

Endangered Animals and Threatened Plants

Many species around the world, including in Turkey, are sadly disappearing at a rapid pace. The names listed below are just a few examples of animals and plants whose populations are dwindling. As humanity, we are putting the natural balance at great risk. The extinction of these species means that many other plant and animal species that depend on them for survival will also be in danger. To maintain the natural balance, every person must do their part. This world, these creatures exist alongside us. The extinction of these species, in a sense, means the extinction of humanity itself.

Endangered Animals in Turkey

- Asiatic Lion (Panthera leo persica)
- Caucasian Bison (Bison bonasus caucasicus)
- Cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus raddei)
- Northern Bald Ibis (Geronticus eremita)
- Mediterranean Monk Seal (Monachus monachus)
- Demoiselle Crane (Anthropoides virgo)
- Gazelle (Gazella gazella)
- Birds of Prey
- Mountain Cock (Tetrao parvirostris)

Extinct Animals

- Dinosaurs: Dinosaurs dominated terrestrial life around 160 million years ago. Of the
 approximately 1,000 species of dinosaurs that once existed on Earth, most became extinct 65
 million years ago. Many theories have been proposed regarding their extinction. The most
 widely accepted theory is that proposed by Nobel laureate physicist Luis Alvarez and his son,
 geologist Walter Alvarez, which suggests that the extinction of dinosaurs 65 million years ago
 was caused by the impact of a 10-kilometer-wide asteroid.
- Mammoth: These creatures reached a height of 4.5 meters and a weight of up to 8 tons, with
 the last members living around 1700 BCE. The oldest mammoth remains discovered are 4
 million years old. The exact cause of the mammoth's extinction is not fully understood, but it
 is believed that the climatic changes at the end of the Ice Age may have contributed to their
 demise.
- Moa: The Moa was the largest bird species in the world, native to New Zealand. Its extinction was caused by humans.
- Tasmanian Tiger (Thylacine): A large carnivorous marsupial native to Australia, the Tasmanian tiger lived until the 1930s. Its population was driven to extinction due to hunting, supported by the Tasmanian government and farmers.



- Caspian Tiger (Persian Tiger): Caspian tigers were solitary animals that lived around the Caspian Sea, extending into regions like the Caucasus, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Mongolia, with the westernmost point being Turkey. The species went extinct after the last member of the population died in Russia in 1970.
- Anatolian Leopard: The Anatolian leopard was a subspecies of the Persian leopard that lived
 in Anatolia until about 30 years ago. They lived for approximately 20 years. The reduction in
 their natural habitat and prey led leopards to encroach upon human settlements, often
 resulting in their death through shooting or poisoning. The presence of the Anatolian leopard
 in the wild has not been reliably confirmed since 1974, with the last known individual being
 shot in Beypazarı that year.
- Anatolian Lion: The last Anatolian lion was killed in 1890.
- Anatolian Tiger: The last tiger was killed in 1970.
- Sturgeon: All species of sturgeon are at risk of extinction, with many of them, especially locally, already extinct.
- Striped Hyenas: Once found across the northern half of Africa, western Asia (including Anatolia), the Arabian Peninsula, and India, striped hyenas are now considered extinct in these areas.







Çorak Gülü:

Tuz Gölü civarında yetişmektedir.



Yabani Siklamen:

Yumrulu bitkiler familyasındaki tür, Bern Sözleşmesi ile korunmaktadır.



Vonca

Bern Sözleşmesi ile koruma altına alınmıstır.



Karadeniz Salkımı:

Soyu, tüm dünyada tehlike altına girmiştir.



Eberin Sarı Çiçeği:

Dünya'da sadece Konya'da Akşehir Gölü çevresinde yetişen bitki türü, Dünya Doğal Hayatı Koruma Konseyi tarafından koruma altına alınmıştır.



Kilyos Peygamber Çiçeği:

Türkiye'de Batı Karadeniz kıyılarında yetişen bitki türü, Bern Sözleşmesi ile koruma altına alınmıştır.



Çan Çiçeği:

Sadece Çoruh Vadisi'nde yetişen türün soyu, tüm Avrupa'da tehlike altına girmiştir.



Cöven

İç Anadolu'nun tuzlu steplerinde yetişen bitkinin soyu, tüm dünyada tehlike altındadır.



İstanbul Nazendesi:

Dünyada sadece Türkiye'nin kuzeybatısında görülmektedir.



Sığla:

Dünya üzerindeki tek doğal yayılış alanı, Türkiye'nin güneybatısıyla Rodos Adası olan sığla ağacı, Türkiye'de 1348 hektarlık ormanda bulunmaktadır.



Yanar Döner Çiçeği (Sevgi çiçeği):

Halk arasında "gelin düğmesi" olarak da bilinen bitki türü, Türkiye'ye özgü ve sadece Ankara'nın Gölbaşı ilçesinde yetişmekte olup Bern Sözleşmesi ile koruma altına alınmıştır.



Narin Acı Çiğdem:

İstanbul'a özgü küçük çiçekli acı çiğdem türü, denetimsiz kentleşme ve yanlış ağaçlandırma sebebiyle tükenme tehlikesi yaşamaktadır. Bern Sözleşmesi ile koruma altına alınmıştır.