

STANDART DATA FORM

**For Special Protection Areas (SPA), proposed Sites of Community Importance (pSCI), Sites of Community
Importance (SCI) and for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)**

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Type

B

1.2. Site code

T	R	x	x	x	x	x	x
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1.3. Site name:

Igneada Longoz Ormanlari Milli Park

1.4. First Compilation date

2	0	1	7	1	0
Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.5. Update date

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.6. Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Forest and Water Management, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks.

Address: Ankara

E-mail:

1.7. Site Indication and designation/classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

National legal reference of SPA designation:

Date site proposed as SCI:

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

Date site confirmed as SCI (*):

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

Date site designated as SAC:

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Explanation(s) (**):

(*) Optional field, the date confirmed as SCI (the date of adoption of relevant union list) is documented by DG Environment.
 (**) Optional field, explanations can be given, e.g. for classification or designation dates of sites that are composed of originally separate SPAs and/or SCIs.

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site centre location (decimal degrees):

Longitude

Latitude

27.957229

41.840088

2.2 Area (ha):

3 155

2.3 Marine area (%):

0

2.4 Site length (km):

2.5. Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region name

T	R	2	1		

Tekirdag Subregion

2.6. Biogeographical region(s):

☐
☐
☒

Alpine (...% (*))
 Atlantic (...%)
 Black Sea (...%)

☐
☐
☐

Boreal (...%)
 Continental (...%)
 Macaronesia (...%)

☐
☐
☐

Mediterranean (...%)
 Pannonian (...%)
 Steppic (...%)

Additional information on Marine Regions (**)

☐
☐
☐

Marine Atlantic (...%)
 Marine Black Sea (...%)
 Marine Baltic Sea (...%)

☐
☐

Marine Mediterranean (...%)
 Marine Macaronesian (...%)

(*) In case that a site is located in more than one region, the percentage coverage in the region should be entered (optional).

(**) The indication of the marine regions is due to practical/technical reasons and concerns Member States in which one terrestrial biogeographic region borders two marine regions.

3.1. Habitat types present on the site and site evaluation for them:

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
						AIBICID	AIBIC		
Code	PF	NP	Cover (ha)	Caves (number)	Data quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1130 Estuaries			1		P	D		A	
1150* Costal lagoons			52		G	C		A	
1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)			2		P	D		A	
2110 Embryonic shifting dunes			15		G	C		A	
2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes')			16		G	C		A	
2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')			100		G	B		A	
2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic,			5		P	D		A	

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter 'x' in the column PF to indicate the priority form.

NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional).

Cover: decimal values can be entered.

Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation).

Continental and Boreal region									
2190 Humid dune slacks			1		P	D		A	
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation			315		G	B		A	
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation			5		P	D		A	
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels			28		M	C		A	
91AA Eastern white oak woods			10		P	C		A	
91E0 * Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)			10		G	D		A	

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter 'x' in the column PF to indicate the priority form.

NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional).

Cover: decimal values can be entered.

Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation).

91F0 Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (<i>Ulmenion minoris</i>)			1400		G	A		A	
91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak – sessile oak forests			1100		G	A		A	

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter 'x' in the column PF to indicate the priority form.

NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional).

Cover: decimal values can be entered.

Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation).

3.2. Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II to Directive 2/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population on the site						Site assessment			
					Type	Size		Unit	Cat.	Data quality	AIBICID	AIBIC		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP		Min	Max		CIRIVIP		Pop	Cons.	Isol.	Glob
M	1355	Lutra lutra			r				P	M				
M	1304	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum			r				P	VP				
M	1305	Rhinolophus euryale			r				P	VP				
M	1307	Myotis blythii			r				P	VP				
M	1310	Miniopterus schreibersii			r				P	VP				
M	1316	Myotis capaccinii			r				P	VP				
M	1321	Myotis emarginatus			r				P	VP				
M	1323	Myotis bechsteinii			r				P	VP				

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes.

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal).

Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present – to fill if data quality are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information.

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance categories' has to be filled in).

M	1324	Myotis myotis			r				P	VP				
R	5370	Emys orbicularis			r				P	M				
R	1219	Testudo graeca			r				P	M				
A	6248	Triturus karelinii (Triturus cristatus karelinii)			r				P	M				
F	5268	Chalcalburnus chalcoides			r				P	M				
F	1130	Aspius aspius			r				P	M				
F	5339	Rhodeus sericeus amarus			r				P	M				
F	1149	Cobitis taenia							P	M				
I	1088	Cerambyx cerdo			r				P	M				

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes.

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal).

Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present – to fill if data quality are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information.

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance categories' has to be filled in).

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
					Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other Categories			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Min	Max		CIRIVIP	IV	V	A	B	C	D
M	1363	Felis silvestris						P	Y					
R	1292	Natrix tesselatta						P	Y					
R	1290	Natrix natrix cetti						P	Y					
R	6088	Ablepharus kitaibelii						P	Y-HTL					
R	1269	Ophisaurus apodus						P	Y					
R	2432	Anguis fragilis						P	-					
R	6261	Darevskia praticola						P	-					
R	1248	Podarcis taurica						P	Y					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles.

CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name.

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes.

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal).

Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present.

Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons.

R	1256	Podarcis muralis						P	Y					
R	1263	Lacerta viridis						P	Y					
A	1209	Rana dalmatina						P	Y					
A	1212	Rana ridibunda						P	-					
A	5358	Hyla arborea						P	Y-CTC					
A	2361	Bufo bufo						P	-					
A	1201	Bufo viridis						P	Y					
F	2540	Syngnathus abaster						P					Y	
F	5758	Neogobius fluviatilis						P					Y	

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CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name.

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes.

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal).

Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present.

Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons.

F	2500	Alburnoides bipunctatus						P					Y	
F	2508	Chondrostoma nasus						P					Y	
P		Crepis macropus						P				Y		
P		Acer pseudoplatanus						P			Y			
P		Aurinia uechtritziana						P			Y		Y	
P		Cakile maritima						P						Y
P		Centaurea kilaea						P			Y	Y		
P		Cionura erecta						P						Y
P		Crambe maritima						P			Y			Y

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles.

CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name.

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes.

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal).

Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present.

Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons.

P		Cyclamen coum						P			Y		Y	
P		Cyperus capitatus						P						Y
P		Elymus elongatus subsp. elongatu						P						Y
P		Eryngium maritimum						P						Y
P		Euphorbia peplis						P						Y
P		Euphorbia paralias						P						Y
P		Jurinea kilae						P						Y
P		Leymus racemosus						P						Y
P		Otanthus maritimus						P						Y

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles.

CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name.

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NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal).

Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present.

Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons.

P		Pancratium maritimum						P						Y
P		Peucedanum obtusifolium						P						Y
P		Salvinia natans						P			Y		Y	
P		Sylene sangaria						P			Y	Y	Y	
P		Stachys maritima						P						Y
P		Trapa natans						P			Y		Y	
P		Verbascum dagentii						P			Y		Y	

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles.

CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name.

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes.

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional).

Unit: i = Individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes in accordance with Articles 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal).

Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present.

Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons.

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	cover (%)
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	2
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	5
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	1
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	5
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	10
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	3
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	70
N20	Artificial forest monoculture (e.g. Plantations of poplar or Exotic trees)	4
Total Habitat Cover		100%

Other site characteristics:

The Longoz forests which are completely covered with water during winter and spring has a floristic composition of mixed forest trees of 8-15 meters tall. Since the alluvial soils have more intensive micro-organism activities, the forests and the other plants in this region start vegetation earlier than the other plants. The protection of the habitat of these forests has crucial importance. Because, these forests are not only a rare natural value for Turkey but also for Europe.

Preserved on a national scale and the scale of the most important European floodplains (Longoz) forests in the region of the Igneada (İgneada), the region contains many different ecosystems and different habitats for animal species are high quality. Many fish species due to habitat area and fish production potential of hunting tourism, botanical tourism thanks to its biological diversity, bird watching, nature photography and water sports, such as one of the areas that have high potential for many recreational activities.

The area is defined as a National Park on 2007. The lakes within the borders of Igneada are famous with its multiple species of fishes and oxygen rich atmosphere. Although Igneada Longoz Forests National Park has seven lakes, the most important ones are Mert Lake, Hamam Lake, Erikli Lake and Saka Lake. It is known that, in the lagoons of Igneada, in the lakes, on the wetlands and on the streams 30 different species of fish live. According to the the Berne Convention 8 species of fish are described as "species in need of protection". These are *Chalcalburnus chalcoides*, *Syngnathus abaster*, *Neogobius fluviatilis*, *Aspius aspius*, *Alburnoides bipunctatus*, *Rhodeus amarus*, *Cobitis taenia* *Chondrostoma nasus*. Mert Lake has the highest diversity of fish between those lakes. Hamam and Pedina Lakes can also be defined as an accommodation point for birds, wild ducks and swans coming from Bulgaria, Russia and from the Danube River.

Hamam Lake: This lake, 20 km south of Igneada, which is surrounded by forestland is 2 km to the Black Sea and 20 meters elevation from sea level. Its square measure is 19 hectares and the deepest point is 2,6 meters. The lake which is supplied by numerous streams from inside the forest transfers excess water into Bulanik (Bulanık) Stream through a channel in the Southeast. Perch and crayfish take an important place in the fauna of the lake.

Saka Lake Longoz: It is in the south of Igneada and was formed through the filling of Bulanik Stream. The lake has nearly 5 hectares of land with reed fields. This land is submerged in Spring and Autumn due to the increase in water levels and is a longoz found rare in Turkey and Europe. There are alders, witch elms, European ashes, oaks, hornbeams, common beeches, black poplars, willow trees, limes and walnut trees in the longoz. It was declared as a protected area in 1988.

Pedina Lake: This lake which is 25 km south of Igneada and 5 km west of Hamam Lake is fully in the forest like Hamam Lake. The square measure of the lake is 10 hectares. The lake which is supplied by numerous streams from inside the forest and also by Pedina Stream transfers excess water into Bulanik Stream through a channel.

Igneada region has a rich biological diversity and natural balance in the region was not disturbed. Approximately 670 plants exist in the region. Mammals such as deer, roe-deer, wild boar, wolf, fox, jackal, wildcat, weasel, mustelid, bat, otter and 194 bird species such as pygmy, cormorant, white-tailed eagle, lesser kestrel, grey-headed woodpecker, lizard, green lizard, copper skink, snake, turtle and insects such as butterfly and fish such as anchovy, monkey goby, wolfish, spirlin, narroe-snouted pipefish, bitterling, painted comber live in Igneada Longoz Forest region.

4.2. Quality and importance

The site is a representative example of this wetland type for Europe. The forest ecosystem is a unique one in respect of the vegetation composition and structure and the specific ecological conditions. This type of forest ecosystem is spread only on the Balkans, and the Igneada forest is among the biggest and the most preserved ones. Igneada forest is located on the Via Pontica migration flyway and is identified as a migratory bottleneck.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	inside/outside (I o b)
H	A04		i
H	A08		i
H	B02		i
H	B02.03		i
H	B02.04		i
H	C01.01		i
H	D01.02		b
H	E01		b
H	F02.01		b
H	F02.02		b
H	F02.03		i
H	F06		b
H	G01.01		i
H	G02.08		i
H	H		b
H	J02.04.02		b
H	J02.05		b
H	J02.06		b

[illegible]

Further important impacts with medium/low effect on the site

Negative impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	inside/outside (I I o I b)

Positive impacts			
Rank	Activities, management (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	inside/outside (I I o I b)

Rank H= high, M= medium, L=low.

Pollution: N= Nitrogen input, P= Phosphor/Phosphate input, A= Acid input/acidification, T= toxic inorganic chemical, O= toxic chemical, X= mixed pollutions.

i= inside, o= outside, b= both.

4.4. Ownership (optional)

Type		(%)
Public	National/Federal	100
	State/Province	
	Local/Municipal	
	Any public	
Joint or Co-Ownership		
Private		
Unknown		
sum		100%

4.5. Documentation (optional)

Ilgaz Ç., Kumlutas, Y. 2005. The Amphibian and Reptile Species of İğneada (Kırklareli) and Its Vicinity. Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences 8(4):558-560. Asian network for Scientific Information.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259745469_The_Amphibian_and_Reptile_Species_of_Igneada_Kirklareli_and_Its_Vicinity

OK K. 2006. Multiple Criteria Activity Selection for Ecotourism Planning in Igneada. Turk J Agric For 30 (2006) 153-164 © T.BÜTAK

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.611.2137>

Ozyavuz, M. and Yazgan, M. 2010. Planning of Igneada Longos (Flooded) Forests as a Biosphere Reserve, Journal of Coastal Research, (26)6:1104-1111. West Palm Beach (Florida), ISSN 0749-0208

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232674183_Planning_of_Igneada_Longos_Flooded_Forests_as_a_Biosphere_Reserve

Floristic richness and conservation priority sites in the northwest of European Turkey: Mt Yıldız-Kırklareli

http://www.academia.edu/27339664/Floristic_richness_and_conservation_priority_sites_in_the_northwest_of_European_Turkey_Mt_Y%C4%B1ld%C4%B1z-K%C4%B1rklareli

The case study, Igneada Longos forest national park.

<http://ifjm100.com/landscape-planning/the-case-study-igneada-longos-forest-national-park.html>

İgneada Floodplane Forest National Park Parkı Management Plan (İgneada Longoz Ormanları Milli Parkı Uzun Develi Gelisme Planı. Biyolojik Cesitlilik ve Dogal Kaynak Yonetimi GEF projesi)

IPA Factsheet - Igneada Longoz <http://www.plantlifeipa.org/Factsheet.asp?sid=1234>

BirdLife International (2017) Important Bird Areas factsheet: İgneada Forests. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 19/10/2017. (Doga Dermegi)

Link(s):

<http://nationalparksofturkey.com/igneada-longoz-forests-national-park/>

<http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr/mp/igneadalongozormanlari/index.htm>

5. SITE PROTECTIONS STATUS (OPTIONAL)

5.1. Designation types at national and regional level

Code Cover (%)	Cover (%)	Code	Cover (%)	Code
T R 0 1	1 0 0			
T R 0 6	3 5			

5.2. Relation of the described site with other sites:

Designated at national or regional level:

Type code Cover (%)	Site name		Type
T R 0 1	Igneada National Park	=	1 0 0
T R 0 6	Igneada SIT (Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets No. 2863)	=	1 0 0

Designated at international level:

Type

Type	Type	Site name		
	Cover(%)			
Ramsar site	1	IN06 IBA – Igneada Forests TR002	=	1 0 0
	2	IPA – Igneada Longoz IPAS	=	1 0 0
	3			
	4			
	1			
Biogenetic reserve	2			
	3			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			

5.3. Site designation

National High: National Park (3 155 ha.); Permanent Wildlife Reserve Area (Igneada, 5,399 ha); Strict Reserve Area (1345 ha); Natural Heritage Area SYT since 1991 (Igneada, 3,000 ha).;

International: Important Bird Area; Important Plant Area (IPA 5)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1. Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation: İğneada Floodplain Forests National Park

Address: 39 500 Demirköy / Kırklareli, Turkey

E-mail

6.2. Management plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐

Yes

Name:

Link:

Name:

Link:

☐

No, but in preparation

☒

No

6.3. Conservation measures (optional)

Site fully overlaps with the National Park area. A management plan of the National Park exists but it is out of date or not comprehensive.

Substantive conservation measures are being implemented but these are not comprehensive and are limited by resources and capacity.

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☒

Yes

☐

No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitization of the electronic boundaries (optional)

http://nationalparksofturkey.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Igneada_Longoz_Forests_National_Park_Map.jpg

