and similar materials from spilling,

e) Promenade arrangement, square arrangement, open car park, WC, etc. in the archaeological sites within these areas.

Units such as ticket booths and guardhouses can be built with permission from the protection board,

f) Only burials can be made in the public cemeteries located within these areas and still used today.

transactions can be carried out,

g) Obtaining permission from the relevant conservation board in a way that does not affect the nature of immovable cultural assets.

It is possible to combine (unity) and separate (separate) provided that

2) II. Degree Archaeological Site: It is a site that needs to be protected, but its protection and usage conditions are determined by the protection boards.

These are protected areas that will be determined by the Ministry and will be preserved as they are, except for scientific studies for conservation. This

However, new construction is not allowed in these areas;

a) The current policy decision on simple repairs of unregistered buildings in use today

can be done in line with

b) Articles a, b, c, ç, d, e, f of the first degree archaeological site protection and use conditions are valid,

3) III. Degree Archaeological Site: New regulations are allowed in line with conservation and use decisions.

are archaeological sites that can be given.

In these areas,

a) To determine the transition period structuring conditions, To determine the transition period structuring conditions

In determining;

- The proposed building density should not exceed the density determined by the current zoning plan,

- Compliance with the functions that will come to the area,

- Necessary infrastructure applications,

- Suggested building dimensions,

- Construction techniques and materials, protection and evaluation of existing and possible archaeological assets

to bring solutions in a way that ensures

b) Archaeological values, if any, in areas opened to settlement with approved environmental order and master plan decisions.

Preparation of zoning plans for conservation purposes, taking into account their protection,

c) In places where a Conservation Development Plan was made before this principle decision was taken, the

that the conditions apply.

d) In these areas, before the construction permit is given by the municipality or governorship, experts from the relevant museum directorate

A drilling excavation is carried out by , and the results of the drilling are reported to these areas, if any, by the excavation leader.

It was forwarded to the conservation board by the museum directorate, along with its opinions, and implemented after the board's decision was taken.

can be passed,

e) III. In archaeological sites designated as 1st degree archaeological sites, conservation boards should

can make general drilling decisions regarding the areas to be excavated,

f) Obtaining permission from the relevant conservation board in a way that does not affect the nature of immovable cultural assets.

It is possible to combine (unity) and separate (separate) provided that

g) In these areas, stones, soil, sand, etc. to be taken, lime, stone, brick, marble, sand, mineral etc. of their quarries

not to open, to prevent soil, slag, garbage, industrial waste and similar materials from spilling, h)

When protection is established in these areas in line with the contribution it will bring to the country's energy production and the public interest.

Wind power plants can be built if deemed appropriate,

i) The current policy decision regarding aquaculture production and cultivation facilities in protected areas is valid.

is,

4) Urban Archaeological Sites: (Note: Article 4 of this principle decision no. 658 dated 05/11/1999 dated 15/04/2005

(cancelled by the principle decision No. 702)

containing immovable cultural assets that need to be protected as defined and protected in accordance with the same law article.

These are areas where the necessary urban textures exist together.

a) In these areas, a healthy and comprehensive inventory study of archaeological values is carried out, this study

Implementation on a parcel scale should not be started until the plans to be prepared as a result are approved,

During planning studies;

- Compliance with the functions that will come to the area,

- Infrastructure services required by today's conditions are transferred to the cultural layer starting from the project phase. to be handled in a way that will not cause harm and keep land use to a minimum,

- Care should be taken to ensure the harmony of proposed building dimensions and building techniques and materials with the traditional texture,

b) In these areas, on the existing ruined foundations, the old structure to which those foundations belong and the cultural heritage that needs to be preserved are built.

If it has the characteristics of a historical site, it is also important for the revival of the historical identity of the site it is located in.

If it makes a contribution, old information about the building, pictures, engravings, photographs, commemorative documents, etc. restitution with documents

After it is accepted by the relevant conservation board that it can be done, a restitution project is prepared and determined by the board.

approved, the old building can be revived,

c) Survey and survey of buildings and building ruins that are cultural assets that need to be protected on a single building scale.

restoration projects can be repaired and used provided that they are approved by the conservation board, within the scope of the law

Simple repairs of immovable properties outside the scope of the principles specified in the current resolution are carried out.

that can be done.

HISTORICAL SITES, PROTECTION AND USE CONDITIONS

Historical Site: Natural sites where important historical events took place in terms of our national history and the history of military warfare.

These are areas that need to be protected along with their structure.

Protection and Terms of Use

a)*(Amended: İ.K. No. 763 dated 19/01/2010) The long-term development plan is prepared by the relevant protection zone board.

Until deemed appropriate, vegetation, topographic structure, silhouette, etc., except for mandatory infrastructure applications.

No construction or physical practices can be carried out that may damage the effect or cause destruction,

b) The environmental plan to be prepared by carrying out the necessary studies to bring these areas into an environmental plan.

Obtaining appropriate opinions on conservation rules for plans,

c) For the correction in time of any practices that disrupt the natural balance before the registration date of the area.

to carry out the necessary work by public institutions,

d) Necessary work can be carried out by the Ministry of Forestry in the forest areas within these areas,

e) Along with the projects for the arrangement and necessary repairs of the monuments and martyrs' cemeteries located in these areas

obtaining permission from the protection board,

f) Previously ongoing agricultural activities, vineyards and horticulture can be continued, other than this purpose

It was decided that it could not be used at all.

It is a place where important historical events took place in terms of our national history and the history of military warfare, together with its natural structure.

are areas that need to be protected. Conditions of Conservation and Use Long-term development plan relevant protection zone

Except for compulsory infrastructure applications until deemed appropriate after establishment, vegetation, topographic structure,

No destructive construction or physical practices that could disrupt the silhouette effect can be carried out,

Environmental plans to be prepared by carrying out the necessary studies to bring the areas into an environmental plan.

Obtaining the appropriate opinions of the conservation rules for the area,

The necessary work should be done by public institutions to improve all kinds of practices over time.

To carry out the necessary work by the Ministry of Forestry in the forest areas within these areas.

For the arrangement and necessary repairs of the monuments and martyrs' cemeteries located in these areas

to obtain permission from the conservation board along with their projects, to establish ties with previous agricultural activities and

gardening can be continued and cannot be used for any other purpose,

URBAN SITES, PROTECTION AND USE CONDITIONS

1- DEFINING THE URBAN SITE AND DETERMINING THE BOUNDARIES

Urban sites have architectural, local, historical, aesthetic and artistic features and are considered important because of their coexistence.

cultural and natural environmental elements (buildings,

gardens, vegetation, settlement patterns, walls) are areas where they occur together.

Effective in the protection and development of the urban protected area within its environment and integrated with the city

The areas subject to decisions that will allow integration are defined as interaction transition areas.

2- TRANSITIONAL PERIOD PROTECTION PRINCIPLES AND TERMS OF USE BASIC PRINCIPLES

A zoning plan for conservation purposes in urban protected areas is obtained within three months from the announcement of the urban protected area.

Transitional protection principles and terms of use, which define the rules to be followed until

to be determined by conservation regional boards depending on the characteristics of the urban site,

In determining the transition period conservation principles and conditions of use, depending on the tissue characteristics of the site,

density, mass, location, height, architectural features, building material, color, etc. defining the conditions,

Until the transition period conservation principles and usage conditions in urban sites are determined;

a) Subdivision and unification cannot be made to create a new zoning parcel, but only boundary regulations etc. for

the necessary division and unification can be made,

b) Since the density and urban equipment decisions to be foreseen in the zoning plan for conservation purposes are not clear.

added to the parcel of immovable cultural property that needs to be protected and new buildings cannot be built,

c) Applications of a quality and density that may affect the conservation plan criteria are not allowed.

cannot be given,

d) It may negatively affect the urban silhouette that is intended to be protected on the street or zoning island where it is located.

It is mandatory to take into account the fact that new buildings cannot be built in location and height,

New construction in accordance with the above-mentioned conditions and transitional protection principles and conditions of use

In order for the request to be evaluated by the protection zone board, the parcel and parcel in question must be included in the application file.

A preliminary project regarding the surrounding structures and texture and a study including photographs are required.

should,

3- APPLICATION IN URBAN PROTECTED AREAS

3.1- In urban protected areas that do not have transitional protection principles and usage conditions;

a) No new construction or zoning application can be carried out under any circumstances,

b) Regional conservation board decision regarding the essential repairs of registered cultural heritage buildings and unregistered buildings

can be done in line with

c) Registered cultural heritage buildings and unregistered buildings that are licensed in accordance with the current legal regulations.

Modifications and repairs on real estate can be carried out within the scope of the relevant Regulations,

d) Compulsory infrastructure applications can be carried out in accordance with the decision of the conservation regional board,

3.2- In urban protected areas where transitional period conservation principles and usage conditions have been determined;

a) Transitional protection principles of new construction or zoning applications and mandatory infrastructure applications and

The projects prepared in line with the conditions of use must be approved by the protection zone board.

It can be done with

b) The essential repairs and projects of registered cultural heritage buildings should be carried out in accordance with the protection zone board.

It can be done provided that there is

c) Registered cultural heritage buildings and unregistered buildings that are licensed in accordance with the current legal regulations.

Modifications and repairs on real estate can be carried out within the scope of the relevant Regulations,

3.3- In urban protected areas with approved development plans for conservation purposes;

(Amended: i.K. 01.11.2007-736) a) Those adjacent to the registered immovable cultural property parcel or on the road between them

even if it passes, for all kinds of construction and physical applications and new construction on the parcels facing these parcels.

obtaining permission from the conservation regional board,

b) Development plan and plan for protection purposes for new construction or zoning applications on other parcels

Permission will be given by the relevant administrations in line with the conditions specified in the supplementary annexes,

c) Essential repairs of registered cultural heritage buildings should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the zoning plan for conservation purposes.

The prepared projects can be carried out provided that they are approved by the protection zone board,

d) Registered cultural heritage buildings and unregistered buildings that are licensed in accordance with the current legal regulations.

Modifications and repairs on real estate can be carried out within the scope of the relevant Regulations,

CONDITIONS OF CONSERVATION AND USE OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

Natural Site: They belong to geological, prehistoric and historical periods and are rare or

Above ground, underground or underwater areas that need to be protected in terms of their features and beauty

are areas that need to be protected.

In the determination studies to be carried out in these areas, the opinions of relevant institutions and organizations should be taken into account according to the characteristics of the field.

It is essential to take it.

1- First Degree Natural (Natural) Site: It has universal value in terms of scientific conservation and has interesting features and beauties.

It must be protected for the public interest due to its unique nature and rarity,

These are areas that will be preserved as they are, except for scientific studies aimed at conservation.

In these areas, no action should be taken that may damage the vegetation, topography or silhouette effect.

that it cannot be found, but;

a) Although there is a strict construction ban, technical infrastructure is required in areas required by public and private organizations.

services (sewerage, outdoor parking lot, chair lift, cable car, drinking water, energy transmission line, telephone line,

natural gas line, GSM base station and similar) applications as deemed appropriate by the protection regional board.

It can be done as follows;

(Amended; Principle Decision No. 740 dated 12/3/2008) In these areas, there are regulations regarding the use of natural spring water.

Ministry of Environment and Forestry and General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works regarding the effects of practices on ecological balance.

In line with the opinions of the Directorate and the report prepared by the relevant departments of the Universities; geothermal

In addition to these, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources in applications for the use of spring water

(General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration) and our Ministry's General Directorate of Investment and Enterprises.

With their opinions, it can be done as the conservation regional board deems appropriate,

b) To be prepared in line with the 1/25,000 scale Environmental Plan or 1/5000 scale Master Development Plan

daily trips for public recreation purposes, provided that permission is obtained from the relevant conservation board according to the project.

facilities (restaurant, buffet, cafeteria, changing cabins, WC, promenade, open car park and similar) and the area and

protection and development of activities arising from the characteristics of the environmentstructures for the purpose of growing

(pier, fishing shelter, guardhouse and similar) can be built,

c) Appropriate data to be taken from the relevant unit of the General Directorate of Forestry without changing the natural plant texture of the area.

Afforestation may be allowed by the conservation board in line with its opinion,

ç) Trees that have been knocked over by snow and wind, affected by natural disasters, are diseased or are not valuable trees, and

In order to ensure the maintenance of forests and the protection of natural balance, the relevant General Directorate of Forestry

Tree cutting may be allowed by the protection board in line with the technical report to be received from the unit,

d) Necessary protection measures against fire in forest areas are taken by relevant organizations,

e) Stone, soil, sand should not be taken, lime, stone, brick, marble, sand, mineral etc. furnaces not to be opened,

Soil, slag, garbage, industrial waste and similar materials should not be dumped, but only before the site decision is announced.

In businesses that have received a license, the site will be rehabilitated and their operations will be liquidated within the legal period,

f) Opinions of relevant public institutions and organizations in order to ensure the continuity of the natural balance

In line with the permission of the protection board, activities arising from the characteristics of the area

that it can be sustained,

g) To place all kinds of informative warning signs to ensure the protection of these areas,

Protection measures in these areas are taken by relevant organizations and local governments,

g) Maintenance and repair of existing registered and unregistered buildings are carried out in accordance with the current policy decisions.

that it can be done,

2 – II. Degree Natural (Natural) Site: In addition to the protection and development of the natural structure, the public interest is taken into consideration.

These are areas that can be taken into use.

In these areas, except for tourist facilities with tourism investment and tourism operation certificates and service-oriented structures,

No construction will be possible,

a) Temporary structuring conditions in the regions that will be put into use will be determined by taking the opinions of the relevant institutions.

It is determined by the Conservation Boards, and in this determination, the environmental plan or master plan decisions, if any, are used.

topography, landscape, silhouette etc. of the land. characteristics are taken into account, but the preparation

Applications of a quality and intensity that may affect the Conservation Planning Plan criteria are referred to as Conservation Purposes.

Permission cannot be given without a Zoning Plan,

b) Stone, soil, sand should not be taken, lime, stone, brick, marble, sand, mineral etc. furnaces not to be opened,

Soil, slag, garbage, industrial residue and similar materials should not be dumped, but only before the site decision is announced.

In businesses that have received a license, the site will be rehabilitated and their operations will be liquidated within the legal period,

c) Opinions of relevant public institutions and organizations in order to ensure the continuity of the natural balance

In accordance with the permission of the Protection Board, activities arising from the characteristics of the area

that it can be sustained,

d) In addition to continuing existing agricultural and livestock activities, obtaining permission from the conservation board

New agricultural and livestock activities can be carried out, provided that

3 – III. Degree Natural (Natural) Site: In order to protect and develop the natural structure, the potential of the region and

These are areas that can also be opened to residential use, taking into account their usage characteristics.

a) Temporary structuring conditions in these areas and regions that will be put into use must be determined by the relevant institutions.

to be determined by conservation committees by taking their opinions, and in this determination, 1/25,000 scale environmental plan, if any,

The topography, landscape, silhouette, etc. of the land with the decisions of the plan or 1/5,000 scale master plan. of the characteristics

are taken into consideration, but can affect the criteria of the Conservation Development Plan to be prepared.

and intensive applications cannot be allowed without a Conservation Development Plan,

b) In addition to continuing existing agricultural and livestock activities, obtaining permission from the conservation board

New agricultural and livestock activities can be carried out, provided that

c) Sand, gravel, in line with the conditions to be determined by the protection board, taking into account the natural landscape and silhouette.

stones, minerals and similar materials can be purchased, quarries can be opened for this purpose, soil, slag, garbage, industrial

to prevent residue and similar spillage,

It has been decided by the Supreme Council for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets and the Archaeological, Natural, Historical, Urban

For all applications regarding Protected Areas and Registered Immovable Cultural Assets Requiring Protection

Permission is required from the Adana Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board Directorate.

RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN MUSEUM VISITS

* You must present your ID at the entrance, if necessary.

* Take photos without using flash to avoid damaging historical artifacts.

to pull.

* For group trips, they must give trip approval to the authorities.

to show without wanting or expecting.

* During group visits, not to leave the group.

* According to the warnings of the officials and the visit sign hanging in the museum.

comply with the rules.