Environment and Ecology
in the Mediterranean Region II
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface .................................................................................................................. xi

Chapter One .......................................................................................................... 1  
**TRANSHUMANCE IN NORTHWESTERN TURKEY: KARADERE HIGHLANDS (BURHANIYE) CASE STUDY**  
Recep Efe, Abdullah Soykan, Isa Curebal and Suleyman Sönmez

Chapter Two ................................................................. 13  
**SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE NEW LIFE ENVIRONMENT**  
Mimoza Dushi

Chapter Three ................................................................. 25  
**ACCORDING TO OTTOMAN ARCHIVE RECORDS THE TURKISH CITIZEN GREEK POPULATION IN THE TOWN OF EDREMIT (XIX. AND XX. CENTURIES)**  
Nahide Şimşir

Chapter Four ................................................................. 39  
**THE KADIRGA GALLEY IN ISTANBUL—THE TURKISH SULTAN’S CAIQUE: A DENDROHISTORICAL STUDY**  
Nili Liphschitz

Chapter Five ................................................................. 49  
**RECREATION AND TOURISM OFFERS RELATED TO SPORT, BASED ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES IN SZEGED AND ITS VICINITY**  
Ferenc Győri

Chapter Six ................................................................. 65  
**SHORT PRESENTATION OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH OF HUNGARIAN BORDERS AND DKMT BORDER REGION**  
Ágnes Pál

Chapter Seven ................................................................. 79  
**FAMOUS FIGURES FROM ADRAMYTTEION**  
Babür Mehmet Akarsu, Seda Akarsu, Ahmet A. Írpan and Fuat Yöndemli
Chapter Eight ........................................................................................................... 87
THE NATURA 2000 ECOLOGICAL NETWORK IN THE EUROPEAN PART
OF TURKEY: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
Assen Assenov

Chapter Nine ....................................................................................................... 105
A REVIEW OF KAZ MOUNTAIN (MT. IDA) TAHTACI TURKOMANS’
LAMENT: TRADITIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEATH-RITE RELATIONSHIP
Halil Ibrahim Şahin

Chapter Ten ......................................................................................................... 119
SOIL CHALLENGES, THREATS AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS
IN MOUNTAIN FOREST ECOSYSTEM
Havva Kaptan

Chapter Eleven .................................................................................................. 133
EVOLUTION OF THE TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES
OF SLOVAKIA
Jana Špulerová, Marta Dobrovodská, Dagmar Štefunková
and Veronika Piscová, Petrovič František

Chapter Twelve ................................................................................................ 147
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE HUNGARIAN–SERBIAN BORDER
REGION AS REFLECTED IN BUILDING PLOT PRICES
László Tánczos – Szabó and Attila Brindza

Chapter Thirteen .............................................................................................. 161
A MODEL FOR ANALYSIS OF CULTURE AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE
OF A REGION BASED ON EVALUATIONS OF TOURISTS
Galina Rashkova and Elena Petkova

Chapter Fourteen ............................................................................................ 169
ENDO - AND EPIZOOCHORY - AN UNDERESTIMATED FACTOR IN CULTURAL
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND VEGETATION HISTORICAL STUDIES,
ESPECIALLY IN UPPER MOUNTAIN / ALPINE AREAS
Dagfinn Moe

Chapter Fifteen ............................................................................................... 185
CROSS BORDER COOPERATION OF MUNICIPALITIES REDUCES POLLUTION
OF THE BLACK DRINI RIVER
Agni Aliu, Xhevat Bejta, Suzana Aliu and Imer Ollogu
Chapter Sixteen ................................................................................................ 191
GEOMORPHOLOGY OF KARREN TYPES ON RAS EL-HEKMA COASTLINE,
EGYPT
Nourhan Nour and Magdy Torab

Chapter Seventeen ........................................................................................... 201
MOUNTAIN TOURISM IN ELBASAN (ALBANIA), PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE
Albana Zejnelhoxha

Chapter Eighteen .............................................................................................. 211
THE OBSERVATORY AND ARCHIVE OF LANDSCAPES OF SIERRA NEVADA
(SPAIN): DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
MECHANISMS
Andrés Caballero, Yolanda Jiménez and Laura Porcel

Chapter Nineteen .............................................................................................. 225
SPATIAL AND FUNCTIONAL TRANSFORMATION OF SETTLEMENTS
IN PRESEVO VALLEY
Arsim Ejupi

Chapter Twenty ................................................................................................ 235
VULNERABILITY OF CORK OAK FORESTS TO CLIMATE CHANGE, ALGERIA
Assia Letreuch Belarouci, Boumediene Medjahdi
and Noureddine Letreuch Belarouci

Chapter Twentyone .......................................................................................... 255
CAUSES OF FLOODING IN KOSOVO
Bashkim Kastrati, Shpejtim Bulliqi, Florim Isufi and Fitim Humolli

Chapter Twentytwo .......................................................................................... 261
ECOLOGICAL STAND OF ARDA RIVER: INFLUENCES ON TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT IN THE VALLEY
Vera Nikolova and Atanas Kazakov

Chapter Twentythree ....................................................................................... 271
FUTURE WATER SCARCITY AND ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE
Klaus Wagner

Chapter Twentyfour .......................................................................................... 283
PROBLEM OF SURFACE WATER ECOLOGY IN GEORGIA
Nodar Tsivtsivadze, Lia Matchavariani, Lamzira Lagidze, Nino Paichadze
and Nagiz Motsonelidze
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twentyfive</td>
<td>THE BLACK SEA KOLKHETI COASTAL ZONE SUBMARINE CANYONS EROSIWE DEVELOPMENT IN THE EPOCH OF PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE</td>
<td>George J. Lominadze, Irakli G.Papashvili and Sasha G. Khorava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentysix</td>
<td>CORINE LAND COVER FOR TWO SAMPLE MUNICIPALITIES OF KOSOVO</td>
<td>Florim Isufi, Shpejtim Bulliqi, Ferat Krusniqi, Fitim Humolli and Bashkim Kastrati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentyseven</td>
<td>GEOMORPHOLOGY OF FOSSIL SPRING MOUNDS IN SOME SELECTED PORTIONS OF WESTERN DESERT OASIS OF EGYPT</td>
<td>Magdy Torab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentyeight</td>
<td>FACTORS FOR THE TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF BLAGOEVGRAD DISTRICT, BULGARIA</td>
<td>Maria Vodenska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentynine</td>
<td>POLLEN ANALYSIS OF HONEYS FROM MT. IDA (KAZDAĞI)</td>
<td>Gizem Koyun and Hanife Akyalçın</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty</td>
<td>NUTRIENT POLLUTION OF RIVER DRINI I ZI, NECESSARY SOURCES AND MASS MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF THIS RIVER</td>
<td>Suzana Aliu, Flakrim Aliu, Anila Zuta, Xhezair Idrizi and Merime Mustafi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirtyone</td>
<td>AN ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY IN NEVRUZ VILLAGE (YENICE, ÇANAKKALE, TURKEY)</td>
<td>Tülay Tütenocakli and Ismet Uysal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirtytwo</td>
<td>PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF YOUNG COMMON BEECH STANDS FROM A REPRESENTATIVE SITE IN BULGARIA</td>
<td>Nikolina Tzvetkova and Svetoslav Anev</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Thirtythree ........................................................................................................ 383
PLANNING OF THE INVESTMENTS OF TOURISM ENTERPRISES
DURING FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THREAT OF ECOLOGICAL DISASTER
Galina Rashkova and Elena Petkova

Contributing Authors ................................................................................................... 393
The name Mediterranean comes from the Latin mediterraneus meaning "inland" or "in the middle of the land" which includes the Mediterranean Basin with an area of 2.085.292 km², with the western part being around 0.85 million km² and the eastern part about 1.65 million km². The geology involves the tectonic break-up and then collision of the African and Eurasian plates. The average depth is 1.500 m with deepest recorded point as 5.267 m and a coastline nearly 46.000 km long. The connecting channels for the basin are provided by the Strait of Gibraltar with the Atlantic Sea in the west and the Straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus with the Marmara and Black Sea in the east, whereas the man-made Suez Canal connects it to the Red Sea so also known as Eurafican Mediterranean Sea. The report published by Nature in 2009 states that this Sea was mostly filled in less than two years by a major flood (the Zanclean flood) 5.33 million years ago. However, majority of the researchers think that the sea basins had been filled for many millions of years before the prior closure of the Strait of Gibraltar. It was also thought to be the remnant of the Tethys Ocean, but findings depict it as a structurally younger ocean basin known as Neotethys, which formed during the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic rifting of the African and Eurasian plates.

The term Mediterranean Region first proposed by German botanist August Grisebach in the late 19th century includes 22 countries together with 27 big islands in the east, west and central parts featuring in local myth and folklore. The interesting historical and cultural connections observed between the ancient and modern societies are a result of the simple sharing of same climate with dry- hot summer and mild- rainy winters, breathing same air, geology and access to a common sea.

Several types of plant communities are distributed in the region, varying with rainfall, topography, exposure to wind and sun, fire history, elevation, and soils, ranging from forests to woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. The vegetation in general is sclerophyllous spread over distinctive ecoregions, accommodating nearly 10 percent of the plants on our planet. Major plant communities include the forests generally composed of oak and mixed sclerophyll broadleaf trees, the Eucalyptus and the Nothofagus, and the coniferous forests. The woodlands include oak, pine, and the grasslands are the largest Mediterranean grassland eco-region, mostly converted to agriculture; shrublands are dense thickets of evergreen formations called chaparral, matorral, maquis and garigue. The shrublands
form climax vegetation at places but at some places they form secondary vegetation type as a result of degradation of former forest or woodland by logging or overgrazing, or disturbance by major fires. Scrublands are most common near the seacoast, often adapted to wind and salt air from the ocean, commonly known as garrigue, gariga, phrygana, tomillares, and batha. Out of these the Fynbos (South-Africa) is accepted as a separate floral kingdom due to high endemism (68%) among the 8,600 vascular plant species spread over 90,000 km². Their flora are diverse than other ecoregions, but almost all shrublands in the region still show high endemism ratio and rich species diversity.

The continents of Africa, Asia and Europe all meet here contributing to its rich plant diversity with 22,500 endemics. Conservation International designates the region as a biodiversity hotspot, because of this richness biodiversity and its threatened status. Drosophyllaceae, recently segregated from Droseraceae, is the only plant family endemic to the region. Among the endemic plant genera are: Tetraclinis, Rupicapnos, Ceratocapnos, Soleirolia, Ortega, Bolanthus, Lyocarpus, Ionopsidium, Bivonaea, Euzomodendron, Huteria, Vella, Boileum, Didesmus, Morisia, Guitrooa, Malope, Drosophyllum, Ceratonia, Chronanthus, Anagyris, Callicotome, Spartium, Hymenocarpus, Bisorula, Argania, Petagna, Lagoeca, Putoria, Fedia, Tremastelma, Bellardia, Lafuentea, Rosmarinus, Argantoniella, Preslia, Gyrocarion, Dorystoechas, Coridothymus, Trachelium, Santolina, Cladanthus, Stachelina, Leuzea, Andryala, Rothmaleria, Chionodoxa, Hermodactylus, Triplachne, Helicodiceros, Chamaeops, Aphyllanthes. The genera Aubrieta, Sesamoides, Cynara, Dracunculus, Arisarum and Biarum are nearly endemic. The prominent endemics are the Aleppo Pine, Stone Pine, Mediterranean Cypress, Bay Laurel, Oriental Sweetgum, Holm Oak, Kermes Oak, Strawberry Tree, Greek Strawberry Tree, Mastic, Terebinth, Common Myrtle, Oleander, Acanthus mollis, Vitex agnus-castus. Moreover, many plant taxa are shared with one of the four neighboring floristic regions only.

There are 22 ecoregions in the basin namely; Aegean and Western Turkey sclerophyllous and mixed forests (Greece, Turkey), Anatolian conifer and deciduous mixed forests (Turkey), Canary Islands dry woodlands and forests (Spain), Corsican montane broadleaf and mixed forests (France), Crete Mediterranean forests (Greece), Cyprus Mediterranean forests (Cyprus), Eastern Mediterranean conifer-sclerophyllous-broadleaf forests (Lebanon, Israel, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria, Turkey), Iberian conifer forests (Portugal, Spain), Iberian sclerophyllous and semi-deciduous forests (Portugal, Spain), Illyrian deciduous forests (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia), Italian
sclerophyllous and semi-deciduous forests (France, Italy), Mediterranean acacia-argania dry woodlands and succulent thickets (Morocco, Canary Islands (Spain), Mediterranean dry woodlands and steppe (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia), Mediterranean woodlands and forests (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), Northeastern Spain and Southern France Mediterranean forests (France, Spain), Northwest Iberian montane forests (Portugal, Spain), Pindus Mountains mixed forests (Albania, Macedonia), South Apennine mixed montane forests (Italy), Southeastern Iberian shrubs and woodlands (Spain), Southern Anatolian montane conifer and deciduous forests (Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey), Southwest Iberian Mediterranean sclerophyllous and mixed forests (France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain) and Tyrrhenian-Adriatic sclerophyllous and mixed forests (Croatia, France, Italy, Malta).

The Alboran Sea is a transition zone containing a mix of Mediterranean and Atlantic species, with the largest population of Bottlenose Dolphins in the western Mediterranean, has the last population of harbour porpoises in the Mediterranean, and is the most important feeding ground for Loggerhead Sea Turtles. The Mediterranean monk seals live in the Aegean Sea. In 2003 WWF raised concerns due to endangerment of populations of dolphins, turtles, and other marine animals like, the Mediterranean Monk Seal, the Barbary Macaque, and the Iberian Lynx. Presently the species from the Red Sea have started colonizing the Eastern Mediterranean because the barrier to migration has been removed. They are invading the Mediterranean biota, through the Lessepsian or Erythrean invasion. Recent arrivals of exotics from the tropical Atlantic have become a noticeable feature. It may be due to the global warming, which may lead to a sea level rise of 30-100 cm during 2100. A smaller change of 0.05-0.1°C temperatures in the deep sea is enough to affect the species’ richness and functional diversity with adverse effects on populations across the Mediterranean. Coastal ecosystems too are under threat by sea level rise. The estimates of UNEP show that the sea has become a dumping site for over six million tons of sewage, hundred thousand tons of mineral oil, sixty thousand tons of mercury, 4 thousand tons of lead and 30 thousand tons of phosphates a per year.

A pleasant climate, beautiful coastline, rich history and diverse culture make the Mediterranean region as the most popular tourist destination in the world. Tourism is one of the most important sources of income in the region which supports small communities on the coast and on the islands. But tourism is now playing a major role in the degradation of the coastal and marine environment. The serious disturbances in marine habitats like erosion and pollution need serious thinking. Aquaculture is going on often
without proper environmental assessment, accounting for 30% of the
global fish protein consumption. Though it lessens the pressure on wild
fish stocks, but many farmed species are carnivorous, consuming five
times their weight in wild fish.

Fires play a large role in shaping the ecology of the ecoregions in the
basin. The fires are common and lightning-caused fires occur with some
frequency. Many species are pyrophytes, adapted or even depending on
fire for reproduction, recycling of nutrients, and the removal of dead or
senescent vegetation. The shrublands have also been shaped by anthropogenic
fires, historically associated with transhumance herding of sheep and
goats. The basin has been experiencing changes in its culture, history,
geography and ecology during the 8000 years of human development and
today less than 100 thousand km² are still pristine. Many ecoregions have
suffered from degradation and habitat loss through logging, overgrazing,
conversion to agriculture, urbanization, introduction of exotics and
invasive species, and many native plants and animals have become extinct
or endangered. The ecoregions around the Mediterranean basin have been
particularly affected by degradation due to biotic interferences and is
regarded as one of the four most significantly altered global hotspots. Its
attractive landscape and historical heritage has been a blessing in disguise,
but has become a threat for survival at present. There is a need for
inhabitants.

MISTRALS (Integrated Mediterranean Studies at Regional and Local
Scales) program dedicated to the study of the Mediterranean basin and its
surroundings needs to join hands with us in this noble effort by helping in
the organization of this conference series every two years at Antalya in
Turkey, with the aim to "better understand the impact of economic
developments in the basin and to anticipate changes over a century of
living conditions.

The papers included in this book cover 33 chapters on 391 pages
including the topics like transhumance, socio-economics, ecology, plant
diversity, pollution, eco-tourism, geomorphology, land cover, high
altitudes, culture, water scarcity problems and agriculture. All these are
trying to enlighten the knowledge from different disciplines in order to
contribute towards an increase in the awareness among inhabitants of the
basin so that they weigh their impact on the basin for the good of our
future generations. The aim always has been to link the rapid developments
with the question of sustainability. Finally, the editorial board would like
to express their thanks to their colleagues who have been helping in the
organization of this series of conferences as well as the team at Cambridge
Scholars Publishing for their collaborative efforts in preparing this book for ....

-The Editors
CHAPTER ONE

TRANSHUMANCE IN NORTHWESTERN TURKEY:
KARADERE HIGHLANDS (BURHANIYE)
CASE STUDY

RECEP EFE, ABDULLAH SOYKAN,
ISA CUREBAL AND SULEYMAN SÖNMEZ

Introduction

Traditional transhumance has been conducted in some parts of Europe and Asia for centuries. Transhumance differs as each region has its own natural and cultural features. However, it has many similar features in North Africa, the south of Europe, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia (Daryll, 1934; Douglas, 1969; Braudel, 1990). Transhumance is different from nomadic animal husbandry. There is a close relationship between permanent settlement areas and areas used seasonally for agriculture and animal husbandry (Douglas, 1969).

During winter, people and herds live in villages, which are permanent settlement areas. They feed on previously stocked hay, dried leaves of trees and plants, and some cereals. During spring, herds migrate to highlands where there are pasture lands. While higher pasture lands are used when the seasonal temperature is highest in Alpine transhumance, herds graze in lower areas when it gets colder. In other words, transhumance is conducted in 3 vertical steps. Milk and milk products are occasionally sent from highlands to villages to meet the needs of other family members living in the villages. Some family members stay in the villages during summer and do various tasks. They sow and plant, water crops, collect firewood, and produce hay. Animals return from highlands to villages during fall, and the economic activity cycle goes on.
Highlands and highland life still have an important place in Turkish social life and culture. Turks in Anatolia have sustained a nomadic lifestyle for centuries and then settled. Yet, still there are people sustaining a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Today, the semi-nomadic lifestyle can be seen in the south and west of Anatolia, where the Mediterranean climate prevails. Semi-nomadic people go to highlands in order to find pasture lands for their animals in the beginning of summer, when the weather gets hotter. There are pasture lands animals can feed on even in summer. It is rainier and colder here. In Turkey, highlands where semi-nomadic people engage in animal husbandry are located in the cities of the Mediterranean and Aegean regions, such as Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, İçel, Antalya, Muğla, Aydın, İzmir, and Balıkesir (Alagöz, 1941; Efe, 2000; Somuncu, 2005).

Highlands are upper zone settlements inhabited during hot and dry periods of the year and where animal husbandry and agricultural activities are conducted. People go to highlands along with herds in summer, and they live there for a temporary period. A highland is an area where semi-nomadic people that can be called shepherd-farmers or farmer-shepherds reside (Alagöz, 1941; Tanoğlu, 1966). A highland is a location that has complete socioeconomic ties with a village or is a secondary part of the main source of income of a village. There is a close relationship between highlands and animal husbandry (Tunçdilek, 1964; Emiroğlu, 1977). A highland is an area of economic activities in a village (Somuncu, 2005).

In some parts of Anatolia, seasonal migrations, which happen for animal husbandry, to meadows in high areas, still continue. In the Mediterranean Region, transhumance is common in areas with altitudes over 1000 meters. In the Aegean Region, it is conducted in areas with altitudes over 500 meters. In the past, nomadism and semi-nomadic lifestyles were more common. Today, fully the nomadic lifestyle has totally disappeared. Nomadism entails movement together with animal herds from one place to another. Turkic tribes adopted this lifestyle. They took all their belongings with them. Those belonging were vital. They used tents or yurts as shelter.

**Transhumance in Burhaniye**

Transhumance activities are still conducted on Mt. Madra in the North Aegean Region. The region is extremely hot and dry in summer due to the Mediterranean Climate. Thus, grass withers and the need for pasture lands for herds emerges. People engaging in animal husbandry migrate to highlands to graze their animals.
Traditional lifestyle in villages of Burhaniye where transhumance has been conducted for centuries has not changed considerably. The names of Ayııkören, Burunören, Tilkicik, and Böyren highlands are mentioned in Ottoman documents belonging to the 16th century (Özdemir, 2002). Some of the Burhaniye highlands are called ‘güzle’. ‘Güzle’ is settlement used in summer for agriculture and animal husbandry. People of the villages in Burhaniye descend from kavims, such as Karakeçili and Karakoyunlu, who arrived in Anatolia from Central Asia about 1000 years ago.

Seasonal migration for animal husbandry has continued since the Turks came in this region. In these villages, people live in “Qishlaq” (lowland) in winter and in “Yailaq” (summer highland) in summer.

In Turkey, transhumance is conducted in two vertical steps. In the Alps, however, there are three zones, namely the lower, middle, and upper vertical zones. Transhumance is an important activity in Burhaniye because the area highlands cover is wide, and the number of highlands and people engaging in transhumance activities is quite significant. Eight villages within the district limits directly engage in transhumance activities. Some of them have more than one highland or güzle. Karadere village has four highlands (Ayııkören, Böyren, Tilkicik and Burunören) and a güzle (Karadere Güzlesi).

The plain and the mountains around Burhaniye are close to each other. The height of the mountains reaches 1200 meters. A more humid and colder zone appears above 500 meters due to changes in temperature and precipitation. During the hot and dry period of the year, meadows in this zone are ever-green, and there is plenty of fresh grass.

The west of Büyükyaren Hill and Mount Şabla, and the north-western side of Mount Madra, are used as summer pasture lands. There are wide plains and pasture lands here. There are many springs, sources, and fountains on or around every highland in Burhaniye.

The traditional economy in some villages of Burhaniye depends on goat, sheep, and cattle raising. Seasonal migrations between highlands and permanent settlement areas for animal husbandry and agriculture continue.

Transhumance and highlands in Karadere

In Karadere village, people move to highlands in April and May. Some preparations are made beforehand. Items that will be used on the highlands are prepared. Beds, quilts, food boxes, kitchen and agricultural tools, flour, salt, sugar, and oil constitute some of these items. As the primary goal of going to highlands is finding better conditions for animal husbandry, animal herds are checked, and animals are taken care of. In the past,
horses, donkeys, and camels were used to carry stuff, but motor vehicles are used today. People return from the highland in September and October depending on weather conditions.

Agricultural activities and animal husbandry are conducted in permanent settlement areas from autumn to the end of spring. Olive cultivation is the most important activity here. Aside from olives, wheat and barley are also planted. Vegetables and fruits are also cultivated. In the beginning of summer, people go to highlands with animal herds, and animals feed on appropriate pasture lands. Vegetable and fruit cultivation continues on the highland.

**Natural properties of Highlands (Yayla) in Karadere**

Karadere village is located at 200 meters above sea level and within a valley created by the eastern part of the Karınca Stream. As the village is surrounded by a rugged terrain, the size of agricultural lands is limited. Hence, animal husbandry is the primary means of livelihood in the village. Since pasture lands are crucial for animal husbandry, transhumance emerged as a necessary activity. Because the terrain is rugged and covered with forests, and the population is high, there are five highland settlements belonging to the village. These are Ayıklören (540 m), Böyren (700 m), Tilkicik (600 m), Burunören (600 m), and Karadere (700 m) highlands.

**Ayıklören Highland:** The highland is 4.5 km away from Karadere village. This highland is on the southwest-facing foothills of the Büyükyaren Hill. The highland is protected from harsh and cold north winds. It is located at 540 meters above sea level. There are many springs on and around the highland. The most important of them are the Küçük Fountain and Eyrek Fountain, which have high flow rates. The name of the highland is the same in Ottoman documents belonging to 1573. This highland is inhabited in winter. While there used to be 40 houses, there are 28 houses now, and 150 people live here. This highland is estimated to have been previously used as a ‘güzle’ because the highland receives too much sunlight in summer, and it gets hot as the highland faces south. The area is used best in autumn.

There are various fruit trees such as apple and almond on the highland. Black mulberry is particularly abundant. This is where the highest amount of black mulberry is produced in Burhaniye. In addition, walnuts have thin shells and are delicious. Vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, aubergines, cowpeas, common beans, and beans are also cultivated. To that end, the fountain water with a high flow rate is used. Sheep and goat farming is common.
Böyren Highland: The highland is 6 km away from Karadere village and 26 km away from Burhaniye. It is located at 700 meters above sea level. Böyren Highland is situated on a wavy plain which is like a hole, being surrounded by the Tumagediği, Bostankran, Kocagedik, Akçamor, Alankaya, Tuzlakran, Alkaya, and Kocaardç hills. There is the Yayla Stream in the south, and the Üçpınar Fountain and Asarkaya in the southwest. Çamtepe highland is in the north of the Bostankran Hill, and the Bostankran Hill forms a high relief where the river sources are.

Fig. 1-1a and 1-1b: Ayklören highland is the most populous one in the region. Here, there are 28 houses and about 150 people live. Sheep and goat and cattle is raised.

Fig. 1-2: An open stockyard for sheep. This is used for night time. A wooden manger is placed to feed the sheep in the middle of the yard.
There are 10 houses on this highland, which is located on a wavy plain that partially widens on the south slope of the Bostankıran Hill. However, the number of people going to the highland changes each year. There is a fountain in the centre of the highland. Water is provided from a source with a high flow rate.

Ovine and bovine breeding are conducted on Böyren highland. Additionally, people engage in garden agriculture. Mostly, they grow tomato, pepper, aubergine, bean, almond, apple, black mulberry, walnut, chestnut, fig, cherry, and plum. They sell some of vegetables and fruits they produce in the marketplace that is set up once a week and earn money. Local tomato varieties are grown on highlands. Similarly, ‘white beans’ are grown on these highlands and it is a preferred vegetable. There is one almond tree worth preserving, and there are two monumental chestnut trees on Böyren highland.

![Fig. 1-3a, 1-3b: Folder for sheep and goats in Boyren highland. Backside wall is made of stone and top is covered with straw. These temporary shelters are used in summer time in the highland.](image)

Tilkicik Highland: Located on the south slope of the Akçakayrak Hill (698 m), this highland has an elevation of 600 meters. It is 24 km away from Burhaniye and 4 km away from Karadere. There are the Tunagediği and Kocaaçıq hills in the east and the Yazılıtaş Hill and Asmatlarla Fountain in the west. The Tilkicik Fountain is situated in the south. There are 15 houses on Tilkicik Highland. People living here generally engage in ovine breeding. Black mulberry and almond trees are common.

Burunören Highland: It is located on west-facing slope surrounded by the Bostankıran Hill in the north, the Taşkasığı Hill in the east, and the Gelinleröldü Hill in the south. Burunören Highland is located at 700 meters above sea level. It is 24 km away from Burhaniye and 6 km away from Karadere. There are approximately 10 houses on the highland. While there used to be many pens on the highland, their number decreased
dramatically. Transhumance activities also decreased compared to previous years. Almost all people living on the highland engage in ovine breeding and grow vegetables and fruits to meet their needs.

Karadere Güzle: Located at 650 meters above sea level, this güzle is 32 km away from Burhaniye and 10 km away from Karadere village. It is surrounded by black pine forests. This highland is surrounded by the Büyükduro Hill (932 m) in the north, Mount Şabra (1110 m) in the northeast, the Ballik Hill (1045 m) in the east, the Çalkaya Hill (1178 m) in the southeast, and the Kızılgerme Hill (1190 m) in the south. The Akpinar Stream is situated in the west of the highland. “Çatak Turkish Pine” and the monumental “Ekizpinar Chestnut” are trees worth preserving. They are located on the road following this valley. There are approximately 30 houses on the güzle, and the residents sustain their livelihood by engaging in agriculture and animal husbandry. Animal husbandry decreased because hair goat breeding was banned due to the damage it caused to the forests. The presence of the forest limited animal husbandry activities. Despite this, ovine and bovine breeding are the primary means of livelihood on the highland. About 1000 sheep are raised.
While mostly goats are raised on the other highlands of Karadere village, sheep raising is more common on this highland.

**Characteristics of Transhumance in Karadere**

This economic activity, conducted in Burhaniye villages, is a mixture of nomadic lifestyle and transhumance. It is different from nomadism in that it does not entail constant seasonal migration for the purpose of grazing animal herds. All family members, along with animal herds, migrate to areas where there are high pasture lands in summer. Yogurt and cheese are made of milk obtained from sheep, goats, and cattle with traditional methods. Transhumance activities in the region are a part of the traditional Yoruk (nomad) culture.

Highlands in Karadere village are high areas in the east and south of the village. Villagers engaging in transhumance activities conduct both agriculture and animal husbandry. Some people periodically live on highlands in summer and in permanent houses in winter. Transhumance activities are in the form of “semi-nomadic” lifestyle. Villagers live in permanent settlement areas, villages, in winter. Agriculture and animal husbandry are their primary means of livelihood.

Lifestyle on the highlands of Karadere village displays the features of sedentism. Agriculture and animal husbandry are conducted together on the highlands, yet people engage more in the latter. On the highlands, women engage in agriculture while men engage in animal husbandry. There are no shops, like grocery stores, bakeries, or greengrocers on the highlands. Most of the daily needs are provided by production. The rest is bought from the village or the country town.

There are some natural determining factors that have an effect on transhumance activities in Karadere village. The most important of these are the geological, geomorphological, and climatic factors, and vegetation, water, and soil features.

Sandy soils, which developed in narrow areas on the easily degradable volcanic bedrock, become suitable for sowing and planting very soon. Besides, these soils are easily cultivated. In addition, magmatic rocks are commonly found on the highlands and are rich in quality water sources. There is one or more water sources on almost all highlands. Highlands in Karadere can be used both for animal husbandry and agriculture, since they are located on high plains.

Some of the highlands are situated in valleys rich in water. There are two reasons for this: The first is that water required for agriculture and
animal husbandry is found in this valley. The second is that transportation is possible only along valleys, as the terrain is very rugged.

Highlands in Karadere village are located at 500 meters above sea level. The temperature is lower, and the amount of precipitation is higher due to the elevation. Therefore, it is possible to find pasture lands for animals in May, June, and until the middle of July. Areas covered with intense forests limit transhumance activities in Karadere. Highlands are fewer where there are forests and more common where there are no forests. Agricultural lands in Karadere village are not sufficient. For this reason, animal husbandry and transhumance emerged as a necessary economic activity.

Animal husbandry is the primary economic activity on all Karadere highlands. This activity on Karadere Highlands is conducted to benefit from the flesh and milk of animals. Aside from owners of big herds who engage in livestock trade, there are people engaging in animal husbandry to obtain milk. Owners of herds of 150-200 animals sell butter and cheese they produce in marketplaces established in the country town. Besides those who produce animal products such as cheese, milk, butter, and yogurt for commercial purposes, there are also some families who only have 15-25 goats and a couple of cows just to meet their own needs.

Construction of stabilized roads connecting highlands to villages, and increase in means of transportation, led to an increase in agricultural activities on the highlands of Karadere village. Aside from dry farming on many of the highlands of Karadere, irrigated farming is also conducted thanks to springs emerging from mountains in the vicinity.

The highlands have a self-sufficient economic structure in terms of agriculture. Vegetables (e.g. tomato, pepper, aubergine, bean, etc.) that are grown in gardens by using dry farming, and fruits (e.g. almond, apple, black mulberry, walnut, chestnut, fig, cherry, and plum), are sold in Burhaniye marketplace and they are an important source of income for the highland residents.

After they return to their village in autumn, people who spend summer on the highland engage in olive cultivation in olive groves around the village throughout winter. Olives are taken care of in spring. People go to the highlands towards the end of spring. Today, on all the highlands in Karadere, participation in transhumance migration is decreasing day by day. This indicates that transhumance, a traditional economic/social activity, is affected by the socioeconomic change in the country. People, particularly the young, do not want to live on the highlands because of educational problems, health problems, etc.
Agriculture has an important place among the economic activities on Karadere Güzle. Here, agriculture is not limited to field agriculture. People engage in fruit growing in wide gardens. The apple is the most produced fruit. In addition, walnuts, mulberries, plums, and cherries are grown. As on other highlands, vegetables and fruits grown here are sold in the marketplace in the district.

Düdüklü Water Spring, an important water source providing utility and drinking water for Burhaniye district since 1953, is near Karadere Güzle. There is a monumental plane tree next to the spring. Between Karadere Güzle and Düdüklü Water Spring, there are four monumental trees (an oak, a plane tree, a chestnut, and a Turkish pine) in an old cemetery surrounded by agricultural lands.

References


CHAPTER TWO

SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE NEW LIFE ENVIRONMENT

MIMOZA DUSHI

Introduction

Migrations are a selective phenomenon, in which individuals mainly take part, such as people with a high level of education. Their greater opportunity for employment and possibilities for frequent contact with local people make them easy integrators into the new society. However, the situation that was created in Kosovo after the war (1999) initiated migration in groups, where whole families moved together. In those migrations, people with different backgrounds took part, therefore their integration into urban life was more difficult and takes a longer time. Exactly those barriers that migrants have to pass to get into the new life environment are the topic for discussion in this paper.

The transformation process that occurred in Kosovo after the war in 1999 has brought many changes in all aspects of life, including the level and intensity of internal migration, especially toward the capital city, Prishtina. The reality of post-war found many settlements destroyed and many houses burned, mainly in rural areas. The population did not have basic opportunities for life, so they begin to seek shelter in other settlements in Kosovo. Prishtina, compared to other cities, had a more ethnically mixed population and many citizens of other ethnicities who left Kosovo for their countries of origin, leaving behind many empty houses. These houses served as shelter for the population who had survived the war. In the beginning they were temporary, but seeing the advantages of living in the city, they begun to solve the ownership problems and gradually to remain as permanent residents of Prishtina. This was the beginning of internal migration in the city of Prishtina after the war in 1999, continuing then with other migrations of almost the same intensity, but mainly for economic reasons.
Methodology of study

The study of the migration phenomenon does not end with the establishment of migrants in the new settlement, but continues with the adaptation to new way of life and integration into a new society. In general, all types of migrants, internal and external, face these two follow-up phases, but overcoming them depends on the demographic and socio-economic background of individuals, therefore all cannot be the same. According to literature, migration is increasingly reported as a process which men and women experience differently (Çaro, 2011). Women usually have lower levels of education, resulting in fewer employment opportunities, and therefore the adoption and integration into a new society is slower and has a lower level compared to men. Furthermore, historically in Albanian society, gender relationships and the position of women have been regulated by traditional rules (Çaro, 2011). Women are closed within the household and taking care of the children, while men have the responsibility of providing for the economic needs of the family. Therefore men are more mobile into a new space than women in Albanian society.

To analyse how these factors may affect the level of migration and to see how much migrants have managed to integrate into the new society, in 2012 an empirical study was carried out with people who immigrated to Prishtina after 1999. In the research 200 respondents took part, all participants of the second wave of mass migration into the city of Prishtina. The questionnaire that was used to collect data had a lot of questions about migration, including causes and consequences, but for this paper only some of the questions are taken into consideration related to adoption in the new life environment, including economic and social changes that they are experiencing. From this part, the variables that are considered that may indicate these changes are:

1) the form of migration (individual or group);
2) the level of education of immigrants and their employment in the new life environment; and
3) the level and direction of changes in life, including difficulties that they have experienced, in relation to place of origin and the sense of creating a new identity.