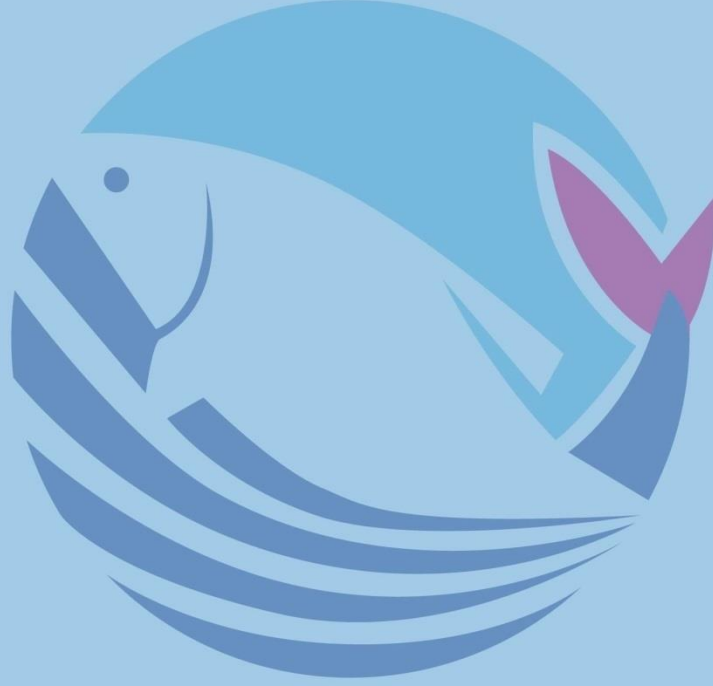


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A study on the Bioecological Characteristics of the Exotic Pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*) Population in Gökpınar Dam Lake (Western Anatolia, Türkiye)

Gökpınar Baraj Gölü (Batı Anadolu, Türkiye)'ndeki Egzotik Güneş Levreği Popülasyonunun (*Lepomis gibbosus*) Biyo-Ekolojik Özellikleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma

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Abstract: This study was conducted to determine some bioecological characteristics of *Lepomis gibbosus* (L. 1758), commonly known as pumpkinseed sunfish, which spreads in Gökpınar Dam Lake (GDL) in Denizli Province. The fish samples were captured with an experimental seine net and multimesh gillnet from May 2019 to April 2020. During the samplings, certain physicochemical parameters of GDL were measured, habitat utilization, relations to environmental variables, feeding habits and interspecific interactions with other fishes of *L. gibbosus* individuals were observed. It is observed that GDL provides a suitable habitat for *L. gibbosus* in terms of water quality and other ecological requirements. A total of 1005 *L. gibbosus* individuals, consisting of 302 females, 605 males, and 98 juveniles, were sampled throughout the study, and biometric studies were conducted. In the population males were found to be dominant. The averages were determined as follows; total length as 5.82±2.09 cm (2.46-11.34), weight as 4.94±4.67g (0.20-34.65), and condition factor as 1.71±0.24. The ages were determined between 0+ to II+ and Age-length relationship (VBGE) was estimated as $L_t = 19.85(1 - e^{-0.2744(t+0.272)})$. Spawning occurs between April and June in individuals at the age of I+. It has been observed that the species exhibits good growth rates in this habitat, displays opportunistic omnivorous feeding behavior, preys on another invasive alien species, *Gambusia holbrooki*, present in the lake, and competes with the same species for habitat sharing. It has been determined that *L. gibbosus* has formed a self-sustaining population in GDL, but it utilizes a limited lake area as its habitat. In conclusion, GDL is considered as a hydrologically unstable and highly variable habitat. *L. gibbosus* population of GDL exhibits significant similarities in terms of bioecological characteristics with populations that spread outside its natural spreading area. As *L. gibbosus* is an exotic fish and might be have invasive traits, it is necessary to monitor of the population regularly, and control measures should be taken to prevent its spread to other inland water bodies.

Keywords

- Age
- Growth
- Reproduction
- Feeding behavior
- Habitat adaptation

Özet: Bu çalışma, Denizli İli Gökpınar Baraj Gölünde (GBG) yayılım gösteren güneş levreği *Lepomis gibbosus* (L. 1758)'ün biyoekolojik özelliklerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Balık örnekleri Mayıs 2019-Nisan 2020 arasında deneysel ıgırıp ve uzatma ağlarıyla yakalanmış, örnekleme esnasında GBG'nün bazı fizikokimyasal parametreleri ölçülmüş, kaynağın kullanımı, çevresel değişkenler, bireylerin çevreyle etkileşimleri gözlemlenmiştir. GBG'nün *L. gibbosus*'ün su kalitesi ve diğer ekolojik istekleri bakımından uygun bir habitat olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmada 302 dişi, 605 erkek ve 98 juvenil toplam 1005 adet *L. gibbosus* bireyi üzerinde biyometrik çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Erkeklerin baskın olduğu görülen popülasyonda, ortalama toplam boy 5.82±2.09cm, (2.46-11.34), ağırlık 4.94±4.67g (0.20- 34.65) ve kondisyon faktörü (1.71±0.24), yaş 0+ - II+ arasında tespit edilmiş, yaş-boy ilişkisi (VBGE) $L_t = 19.85(1 - e^{-0.2744(t+0.272)})$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Üremenin I+ yaşlı bireylerde Nisan-

Anahtar kelimeler

- Yaş
- Büyüme
- Üreme
- Beslenme davranışı
- Habitat uyumu



Haziran arasında gerçekleştirdiği tespit edilmiştir. Türün bu habitatta oransal olarak iyi büyüdüğü, fırsatçı omnivor beslenme gösterdiği, gölde yaşayan diğer bir istilacı yabancı tür *Gambusia holbrooki* yi av olarak kullandığı ve aynı türle habitat paylaşımı için rekabet ettiği görülmüştür. *L. gibbosus*'un *GBG* de kendi kendini sürdürebilir bir popülasyon oluşturduğu ancak kısıtlı bir alanı habitat olarak kullanabildiği tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, *L. gibbosus* hidrolojik olarak kararsız ve çok değişken bir habitat olarak değerlendirilen *GDL* de, biyoekolojik özellikler bakımından doğal yaşama alanı dışındaki popülasyonlar ile büyük ölçüde benzerlik göstermektedir. *L. gibbosus* egzotik bir balık olduğundan ve istilacı özelliklere sahip olabileceğinden, popülasyonun düzenli olarak izlenmesi ve diğer iç su kaynaklarına yayılmaması için kontrol önlemlerinin alınması gerekmektedir.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the United Nations Rio Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), biodiversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, among others, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems" (Topçu, 2012). Biological diversity, which is attributed great importance on a global scale, is being harmed under the pressures of diverse and interacting ecosystems, and this situation is progressively leading to the loss of biodiversity (Omann et al., 2009). It is known that the main threats to biodiversity include habitat loss, climate change, and bioinvasion caused by exotic/alien species. In terms of freshwater fish species, Türkiye has the highest biodiversity among all countries in the Mediterranean basin (Topçu, 2012).

Considering that Türkiye's inland waters are home to over 400 freshwater fish species originating from Europe, Asia, and Africa, and that more than 30% of these species are considered endemic, it is evident that Türkiye possesses a significant biological richness that needs to be carefully preserved (Ekmekçi et al., 2013).

The European Union Council Regulation (708/2007), defines exotic/alien species as follows: " (a) aquatic species and subspecies that are found outside their known natural range and potential range of distribution; (b) organisms of any kind, regardless of their natural range or potential for spread, that have polyploid or artificially hybridized reproductive capacity" (Tarkan, 2013).

The entry pathways (vectors) of alien-invasive species into a new region are always, directly or indirectly, but invariably, facilitated by human activities (Tarkan, 2013). One of the most significant vectors for these introductions is fish stocking efforts. During these stocking efforts, it is known that both translocated species and foreign species enter new habitats. Within both groups, there are species that are completely unintentionally introduced as well. A study has reported that out of a total of 54 species, 7 of them were unintentionally introduced through stocking efforts. Therefore fish stocking is recognized as a significant vector in biological invasions (İnnal, 2012).

The presence of the North American origin species *L. gibbosus* is known in various European countries including England, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, throughout the Danube River basin, Bulgaria, and Greece. The entry of this species into Türkiye was first recorded in 1982 in the Ipsala Canal (Edirne). Its introduction to the country occurred through the Meriç River, which is associated with Greece and Bulgaria (Erk'akan, 1983).

L. gibbosus can form large populations due to reproductive advantages, such as an extended spawning period, the partial release of relatively large eggs during spawning, and a low age of sexual maturity. This species is considered to have a high invasive potential because of its ability to feed on a wide range of different organisms and its well-developed adaptability to new habitats (Ekmekçi et al., 2013). Artificial water bodies, including reservoirs, ponds, irrigation and drainage channels, which serve as emerging habitats, as well as degraded and stressed habitats with irregular water regimes and pollution impacts, are suitable environments for the successful establishment of alien and/or invasive species (Ekmekçi et al., 2013).

Denizli Gökpınar Dam Lake (*GDL*) carries the habitat characteristics mentioned above, and it is observed to have a dense population of *L. gibbosus* individuals along its shores (Çetinkaya, 2018). The aim of this study was to assess the ecological status of *GDL* and examine the bioecological characteristics of exotic and potentially invasive *L. gibbosus* population in terms of population structure, growth, condition, reproduction, food and feeding. The study also aimed to evaluate the

species' ecological relationships within the habitat.

2. MATERIALS and METHODS

Gökınar Dam Lake (*GDL*), also known as Vali Recep Yazıcıoğlu Reservoir, is located in the province of Denizli within Büyük Menderes River basin. It was constructed for irrigation purposes and became operational in 2004. The *GDL* is fed by various water sources including the Tekke and İğdeli streams, drainage channels, and surface runoff. The *GDL* has a minimum water elevation of 317 meters and a maximum of 336.2 meters, covers an area of 1.98 km², and has a storage volume of 28.2 hm³ (DSİ, 1989). The stored water is used for irrigation, and excess water is discharged into the Büyük Menderes River through the Çürüksu Stream. Two sampling stations have been designated within the *GDL*. Station 1 (37°46'07" N; 29°07'29" E) is located on the southwestern shore of the reservoir, near the water inlet. At the station with low shoreline slope and moderate vegetation, the bottom is characterized as firm and partially rocky. Station 2 (37°47'03" N; 29°07'58" E) is located on the northern side of the reservoir, near the dam structure. It has a similar ground structure to Station 1 but with a steeper bottom slope compared to Station 1 (Figure 1).



Figure 1. *GDL* and location of stations

2.1. Sampling and Analyses

The physicochemical variables were determined on-site using a portable measurement device (YSI Pro Plus). Sampling was conducted using an experimental beach seine net with mesh sizes of 5mm and 15mm. When the water level was unsuitable for the use of this fishing gear, extension nets with multiple mesh sizes (net panel length of 35m, net panel depth of 6m, and mesh sizes of 10, 15, 20, 40, 55, 70, 80, and 100mm) were also employed. In fish sampling, ethical principles have been adhered to in accordance with the animal welfare laws, guidelines, and policies of the Republic of Türkiye. The samples were fixed in a 5% formaldehyde solution and transported to the laboratory for further analysis.

2.2. Measurement, Examination, and Calculations

Individuals' standard, fork, and total lengths measurements were taken with a digital caliper with a precision of 0.01 mm, while weight measurements were performed using a digital precision scale with a precision of 0.001 g. Furthermore the conversion ratios for fork and standard length values to total length values have been calculated as 1.06 and 1.23, respectively, based on the data obtained from our measurements. In the calculation of the length-weight relationship, the exponential equation $W = a \times L^b$ was transformed into a linear form by taking the logarithms of the length (L) and weight (W) values. This transformation resulted in the equation $\text{Log}(W) = \text{Log}(a) + b \times \text{Log}(L)$. Subsequently, a regression analysis was conducted to determine the a and b parameters. In analysis, total lengths and weights were used (Ricker, 1975; Çetinkaya et al., 2005).

In the determination of age groups, modal progression analysis (Bhattacharya method) was used in the dataset created with the frequency data of sampled individuals' lengths. A threshold of separation index $SI \geq 2.0$, was employed to identify the "modal" lengths corresponding to each age group by FiSAT-II Age-length relationship (VBGE) $L_t = L_\infty(1 - e^{-k(t-t_0)})$ was determined using a two-stage regression process based on age groups and the corresponding modal lengths. Growth performance was calculated using VBGE parameters $\phi' = \log \log 10(K) + 2 \log \log 10(L_\infty)$ (Ricker, 1975; Gaynalio et al., 2005; Çetinkaya et al., 2005). The condition of individuals was calculated using isometric (Fulton) $K = \frac{W}{L^3} \times 100$ where W weight and L total length of the individuals (Ricker, 1975).

Sex determination was performed by examining the gonads under naked eye and stereo microscope, considering fish size and the developmental stage of the gonads. Spawning period was determined by observing the changes in Gonadosomatic Index ($GS\dot{I} (\%) = \frac{GW}{W-GW} \times 100$) values, where GW gonad weight g W body weight g (Kınacıgil et al., 2008). Fecundity was calculated using the gravimetric method from ovarian samples obtained from sexually mature individuals during the spawning period (Karataş et al., 2005). For the analysis of stomach contents, the entire digestive tract was removed, labeled, and preserved in a 4% formaldehyde solution. Subsequently, the contents were examined under a stereo microscope, and the items were identified and counted at the group level (Gökçe et al., 2005). Calculations, regression processes, statistical analyses, comparisons were performed and graphs driven using MS Excel, SPSS 25.0, and FiSAT II softwares (Çetinkaya, 2015).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Water Quality and Environmental Conditions in *GDL*

The Büyük Menderes River (BMR) and its basin are the largest among the rivers and basins in Western Anatolia. The *GDL* and its water source, Tekke Creek, are one of the sources of the BMR within the boundaries of Denizli (Çetinkaya, 2018). The *GDL* is fed by Tekke Creek, which collects several small sources in the vicinity, along with surface runoff, drainage channels, and precipitation water. Significant annual fluctuations occur in the water level of the *GDL*. Due to irrigation water abstraction and insufficient rainfall, by mid-autumn, approximately one-third of the surface area of *GDL* remains completely dry. Tekke Creek, under such conditions, reaches the water body of the dam lake with a weak flow. In the coastal areas, particularly in the western part, aquatic macrophytes are predominantly present, while in the areas that remain dry, terrestrial plants thrive during late summer and autumn. A large portion of these terrestrial plants are submerged underwater during the late spring to early summer period. Some of the water quality parameters measured in *GDL* are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Water quality parameters measured in monthly samples in the *GDL*.

Months	Temp. (°C)	pH	DO (mg/l)	DOS (%)	EC (25°C µS/cm)	Salinity (ppt)
May 2019	23.0	8.43	10.19	123.4	549.0	0.28
June 2019	26.2	9.11	9.05	110.2	499.5	0.23
July 2019	25.9	8.99	10.21	128.7	501.7	0.24
August 2019	27.5	9.23	11.49	151.2	472.7	0.22
September 2019	24.1	9.45	8.94	110.5	505.0	0.25
October 2019	17.8	8.72	6.79	73.9	501.0	0.28
November 2019	10.9	8.96	9.19	93.2	162.9	0.11
December 2019	10.7	8.12	7.01	70.3	445.4	0.28
January 2020	10.3	8.82	6.85	63.0	437.9	0.30
February 2020	11.5	9.37	7.97	76.7	459.5	0.30
March 2020	11.6	9.35	8.3	79.8	459.3	0.30
April 2020	17.9	8.87	9.08	94.8	467.5	0.29
Maximum	27.5	9.45	11.49	151.2	549.0	0.30
Mean	18.1	8.95	8.76	98.0	455.1	0.26
Stand.Dev.	6.9	0.40	1.46	27.2	97.2	0.05

The water level in *GDL* significantly fluctuates throughout the year, and during the summer season, particularly high levels of pollution caused by solid waste are observed. It has been determined that the pollutants concentrated mostly on the western shores of the lake are transported to the *GDL* through water inlets. Domestic waste, on the other hand, is predominantly found in the southern shores. It has been observed that numerous rainwater drainage channels discharge into *GDL*, positioning the lake as a recipient environment for wastewater. During the summer months, intense turbidity, foaming, and the presence of dead rodents and a large number of dying or dead *C. gibelio* individuals have been observed on the southwestern shores. The areas between Gökpınar Source and the dam lake are densely used for agricultural and livestock activities. While domestic waste is directed to the sewage system in this region, it is evident that pollutants and nutrient elements derived from agriculture and livestock can easily reach *GDL* through rainfall, surface runoff, and drainage channels.

3.2. Fish species

During the sampling, a total of 10 fish species were identified, including 8 species captured during the sampling surveys and 2 species caught by recreational anglers. These species include *L. gibbosus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Carassius gibelio*, (Bloch, 1782), *Vimba mirabilis*, (Ladiges, 1960), *Chondrostoma turnai*, (Güçlü, Küçük, Turan, Çiftçi & Mutlu, 2018), *Squalius fellowesi*, (Günther, 1868), *Atherina boyeri*, (Risso, 1810), *Alburnus demiri*, (Özuluğ and Freyhof, 2008), *Cyprinus carpio*, (Linnaeus, 1758), *Silurus glanis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *G. holbrooki* (Girard, 1859). *G. holbrooki* was observed abundantly at both stations. In a study investigating the freshwater biodiversity of Denizli Province, 64 fish species were identified in the inland waters of the province, with 5 of them recorded as exotic/invasive species. Additionally, the presence of 8 species was detected in the *GDL* in the same study (Çetinkaya, 2018). At the stations, more than 1000 fish were captured in a single seine operation between April and September, while over 5000 fish were caught during June and July. Only the species *G. holbrooki* and *L. gibbosus* were observed in the coastal samplings. These exotic species are the dominant species in the coast of *GDL*. The most dominant species observed in the samples caught with the seine net is *G. holbrooki*. The occurrence rate of this species in sampling was 20% in April-May, 50% in June-September, and 100% in October-March. Both species were not found in coastal samplings during the other months (November-February). All of the caught species other than *L. gibbosus* and *G. holbrooki* were captured by multimesh gillnet.

3.3. Observations on *L. gibbosus*

During the study, careful observations were made on individuals of *L. gibbosus*, and the following points stood out regarding their swimming, feeding, and reproductive behaviors:

Routine swimming behavior: Individuals of *L. gibbosus*, found in small groups, exhibit aggressive behavior while also displaying high sensitivity to environmental stimuli. In addition, they demonstrate curious and cautious behavior. During periods of high water temperature, a considerable number of *L. gibbosus* individuals are observed in a side-by-side and horizontally oriented position to the shoreline,

closely following the water's edge and seemingly monitoring their surroundings. Although they may suddenly change their position in response to external stimuli, it has been observed that *L. gibbosus* individuals tend to reposition themselves and continue monitoring their surroundings rather than leaving the area.

Feeding behavior: *L. gibbosus* exhibits various feeding behaviors. They are typically observed feeding on the bottom and consuming benthic macroinvertebrates. In addition, they have been observed consuming filamentous algae with attached fish eggs. It has been observed that an important feeding strategy of *L. gibbosus* is active "strategic predation" behavior. Whole or fragmented individuals of *G. holbrooki* were frequently encountered in the examined stomach contents. During strategic predation, a behavior observed is the group of *L. gibbosus* individuals separating a single *G. holbrooki* individual from the school, herding it towards the shore without allowing it to escape. Once the *G. holbrooki* individual has no more escape route, it is observed that the *L. gibbosus* individuals proceed to tear it apart and consume it. Subsequently, it has been observed that the same group of *L. gibbosus* individuals moves away from the shoreline again, and they trap another individual until it reaches the shore, where they consume it. This behavior can be repeated several times in the same location. Furthermore, it has been observed that they eagerly attack externally supplied baits (such as bread) and feed alongside *G. holbrooki* on the same bait during these instances.

3.4. The structure and composition of *L. gibbosus* population

Between May 2019 and April 2020, a total of 1005 *L. gibbosus* individuals were examined, and they were found to consist of three different age groups. The individuals comprised 30.05% females, 60.21% males, and 9.76% juveniles, resulting in a female:male ratio of 1:2.00 (Figure 2).

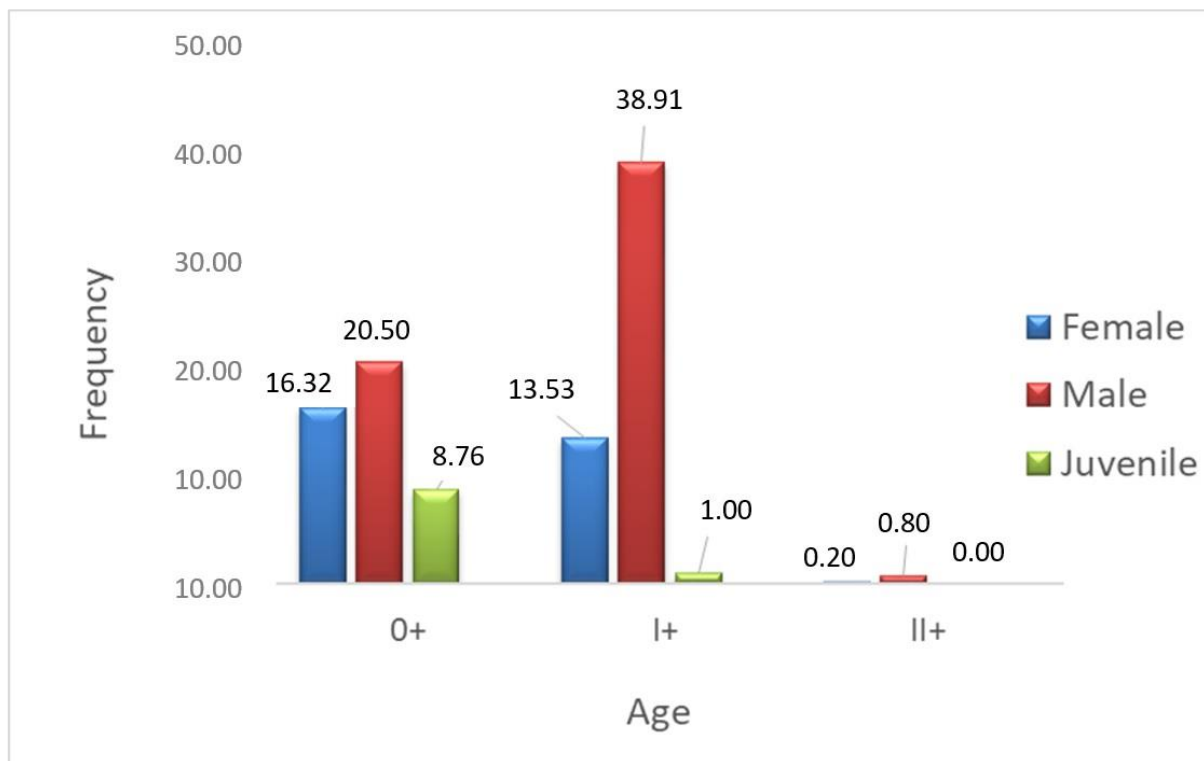


Figure 2. Age distribution of *L. gibbosus* based on sex

Total lengths (TL) of *L. gibbosus* individuals ranged from 2.46 cm to 11.34 cm. TL values varied between 2.55 cm and 10.99 cm for females and between 2.46 cm and 11.34 cm for males. The mean TL for all samples was calculated as 5.82 ± 2.09 cm. Weights (W) ranged from 0.20 g to 34.65 g for *L. gibbosus* individuals. Weights varied between 0.20 g and 25.99 g for females, 0.22 g and 34.65 g for males, and 0.25 g and 10.29 g for juveniles. The mean weight (W) for all samples was recorded as 4.94 ± 4.67 g. The majority of individuals (45.87%) consist of small-sized individuals ranging from 0.01 g to 3.00 g weight group. The growth pattern is isometric, and no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was found in (b) among females, males, and juveniles. "The length-weight relationships for the

general population, females, males, and juveniles in the population are as follows, the graph for the population is provided in Figure 3."

- Female: $W(g) = 0.0142 \times TL(cm)^{3.0855}$ ($r=0.9929$), ($n=302$)
 Male: $W(g) = 0.0126 \times TL(cm)^{3.1801}$ ($r=0.9942$), ($n=605$)
 Juvenil: $W(g) = 0.0167 \times TL(cm)^{2.9697}$ ($r=0.9944$), ($n=98$)
 General: $W(g) = 0.0131 \times TL(cm)^{3.1521}$ ($r=0.9945$), ($n=1005$)

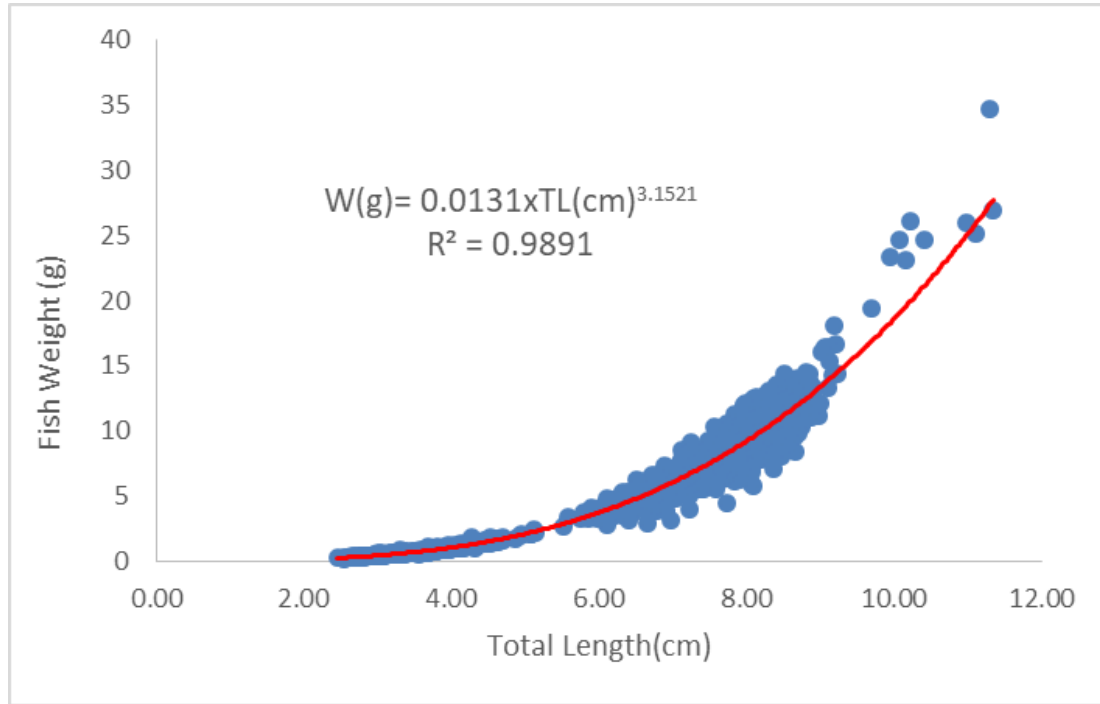


Figure 3. Length-weight relationship in the *L. gibbosus* population

Growth and Condition: The age-length relationship (VBGE) was determined as $L_t = 19.85 (1 - e^{-0.274(t+0.272)})$, and the growth performance was determined as $\phi' = 2.034$ (Figure 4). The relative growth values between age groups were calculated as follows: a transition from 0+ to I+ year class growth rate of 104.61%, while a transition from I+ to II+ years resulted in a growth rate of 39.34%. The highest relative growth occurs during the first year.

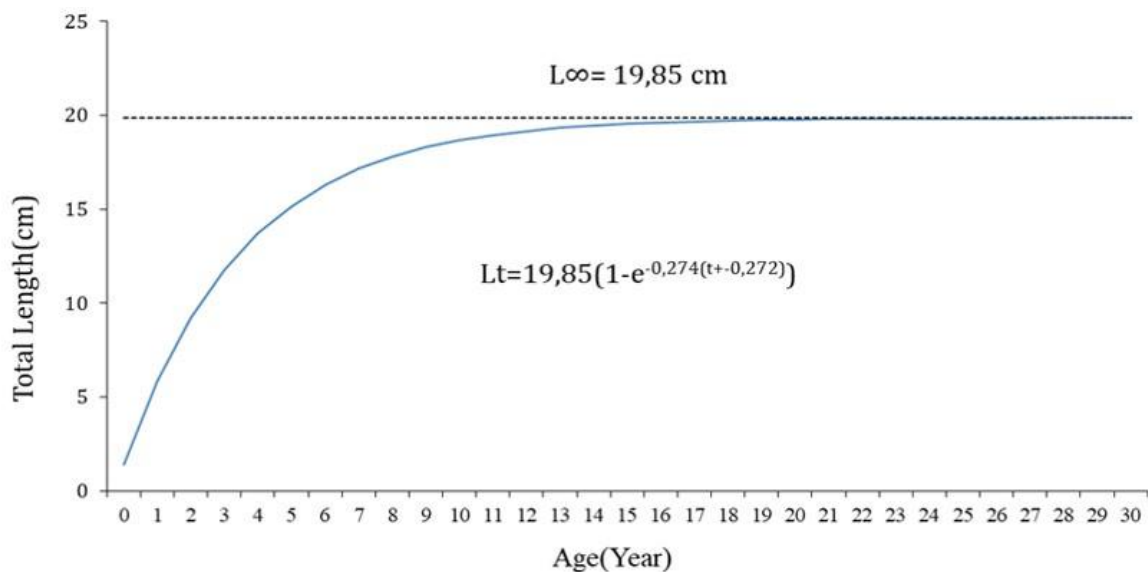


Figure 4. GDL *L. gibbosus* population VBGE age-length curve.

The condition factor was calculated based on sex, months, and age. There was no significant difference in the condition factor values between sexes, and average condition was estimated as 1.71. However, it was observed that individuals in the age group II+ exhibited higher condition factors.

3.5. Reproductive characteristics

It has been observed that gonad development in the population starts in March and continues until May, spawning primarily begins in May and lasts until July (Figure 5). In the examination conducted on 33 female individuals in which fully developed eggs were observed in April and May, it was determined that all of these individuals belonged to the I+ age group, and their reproductive age was considered as I+. The minimum number of eggs per female was determined as 819, the maximum was 5913, and the average was 3056 eggs per female. The average diameter of mature eggs was found to be 0.59 mm (ranging from 0.43 mm to 0.91 mm).

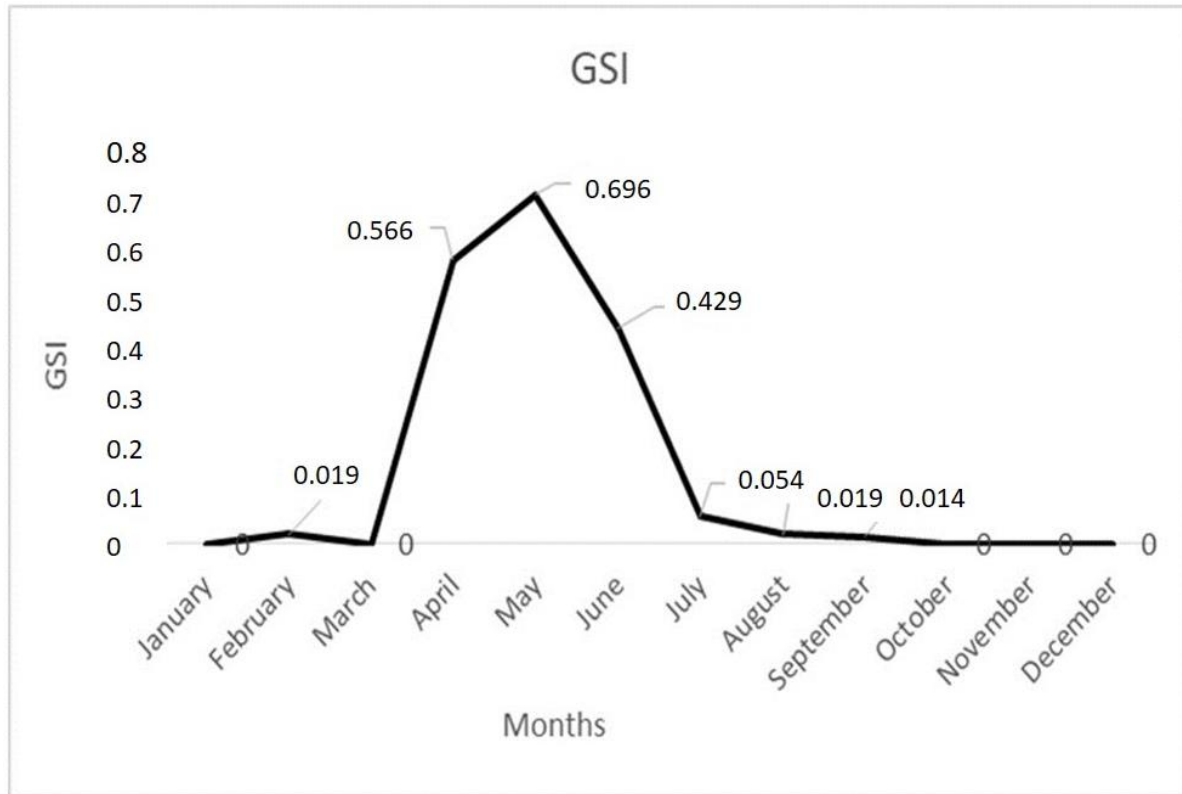


Figure 5. Variation in GSI of female individuals in the *L. gibbosus* population of GDL

3.6. Feeding

The examined digestive tract contents have shown that *L. gibbosus* predominantly feeds on zooplankton (crustaceans) in all sizes. In addition, stomach analysis revealed the presence of chironomid larvae, fish eggs, whole and fragmented fish (*G. holbrooki*), and fish scales. It has also been observed that *L. gibbosus* individuals captured during the same sampling period can feed on completely different organisms from each other. In one individual, the entire digestive tract was filled with chironomid larvae, while in another individual, the entire digestive tract contained only fish eggs. In yet another individual, only one or two whole *G. holbrooki* individuals were found in the digestive tract.

4. DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

GDL has a relatively small surface area, and occurring significant annual fluctuations in water levels are directly affected by the size of the catchment area. Due to water usage and hydrological changes that occur seasonally, significant differences occur in the substrate characteristics, fauna and flora dependent on the ground, general vegetation, water quality, and overall habitat. In addition to that, *GDL* is also influenced by the surrounding areas (rainwater drainage, solid waste, human activities, agriculture, aquaculture, etc.). Based on this information, *GDL* is considered as a habitat that does not

exhibit stable ecosystem integrity and shows significant spatial and temporal changes.

Three different age groups have been identified in the population: 0+, I+, and II+. In a study covering 9 countries and 36 regions in Europe, the presence of populations belonging to the age group of 4 to 9 years was reported (Copp & Fox, 2007). Considering the limitations of sampling in *GDL*, it is likely that the population may reach up to the III+ age group, suggesting a total of four age groups. The reasons for identifying fewer age groups proportionally could be related to the scarcity of individuals belonging to larger age groups and their lower chances of being captured or it could also be due to the population being relatively new or in the early stages of formation. Furthermore, the majority of sampled individuals belonging to the 0+ and I+ age groups could be related to a higher natural mortality rate and the availability of suitable and sufficient food resources. Indeed, another possibility could be the limited sampling area within the habitat, and these areas may not yield productive catches, especially during periods outside of the spring and summer seasons, which encompass the breeding season. As a result, it might be challenging to reach older individuals during these periods. The majority of samples have been obtained from coastal areas, especially during the breeding season and its aftermath. In these areas, it is possible that smaller males tend to stay longer for nest guarding, which could contribute to this result. Danylchuk & Fox (1996) found that the nest-building activity was initiated by 4+ and 5+ year-old male individuals, but later, in the nesting areas, they observed the presence of 70% smaller male individuals.

In the *L. gibbosus* population of *GDL*, no sexual dimorphism has been observed; therefore, sex determination cannot be made based on external appearance. During the breeding season, it has been observed that males guard the nest where eggs are deposited and remain in a cautious vigilance state to defend the nest against other fish. The F:M ratio was determined as 1:1.26 in the 0+ age group, 1:2.88 in the I+ age group, and 1:4 in the II+ age group. The overall sex ratio (F:M) was found to be 1:2.00, although it varied between sampling periods (1:16.4 in May, 1:1.84 in June, 1:1.28 in July, 1:1.6 in August, 1:1.2 in September, 1:1.3 in February, and 1:2.5 in April). The samples were obtained through shore seine fishing and offshore gillnet fishing in July 2019. In the samples obtained from coastal fishing, the F:M ratio was found to be 1:2.1, whereas in the offshore samples, it was found to be 1:1. The values obtained from the coastal samples differ from the expected 1:1 ratio predicted by the Fisher model based on Mendelian genetics (Ganikhodjaev et al., 2013) (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$). It is known that *L. gibbosus* exhibits nest-building behavior and active nest guarding by male individuals during the breeding season (Zieba et al., 2018). Additionally, it has been reported that around the nest, 0 and 1 year-old male fish are relatively more abundant compared to 2, 3, and 4 year-old parent males (Almeida et al., 2012). The presence of multiple males to fertilize the eggs deposited by a female is considered an adaptation that contributes to the success of *L. gibbosus* in colonizing new habitats and sustaining their populations, in addition to other adaptive traits (Almeida et al., 2012). Based on this information, the observed F:M ratio of 1:16.4, particularly during the breeding-intensive month of May, and the proportional male-biased population structure in coastal areas can be explained. In the population, the maximum total length measured was 11.4 cm, and in VBGE L_{∞} was estimated to be 19.85cm.

Although it has been reported that *L. gibbosus* can reach a maximum size of 40 cm (Çetinkaya, 2006), it is not known whether this high size value belongs to its natural range or to the regions where it is considered an exotic species. When the length averages of individuals sampled from *GDL* were examined by age, it was observed that the 0+ age group had similar averages to those of N. America, the 1+ age group had averages similar to those of Sarıçay (Türkiye), Europe, and N.America, and the 2+ age group had averages close to those of N. America. These data indicate that the growth values of *L. gibbosus* in the population of Gökpınar Reservoir are similar to those in other habitats where it is introduced (Table 2).

Table 2. Age-specific total length values of *L. gibbosus* in *GDL* and other selected populations.

Region	Age groups			References
	0+	1+	2+	
Büyük Menderes Basin *	-	6.74	9.40	Bay, 2010
Sarıçay (Muğla- Türkiye)	7.21	7.96	9.22	Top, 2012
Europa ^{1**}	4.92	7.50	9.42	Copp et al., 2004
North America ^{2**}	4.31	7.38	10.09	Copp et al., 2004
<i>GDL</i> (Denizli)	3.69	7.55	10.52	This study

* Fork length values have been converted to total length values (1.06).

** Standard length values have been converted to total length values (1.23)

¹ Averages of 8 Country 12 region

² Averages of 2 Country 24 region

The fish weights in the *GDL* population ranged from 0.20 to 34.65 grams. The estimated value of W_{∞} calculated from VBGE was 161.41 grams. While it is stated that *L. gibbosus* can reach a weight of 600 grams in different habitats (Çetinkaya, 2006), the individual weighing 75.74 grams sampled from the Lower Sakarya Basin is recorded as the heaviest individual in Turkish waters (Reis et al., 2018).

The length-weight relationship provides important information about growth characteristics, ontogenetic development, and population dynamics in fish populations (Khanom et al., 2020). In *GDL*, the length-weight relationship for *L. gibbosus* has been determined as $W = 0.0131 \times TL^{3.1521}$ ($r = 0.9945$), ($n = 1005$). When examining the length-weight relationships in some studies regarding this species (Table 3), it can be observed that there is a general similarity across all populations. Upon examining the mentioned data, it can be observed that *L. gibbosus* populations exhibit successful habitat adaptation and food competition. They exhibit isometric weight gain parallel to their length, and in some habitats, they are capable of positive allometric growth.

Table 3. Length-weight relationships in different *L. gibbosus* populations

Populations	a	b	R ^{2**}	Growth pattern
Büyük Menderes* (Bay 2010)	0.0189	3.0301	0.929	Isometric
Sarıçay (Muğla) (Top, 2012)	0.0149	3.0800	0.971	Isometric
Western Mediterranean (lentic) (Çiçek et al., 2022)	0.0080	3.4910	0.950	+ Allometric
Western Mediterranean (lotic) (Çiçek et al., 2022)	0.0130	3.1380	0.987	+ Allometric
İber peninsula* (Andreu-Soler et al., 2006)	0.0150	2.9800	0.969	Isometric
Croatia (Treer et al., 2008)	0.0121	3.2140	0.960	+ Allometric
This study	0.0131	3.1521	0.9891	+ Allometric

*Measurements were taken using FL (fork length) value.

**R² coefficient of determination.

The age-length relationship was determined as $L_t = 19.85(1 - e^{-0.2744(t+0.272)})$. When the mean SL values provided by Copp et al. (2004) are converted to TL, the average lengths for European populations are found to be 15.76 cm, while for American populations, the average length is 20.74 cm. However, the length values measured within the natural habitats of the species are higher. In *GDL*, it has been determined that the measured length values fall between those of Europe and America (19.85 cm), while the growth performance value ($\phi' = 2.034$) is calculated to be lower than that of the N.American and European populations (Copp et al., 2004).

Condition, in females, reaches its highest level in April (2.05), while in males, it is observed in May (2.06). The recorded high values during the period when the examined stomachs were not fully filled are likely related to gonad development/growth. The annual average condition of females and males (~1.71) was found to be similar ($p > 0.05$). In Western Mediterranean lentic system populations, the condition was determined to be 2.00, while in lotic systems, it was found to be 1.65 (Çiçek et al., 2022). The populations of *L. gibbosus* living in lentic habitats have higher condition due to their more

stable and diverse feeding alternatives.

In certain *L. gibbosus* populations, the %GSI values of males were found to be inconclusive in determining the breeding season (Danylchuk & Fox, 1994). In *GDL*, it has been observed that reproduction takes place between April and June based on the changes in the %GSI of females. During this period, males, which are easily observable from the shore, exhibit nest guarding/defensive behaviors, further supporting this finding.

L. gibbosus feeds on various prey items such as fish, gastropods, adult and larval odonates, ephemeropterans, dipteran larvae and pupae, trichopterans, coleopterans, terrestrial insects, and more (Godinho et al., 1997; Locke et al., 2013). The species also exhibits a broad feeding spectrum in *GDL*. While zooplankton is predominantly observed in stomach analyses, it has been recorded that they also feed effectively on fish (*G. holbrooki*) and fish eggs.

L. gibbosus is considered an invasive species in all regions outside of N.America, its native range. *L. gibbosus*, which began to appear in Europe in the early 1900s, has been successful in many countries by adapting well to the entered habitats and establishing self-sustaining populations until today (Copp & Fox, 2007). *L. gibbosus*, which has a high tolerance for environmental conditions, tends to prefer cooler waters compared to other *Lepomis* species. However, the hydrological cycle of small rivers unique to the Mediterranean region is shaped by reduced flow during the summer and the formation of isolated ponds. In this regard, ecologically varying conditions throughout the year can become critical for the success of the species. Therefore, it is natural to expect differences in the bioecological characteristics between the native populations of *L. gibbosus* in North America and the populations in Europe where it was introduced later (Gutiérrez-Estrada et al., 2000). The fact that *L. gibbosus*, which generally prefers clean waters in its native range (Jordan et al., 2009), can be found in polluted *GDL* indicates its high ecological tolerance.

According to life history theory, females tend to invest in growth and delay maturity. The effect of this is observed as an increase in fecundity later on. However, if there is a constraint on growth, as observed in many populations of *L. gibbosus* after their introduction, the age and size at first maturity will decrease to minimize reproductive loss. The cost of early maturity is known as a shortened lifespan. In this regard, it is expected that there will be fewer age groups in European and Anatolian populations compared to Canadian and N.American populations (Gutiérrez-Estrada et al., 2000).

L. gibbosus, besides being a food source for many fish species in its native range of N. America, is also known as a specific food source for waterbirds (Jordan et al., 2009). It is observed that predatory water birds can feed on this species from time to time in *GDL*. Additionally, the predator of *L. gibbosus*, known as *S. glanis*, is also present in *GDL*. However, in the examined stomach content of one *S. glanis*, no *L. gibbosus* or remnants were observed. As of yet, no studies have been found regarding the role of *L. gibbosus* as either prey or predator in the food chain of inland waters in Türkiye.

In this regard, we consider it important to monitor the settlement and developments of *L. gibbosus* in different habitats in Türkiye as well as to conduct bioecological studies on all non-native species.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Fiction, Literature, Methodology, Performing the experiment, Data analysis, Manuscript writing: UGY, OÇ; Supervision: OÇ. All authors approved the final draft.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data supporting the findings of the present study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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Zooplankton of Deriner Dam Lake (Artvin-Türkiye)

Deriner Baraj Gölü Zooplanktonu (Artvin-Türkiye)

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Abstract: This study was carried out seasonally at 8 stations determined in Deriner Dam Lake between 2020 and 2021. In order to determine the seasonal zooplankton taxon diversity and richness at the determined stations, the samples were collected in the surface water with a plankton net with a mesh size of 55 µm. In the distribution of zooplankton, more taxon was recorded in autumn and spring seasons compared to other seasons in terms of both the number of species and the number of individuals. In addition to presence of Rotifera species in high numbers in general, *Polyarthra dolichoptera* is the most common species seen in all seasons. *Asplanchna sieboldi* from Rotifera, *Acanthodiptomus denticornis* from Copepoda, and *Daphnia cucullata* from Cladocera were the dominant species of their groups.

Keywords

- Rotifera
- Cladocera
- Copepoda

Özet: Bu çalışma, 2020-2021 yılları arasında Deriner Baraj Gölü'nde belirlenen 8 istasyonda mevsimsel olarak yapılmıştır. Belirlenen istasyonlarda mevsimsel zooplankton takson çeşitliliği ve zenginliğini belirlemek amacıyla 55 mikron göz açıklığında plankton ağı ile yüzey sularından örnekler toplanmıştır. Zooplankton dağılımında tür sayısı açısından sonbahar ve ilkbahar mevsimlerinde diğer mevsimlere göre daha fazla takson kaydedilmiştir. Rotifera türlerinin sayısı fazla olmakla birlikte her mevsim görülen en yaygın tür *Polyarthra dolichoptera* olmuştur. Rotifera'dan *Asplanchna sieboldi*, Copepoda'dan *Acanthodiptomus denticornis* ve Cladocera'dan *Daphnia cucullata* gruplarının baskın türleriydi.

Anahtar kelimeler

- Rotifera
- Cladocera
- Copepoda

1. INTRODUCTION

All water bodies form various biotopes according to their physical, chemical, and biological properties. Organisms in an ecosystem determine the productivity of that ecosystem. Therefore, to understand the efficiency of an aquatic environment the biomass in that environment should be well known (Sen, 1987). Zooplankton, which is the second link of the food chain in freshwater ecosystems, is the food source of invertebrates, fish, and sometimes birds and some species are indicators of water quality, pollution, and eutrophication due to their sensitivity to environmental changes. In addition, the fact that some genera and species show the feature of determining the water quality, pollution, and eutrophication status of the waters in which they are found increases their importance even more. For this reason, it is reported that zooplankton studies to be carried out in wetlands gain importance (Berzins & Pejler, 1987; Mikschi, 1989; Güher & Kirgız, 1992). Zooplankton includes several taxa, most of which are microscopic, such as protists, rotifers, copepods, and cladocerans (de Vargas, et al. 2015). Numerous studies have provided consistent and important insight that zooplankton taxa are rapid responders to many environmental stressors, such as hydrological changes, climate changes, and water pollution from anthropogenic activity (Duggan et al., 2001; Pawlowski, 2016).

Zooplankton contributes to the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the factors affecting the distribution of zooplankton (Hemlata, et al., 2013; Mimouni et al., 2018) because zooplankton are widely accepted and irreplaceable bioindicators in the ecological



protection and management of aquatic ecosystems (Xiong, et al., 2019). While most of them are fed by filtering the water, they also act as cleaning the water column (Bekleyen & Tas, 2006).

The fact that Rotifera species are more numerous than other zooplankton groups in freshwater systems is due to the high level of nutrients, high reproductive success of Rotifera species, and the ability of rotifers to be easily transported to aquatic environments by factors such as birds, wind and current (Herzig, 1987)

Since there is no similar research on Deriner Dam Lake, all of the data obtained are new data to be added to the literature.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Deriner Dam Lake is the constructed on Çoruh River in Artvin for generating energy. The dam is located in the Eastern Black Sea Region and is 5 km upstream of the bridge on the state highway connecting Artvin city center to Erzurum city center (Figure 1). The dam lake is the highest in Turkey in its class, and the 3rd in Europe, and the 6th in the world, with a body height of 249 m from the foundation. The dam lake is also Turkey's 7th largest Hydroelectric Power Plant (URL, 2023)

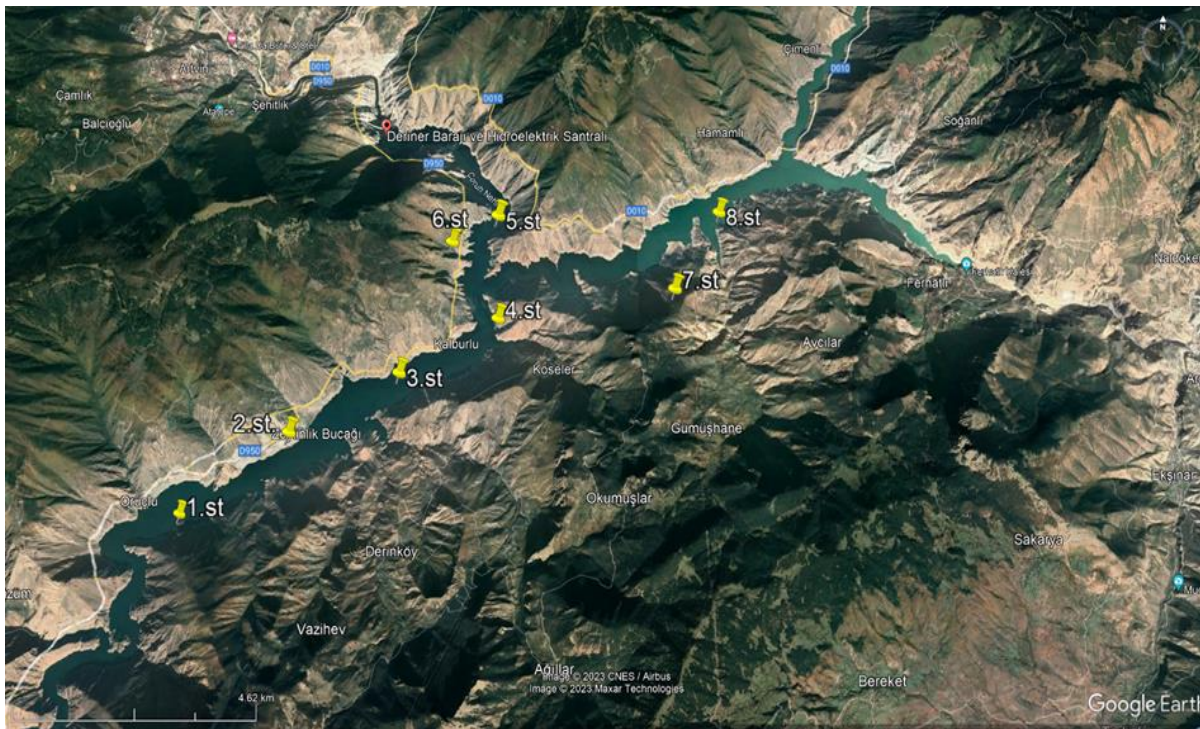


Figure 1. Sampling stations

Table 1. The coordinates of the sampling satations.

Stations	Coordinates	
1	41° 6.000'N	41° 49.476'E
2	41° 6.548'N	41° 51.152'E
3	41° 7.230'N	41° 52.360'E
4	41° 7.627'N	41° 53.610'E
5	41° 9.027'N	41° 53.553'E
6	41° 8.424'N	41° 53.971'E
7	41° 8.791'N	41° 56.278'E
8	41° 9.559'N	41° 57.963'E

This study were carried out seasonally at 8 stations determined in Deriner Dam Lake between 2020 and 2021. Samples were taken 5 times from each station with a 55 μ mesh size of plankton net placed in 250 mL jars, brought to the laboratory as soon as possible, and fixed stored in 4% formaldehyde.

Zooplanktonic organisms in water samples were examined with inverted and research microscopes, and species were identified and related sources (Edmondson, 1959; Grasse, 1965; Kolisko, 1974; Koste, 1978a, 1978b; Dumont & De. Ridder, 1987; Negrea, 1983; Einsle, 1996), the species identification of Rotifera, Cladocera and Copepoda was made. In addition, physical measurements were made in the sampling area with a YSI brand EXO 2 model device (probe). Temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen, were measured instantaneously in situ.

3. RESULTS

During the research, a total of 25 zooplankton species were identified. Of these species, 13 species of Rotifera (52%), 10 species of Cladocera (40%) and 2 species belong to the Copepoda (8%) group. A total of 6 families were recorded among the rotifers. The family Synchaetidae was the most abundant with 4 species, followed by Asplanchnidae and Gastropodidae with 3 species, Brachinoidea, Dicranophoridae and Notommatidae one species. Ten families were recorded among Cladocera. Daphnidae was the richest family with 5 species. Among the 2 families of Copepoda, Cyclopoidae and Diaptomidae.

Table 2. Species observed during the spring sampling period at the 2020

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rotifera								
<i>Ascomorpha saltans</i> Bartsch, 1870	+	+				+		
<i>Asplanchna girodi</i> de Guerne, 1888			+	+				+
<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i> Gosse, 1850		+	+					+
<i>Synchaeta pectinata</i> Ehrenberg, 1832					+			+
<i>Gastropus stylifer</i> (Imhof, 1891)							+	
<i>Keratella tecta</i> (Gosse, 1851)	+							+
<i>Polyarthra dolichoptera</i> Idelson, 1925	+			+	+	+	+	
<i>Polyarthra remata</i> Skorikov, 1896	+							
<i>Polyarthra vulgaris</i> Carlin, 1943					+			
Cladocera								
<i>Daphnia cucullata</i> Sars, 1862	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Daphnia longispina</i> O.F.Müller, 1875	+	+	+			+		
<i>Daphnia magna</i> (Straus, 1820)	+							+
<i>Leptodora kindtii</i> (Focke, 1844)		+					+	
<i>Sida crystallina</i> (O.F.Müller, 1776)					+			
Copepoda								
<i>Acanthodiaptomus denticornis</i> (Wierzejski, 1887)		+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Cyclops vicinus</i> Uljanin, 1875	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
Total taxa	8	7	6	5	7	5	6	7

Table 3. Species observed during the summer sampling period at the 2020

TAXA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rotifera								
<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i> Gosse, 1850	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Asplanchna sieboldi</i> (Leydig, 1854)		+		+			+	+
<i>Cephalodella catellina</i> (Müller, 1786)				+				
<i>Polyarthra dolichoptera</i> Idelson, 1925		+				+		
Cladocera								
<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> (O.F.Müller, 1785)			+					
<i>Daphnia cucullata</i> Sars, 1862	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Sida crystalina</i> (O.F.Müller, 1776)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
Copepoda								
<i>Acanthopodiaptomus denticornis</i> (Wierzejski, 1887)	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cyclops vicinus</i> Uljanin, 1875		+				+		
Total taxa	4	6	5	5	4	6	5	4

Table 4. Species observed during the autumn sampling period at the 2020

TAXA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rotifera								
<i>Ascomorpha ovalis</i> (Bergendahl, 1892)	+							
<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i> Gosse, 1850	+	+	+	+				+
<i>Asplanchna sieboldi</i> (Leydig, 1854)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
<i>Dicranophorus</i> sp.			+					
<i>Polyarthra dolichoptera</i> Idelson, 1925		+	+	+				
Cladocera								
<i>Coronatella rectangula</i> (Sars, 1862)				+				
<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> (O.F.Müller, 1785)		+	+	+	+			+
<i>Ceriodapnia reticulata</i> (Jurine, 1820)				+				
<i>Daphnia cucullata</i> Sars, 1862	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Daphnia longispina</i> O.F.Müller, 1875	+	+	+	+	+	+		
<i>Daphnia magna</i> (Straus, 1820)					+			
<i>Daphnia obtusa</i> Kurz, 1874					+	+		
<i>Leptodora kindtii</i> (Focke, 1844)				+			+	+
<i>Polyphemus pediculus</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	+							
<i>Sida crystalina</i> (O.F.Müller, 1776)			+		+	+	+	
Copepoda								
<i>Acanthopodiaptomus denticornis</i> (Wierzejski, 1887)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cyclops vicinus</i> Uljanin, 1875			+		+			
Total taxa	7	7	10	9	9	6	5	6

Table 5. Species observed during the winter sampling period at the 2021

TAXA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rotifera								
<i>Asplanchna sieboldi</i> (Leydig, 1854)	+	+						
<i>Gastropus stylifer</i> (Imhof, 1891)		+	+			+	+	
<i>Polyarthra dolichoptera</i> Idelson, 1925			+					
<i>Synchaeta pectinata</i> Ehrenberg, 1832								+
Cladocera								
<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> O.F.Müller, 1785)				+				
<i>Ceriodaphnia reticulata</i> (Jurine, 1820)	+							
<i>Daphnia cucullata</i> Sars, 1862	+							
<i>Daphnia longispina</i> O.F.Müller, 1875				+			+	+
<i>Daphnia obtusa</i> Kurz, 1874								+
Copepoda								
<i>Acanthopdiaptomus denticornis</i> (Wierzejski, 1887)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cyclops vicinus</i> Uljanin, 1875	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
Total taxa	5	4	4	3	2	3	5	4

In spring, the most observed Rotifera species were *Polyarthra dolichoptera* (recorded in 5 stations). For Cladocera, *Daphnia cucullata* (8 stations). On the other hand, *Cyclops vicinus* had the largest distribution range (7 stations), inside the copepods (Table 2). In summer, for the Rotifera, *Asplanchna priodonta* recorded in total 8 stations. *Daphnia cucullata* and *Sida crystallina* were recorded in 7 stations. Besides, From Copepoda that *Acanthopdiaptomus denticornis* had the largest distribution range (7 stations). In Autumn, *Asplanchna sieboldi* was the most observed species (7 stations), from cladocera *Daphnia cucullata* was found at all stations (8 stations), while *Acanthopdiaptomus denticornis* from copepoda was found at all stations. In winter, *Gastropus stylifer* from Rotifera was observed at 4 stations, *Daphnia longispina* from cladocera at 3 stations, and *A. denticornis* from copepoda at all stations (Table 5).

Table 6. Surface water physicochemical values

	Temp. (°C)	pH	E.C (µS/cm)	D.O (mg/L)
Spring				
Ave.	22.04	8.40	222.60	10.65
Min.	19.70	8.28	188.90	10.32
Max.	23.86	8.48	243.00	10.99
Summer				
Ave.	23.90	8.48	467.81	8.32
Min.	22.95	8.33	455.20	8.04
Max.	25.04	8.68	478.80	8.76
Autumn				
Ave.	20.26	8.08	546.35	8.08
Min.	20.03	7.99	528.90	7.59
Max.	20.65	8.15	569.60	8.41
Winter				
Ave.	11.14	8.40	492.20	9.55
Min.	10.70	8.24	427.80	9.30
Max.	11.45	8.54	534.60	9.76

During the sampling studies carried out at 8 stations in Deriner Dam Lake, water quality parameters were monitored seasonally. Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity measurements were made *in situ*. It has been determined that the temperature of the dam lake varies between 10.70 and 25.04°C. While the pH varied between 7.99 and 8.68, the average value was measured as 8.33. The conductivity values detected between 569.60- 188.90 µS/cm. In the examination carried out in the research area, dissolved oxygen was measured between 7.59-10.99 mg/L (Table 6).

4. DISCUSSION

A total of 25 zooplankton species were identified. Of these species, 13 species of Rotifera (52%), 10 species of Cladocera (40%), and 2 species belong to the Copepoda (8%) group. The fact that the number of Rotifera species in freshwater systems is higher than the other zooplankton groups causes the nutrient level to be high, the high reproductive success of Rotifera species, and the rotifers can easily enter aquatic environments with factors such as birds, wind, and currents. In the zooplankton distribution of Deriner Dam Lake, more zooplankton were recorded in autumn and spring than in other seasons in terms of the number of species. Yigit (2006), in her study in Kesikköprü Dam Lake, determined that rotifers are more numerous in spring and autumn than in other seasons. Similar to Korkmaz (2000) recorded that the total amount of zooplankton was highest in spring and autumn in Beytepe Pond. Tuna & Ustaoglu (2016) observed the same findings in a study at Kemer Dam Lake. Similar zooplankton profiles were also recorded in Göksu (Bekleyen, 2003), Kepektaş (Saler, 2009), Karakaya (Saler et al., 2010), Kalecik (Bulut & Saler, 2013), Beyhan (Bulut & Saler, 2014), Ozlucce (Ipek Alış & Saler, 2014) Uzuncayir reservoirs (Saler et al., 2014). Hancıgöz (Saler & Alış, 2014), Kığı (Bulut, 2018), and Çat (Saler et al., 2019). In these lakes, Rotifera took the first place in terms of the number of zooplankton taxa. In Tercan, Kuzgun, and Demirdöven Dam Lakes, an increase was observed in the distribution of zooplankton in the spring, on the other hand, it was recorded as the period when the zooplankton abundance was the lowest in the winter (Saler & Selamoğlu, 2020).

Some rotifer species and cyclopoid copepods can be used as indicators of the trophic level of lakes and reservoirs. The composition, richness, and abundance of these species vary according to various limnological variables associated with trophic conditions. Rotifera species are generally more concentrated in eutrophic lakes, while Copepoda species are mostly found in oligotrophic lakes (Herzig, 1987). Although the number of Rotifera species is high in Deriner Dam Lake, the least number of species belongs to the Copepoda group. In Rotifera, which is generally the dominant group of eutrophic lakes, only *Keratella tecta* species belonging to the *Keratella* genus were recorded in the spring season. Therefore, it would not be correct to comment on the trophic status of the lake by looking at the rotifer species recorded in the lake (Kolisko, 1974).

Acanthodiptomus denticornis, the most abundant species in Deriner Dam Lake, is a large calanoid copepod. It is a tolerant species found in both freshwater lakes and small nutrient-rich ponds. This species is found in 20% of the water bodies from which zooplankton is sampled. It is especially abundant in high-altitude lakes (Yang & Min, 2020). In the dam lake, this species has been recorded in more than 90% of the samplings at the stations.

Sida crystallina (Cladocera: Sididae, O.F. Müller 1776) is a typical epiphytic cladoceran species occurring in temperate and tropical waters. Compared with other cladoceran species, *S. crystallina* occurs at relatively high water temperatures (approximately 21 to 22 °C; Kotov & Boikova 1998) and is prevalent in temperate zones during summer (Balayla & Moss, 2003). In this study, the presence of *S. crystallina* supports these studies in warm seasons. *L. kindtii* is a predator whose diet contains mostly cladocerans (Abrusan, 2003). This species, which is a predator, was seen in the spring and autumn seasons. *Polyphemus pediculus* is a size-dependent predator (Young & Taylor, 1988). This species was identified in autumn.

Temperature is one of the most important environmental parameters controlling the biological and chemical events in aquatic areas, and with the increase in temperature, the biological activity in the aquatic area increases, and biochemical reactions accelerate and affect the reproduction, nutrition, and metabolic activities of aquatic organisms (Tas et al., 2011). Therefore, in the spring months when the temperature suddenly increases, the zooplankton density increases, and the ecosystem productivity increases. In our study, based on these data, it was determined that the water temperature was between 10.70-25.04°C and showed differences according to the seasons.

Water pH can also have an impact on zooplankton; low pH causes reduced zooplankton abundance, as well as decreased biodiversity and the loss of some species (Ivanova & Kazantseva, 2006; Yamada & Ikeda, 1999), whereas alkaline conditions that accompany high primary production favors the growth and abundance of zooplankton (Bednarz et al., 2002; Mustapha, 2009).

The conductivity in the dam lake was measured in the range of 188.90-569.60 µs/cm. The electrical conductivity value is an indicator of the ion content of the reservoir water. The values specified in the protocol on fisheries standards and the protection of surface water resources against pollution are

between 150-500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (Uslu & Türkman, 1987).

One of the most used parameters in determining water quality is the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water. In order to sustain aquatic life under aerobic conditions in freshwater ecosystems, the minimum dissolved oxygen value of the water should not be less than 5.0 mg/L (Gülle, 1999). The value of dissolved oxygen found in our study was reported to be suitable for zooplankton life.

5. CONCLUSION

The zooplankton species found during the study are important as they are the first record for Deriner Dam Lake. Most of the species recorded in this study are considered cosmopolitan. Temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, and dissolved oxygen are among the values that aquatic organisms can live. This study will form the basis for future studies in these dam lakes and also for Türkiye's biodiversity gains.

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ETHICAL STATEMENT

The authors declare that no experimental animals were used in the study.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Planning the study: H.B., D.F., S.S. Literature: H.B., S.S. Methodology: H.B., D.F., S.S., Performing the experiment: S.S., D.F., Data analysis: H.B., D.F. Manuscript writing: H.B., S.S. Supervision: D.F., All authors approved the final draft.

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Terbiyumun *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'ta ki Oksidatif Stres ve Antioksidan Yanıtlarının Belirlenmesi

Determination of Terbium's Oxidative Stress and Antioxidant Responses in *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

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Özet: Terbiyum (Tb), su ortamında yüksek konsantrasyonlarda bulunduğu sucul organizmalar için toksik hale gelebilen nadir toprak elementi (NTE)'dir. Tatlı su ekosistemindeki Tb toksisitesinin meydana getirdiği oksidatif stres sonuçlarıyla ilgili hala yeterince çalışmalar mevcut değildir. Bu çalışma ile Tb'nin oksidatif stres sonuçlarını değerlendirmek için tatlı su canlısı olan *Pontastacus leptodactylus* kullanılmıştır. Bu organizmada, 1, 5 ve 25 mg/L konsantrasyonlardaki Tb'nin 24 ve 96. saatte meydana getirdiği oksidatif stres ve antioksidan değişimleri süperoksit dismutaz (SOD), glutatyon peroksidaz (GSH-Px), katalaz (CAT) enzim aktiviteleri ile Tiobarbitürik asit (TBARS) ve redükte glutatyon (GSH) seviyeleri belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar ELISA kitleri kullanılarak tespit edilmiştir. Biyobelirteç analizlerin istatistiksel değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 24.0 paket program tek-yönlü ANOVA (Duncan 0,05) testi kullanılmıştır. Kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında SOD aktivitesinde önemli bir değişim gözlemlenmezken ($p>0,05$) CAT ve GPx aktivitelerinde anlamlı azalmalar ($p<0,05$) gözlemlenmiştir; GSH ve TBARS seviyelerinde ise anlamlı ($p<0,05$) artışlar gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışma verileri dikkate alındığında canlı organizma vücuduna nüfuz eden Tb ksenobiyotiklerinin organizma da oksidatif strese neden olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Keywords

- Terbiyum
- *Pontastacus leptodactylus*
- Oksidatif stress
- Antioksidan
- Biyobelirteç

Abstract: Terbium (Tb) is a rare earth element (REE) that can become toxic to aquatic organisms when present in high concentrations in the aquatic environment. There are still not enough studies on the oxidative stress consequences of Tb toxicity in the freshwater ecosystem. In this study, the freshwater creature *Pontastacus leptodactylus* was used to evaluate the oxidative stress consequences of Tb. The oxidative stress and antioxidant changes caused by Tb at 1, 5 and 25 mg/L concentrations at 24 and 96 hours in *P. leptodactylus*, were affected by the enzyme activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), catalase (CAT) and thiobarbituric acid (TBARS) and reduced levels of glutathione (GSH) were determined. Results were determined using ELISA kits. SPSS 24.0 package program one-way ANOVA (Duncan 0.05) test was used in the statistical evaluation of biomarker analyses. While no significant change was observed in SOD activity ($p>0.05$) compared to the control group, significant decreases were observed in CAT and GPx activities ($p<0.05$); Significant ($p<0.05$) increases were observed in GSH and TBARS levels. Considering the study data, it is concluded that the TB xenobiotic that penetrates the body of living organisms causes oxidative stress in the organism.

Anahtar kelimeler

- Terbium
- *Pontastacus leptodactylus*
- Oxidative stress
- Antioxidant
- Biomarkers

1. GİRİŞ

Bir NTE olan Terbiyum (Tb), gümüşü beyaz renkte, dövülebilir, sünek ve bıçakla kesilebilecek kadar yumuşak nadir toprak metalidir. Lantanid serisinin dokuzuncu üyesi olan Tb, su ile reaksiyona girerek hidrojen gazı üreten oldukça elektropozitif bir metaldir (URL-1, 2023). Terbiyum doğada hiçbir zaman serbest bir element olarak bulunmaz; ancak serit, gadolinit, monazit, ksenotim ve ökzenit olmak üzere birçok mineralde bulunmakla birlikte Tb nadir ve pahalı bir elementtir. Bu nedenle çok az



ticari kullanımı vardır. Bazı küçük kullanımları lazerlerde, yarı iletken cihazlarda ve renkli televizyon tüplerindeki fosfordadır. Katı hal cihazlarında yüksek sıcaklıkta çalışan yakıt hücrelerinin stabilizatörü olarak da kullanılır (URL-1, 2023).

Lantandan (La: Z = 57) lutesyuma (Lu: Z = 71) kadar olan periyodik tablo elementleri genellikle nadir toprak elementleri (NTE'ler) olarak adlandırılır. Lantanitler veya 'Endüstriyel vitaminler' olarak da bilinen NTE'ler, aynı elektronik katmanları içeren ancak atom numaralarında küçük farklılıklar bulunan, neredeyse benzer elektronik konfigürasyona sahip, kimyasal olarak tekdüze bir metalik element grubudur (Adeel vd., 2022). Günümüzde NTE'ler, tarımda fosfatlı gübreler, temiz enerji, tıbbi ürünler, akıllı telefonlar, kalıcı mıknatıslar, flüoresan ampuller, güneş panelleri, hibrit motorlar, rüzgar türbinleri, karbon ark aydınlatması, cam parlatma, seramik, şarj edilebilir piller ve araba katalitik konvertörleri, demir ve çelik katkı maddeleri dahil olmak üzere birçok sektör için vazgeçilmezdir (Migaszewski ve Galuszka, 2015).

NTE'lerin tarımsal topraklarda ve kentsel alanlardaki konsantrasyonu; NTE'lerin kalıntılarının toprağa boşaltılması, NTE'lerle zenginleştirilmiş gübrelerin uygulanması veya madencilik alanlarını çevreleyen arazilerdeki tarım faaliyetleri gibi çeşitli antropojenik girdi ortamlarındaki bitkilerde NTE'lerin biyobirikimi gözlemlendiğinden önemlidir (Hu vd., 2004; Tyler, 2004). Çevredeki kalıcılıkları nedeniyle, toprak ve tortulardaki yaygın NTE'lerin riskleri, etkileri ve kronik toksisitesi endişe vericidir. Toprakta birikimleri, ekinlerde de biyobirikime yol açar ve yağmur suları, yeraltı suları ve rüzgarlar ile su ortamına karışarak nihayetinde besin zincirine girerler (Charalampides vd., 2015).

Sudaki NTE'ler hakkındaki bilgiler, özellikle arka plan konsantrasyonu, ekolojik ve insan sağlığı risk değerlendirmeleri için çok önemlidir. Suda yaşayan organizmalar üzerine yapılan son araştırmalar, lantanitlere maruz kalmanın su pirelerinin hayatta kalmasını, büyümesini ve çoğalmasını azalttığını ve deniz kestanesi embriyogenezini ve döllenmesini etkilediği (Amato vd., 2016) bildirilmektedir. Ayrıca, NTE maruziyetinin midyelerde antioksidan ve biyotransformasyon savunmalarının aktivasyonu, lipid peroksidasyonu (Freitas vd., 2020) ve immünomodülasyon (Hanana vd., 2017; Hanana vd., 2018) ile ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur.

Kabuklular, su ekosistemlerindeki kirletici kontaminasyonuna karşı hassasiyetleri nedeniyle ekotoksikoloji testlerinde ve biyoizleme çalışmalarında kullanılan organizmalardandır (Lebrun vd., 2015; Ronci vd., 2016).

Sucul organizmalar, su ortamındaki kirliliği izlemek için uygun kabul edilmekle birlikte (van der Oost vd., 2003), kirletici kaynaklı biyokimyasal ve fizyolojik değişikliklere karşı hassas tepkileri nedeniyle de önemlidir (Lavado vd., 2006). NTE'lerin suda yaşayan organizmalar üzerindeki etkisi hakkında çok az bilgi mevcuttur ve ilgili çevresel riskler belirsizliğini korumaktadır. Oksidatif stres, reaktif oksijen türlerinin (ROS) aşırı birikmesi nedeniyle gelişir. Kabaca tüm biyotik ve abiyotik stresleri gerçekleştiren fizyolojik ve kimyasal olayları kontrol eder (Demidchik, 2015). Oksidatif strese yol açan redoks dengesizliğinde çeşitli NTE'lerin rolü, hem bitki hem de hayvan modellerinde yürütülen bir dizi bağımsız çalışmada gösterilmiştir ve pek çok NTE'nin oksidatif strese neden olduğu rapor edilmiştir (Tseng vd., 2012; Wang vd., 2014; Zhao vd., 2013).

Bu çalışmada, endüstride kullanımı giderek artan Tb'nin çevrede oluşturduğu istenmeyen kirlenme ve hedef olmayan organizmalarda meydana getirdiği etkileri araştırmak amacıyla tatlı su istakozu *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'un hepatopankreas dokusunda SOD, CAT, GPx, aktiviteyi ile TBARS ve GSH seviyesi üzerindeki etkilerinin *in vitro* koşullarda araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

2. MATERYAL METOT

2.1. Test Organizması

Su ürünleri avcılık faaliyetleri yapılan ticari bir firmadan canlı olarak temin edilmiştir.

2.2. Test Organizmalarının Laboratuvar Ortamına Adaptasyonu

Model organizma *P. leptodactylus*, satın alındığı firmadan su ile birlikte polietilen kutularda laboratuvara nakledildi. Canlıların üzerindeki stresi azaltmak için mümkün olan en kısa sürede laboratuvara ulaştırıldı. Yaklaşık bir ay süreyle laboratuvar koşullarına adaptasyonları sağlandı. Ortam suyu sıcaklığı 15±2 °C; fotoperiyot döngüsü 14:10 aydınlık:karanlık olacak şekilde sabitlendi. Stok tanklarının abiyotik parametreleri (çözünmüş oksijen: 11,52±10,87 mg/L; pH:8,14±0,4; elektriksel iletkenlik: 478±76 µS/cm; tuzluluk: 0,3±0,02 g/L) günlük düzenli olarak YSI Professional plus marka cihaz ile ölçüm yapılarak değişimler kayıt edildi. Su parametrelerinde meydana gelen bozulmalardan

kaynaklanan ek stresi önlemek için her akvaryumdaki su kalitesi günlük olarak revize edildi. Günde 1 defa alabalık yemi ile yemleme yapıldı. Her akvaryumdan arta kalan yem ve dışkı maddesi çıkarıldı, su ortamına her gün tatlı su eklenerek yenilendi. Stok tanklarına pvc borular eklenerek kerevitler için barınaklar oluşturuldu.

2.3. Kimyasal Madde Temini

Çalışmada kullanılan Tb, NTE'si ticari firma olan Bostonchem'den %99,99 saflık derecesinde temin edilmiştir.

2.4. Subletal Konsantrasyonlar

Tüm toksikolojik çalışmalarda olduğu gibi Tb uygulama çalışmamızda da belirlenen uygulama konsantrasyonları çevreye salınım oranları ve bu aralıktaki değerleri dikkate alınarak uygulama konsantrasyonları belirlenmiştir.

2.5. Deney Dizaynı

Her biri 30 litreden oluşan cam akvaryumlara benzer büyüklükte ve sağlıklı 7'şer adet model canlı yerleştirildi. Canlıların O₂ ihtiyacı hava motorları ile sağlanmıştır. Deneysel çalışma biri kontrol grubu olmak üzere 4 gruptan oluşturulmuştur. Dört grup için iki zaman dilimi (24 ve 96 saat) belirlenmiştir.

C1: (Kontrol): Herhangi bir Tb konsantrasyonuna maruz bırakılmayan, organizmaların doğal ortamından alınan su ortamı,

C2: 24 ve 96 saatlerde 1 mg/L Tb konsantrasyona maruz bırakılan grup,

C3: 24 ve 96 saatlerde 5 mg/L Tb konsantrasyona maruz bırakılan grup,

C4: 24 ve 96 saatlerde 25 mg/L Tb konsantrasyona maruz bırakılan grup,

Deneysel çalışmada tüm çalışmalar üç tekrarlı olarak yürütülmüştür.

2.6. Biyobelirteç Parametre Analizleri

Uygulama gruplarındaki akvaryumdan rastgele üç adet model canlı seçilmiştir. Hepatopankreas doku örnekleri alınmak üzere canlılar yarım saat buzlu suda bekletilmiş, soğuk şok uygulaması yapılmış ve her bir canlıdan 0,5 gr hepatopankreas doku örneği alınmıştır. Numuneler tartılmış ve antioksidan parametreleri ölçmek için 1/5 w/v oranında PBS tamponu (fosfat ile tamponlanmış tuz solüsyonu) eklenerek, DAIHAN marka homojenizatör kullanılarak buz ile homojenize edilmiştir. Numuneler 17.000 rpm'de 15 dakika santrifüjlenmiştir. Süpernatantlar, ölçümleri yapılana kadar -86 °C'de derin dondurucuda tutulmuştur. SOD, CAT ve GPx aktiviteleri ile GSH ve TBARS seviyeleri ELISA kiti kullanılarak yapıldı.

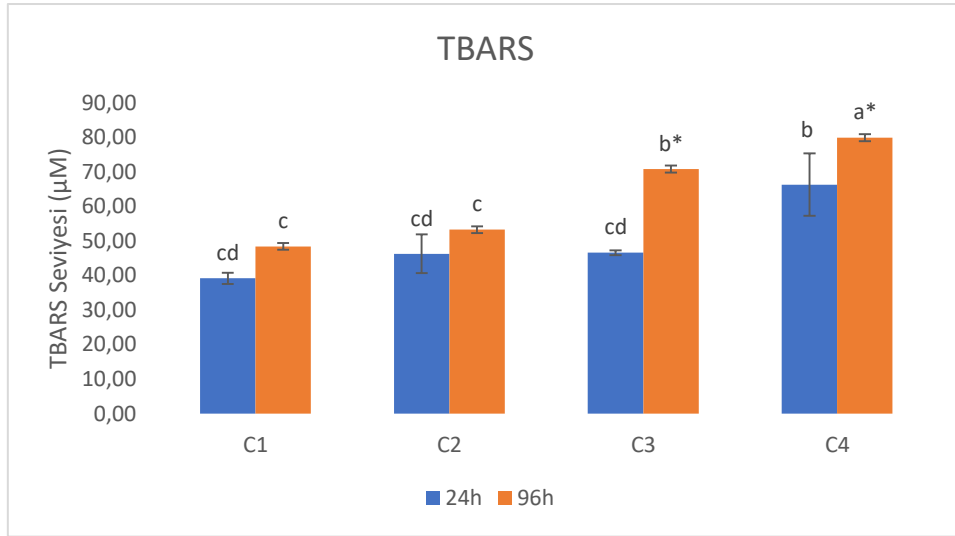
2.7. İstatiksel Analizler

Biyokimyasal analizlerin istatistiksel değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 24.0 paket program tek-yönlü ANOVA (Duncan 0,05) testi kullanılmıştır.

3. BULGULAR

3.1. TBARS Seviyesi

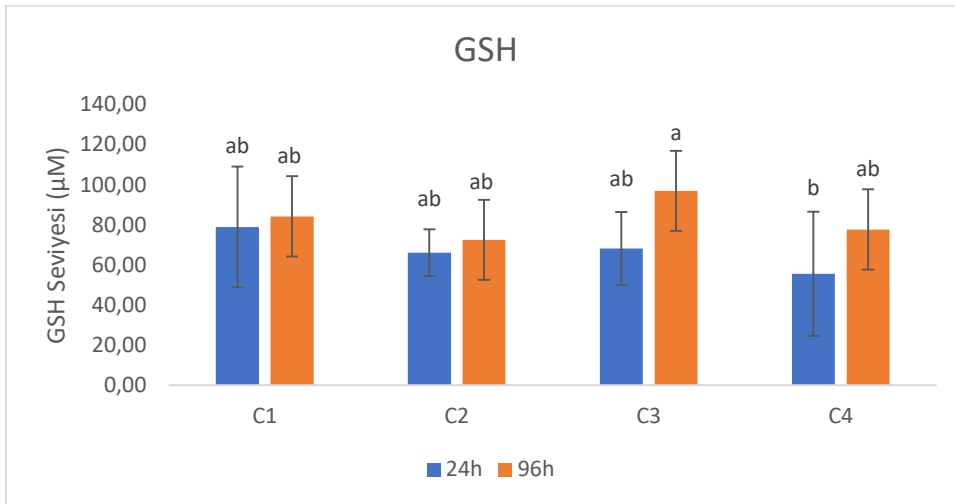
Tb'nin farklı konsantrasyonlarında zamana bağlı TBARS seviyeleri Şekil 1'de verilmiştir. Kontrol grubuna kıyasla C3 ve C4 gruplarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı ($p<0,05$) bir artış olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Zamana göre (24 ve 96 s) kıyaslama da ise sadece C3 ve C4 gruplarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı artışın ($p<0,05$) olduğu tespit edilmiştir.



Şekil 1. Terbiyuma maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'un TBARS (μM doku) seviyeleri, sütun üzerindeki farklı harfler gruplar arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$), yıldız işareti ise aynı uygulama grubunda süreler arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) belirtir.

3.2. GSH Seviyesi

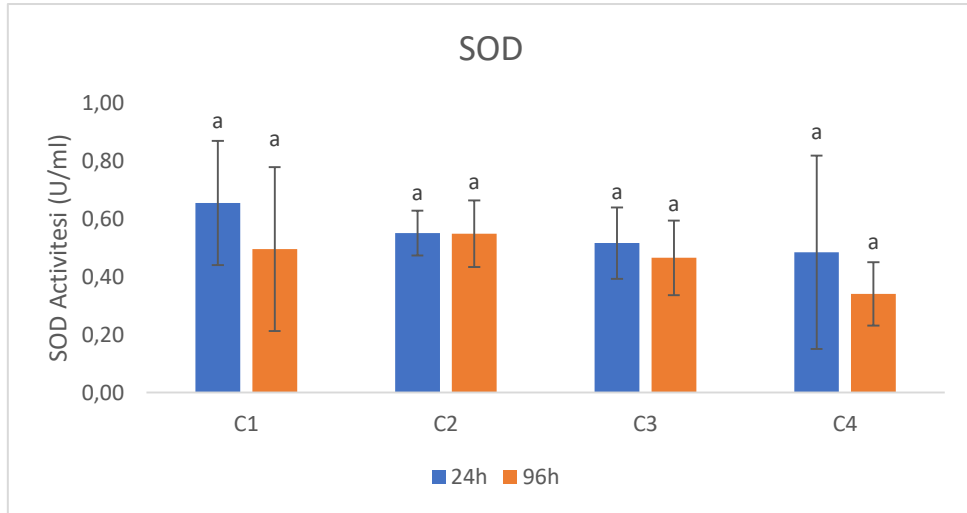
Tb'nin farklı konsantrasyonlarda zamana bağlı GSH seviyeleri Şekil 2'de verilmiştir. Kontrol grubuna kıyasla uygulama gruplarında değişimler gözlemlenmiş ancak değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir. Zamana göre (24 ve 96 s) kıyaslamada da GSH seviyesindeki değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir.



Şekil 2. Terbiyuma maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'un GSH (μM doku) seviyeleri, sütun üzerindeki farklı harfler gruplar arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) yıldız işareti ise aynı uygulama grubunda süreler arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) belirtir.

3.3. SOD Aktivitesi

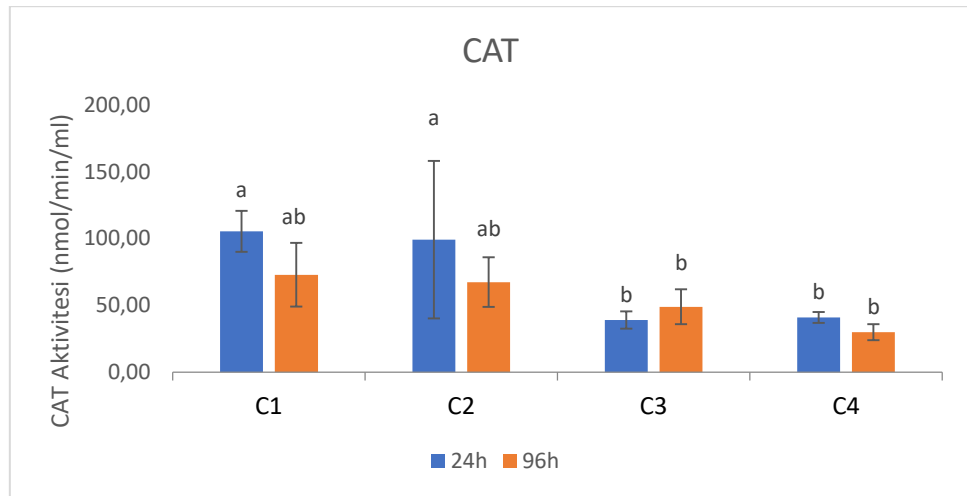
Tb'nin farklı konsantrasyonlarında zamana bağlı SOD aktiviteleri Şekil 3'te verilmiştir. Kontrol grubuna kıyasla uygulama gruplarında SOD aktivitesinin azaldığı gözlemlenmiş ancak değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir. Zamana göre (24 ve 96 s) kıyaslamada da SOD aktivitesindeki değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir.



Şekil 3. Terbiyuma maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'un SOD (U/ml) aktiviteleri, sütun üzerindeki farklı harfler gruplar arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) yıldız işareti ise aynı uygulama grubunda süreler arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) belirtir.

3.4. CAT Aktivitesi

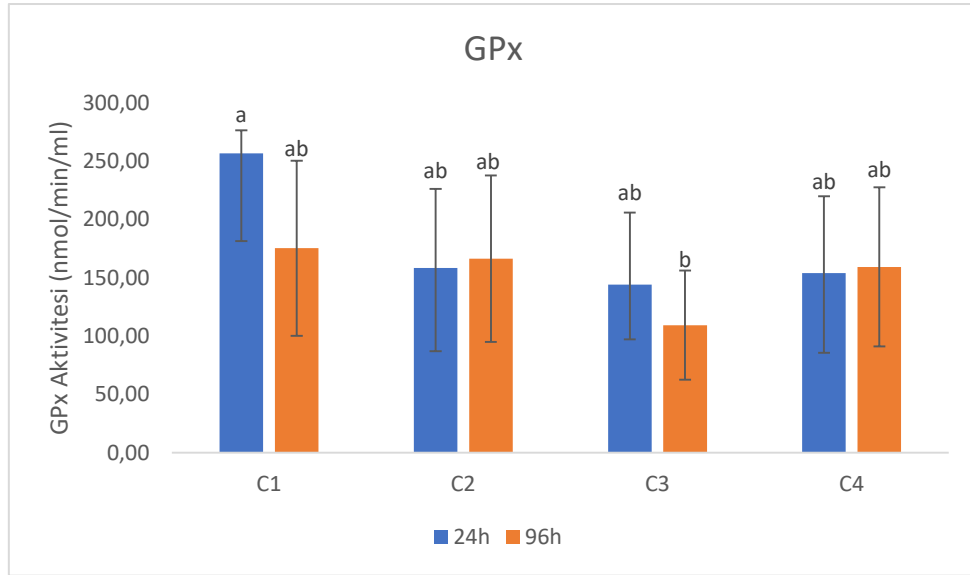
Tb'nin konsantrasyonlarına zamana bağlı olarak maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'da CAT aktiviteleri Şekil 4'de verilmiştir. Kontrol grubuna kıyasla uygulama gruplarında CAT aktivitesinin azaldığı, C3 ve C4 gruplarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı ($p < 0,05$) bir azalma olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Zamana göre (24 ve 96 s) kıyaslamada ise CAT aktivitesindeki değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir.



Şekil 4. Terbiyuma maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'un CAT (nmol/min/ml) aktiviteleri, sütun üzerindeki farklı harfler gruplar arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) yıldız işareti ise aynı uygulama grubunda süreler arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) belirtir.

3.5. GPx Aktivitesi

Tb'nin farklı konsantrasyonlarında zamana bağlı olarak maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'da GPx aktiviteleri Şekil 5'te verilmiştir. Kontrol grubuna kıyasla uygulama gruplarında GPx aktivitesinin azaldığı gözlemlenmiş ancak değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir. Zamana göre (24 ve 96 s) kıyaslamada da GPx aktivitesindeki değişimlerin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı ($p > 0,05$) tespit edilmiştir.



Şekil 5. Terbiyuma maruz bırakılan *P. leptodactylus*'un GPx (nmol/min/ml) aktiviteleri, sütun üzerindeki farklı harfler grupları arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) yıldız işareti ise aynı uygulama grubunda süreler arasındaki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farkı ($p < 0,05$) belirtir.

Terbiyumun *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'daki oksidatif stres ve antioksidan yanıtlarının belirlenmesine ait istatistiksel veriler Tablo EK-1'de verilmiştir.

4. TARTIŞMA

Literatürde, kirleticilerin sucul organizmalar üzerindeki etkilerinin çeşitli biyobelirteçlerle araştırıldığı birçok bilimsel çalışma bulunmaktadır. Hanana vd. (2021a) yapmış oldukları çalışmada gökkuşağı alabalığında terbiyum ve praesodimyumun oksidatif stres belirteçlerini incelemişler ve sonucunda Tb'nin Pr'den 2 kat daha toksik olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Lompré vd. (2021) yapmış oldukları çalışmada yerli (*Ruditapes decussatus*) ve istilacı (*Ruditapes philippinarum*) akivadeslerde Tb ve karbon nanotüplere maruz bırakarak canlı üzerindeki etkisini araştırmışlar ve sonuç olarak yalnızca Tb'ye maruz kalan akivadeslerde metabolik bozulma gözlenmesine rağmen, maruz bırakma uygulamasına bakılmaksızın her iki türde de redoks dengesi kaybı ve nörotoksisite kanıtlandığını belirtmişlerdir. Serdar vd. (2021) yaptıkları çalışmada gadolinyumun *Dreissena polymorpha* üzerindeki oksidatif stres etkilerini incelemişler ve sonucunda TBARS seviyelerinin arttığını belirtmişlerdir. Hücreleri oksidatif strese karşı koruyan SOD bir kofaktördür; detoksifikasyon ile ilişkili biyokimyasal süreçler, oksidatif reaksiyonların ve maksimum serbest radikal oluşumunun dokularını içeren karaciğerde tetiklenir (Wang vd., 2018). Hanana vd. (2021b) yapmış oldukları çalışmada dispersiyum ve lutesyuma maruz bıraktıkları gökkuşağı alabalığında SOD ve CAT aktivitelerinde azalmalar olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Bazı durumlarda O_2 tek başına veya H_2O_2 'ye dönüştürüldükten sonra enzimdeki sisteinin güçlü oksidasyonuna neden olur ve SOD aktivitesini azaltır (Dimitrova vd., 1994; Durmaz vd., 2006). Tb'ye maruz bıraktığımız *P. leptodactylus*'da SOD verileri açısından literatür verileri ile uyumluluk göstermektedir. Kirlenmiş ortamlardaki CAT aktivitesi, maddeye bağlı olarak artabilir veya azalabilir (Sobjak vd., 2017). *P. leptodactylus*'da Tb etkisi ile CAT enzim aktivitesinin inhibe edildiği gözlemlenmiştir. Mevcut çalışmaya benzer şekilde, çeşitli kirletici maddelere maruz kalan suda yaşayan organizmalarda CAT aktivitesinde azalmalar bildirilmiştir. Figueiredo vd. (2018) yapmış oldukları çalışmada *Anguilla anguilla*'da Lantan maruziyeti sonucu CAT aktivitelerinin azaldığını belirtmişlerdir. Andrade vd. (2023) yapmış oldukları çalışmada *Mytilus galloprovincialis*'te itriyumun oksidatif stres sonuçlarını incelemişler ve inceleme sonucunda SOD aktivitesinde artış, CAT aktivitesinde azalma olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Barbosa vd. (2023) yapmış oldukları çalışmada *Venerupis corrugata*'da lityumun etkisini araştırmışlar ve SOD aktivitesinde önemli bir değişim olmadığını, CAT aktivitesinde azalmalar ve GSH seviyesinde ise azalmalar olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Andrade vd. (2022) *M. galloprovincialis*'de lantanın etkisini araştırmışlar ve CAT aktivitelerinde azalmalar olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. GPx aktivitesinin inhibisyonu, kirleticilerle temas halindeki antioksidan sistemin başarısızlığını yansıtabilir (Ballesteros

vd., 2009) veya süperoksit radikallerinin veya kirleticinin enzim sentezi üzerindeki doğrudan etkisiyle ilişkili olabilir (Bainy vd., 1993). Literatürde birçok çalışma GPx aktivitesinin kirleticiler tarafından tetiklendiğini bildirmektedir. Gobi vd. (2018) yaptıkları çalışmada *Oreochromis mossambicus*'da selenyumun oksidatif stres parametreleri üzerine etkisini incelemişler ve sonuç olarak GSH seviyesinde artışlar GPx aktivitelelerinde ise azalmalar gözlemlenmiştir. Sun vd. (2019) yapmış oldukları çalışmada Lantan'ın *Chlorella vulgaris* ve *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*'da meydana getirdiği biyobelirteç sonuçlarını incelemişler ve sonuç olarak GSH seviyelerinde artışlar olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. TBARS, oksidatif stresi değerlendirmek için indirekt bir yöntemdir, reaktif oksidan radikaller ile hücrenin lipid membranı arasındaki etkileşimi temsil eder. Pereira vd. (2012) tarafından yapılan bir çalışmada nefrektomi sonrası Gadolinium uygulanan sıçanlarda TBARS seviyelerinin arttığı bulunmuştur bu durum Gd'nin oksidatif streste bir artışı neden olduğunu düşündürmüştür. Hanna vd. (2017) araştırmaları sonucunda gadolinium chloride ($GdCl_3$) uygulaması da çoklu biyobelirteç yaklaşımı ile 28 gün boyunca zebra midyeleri üzerinde çalışmışlar ve bulgularına göre, $GdCl_3$ maruziyeti sonrası SOD ve sitokrom c-oksidadin (CO1) arttığını rapor etmişlerdir. Aynı zamanda, CAT ve GST gen ekspresyonunun, lipid peroksidasyonu ve genotoksisite üzerinde hiçbir spesifik etki olmaksızın azaldığı dile getirmişlerdir. Pinto vd. (2019) oksidatif stres belirteçlerinin analizi yoluyla La'nın midye *Mytilus galloprovincialis* üzerindeki toksisitesini değerlendirmişlerdir. La maruziyeti sonrası midyelerde, özellikle orta konsantrasyonlarda antioksidan savunmalar SOD ve GPx'in yanı sıra biyotransformasyon enzimlerinin GST'lerinin aktivasyonu ile biyokimyasal bir cevap olduğu görülmüştür.

5. SONUÇ

Çalışma sonucu değerlendirildiğinde NTE'lerin *P. leptodactylus*'ta antioksidan ve oksidatif stres yanıtları belirlemiş ve model canlının Tb maruziyeti ile oksidatif strese girdiği organizmaya hücrel hasar verdiği düşünülmekte ve bu durum canlı organizmanın yaşam ortamına karışan herhangi bir kirleticinin canlı organizmayı etkilediği düşünülmektedir. Sonuç olarak *P. leptodactylus*'un NTE'lerin maruziyetiyle çalışmada kullanılan parametrelerin değerlendirilmesinde yararlı biyobelirteçler olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmadaki oksidatif stres ve antioksidan yanıtları hepotapankreasta belirlenen Tb konsantrasyonları ile ilişkili olduğu, konsantrasyona ve maruz kalma süresine bağlı olduğu düşünülmektedir.

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Ek 1. “Terbiyumun *Pontastacus leptodactylus*’daki Oksidatif Stres ve Antioksidan Yanıtlarının Belirlenmesi” çalışmasının istatistiksel verileri

		ANOVA				
		Kareler toplamı	df	Ortalama Kare	F	Sig.
TBARS	Gruplar arasında	4286,270	7	612,324	31,250	0,000
	Gruplar içinde	313,506	16	19,594		
	Toplam	4599,776	23			
GSH	Gruplar arasında	3285,410	7	469,344	1,359	0,287
	Gruplar içinde	5524,730	16	345,296		
	Toplam	8810,140	23			
CAT	Gruplar arasında	16785,187	7	2397,884	3,914	0,011
	Gruplar içinde	9803,450	16	612,716		
	Toplam	26588,636	23			
GPx	Gruplar arasında	36808,681	7	5258,383	1,386	0,277
	Gruplar içinde	60718,195	16	3794,887		
	Toplam	97526,876	23			
SOD	Gruplar arasında	0,167	7	0,024	0,635	0,721
	Gruplar içinde	0,599	16	0,037		
	Toplam	0,766	23			

Macrozoobenthic Fauna of Demre Stream (Antalya, Türkiye)

Demre Çayı (Antalya) Makrozoobentik Faunası

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How to Cite: Kılçık, F., & Tekin Özcan, S. (2024). Macrozoobenthic Fauna of Demre Stream (Antalya, Türkiye). *Acta Aquatica Turcica*, 20(1), 033-047. <https://doi.org/10.22392/actaquatr.1295334>**Abstract:** In this study, it was aimed to determine the benthic macroinvertebrate fauna of Demre Stream in Antalya. Benthic macroinvertebrate samples were taken seasonally from 12 stations determined on Demre Stream between April 2015 and December 2015 and the obtained individuals belonging to Clitellata, Rhabditophora, Gastropoda, Insecta, and Arachnida groups Macroinvertebrate based clustering of stations was calculated by using UPGMA analysis. The lowest similarity was determined between the 3rd and 10th stations, and the highest similarity was between the 8th and 11th stations. Simpson and Shannon-Wiener diversity indices were applied to determine the diversity values of the stations. According to both diversity indices, the highest diversity value was reached at the 5th station, while the lowest diversity value was reached at the 3rd station. This study is the first study to determine the benthic fauna of the Demre Stream and therefore all the groups identified are the first records for the Demre Stream.**Keywords**

- Benthic invertebrate
- Biodiversity
- Species distribution
- Dominance

Özet: Nisan 2015 ile Aralık 2015 tarihleri arasında Demre Çayı üzerinde belirlenen 12 istasyondan bentik makroomurgasız örnekleri mevsimsel olarak alınmış ve Clitellata, Rhabditophora, Gastropoda, Insecta and Arachnida gruplarına ait bireyler elde edilmiştir. UPGMA analizi kullanılarak, istasyonların makroomurgasız temelli gruplandırılmaları yapılmıştır. En düşük benzerlik 3. ve 10. istasyonlar arasında, en yüksek benzerlik ise 8. ve 11. istasyonlar arasında belirlenmiştir. Yine istasyonlara ait çeşitlilik değerlerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla Simpson ve Shannon-Wiener çeşitlilik indeksleri uygulanmıştır. Her iki çeşitlilik indeksine göre de en yüksek çeşitlilik değerine 5. istasyonda ulaşılmışken, en düşük çeşitlilik değerine 3. istasyonda ulaşılmıştır. Bu çalışma, Demre Çayı'nın bentik faunasının belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılan ilk çalışmadır ve bu sebeple belirlenen tüm gruplar Demre Çayı için ilk kayıttır.**Anahtar kelimeler**

- Bentik omurgasız
- Biyolojik çeşitlilik
- Tür dağılımı
- Baskınlık

1. INTRODUCTION

Water is an indispensable source of life for all organisms, and they use water for nutrition, shelter, and the balanced functioning of their bodies. In addition to being one of the essential elements in the formation of aquatic habitats, water is a living environment for aquatic ecosystems (Shannon et al., 2008). Wastes from residential areas and mining, industrial and agricultural activities around rivers and lakes are important factors in the pollution of inland waters. Streams are considered the most threatened ecosystems in the world (Cairns & Prall, 1993; Malmqvist & Rundle, 2002; Gatti, 2016) as local and global changes have significantly and irreversibly affected the river ecosystem structure through human encroachment, pollution, and hydrological constraints such as channelization, dams and dykes (Dynesius & Nilsson, 1994; Nilsson & Berggren, 2000; Abell, 2002).

The biological approach for water quality determination has been developed as a complementary method to chemical water analysis. Many organisms are extremely sensitive to changes in their environment and respond to these changes in different ways. When the responses of aquatic organisms to changes are determined, the quality of the existing aquatic environment is also determined (Hynes,



1960; Rosenberg & Resh, 1993; Ghetti & Ravera, 1994; Metcalfe-Smith, 1994; Knoben et al., 1995; Dolédec & Statzner 2010; Lunde & Resh, 2012).

Macroinvertebrates are used as indicators of water quality as they are resident long-lived species and have strong responses to the effects of humans on aquatic environments (Cairns & Prall, 1993). Since macroinvertebrates can reflect the ecological conditions of the aquatic ecosystems in which they live, understanding their habitat preferences allows for the protection and biological monitoring of aquatic habitats. (Callisto et al., 2005; Behrend et al., 2012, Demars et al., 2012). Furthermore, identifying the spatial distribution of benthic macroinvertebrate enable the determination of their responses to environmental gradients (Wills et al., 2006; Angradi et al., 2009; Pelletier et al., 2010). The main purpose of this study is to reveal the macroinvertebrate composition and diversity of Demre Stream. In addition, this research provides important data about the existing macroinvertebrate community structure and ecological status assessment of the Demre Stream and aquatic biodiversity list of Turkey.

2. MATERIAL and METHODS

2.1. Study Area

Demre Stream is located within the borders of Antalya province, starting at the Sıdrek Mountain, which is across the Boğazcık Island, and disemboing at the east of Kumburnu; Demre Stream is named Felendere-Myros in Antiquity where it starts. Its length is 45 kilometers. It can hold approximately 1000 square kilometers of water (Keser, 2012).

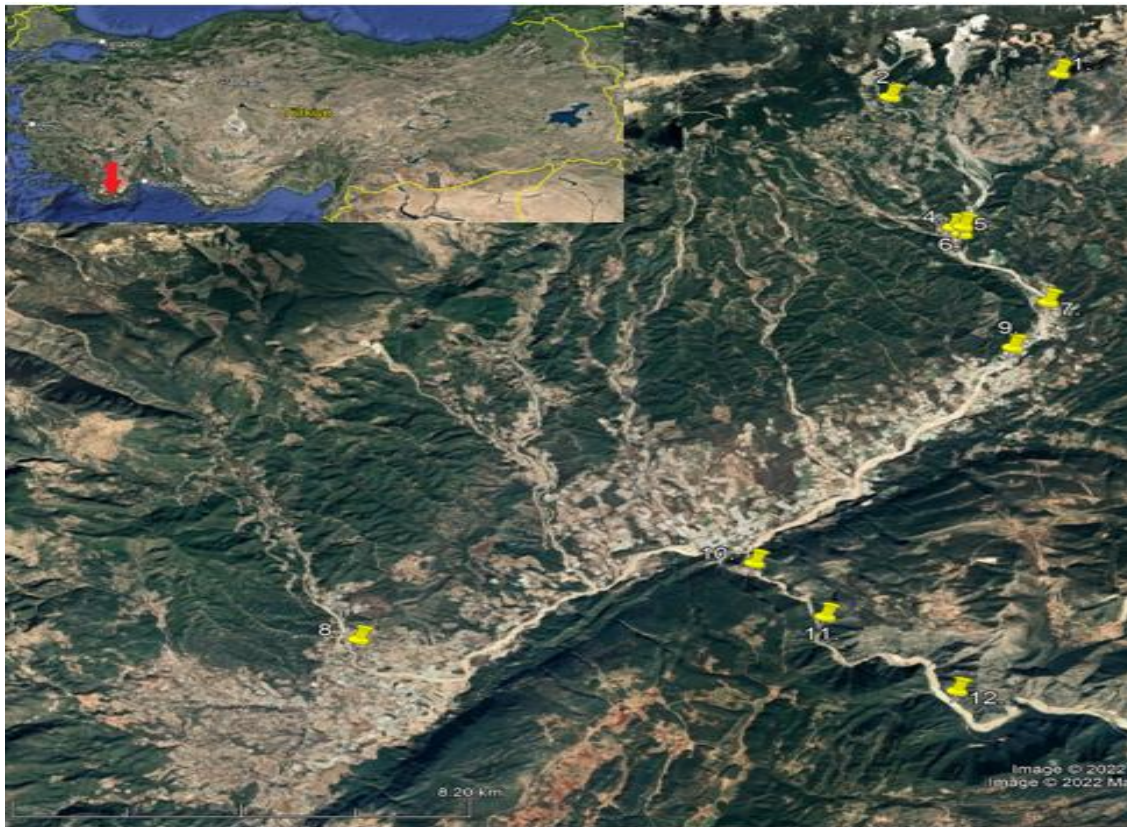


Figure 1. The study area and stations (taken from google earth)

2.2. Sampling Area

This study was conducted in April-2015, July-2015, October-2015, and Decemeber-2015 at 12 sampling stations from Demre Stream (Figure 1). The stations were chosen by considering the presence of settlements and agricultural areas, tributaries, and stream source features. Stations 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 pass through agricultural areas and settlements. In the 3rd station, there was flow only in spring, and the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th stations were dry in the autumn and winter. Stream water was drawn

for agricultural irrigation from the 10th station. Since there were marble quarries in the riverside region before the 11th station, a lot of marble dust was found on the floor and formed a hard floor. This situation created an unfavorable environment for macrozoobenthic organisms. Macroinvertebrate samples were taken by using a standard hand net (30x50 size with 500 μ mesh) and taken from an area of 100 m to include all possible microhabitats at each station. In addition, the bottoms of the large stones were removed and the samples in those regions were taken with the help of forceps. Collected organisms were fixed into %70 ethyl alcohol (Plafkin et al., 1989).

The samples were identified according to Hynes (1977), Wallace et al., (1990), Elliott et al., (1988), Nilsson (1996), Nilsson (1997), Waringer & Graf (2011), Glöer (2002), Crosskey (2002), Crosskey & Crosskey (2000), Crosskey and Zwick (2007), Jedlicka et al., (2004), Lechthaler & Car (2005), Rubtsov (1990), Lechthaler & Stockinger (2005), Gerecke et al., (2016) and Gerecke (2003).

2.3. Data Analysis

Dominance analysis (Kocataş, 1997), Sorensen similarity index method (UPGMA) (Kocataş 1997), Shannon-Weiner (H') (Shannon, 1948), and Simpson's (D) diversity indices (Krebs, 1989) were used for data analysis.

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

In this study, which was carried out seasonally in Demre Stream between Spring 2015 and Winter 2015, a total of 36973 individuals were examined. Among the selected 12 stations, the highest number of individuals was reached at station 4 (8366), and the lowest number of individuals was reached at station 3 (88). The numerical distribution of the individuals from the Demre Stream based on the stations were given in Figure 2.

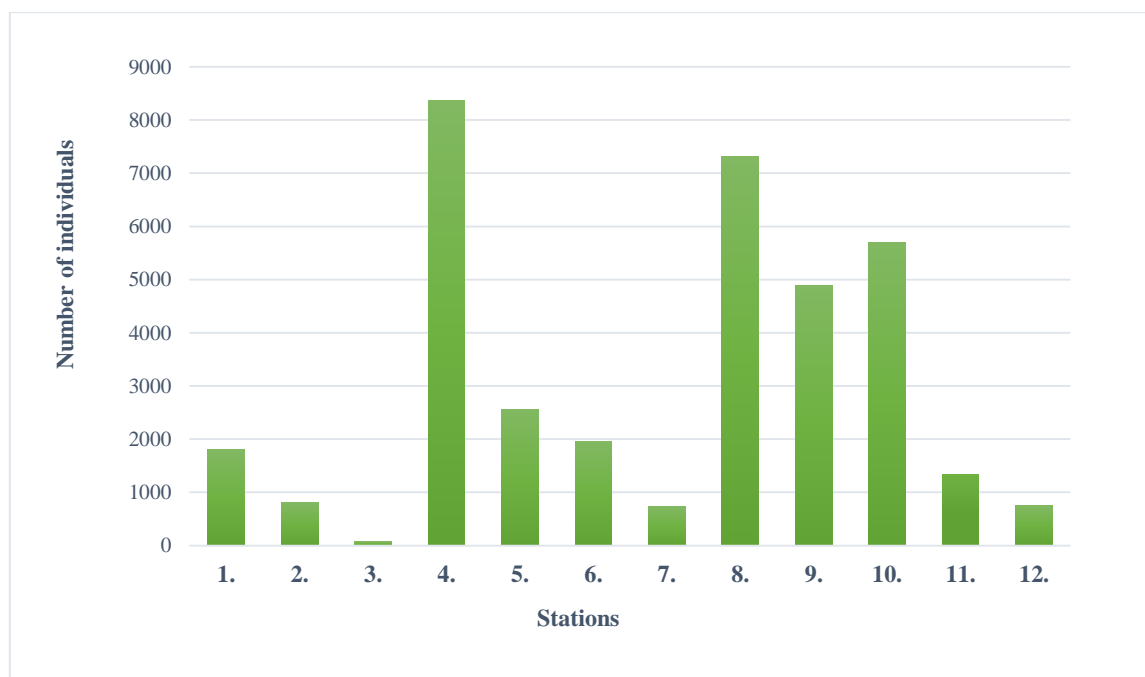


Figure 2. Distribution of the number of individuals in stations.

As a result of the identifications, taxa belonging to the classes Clitellata, Rhabditophora, Gastropoda, Insecta, and Arachnida were found in the study area. Oligochaeta and Chironomidae taxa were taken as groups and no systematic classification was made. The highest number of individuals was determined at station 4, while the lowest number of individuals was determined at station 3. It was thought that the fact that the 3rd station has only one single-season flow. Except for the spring season, the 3rd station was dry. The distribution, dominance and mean dominance of the species detected in Demre Stream according to the stations are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Species distribution, dominance, and mean dominance of Demre Stream.

Identified Taxa	Stations												Mean
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Class: CLITELLATA													
Subclass: HIRUDINEA													
Order: ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA													
Family: Erpobdellidae													
<i>Erpobdella octoculata</i> Linnaeus, 1758		0.123						0.013					0.011
Subclass: Oligochaeta	0.055	0.247		0.119					0.017	0.07	0.074	0.138	0.060
Class: Turbellaria													
Order: TRICLADIDA													
Family: Planariidae													
<i>Dugesia</i> sp.										0.017			0.001
Class: GASTROPODA													
Family: Planorbidae													
<i>Gyraulus albus</i> O. F. Müller, 1774	0.055									0.017			0.005
<i>Gyraulus</i> spp.		2.595		0.023		0.05	0.401		0.143			4.016	0.602
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> Linnaeus, 1758										0.211			0.017
Class: INSECTA													
Order: EPHEMEROPTERA													
Family: Heptageniidae													
<i>Rhitrogena semicolorata</i> Curtis, 1834								0.068			0.074		0.011
<i>Rhitrogena</i> spp.								0.109		0.017	0.598	0.138	0.072
<i>Heptagenia sulphurea</i> Müller, 1776								0.068		0.105		0.969	0.095
<i>Heptagenia</i> spp.								0.737		0.228	0.598		0.130
<i>Ecdyonurus venosus</i> Fabricius, 1775								0.355					0.029
Family: Ephemerellidae													
<i>Seratella ignita</i> Poda, 1761								0.778		0.351	2.17	0.415	0.309
Family: Caenidae													
<i>Caenis rivulorum</i> Eaton, 1884										0.017			0.001
<i>Caenis macrura</i> Stephens, 1835												0.27	0.023
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i> Stephens, 1835								6.544	0.071	1.142	1.871	1.138	0.814
<i>Caenis</i> spp.								5.383	0.017	0.351	1.497	0.138	0.615
Family: Baetidae													
<i>Baetis rhodani</i> Pictet, 1843	14.64	3.708	23.863	20.494	15.421	4.735	17.402	9.318	8,991	28.749	26.422	18.698	15.26

<i>Lebertia</i> sp.	0.11			0.009
Family: Torrenticolidae				
<i>Torrenticola</i> sp.		0.013		0.001
Family: Sperchontidae				
<i>Sperchon</i> sp.		0.06	0.017	0.007

Among the determined taxa, Insecta was the most dominant group. This class has been obtained as the dominant group many times in different studies in Turkey (Sukatar et al., 2006; Türkmen & Kazancı, 2018; Baytaşoğlu & Gözler, 2021; Ertaş & Yorulmaz, 2021, Ertaş et al., 2022). In this study, the Diptera was the most dominant order, and the families Simuliidae and Chironomidae are included in the order Diptera, which was very effective in the emergence of this situation. There are similar studies in which these groups are dominant (Raczyńska & Chojnacki 2009; Akbaba & Boyacı, 2016; Albayrak & Özuluğ 2016; Gültekin et al., 2017; Topkara et al., 2018; Khamenkova et al., 2017; Özbek et al., 2019). Ephemeroptera was the second most dominant order. Although members of the order Acari and Coleoptera were found in almost all stations, they didn't have a significant dominance in the study area. Members of the other groups determined in Demre Stream also didn't have a significant dominance. The dominance values of the other orders determined were quite low and varied between 0.0014 and 1.563.

Members of the genus *Simulium* were an important component of macroinvertebrate communities and are used as bioindicators of aquatic habitats due to their high susceptibility to environmental degradation (Hyder 1998; Docile et al., 2015). They were found in fast-flowing and well-oxygenated parts of streams (Vijayan and Anbalagan, 2018). *Simulium* genus members were determined at all stations except the 3rd and 11th stations and emerged as the most dominant taxon of the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th stations. The absence of individuals belonging to the genus *Simulium* at station 3, may be due to the fact that this station was dry during the three periods during which the study was conducted and showed relatively slow flow. It is thought that the bottom structure of the 11th station is quite hard due to the high amount of marble dust, the marble dust fills the surface parts of the stones, which are the habitat of *Simuliums*, and sticks like cement, the reason for the absence of individuals belonging to this taxon at this station. In this study, *Simulium* taxon was determined as the most dominant group and in Turkey, there are various studies on *Simulium* group distribution (Bolat et al., 2016; Özel et al., 2019; Başören & Kazancı, 2022).

Members of the *Chironomus* group were constantly present at all stations and were the most dominant group of the 1st and 2nd stations. *Chironomidae* taxa have a very cosmopolitan distribution and are found in all stream types and substrate surfaces. They can be found in almost any environment, from clean water to very polluted water (Nilsson, 1997; Stribling et al., 1998). They can reveal the water quality, pollution level, and eutrophication status of the aquatic environment (Kırgız, 1988; Yalçın, 1991). Studies have been carried out on the *Chironomidae* taxon in our country, and our study is compatible with these studies (Taşdemir et al., 2010; Aydın, 2014; Albayrak and Özuluğ, 2016; Ertaş et al., 2021).

Genus *Baetis* was determined at all stations, with the most dominant taxon at stations 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. Individuals of this genus are used as indicator group for determining water quality and prefer oligosaprob and betamezosaprobe regions as habitat (DIN38410, 2004). In our study, individuals belonging to this taxon were determined in oligosaprob and betamezosaprobe water quality and *Baetis rhodani* was consistently found at all stations. Similarly, there are some studies indicating that individuals belonging to the *Baetis* taxon are widely found in oligosaprob and betamezosaprobe regions of the study areas (Uzun, 2018; Bakioğlu, 2019; Varadinova et al., 2022).

In this study, *Oligochaeta* taxon members were found at stations 1st, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. *Oligochaeta* group members are used as indicator organisms to determine pollution levels or environmental changes in aquatic ecosystems, as they have a high species diversity and wide ecological range (Lafont, 1984; Milbrink, 1994; Sarkka, 1994; Finogenova, 1996). In some biotic index applications, the presence or absence of these group members in the environment is effective in determining the water quality, while in some index applications, the numerical values and the number of individuals are effective and have a negative effect on the water quality. That is why they are of great importance. There are various studies in which the *Oligochaeta* group is commonly determined (Arslan & Şahin, 2004; Arslan et al., 2007; Yıldız et al., 2012; Odabaşı et al., 2018., Fındık et al., 2019, Arslan & Mercan, 2020; Odabaşı, 2021). In our study, the members of this group show a widespread and are in parallel with other studies.

Trichoptera members were absent at the first 3 stations and were represented by only one individual at the 6th station. It is thought that the fact that the stations, where team members are not present are, dry in autumn and winter and that the microhabitat structure is not suitable for the group members to live in are effective in the emergence of this situation. *Trichoptera* were represented with

more individuals at the 8th and later stations and showed higher diversity value. Some species of the *Hydropsyche* genus are common in streams as they are resistant to slight to moderate pollution (Hynes, 1960; Karakaş, 2018). Individuals of the *Hydropsyche* genus were identified at stations 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. Members of this taxon live in oligosaprob and alpha-mesosaprobe regions and do not show distribution in other regions (DIN38410, 2004).

Elmis maugetii was determined at all stations in the study area, except for stations 2nd and 3rd. Individuals of this species were only found in spring at station 6, only in summer at stations 10 and 11, and in both spring and summer at other stations. No individuals belonging to this taxon were found in other seasons. According to DIN38410 (2004), individuals belonging to this species are used as indicators in determining the water quality and prefer oligosaprob and betamezosaprobe regions as habitats. In this study, it was determined that the stations with *Elmis maugetii* species had oligosaprobic and alpha-mesosaprobic properties.

In this study, Simpson and Shannon-Wiener diversity indices were applied to each station to determine species diversity. In the Shannon-Wiener (H') species diversity index, the proportional contribution shares among the species are taken into account as well as the number of species. In cases where species are rich and there is an equal distribution between species in terms of quantity, the indices value is high (Odum and Barrett, 2008; Jorgensen et al., 2005). The limits of this index vary between 0-5 values, and as the obtained value approaches 5, the diversity of species increases (Kocataş, 2014). The Simpson (D) diversity index gives the probability that two randomly selected species are different from all samples. The value obtained varies between 0 and 1, as the value approaches 1, the diversity of species increases (Krebs, 1989). According to both diversity indices, the highest diversity value was reached at the 5th station. It is thought that the 5th station's creation of a suitable microhabitat especially for the members of the Diptera order is effective in the emergence of this situation. The lowest diversity value was determined at the 3rd station, and it is thought that only single-season flow, the widening of the creek bed, the low amount of water, and the fact that it passed through agricultural lands and settlements were effective in the emergence of this situation. There are many studies in which Shannon-Wiener (H') and Simpson (D) diversity indices are applied (Arslan et al., 2016; Spyra et al., 2017; Nurhafizah & Ahmad, 2018; Özbek et al., 2019; Ertaş et al., 2022). The average diversity values of the stations are given in Table 3.

Table 3. The average diversity values of stations

Diversity Indices	Stations											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Simpson's (D)	0.597	0.590	0.575	0.765	0.829	0.764	0.701	0.750	0.667	0.757	0.728	0.707
Shannon-Weiner (H')	1.320	1.169	1.077	1.703	2.706	1.532	1.409	1.847	1.470	1.728	1.767	1.664

In this study, the similarity values between the stations were calculated using the Sorensen similarity index. The highest similarity value between stations was determined between the 8th and 11th stations (0.66), and the lowest similarity value was determined between the 3rd and 10th stations (0.143). In addition, high similarity was found between stations 6 and 7 (0.64), between stations 9 and 12 (0.62), and between stations 5 and 6 (0.61). It is thought that the fact that there is flow in both stations in every season, the amount of water they carry, and the similarity of the river bottom structures are effective in the formation of this situation. Similarity values between stations are given in Figure 3.

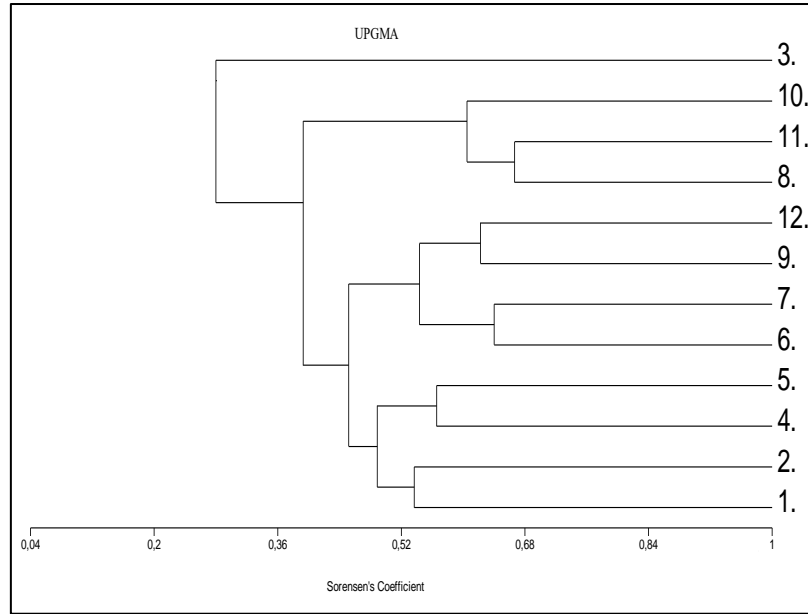


Figure 3. Similarity values between stations

With this study on the Demre Stream, the macroinvertebrate fauna of the region, the distribution of the obtained groups according to the stations, and the similarity and diversity values of the stations were revealed. In this respect, it is the first study in this field. All given groups are the first to register for Demre Stream.

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CONFLICT of INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no financial interests or personal relationships that could affect this work.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Planning the study: F.K., S.T.Ö., Field study: F.K., Laboratory study: F.K., Evaluation of results: F.K., S.T.Ö., Article writing: F.K., S.T.Ö. Both authors approved the final draft.

ETHICAL STATEMENT

There are no ethical issues regarding the publication of this article.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data used in this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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Substrate Selection Characteristics of Hydrozoan Polyps (Cnidaria) in Antalya Bay

Antalya Körfezi'nde Hidrozoan Poliplerinin (Cnidaria) Substrat Seçim Özellikleri

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Abstract: This study was conducted to determine the substrate preferences of hydroid polyps sampled in eight different stations on the coastline of Antalya Bay. Sampling was performed by freedive to identify the hydroid polyp fauna and certain physicochemical (salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, chl-a) and biological characteristics were determined. A total of 35 hydroid species were identified as epiphytic, epilithic and epizoic in the region.

The most commonly preferred substrates by the species were; rocks (20 species), *Ellisolandia elongata* (J.Ellis & Solander) K.R.Hind & G.W.Saunders, 2013 (18 species), *Balanus* sp. Costa, 1778 (9 species), macroalgae *Posidonia oceanica* (Linnaeus) Delile, 1813, and leaves (8 species). Among all species, one species prefers just epilithic substrates, four species prefer only epizoic substrates, and seven species prefer only epiphytic substrates. *Acauloides ammisatum*, *Eudendrium* sp., *Turritopsis. nutricula*, *Pennaria. disticha*, *Clytia noliformis*, *Halecium tenellum*, *Halopteris diaphana*, *Dynamena disticha* and *Salacia desmoides* are found in all substrate types (EP,EZ,EL).

Keywords

- Antalya Bay
- Aquatic Invertebrate
- Benthos
- Hydrozoa
- Substrate selection

Özet: Bu çalışma, Antalya Körfezi kıyısındaki sekiz farklı istasyondan örneklenen hidroid poliplerinin substrat tercihlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Örneklemeler, serbest dalış yapan dalgıçlar tarafından gerçekleştirilmiş olup, hidroid polip faunasını ve bazı fizikokimyasal ve biyolojik özellikler (tuzluluk, sıcaklık, çözülmüş oksijen, elektriksel iletkenlik, klorofil-a) belirlenmiştir. Bölgede epifitik, epilitik ve epizoik olarak tanımlanan toplam 35 hidroid türü tespit edilmiştir. Türler tarafından en çok tercih edilen substratlar şunlardır: kayalar (20 tür), *Ellisolandia elongata* (J.Ellis & Solander) K.R.Hind & G.W.Saunders, 2013 (18 tür) ve *Balanus* sp. Costa, 1778 (9 tür) ile *Posidonia oceanica* (Linnaeus) Delile, 1813 makroalginin yaprakları (8 tür). Tüm türler arasında, bir tür sadece epilitik substratları tercih ederken, dört tür sadece epizoik substratları tercih ettiği ve yedi türün de sadece epifitik substratları tercih ettiği belirlenmiştir. *Acauloides ammisatum*, *Eudendrium* sp., *Turritopsis. nutricula*, *Pennaria. disticha*, *Clytia noliformis*, *Halecium tenellum*, *Halopteris diaphana*, *Dynamena disticha* ve *Salacia desmoides* türleri, tüm substrat türlerini tercih ettikleri (EP, EZ, EL) belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler

- Antalya Körfezi
- Sucul Omurgasız
- Bentos
- Hydrozoa
- Substrat seçimi

1. INTRODUCTION

Hydroids move, but to a limited extent with their tentacles and survive in the benthic zone by maintaining a fixed position on the substrate to which they are attached. They are mostly found on hard substrates such as rocks, stones, on mollusc shells or within marine plants, and occasionally on soft sediments (Morri et al.,1991; Puce et al., 2005). Due to their habitat preference and distribution on hard substrates, hydroid polyps also cause biofouling on artificial surfaces used by humans such as



boats, ships, ropes, and buoys and often eliminated using methods such as toxic paints, sanding, and freshwater washing (Guenther et al., 2010; Gutierrez, 2012).

Because of their fast settlement and rapid growth, hydroids are among the earliest metazoans to colonize newly available substrates. Following settlement and growth stage, hydroids are often displaced by other organisms with larger and rigid structures, such as macro algae, sponges, polychaetes, barnacles, bryozoans, molluscs, and ascidians (Puce et al., 2008). During this displacement stage, a secondary settlement takes place, involving the process of epibiosis and recolonization of the substrate at a higher level (Boero, 1984). When solitary hydroids settle on hard substrates, their basal disc secures them to the substrate. Then they settle on soft substrates, where their basal structures are pointed with filamentous rootlets. Both types of basal structures support a pedicel, also known as a hydrocaulus, that has a body or hydranth, with an apical mouth that is often encircled by tentacles (Bouillon et al., 2004).

Hydroid polyps have epibiont relationships with organisms such as Porifera, Cnidaria, Bryozoa, Annelida, and Mollusca (Puce et al., 2008). There are also records showing that hydroid polyps occasionally engage in epibiotic relationships with some fish species such as seahorses and Syngnathidae species (Monti et al., 2018). Some species of Hydrozoa have symbiotic relationships with specific animal groups such as *Dicoryne* sp. which has symbiotic relationships with sponges and gastropods, Hydractiniidae and Cytaeidae families have relationships with gastropods and barnacles, *Eugymnanthea* sp. with bivalves etc. (Puce et al., 2008). Hydroid polyps establish parasitic relationships with other marine species such as *Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin, 1791), *Mytilus galloprovincialis* Lamarck, 1819, and *Tivela mactroides* (Born, 1778). This species could pose an economic threat to the mussel industry (Rayyan et al., 2002, 2004; Govindarajan et al., 2005).

Hydroids can be found on various organisms as fouling, but they can also serve as substrates for diatoms, foraminifera, and sessile ciliates (Di Camillo et al, 2006-2008; Bavestrello et al, 2008, Gorelova et al, 2013). Furthermore, amphipods and crustaceans also live parasitically on hydroid polyps and feed on them (Guerra- Garcia and Tierno de Figueroa, 2009).

Hydrozoan members generally feed as carnivores through active predation, feed primarily on small crustaceans, as well as protozoa, phytoplankton, dissolved organic matter and rarely feed on fecal pellets, organic matter, and microalgae (Orejas et al., 2013). Due to their feeding characteristics, they can exert predation pressure on crustaceans such as copepods and nauplii larvae, fish larvae, and other planktonic organisms in the areas where they are distributed (Gili & Hughes, 1995; Bouillon et al., 2004).

Sessile benthic species and assemblages can be described as effective bioindicators due to their responsiveness to environmental changes and useful tool for assessing the status of the marine environment (Roveta et al., 2022). The assemblages of benthic hydrozoans that are in both naturally and disturbed areas have some unique characteristics that would make them a possible bioindicator group (Yılmaz et al., 2020). Additionally, monitoring plans usually focus on benthic taxa abundance and diversity to get information on habitats and ecosystems (EC, 2000; Yılmaz et al., 2020).

The impact of hydroid polyps on human health has also been studied. It has been reported that colonies of *P. disticha* in particular can cause symptoms such as redness, swelling, and itching on human skin (Tezcan & Sarp, 2012).

The research "Invertebrate Bottom Animals of the Bosphorus and Islands Shores" by Demir (1952) was the first research to examine hydroid polyps in Türkiye's coastal regions. Despite several subsequent systematic studies, there is currently no specific work available regarding their substrate preferences from Türkiye until the present study (Albayrak & Balkıs, 2000; Şaşı & Balık, 2002; Çınar et al., 2011; İşinibilir et al., 2010; Ergüden et al., 2014; Çınar et al., 2014; İşinibilir et al., 2015; Yılmaz et al., 2017; İşinibilir et al, 2017). In Türkiye, *C. hummelincki*, *M. philippina*, *C. eximia*, and *E. merulum* have been identified as other species demonstrating characteristics of alien invasive species for the Turkish coasts (Çınar et al., 2014). According to Killi et al.'s study "Risk screening of potential invasiveness of non-native jellyfishes in the Mediterranean Sea" (2020), *Clytia brevithecata* (syn. *C. hummelincki*) has a high risk of becoming invasive in Türkiye and the Mediterranean region. The same study indicates that the invasiveness risk for both *Clytia linearis* and *Coryne eximia* is substantial.

We hypothesize that the observed distribution of hydroid species across different substrates reflects

adaptation to varying environmental conditions. Furthermore, the identification of species exclusive to certain substrate types (epilithic, epizoic, and epiphytic) suggests niche specialization within the hydroid community. To test this hypothesis, we anticipate finding correlations between physicochemical parameters such as salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, and chl-a, and the prevalence of hydroid species on specific substrates. The aim of the study is to determine the substrate preferences of hydroid polyps distributed along the coasts of Antalya Bay and to display data on their distribution.

2. MATERIAL and METHODS

Samplings were carried out at 8 selected sampling locations along the coast of Antalya Bay between February 2016 and October 2016 (Figure1). During fieldwork, temperature (°C), salinity (ppt), dissolved oxygen (mg/L), electrical conductivity (EC) and pH values were measured in situ using YSI probe at the 0-10 meter depths. Sampling was carried out through free dives and performed by randomly collecting samples using a knife and spatula from the substrate (Piraino et al., 2013). A Hensen type plankton net with 55 µm mesh opening and 17 cm front mouth diameter was used for zooplankton sampling. For fifty meters off the coast, horizontal draws were carried out. The calculations done according to Erdoğan, 2011;

$$\text{Individual} / \text{m}^3 = \frac{\text{Number of organisms in 1 ml concentrated sample}}{\frac{\text{Amount of sea water filtered (ml)}}{\text{Concentrated sample (ml)}}} \times 10^6$$

Chl-a levels were analysed with the following methods described by Bartram & Ballance (1996), Wetzel & Likens (2000). The Chl-a content was calculated in µg/L (micrograms per liter). The confirmed value of Chl-a (chlorophyll-a) was determined using the equation (chlorophyll-a)-(pheophytin-a).

$$\text{Chlorophyll-a (mg/m}^3\text{)} = (26.73 (663a - 665b) \times Pv) / (Sv \times I) \quad (3.1)$$

Pv: the volume of acetone extract (mL), Sv: the volume of filtered seawater, and I: the path length of the spectrophotometer cell (cm)

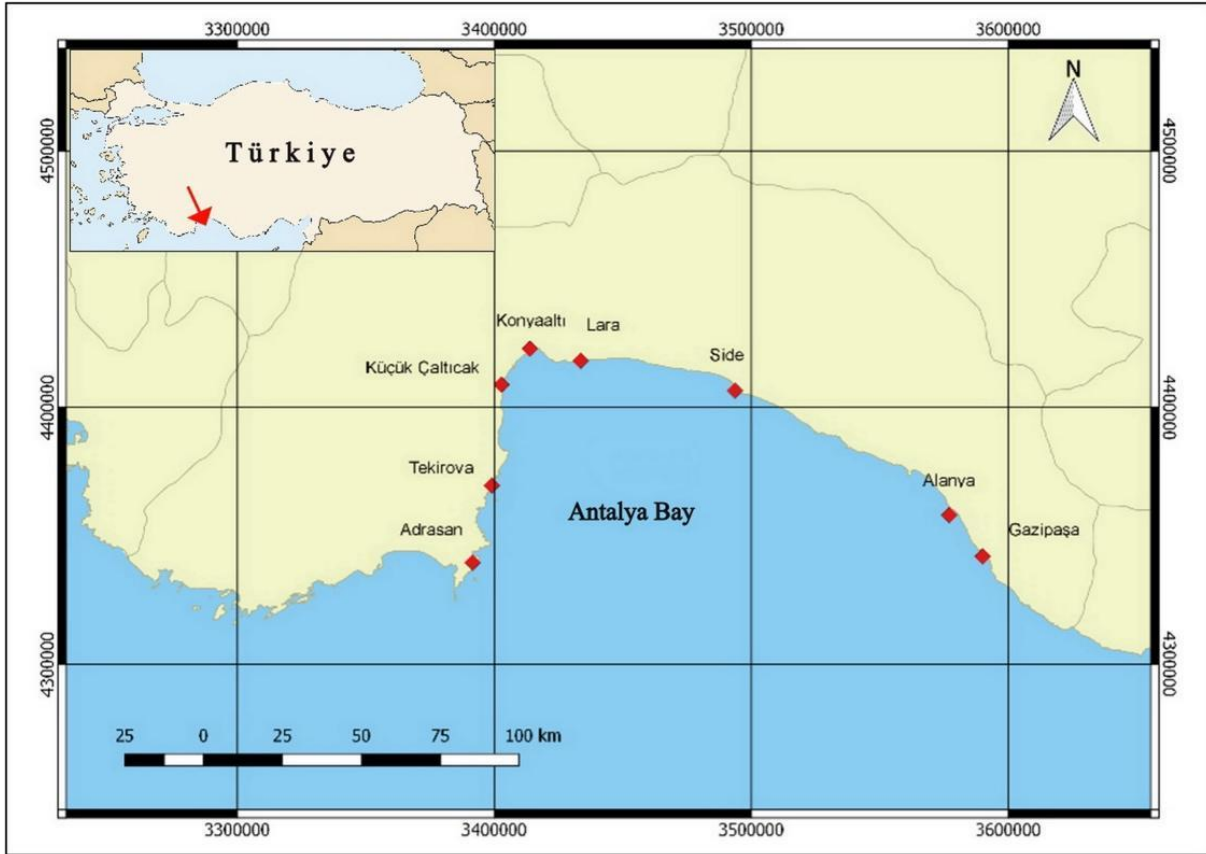


Figure 1. Map of the study area.

The samples collected from the study area as displayed in Figure 1, were transferred to plastic containers (5 liters in volume) containing 4% formalin solution (Seawater-Formaldehyde) and brought to the Faculty of Eğirdir Fisheries for further analysis. In the laboratory, samples were immersed in flowing water for 30 minutes and were separated from substrate using forceps under a stereo binocular microscope. The number of polyps was determined and categorized as 1 to 4, and they were transferred to sealed containers of 5, 10, and 50 ml in volume. The containers were labeled and sealed with parafilm, and the specimens were fixed in a 4% formalin solution. The species diagnoses were made based on studies of Riedl 1983, Boero & Morri 1986, Svoboda & Cornelius 1991, Morri & Bianchi 1999, Schuchert 2001 a,b, Schuchert 2003, 2004, 2006, Bouillon et al., 2004, Nawrocki et al., 2010, Schuchert & Geneve 2010. Statistical analyses were performed Duncan test and PCA analysis (Feuililloley et al., 2021) using the Jump software package.

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

3.1. Substrate selection by hydroid polyps

The study revealed the substrate selection of hydroid polyps distributed in the Gulf of Antalya. In terms of their substrate-type selectivity, hydroids have been classified into three different groups as epiphytic, epilithic, and epizoic (EP, EL, EZ). When evaluating the substrate preferences of the species listed in Table 1, it is observed that the most commonly encountered substrates are rock (20 species), *E. elongata* (18 species), *Balanus* sp. (9 species) and *P. oceanica* (8 species). When considering the substrate choices of these species, the preference for rocks can be explained by the reliable and steady base that they provide. Plants, on the other hand, might use a camouflage strategy to avoid predators. However, the gain of mobility due to epizoic preferences may give a feeding advantage. It has been determined that 9 species (*A. ammisatum*, *Eudendrium* sp., *T. nutricula*, *P. disticha*, *C. noliformis*, *H. tenellum*, *H. diaphana*, *D. disticha*, *S. desmoides*) are found in all substrate types (Table 1). This situation may be to their advantage, therefore these species do not exhibit substrate selectivity. Broader distribution is thought to be more likely for species with poor substrate selectivity.

3.2. Physicochemical variables

Statistical analysis (Duncan test), of the annual average values of some environmental variables (pH, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity, EC) measured throughout the year are given in Figures 2-7. Among all sampling areas, only the Konyaalti sampling locations were found significantly different in terms of pH, Salinity and EC ($P < 0.05$) (Figures 3, 4, 6). The fresh water supply that enters from the bottom in the Konyaalti area, which explains this variance. The greatest salinity reading (39.20 ppt) was recorded in Side during the fall. The contained and shallow structure of Side Harbor in conjunction with the autumn's maximum evaporation rate contribute to the elevated saline levels (Figure 3). Chlorophyll-a values were found to be highest in Alanya (11 mg/m³) and lowest in Konyaalti sampling location (2.2 mg/m³) throughout the year (Figure 7). Among the physicochemical variables, the pH value exhibits the smallest range of variation. Compared to freshwater environments, marine environments demonstrate greater pH stability (Geliday & Kocataş, 2005). In the measurements conducted, the pH value reached its lowest point at 7.33 (Konyaalti, summer) and its highest point at 8.44 (Side, autumn).

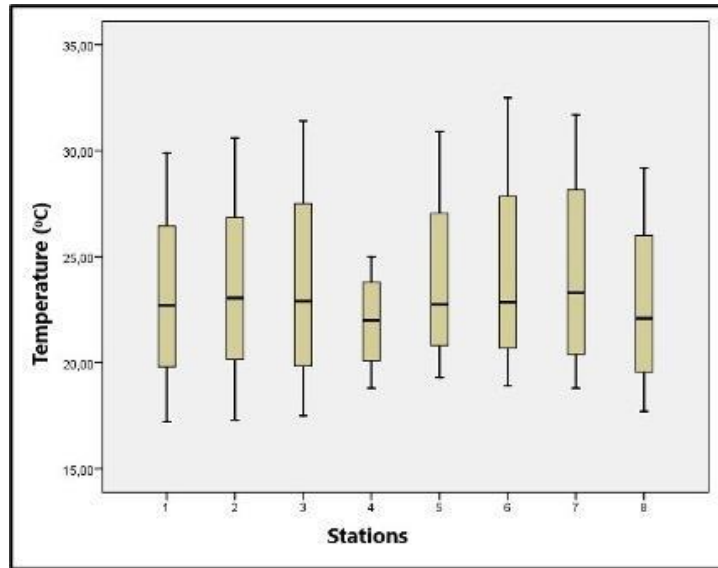


Figure 2. Annual variation graph of sea water temperature at sampling locations.

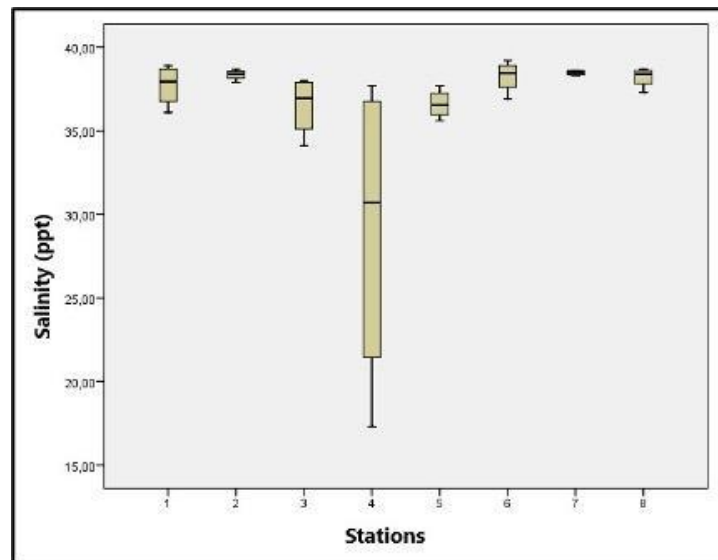


Figure 3. Annual variation graph of salinity values at sampling locations.

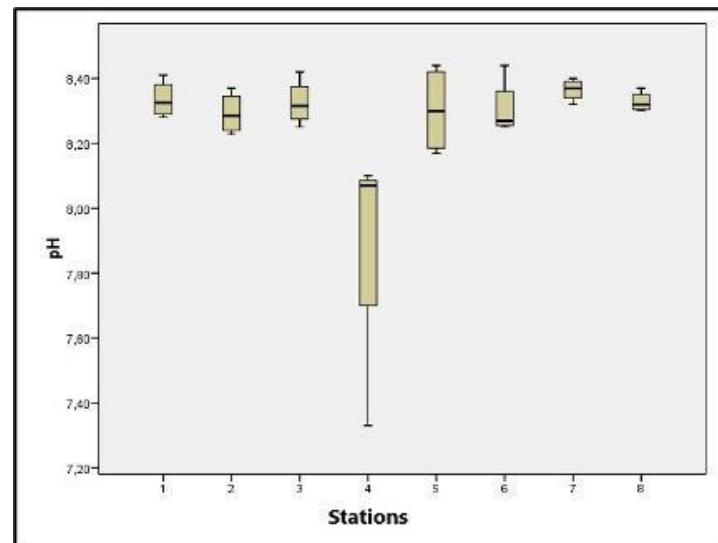


Figure 4. Annual variation graph of pH values at sampling locations.

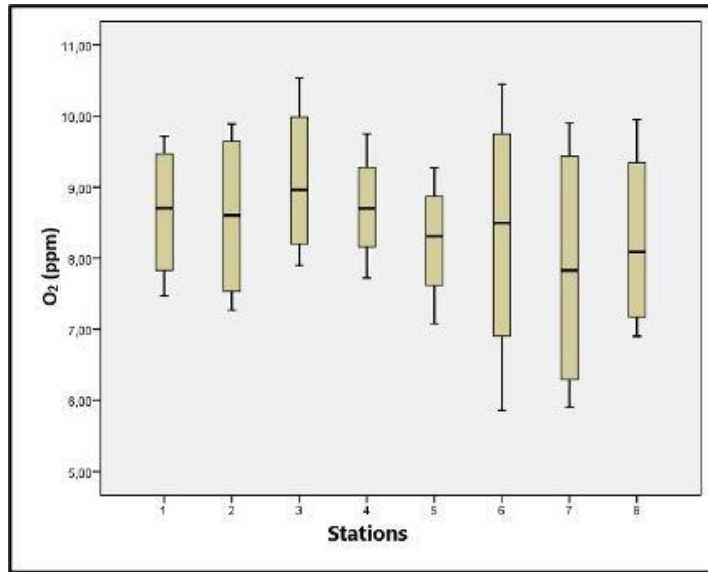


Figure 5. Annual variation graph of dissolved oxygen values at sampling locations.

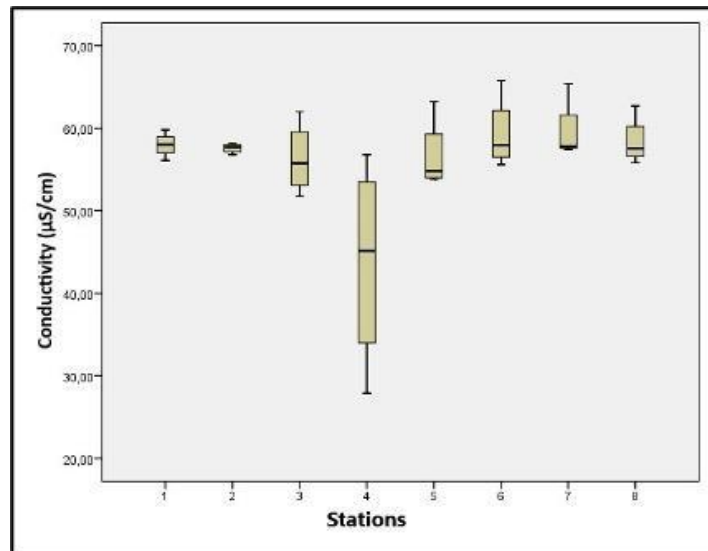


Figure 6. Annual variation graph of Conductivity values at sampling locations.

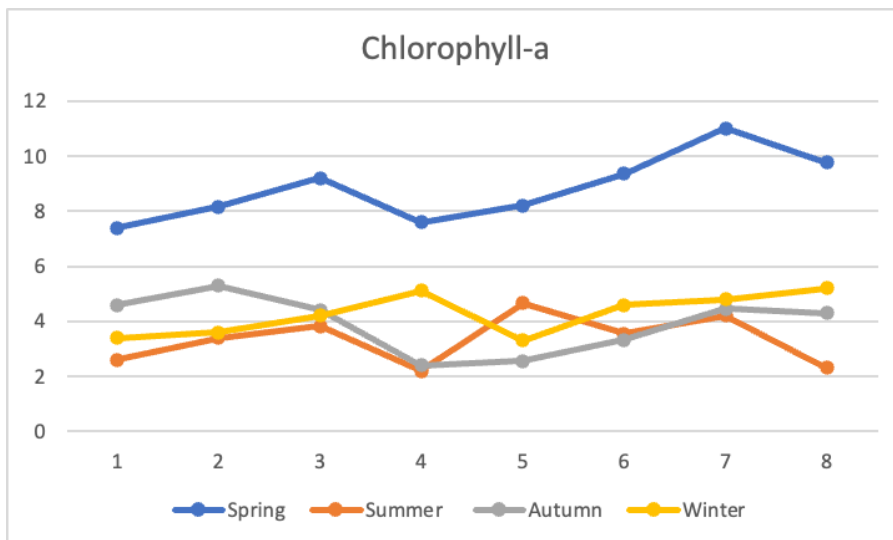


Figure 7. Annual variation graph of Chlorophyll-a values at sampling locations.

PCA analysis showed that physicochemical variables such as oxygen - oxygen saturation and chlorophyll-a have a positive correlation with one another and a negative correlation with zooplankton which is accurate since zooplankton consumes oxygen. Salinity, pH, and EC have negative correlation with temperature. The findings of the PCA analysis between stations and physicochemical parameters show that all seven stations are positioned centrally. On the other hand, the Konyaaltı station is positioned differently from all the others, which validates the earlier findings (Figure 8). All sampling locations show comparable physicochemical features, with the exception of Konyaaltı where the statistical discrepancy is ascribed to Konyaaltı's freshwater inflow. Large water masses like seas are known to fluctuate relatively little while there are clear regional differences.

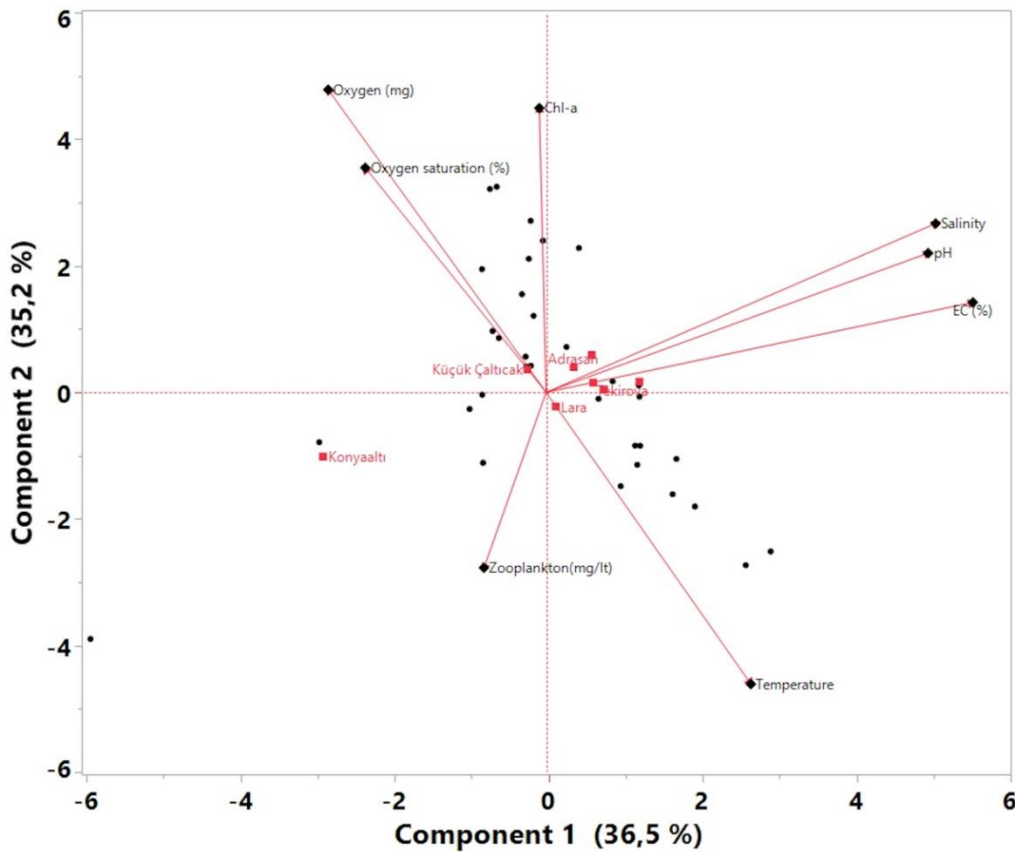


Figure 8. PCA Analysis between physicochemical parameters and stations.

Examining the PCA analysis results, it is observed that hydroid polyp species are more centrally settled in contrary to physicochemical factors (Figure 9). This indicates that the distribution of species may not be primarily influenced by physicochemical parameters. The following species which are more affected by physicochemical factors than others: *Clytia* sp., *E. rameum*, *H. aculeata*, *C. noliformis*, *M. philippna*, *Eudendrium* sp. and *C. brevithecata*, showed that the distribution of these species are related with oxygen, oxygen saturation and Chl-a. *A. ammisatum* and *C. eximia* are related to zooplankton biomass positively; they both have short pedicels and athecata, which may be the reason why they are challenged to catch zooplankton. *A. rugosum* is strongly related and *Clytia* sp., *C. hemisphaerica*, *Salacia* sp., *H. tenellum* and *O. integra* are related to temperature. *D. disticha*, *M. obliqua*, *E. merulum*, *Scandia* sp., and *C. brevithecata* are related to salinity, pH and EC. It is evident from the literature that *A. rugosum* prefers high temperatures because its seasonality is July in the Mediterranean (Bouillon et al., 2004).

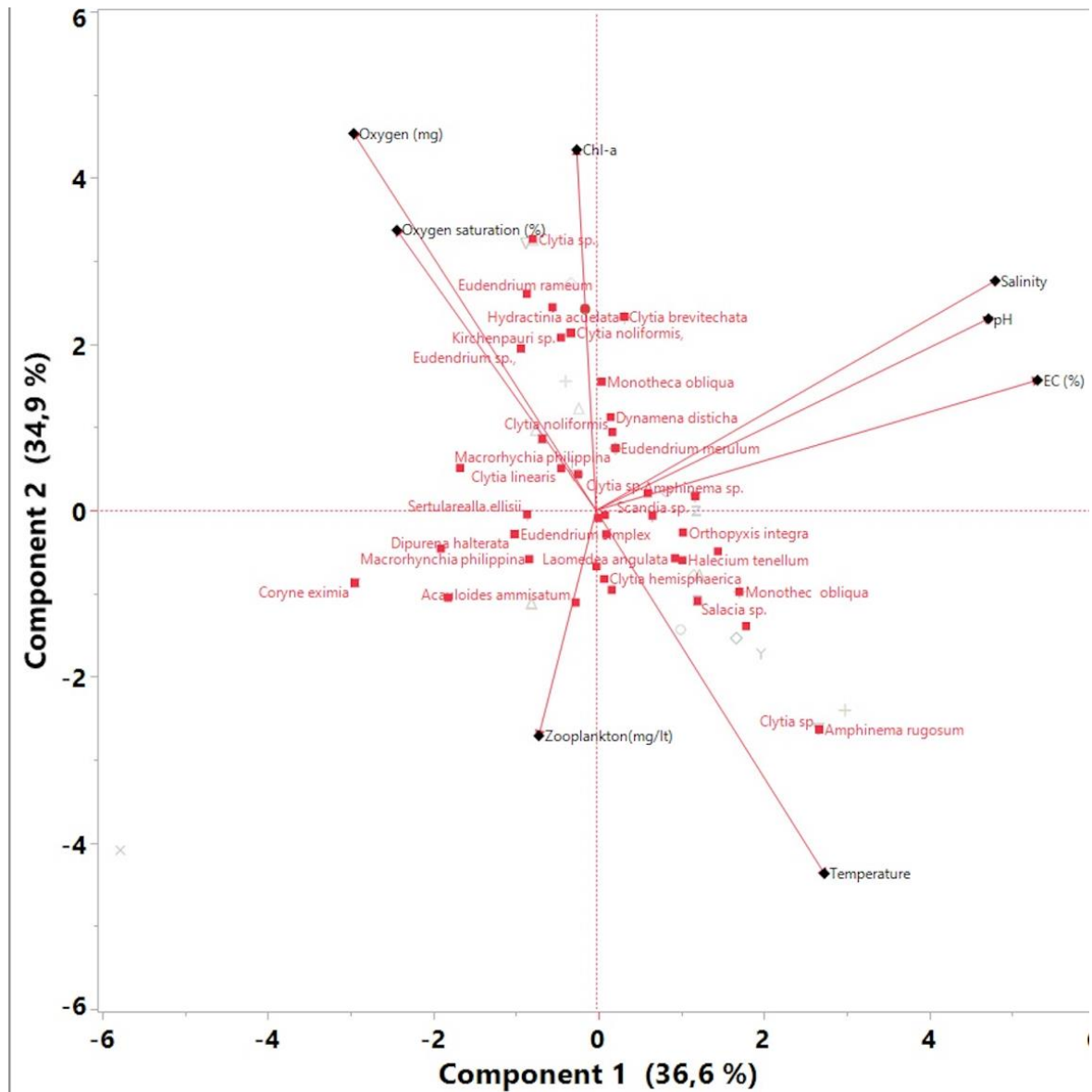


Figure 9. PCA analysis between physicochemical parameters and species.

The present study indicates that some species substrate preferences deviate from published research. Here are the 11 species that are listed differently from those in the literature; İşinibilir et al., (2015) found *Amphinema rugosum* on the coasts of Türkiye throughout the year, and it was reported that this species prefers algae, bryozoans and mollusc shells as substrates (Gravili et al., 2015). In our study, *A. rugosum* was found only as an epiphyte. *Hydrodendron mirabile* is also known to be distributed on algae, *Posidonia oceanica*, sponges, and bryozoans (Bouillon et al., 2004; Gravili et al., 2015). However, in our study it was only observed as an epiphyte. *Eudendrium capillare* was only observed on the epilithic substrate during the winter season, but in the present work, it was observed to select *P. oceanica* rhizomes, other hydroids, bryozoans, and bivalves as substrates in addition to rocky areas (Gravili et al., 2015). The sampling strategy might be responsible for these different substrate choices. Finding the hydrozoans is a challenge, thus sampling techniques are essential. In addition to not being visible to the naked eye, divers must anticipate their potential locations. The diver conducting the sampling could have a complete impact on the outcomes (Bouillon et al., 2004).

According to Çınar et al. (2014), *P. disticha* is reported to be distributed only in the Mediterranean region of the Turkish coasts and sampled on hard substrates. Yet Gülşahin (2013) reported the species from the Fethiye coast in their study. Bouillon et al. (2004) stated that the species is present from November to April. In our study, the species was encountered on epiphytic, epizoic, and epilithic substrates in all seasons.

Macrorhynchia philippina, was reported as epiphytic on red algae and Sargassum spp. (Oliveira & Marquez, 2011). This species was observed to be epiphytic on *Posidonia oceanica* in this study. The present study showed a preference for epilithic and epizoic substrates, which adds to our knowledge of its substrate preferences. The results could have been different due to the lack of studies conducted with these species. Additional studies need to be carried out and the findings about the substrate preferences need to be reported in the literature to further discuss the results obtained from the present study.

Clytia linearis, recorded by Billard in 1926 on the Egyptian coast, is a Lessepsian species that entered the Mediterranean system through the Suez Canal. Gravili et al. (2015) reported the presence of *C. linearis* along the Italian coasts, where it was found on algae, *Posidonia oceanica* on sponges and bryozoans throughout the year. In previous records from the Turkish coasts, especially in the Aegean Sea, this species was mostly observed in rocky habitats and as an epiphyte on *P. oceanica* (Çınar et al., 2014; Bouillon et al., 2004). In our study this species was found also mainly in rocky habitats and epiphyte on *P. oceanica*.

Scandia gigas is known to have a distribution range from January to November, and it is found on algae, anthozoans, polychaetes, and mollusk shells (Gravili, 2015). In this study, it was exclusively encountered as an epiphytic species on *P. oceanica* in Konyaaltı during the spring season.

Laomedea flexuosa is reported to have a distribution along the Aegean and Marmara coasts of Türkiye. While it is generally stated to prefer brown algae as substrates (Marfenin & Belorustseva, 2008; Çınar et al., 2014), this study determined that it mostly prefers *Jania rubens* species of calcareous algae

Orthopyxis integra, recorded from the coasts of the Aegean and Marmara Seas, was encountered in all samples except during the winter season in this study, showing distribution on epilithic, and epizoic (*Patella caerulea* shells) substrates (Çınar et al., 2014). This species, recorded from the coasts of Italy, exhibits a wide substrate selection, including algae, phanerogams, bryozoans, other hydroids, mollusk shells, sponges, and is encountered throughout the year (Gravili et al., 2015).

Hydrodendron mirabile, another hydrozoan species, is known to have distribution on algae, *Posidonia oceanica*, sponges, and bryozoans. The previous studies reported that this species was exclusively observed in an epiphytic form (Bouillon et al., 2004; Gravili et al., 2015). The sampling strategy might be responsible for these different substrate choices as explained before.

The literature reports that *Eudendrium simplex* is generally found on *P. oceanica* in shallow waters and it is also known to occur on sponges, mollusk shells, barnacles, and can exhibit an epiphytic lifestyle (Oliveira & Marquez, 2007; Gravili et al., 2015). The different substrate selections may be due to the sampling approach.

The presence of different substrates in the environment and their density directly affect the occurrence of hydroid species (Bouillon et al., 2004). The larvae of *Eudendrium glomeratum* Picard, 1952 have also been shown in laboratory trials to settle more frequently on carbonate substrates (marble) than granitic ones (quartz) (Bavestrello et al., 2000). Furthermore, hydroids are recognized for their capacity to develop as epibionts on various organisms, including macroalgae and other metazoans, including Crustacea, Echinodermata, Porifera, Bryozoa, and Mollusca (Roveta et al., 2022).

In this study, results on the distribution areas and substrate preferences of hydroid polyps in the Gulf of Antalya were presented. Numerous further studies need be carried out on this group, which is seen in marine areas, to reveal both systematic and substrate selection and habitat characteristics. With this study, general information about hydroids is presented.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Fiction: SOKY, FK; Literature: SOKY, FK; Methodology: SOKY, FK; Performing the experiment: SOKY, FK; Data analysis: SOKY, FK; Manuscript writing: SOKY, FK, Supervision: SOKY, FK All authors approved the final draft.

ETHICAL STATEMENTS

Local Ethics Committee Approval was not obtained because experimental animals were not used in this study.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data supporting the findings of the present study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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First *Gnathia* sp. (Gnathiidae) Infestation on *Labrus viridis* (Labridae) in TürkiyeTürkiye'de *Labrus viridis* (Labridae)'de İlk *Gnathia* sp. (Gnathiidae) EnfestasyonuKaan Kumaş^{1*}  Ezgi Dinçtürk¹  Tevfik Tansel Tanrikul¹ ¹İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Faculty of Fisheries, Department of Aquaculture, İzmir-TÜRKİYE*Corresponding Author: kaan.kumas@ikcu.edu.tr

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- Aegean Sea
- Gnathiid isopods
- Labridae
- *Labrus viridis*
- Ectoparasites

Özet: Gnathiidler, elasmobranch ve teleost balıkların ektoparazitleridir. Ergin aşamada olan Gnathiidler serbest yaşar ancak praniza larvaları adı verilen kan emici bir parazit formu bulunmaktadır. Daha önce birçok balık türünde Gnathiid praniza enfestasyonları rapor edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, *Labrus viridis* türüne ait balıklar Ege Denizi, İzmir körfezinden örneklenmiş ve parazit enfestasyonu açısından incelenmiştir. Balıkların solungaçlarında ve ağız boşluklarında %58,3 prevalans ile *Gnathia* sp. tespit edilmiştir. Örnekler ince uçlu pens kullanılarak balıktan toplanarak %70 etanol ile %10 formaldehit solüsyonlarında ışık mikroskopunda ve taramalı elektron mikroskopunda incelenmek üzere saklanmıştır. Kırmızı ve Mavi-yeşil pranizalarda, konakçı üzerinde buldukları bölgelere göre farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir.**Anahtar kelimeler**

- Ege denizi
- Gnathiid izopodlar
- Labridae
- *Labrus viridis*
- Ektoparazitler

1. INTRODUCTION

The Labridae family, known as wrasses, are found worldwide in tropical, subtropical, and temperate seas (Parenti and Randall, 2000). Generally, labrids live in the rocks of the upper coastal belt, where species diversity and abundance are high (Hanel et al., 2002). At night, most of the wrasses bury themselves in the sand to sleep, and many simply to take shelter. Most *Labridae* sp. feed on invertebrates, but there are species that feed on several organisms such as zooplankton, fish, coral polyps, crustacean ectoparasites, and fish mucus (Parenti & Randall, 2000).

Isopods can occur from the intertidal to the continental shelf and deep seas in oceans from polar to tropical waters (Schultz, 1969; Brusca & Brusca, 2003). Most parasitic isopods are ectoparasites and feed on the host's blood or hemolymph. To rip the flesh of the host organism and penetrate the blood vessels or sinuses, the mouth part of the parasitic isopods forms a cone with maxillipeds and tiny pointed mandibles (Lester, 2005).

There are three main groups in the Isopoda: cymothoids, epicaridians, and gnathiids (Lester, 2005). Adult gnathiids do not feed and inhabit benthic habitats (Smith, 1904; Monod, 1926) but have a juvenile stage in which blood-sucking praniza larvae feed on blood and tissue fluids from teleosts and elasmobranch hosts and can cause focal lesions at the place of attachment (Lester, 2005; Diniz et al., 2008; Adday & Khamees, 2022). Adult and larval gnathiids are morphologically different and adults show strong sexual dimorphism (Monod, 1926; Schultz, 1969; Tanaka, 2007). The larval forms consist of three stages of life comprising two shapes called praniza and zuphea (Ferreira, 2011).



Furthermore, gnathiids are intermediate hosts for fish blood parasites (Smit & Davies, 2004).

In this study, we report the infestation of *Gnathia* sp. in green wrasse (*Labrus viridis*) in Türkiye for the first time with the morphological characteristics of the praniza larvae and the prevalence values of the infestation.

2. MATERIALS and METHODS

The green wrasse (*Labrus viridis*), caught in İzmir Bay (38° 32' 9" N, 26° 45' 17" E) in the Aegean Sea, was obtained at İzmir Fish Market, Türkiye between March- April 2022 (Figure 1).

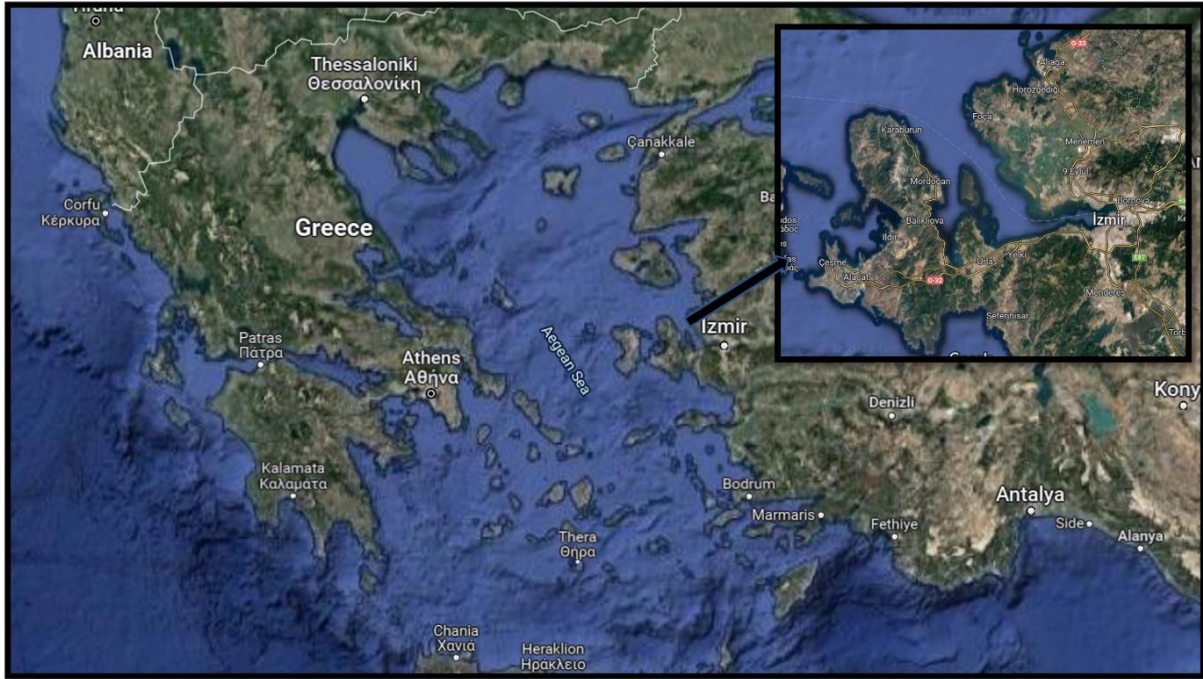


Figure 1. İzmir Bay, Aegean Sea.

The fish were placed on ice (approximately 2 hours) until transferred to the İzmir Katip Celebi University Faculty of Fisheries Fish Disease and Biotechnology Laboratory. The fish samples measured total length (TL) between 32.8 - 34.5 cm and weighted 383 g to 448 g, later examined for parasites according to Smit & Davies (1999) Smit et al. (1999), and Davies & Smit (2001). Parasites were removed from their site of infection (body surface, gills, fins, and mouth) using fine forceps and transferred to petri dishes with a 5% sodium hypochlorite water solution to remove excess debris (Johnson, 1969). The gentle current of this solution was flushed into the samples using a glass dropper and a soft hair brush to activate the removal of host tissue from parasites (Khamees, 1996; Grobler et al., 2003). The parasite samples collected were fixed in 70% ethanol and 10% formaldehyde solution.

Ectoparasites were identified according to morphological descriptions according to Monod (1926) and Hispano et al. (2014) under light microscopy (OLYMPUS, CX22RFS1). For scanning electron microscopy, parasite samples fixed in 10% formaldehyde were dehydrated through a graded series of ethanol up to 100% according to Smit et al. (1999) and Tanrikul et al. (2019), later mounted and coated with gold using QUORUM Q150 RES (Quorum Technologies, UK), examined in Carl Zeiss 300 VP at İzmir Katip Celebi University Central Research Laboratory. Prevalence values were calculated according to Rozsa et al. (2000) using Quantitative Parasitology 3.0.

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

In the examined fish, praniza larvae (Figure 3, A- B) were present in seven total twelve samples, and the parasite was in red and greenish-blue colors. A total of 707 praniza larvae were found in *L. viridis* (Figure 2, A). Larvae of the genus *Gnathia* Leach, 1814, attach to the body surface, caudal fin, around the eye, gill lamellae (Figure 2, B) (with excess mucus on the gill filaments), around and the

mouth cavity (Figure 2, C). The colours of the larvae were greenish blue (280) (Figure 3, C) and reddish (427) as well as few parasites showed both colours in their hindgut (Figure 3, F). Parasites were predominantly collected primarily from the gills, operculum, and mouth of infested fish (Table 1) with 58.3% prevalence. No correlations were detected between fish size and parasite abundance. Furthermore, parasites attached to the fins (Figure 3, E) showed less blood in their hindgut than those attached to the gills, operculum, and mouth (Figure 3, D).

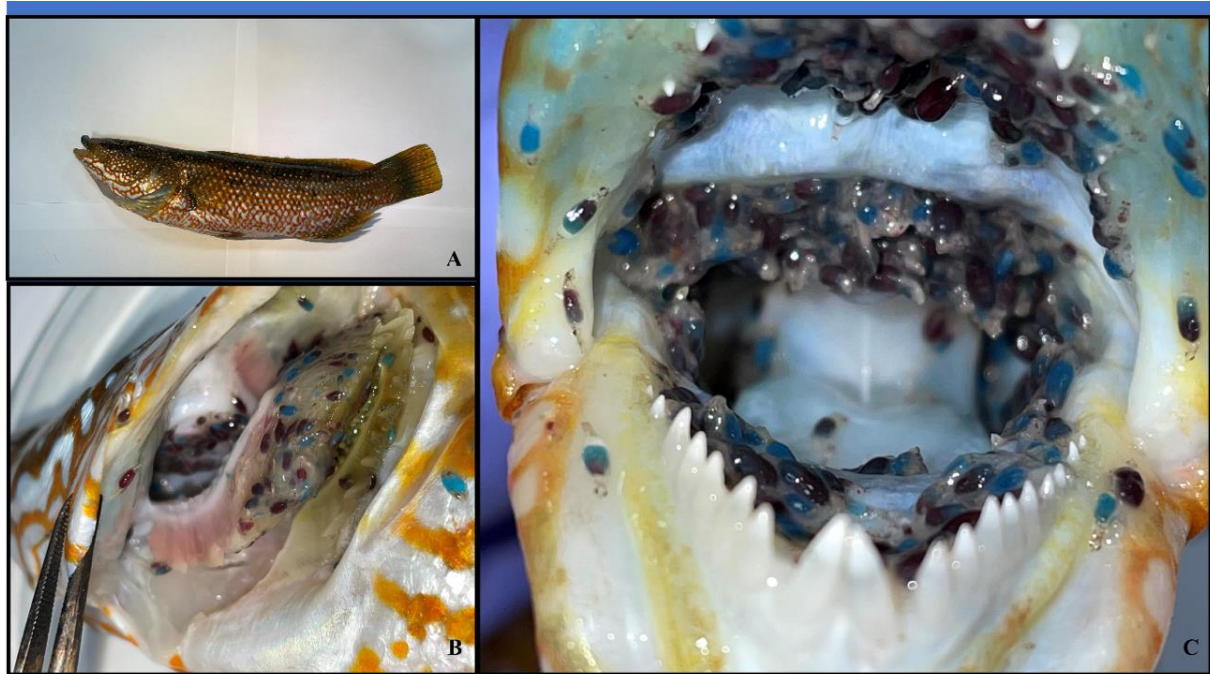


Figure 2. A: *Labrus viridis*, B: Excess mucus on the gills infested with praniza, C: Intensive infestation of praniza in the mouth.

Table 1. Attachment places of pranizas collected from *Labrus viridis*

<i>Labrus viridis</i>	Reddish praniza				Green-blue praniza			
	Gills	Skin	Mouth	Fins	Gills	Skin	Mouth	Fins
Sample 1	173	7	199	5	92	12	161	3
Sample 2	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Sample 3	2	2	4	1	3	-	1	1
Sample 4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sample 5	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Sample 6	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Sample 7	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sample 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	198	9	214	6	100	12	164	4

In Labridae, cleaning behaviour is well represented, and 46% of the fish are known to be cleaner in the wild (Cote, 2000). In marine fish cleaning mutualism, the family Labridae are known to be predators of parasites and decrease the ectoparasite loads of the infected host species through cleaning behavior (Grutter, 1999) and separated into two groups; obligate cleaner (eight species) diet contains almost entirely parasites, and facultative cleaners (41 species) which were only cleaning as juveniles (Cote, 2000). This study supports evidence from observations by Cote (2000) and Arnal et al. (2006) who pointed out cleaning behaviour among the Labridae species related to fish size, colour patterns, and body shape. Arnal et al. (2006) stated the emergence of cleaning behaviour and the presence of a dark lateral stripe on the body surface of cleaning species by phylogenetic traits among the Labridae

family, where *L. viridis* is not present.

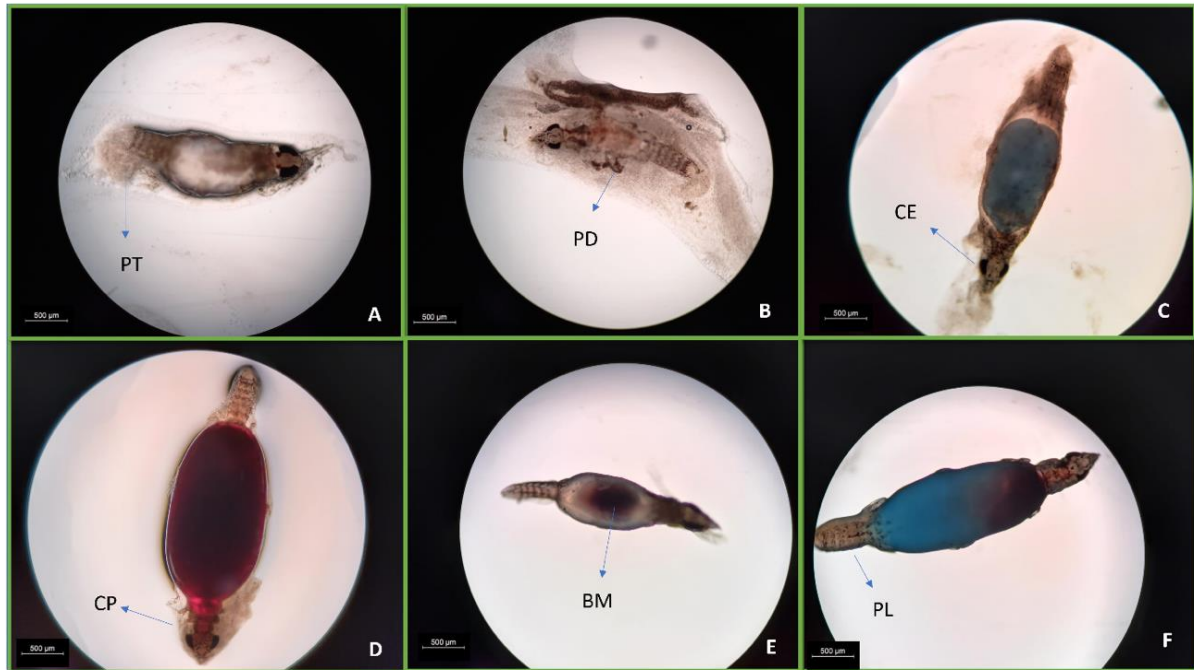


Figure 3. A: Female *Gnathia* sp., B: Male *Gnathia* sp., C: Green-blue praniza, D: Reddish praniza collected from the mouth, E: Reddish praniza collected from base of the fins, F: Praniza with both colours. Note: BM: blood meal; CE: Compound eye; CP: Cephalosome; PD: Pereopod; PL: Pleon; PT: Pleotelson.

Among crustacean groups, isopods are one of the most morphologically divergent (Bayoumy et al., 2013), and *Gnathia* Leach, 1813 is the widest genus among the family Gnathiidae, which comprises 12 genera, and more than 190 species distributed worldwide (Cohen, 1994; Hadfield & Smit, 2008; Hispano et al., 2014). Due to their body plan being different from that of other isopods, gnathiids have been an incomprehensible taxon (Tanaka, 2007).

To feed on blood and plasma, these isopods attach the host's skin and gills with piercing mouthparts (Figure 4). and use a muscular oesophagus and a grooved paragnath (Monod, 1926). After praniza feeds on blood, it goes to the benthos for meal digestion and is molten into females or males (Tanaka, 2007; Ferreira, 2011; Öktener & Tuncer, 2020). Gnathiids can affect the host by inflaming and destroying mucosal tissue (Honma & Chiba, 1991), decreasing blood volume (Jones & Grutter, 2005), transmitting blood parasites (Curtis et al., 2013), increasing stress hormones (Triki et al., 2016), and reducing juvenile performance and growth (Jones & Grutter, 2008), or by killing the host (Paperna & Por, 1977; Mugridge & Stallybrass, 1983). Smit et al. (2003) reported that the length of the feeding period of *Zuphea* larvae was different by attachment to the area of the host fish. The larvae attached to the body of the host fish completed feeding faster than those attached to the fish. This study supports evidence from clinical observations by Smit et al. (2003) and Hispano et al. (2014) that the amount of blood in the intestinal tract of larvae is associated with host attachment. In our findings, the larvae attached to the fins showed less blood than those attached to the mouth, gills, and body surface. Praniza attached to *Labrus bergylta* and *Anguilla anguilla* was also observed in green-blue colour by other authors (Monod, 1926; Mouchet, 1928; Hispano et al., 2014).

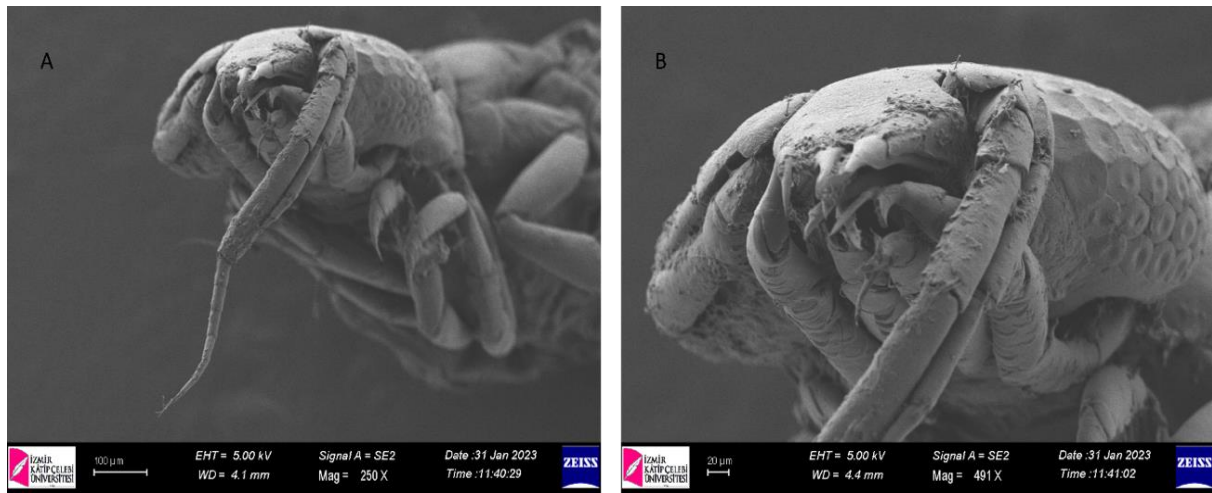


Figure 4. Scanning electron micrograph of *Gnathia praniza* larvae. A-B: view of the cephalosome.

The Gnathiidae family has free-living adults and parasitic juveniles that feed on the blood and tissue fluids of the host organism. Taxonomic descriptions depend on the non-feeding benthic adult male gnathiids, upon the identification of gnathiid juveniles or female adults might be difficult (Smit & Davies, 2004). Gnathiids were described as both free-living and juvenile (parasitic stage) in the Turkish coasts. The first description of Gnathiids in Türkiye Seas was by Geldiay & Kocataş (1972), who identified *Gnathia vorax* from benthos in the Aegean Sea (Balıkhova, İzmir). Later, *Gnathia vorax* was reported from benthos and fish (undescribed fish sp.) from different parts of the Aegean Sea (Kırkım, 1998). *Paragnathia formica* was described from fish (undescribed fish sp.) for the first time by Kırkım (1998) in the Aegean Sea and Türkiye. Furthermore, Kırkım et al. (2008) reported *P. formica* from *Mugil cephalus* and *Pagellus erythrinus*.

Parasitic stage of Gnathiids was reported by several authors from different parts of the Türkiye in various fish species such as *Diplodus annularis* (Akmirza, 2000; Akmirza, 2001; Akmirza, 2010), *Diplodus vulgaris* (Akmirza, 2000; Akmirza, 2001; Alaş et al. 2009; Akmirza, 2010; Koyuncu et al. 2013), *Diplodus sargus* (Akmirza, 2000), *Dentex dentex* (Akmirza, 2000), *Lithognathus mormyrus* (Akmirza, 2000), *Pagrus pagrus* (Akmirza, 2000), *Symphodus tinca* (Akmirza, 2001), *Scorpaena porcus* (Akmirza, 2001), *Scoepaena scrofa* (Akmirza, 2001; Alaş et al., 2009; Akmirza, 2010), *Gaidropsarus mediterraneus* (Akmirza, 2001), *Umbrina cirrosa* (Akmirza, 2001), *Epinephelus aeneus* (Genç et al., 2003), *Epinephelus marginatus* (Genç, 2007), *Epinephelus costae* (Erol, 2007; Genç et al., 2011), *Mugil cephalus* (Alaş et al., 2009), *Gaidropsarus mediterraneus* (Alaş et al. 2009), *Serranus cabrilla* (Alaş et al., 2009), *Trachurus mediterraneus* (Alaş et al., 2009), *Sarpa salpa* (Alaş et al., 2009), *Sciaena umbra* (Alaş et al., 2009; Akmirza, 2014), *Pagellus erythrinus* (Alaş et al., 2009; Akmirza, 2010), *Spicara maena* (Akmirza, 2010), *Coris julis* (Akmirza, 2010), *Stephanolepis diaspros* (Akmirza, 2010), *Sparus aurata* (Akmirza, 2010), *Dicentrarchus labrax* (Akmirza, 2010), *Conger conger* (Akmirza, 2012); *Sargocentron rambrum* (Öktener & Tuncer, 2020), *Upeneus moluccensis* (Öktener & Tuncer, 2020), *Parapeneus forsskali* (Öktener & Tuncer, 2020). Previously, *Gnathia maxillaris* was isolated from *L. viridis* in the Saronic gulf, Greece (Papoutsoglou, 1975). This study is the first documented record of parasitic infestation of blood-sucking praniza larvae of *L. viridis* in Türkiye.

Within marine fishes, parasitism caused by isopods can cause significant problems in cultured fish. In addition, they can also affect wild populations. Infestations caused by larvae of the genus *Gnathia* Leach, 1814 have been reported throughout the world. Bayoumy et al. (2013) reported infestations of gnathiids in *Epinephelus tauvina* with a prevalence of 58.3% prevalence in the Saudi Arabian Coastal Water of Dammam. Öktener & Tuncer (2020) stated infestations of praniz along the southern Turkish coast of the Aegean Sea in *Parapeneus forsskali*, *Upeneus moluccensis*, *Sargocentron rabrum* with a prevalence of 63%, 47%, and 58%, respectively. Adday & Khames (2022) pointed out the gill lamellae of *Chiloscyllium arabicum* infested with gnathiid larvae with 69% in the coastal waters of Iraq (latitudes 48°44' to 48°46' and longitude 29°46' to 29°47'). In this study, *L. viridis* collected from the Aegean Sea of Türkiye were infested with larvae of the genus *Gnathia* with 58.3% prevalence.

4. CONCLUSION

Various fish species have been reported with Gnathiid infestations, and the occurrence patterns demonstrated for larval gnathiids. The taxonomy of Gnathiidae based on the morphology of adult males and the description of larvae is deficient for most. Therefore, this makes identification of gnathiid larvae hardly possible. Mortality of gnathiid larvae can affect benthic individuals and interactions with each other.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declared that there is no conflict of interest.

ETHICAL STATEMENTS

Ethics committee approval is not required.

FUNDING

The authors received no financial support for the research.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data supporting the findings of the present study are available in the supplementary material to this article.

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Bir Başlangıç Hikâyesi: Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Fakültesi'nin 41. Yılı**A Beginning Tale: The 41st Year of Eğirdir Fisheries Faculty**Metin Timur^{1*} ¹Kozyatağı Mahallesi, Kadıköy, İstanbul-TÜRKİYE*Sorumlu Yazar: metintimur@gmail.com

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Özet: Çalışmada; ülkemizin balıkçılık konusunda gelişmiş ülkeler seviyesine ulaşabilmesi için lisans düzeyinde eğitim ve öğretim yapan Su Ürünleri Fakültelerinin kurulmasının ilk aşamaları ve 20 Temmuz 1982 tarih, 41 Sayılı Kanun Hükmünde Kararname ile kurulan 6 adet Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu arasında yer alan, Cumhuriyetimizin kuruluşunun 100. Yılı kutladığımız bu günlerde, 41. Kuruluş yıldönümünü kutlayan Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Fakültesi'nin kuruluş hikayesi anlatılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler

- Eğirdir
- Su ürünleri
- Yüksekokul
- Fakülte
- Kuruluş

Abstract: In the present study, the founding story of Eğirdir Fisheries Faculty, which is celebrating its 41st anniversary as one of the 6 Fisheries Colleges established by the Decree Law No. 41 dated July 20, 1982, the first stages of the establishment of Fisheries Faculties, which provide education and training at the undergraduate level in order for our country to reach the level of developed countries in fisheries, in these days when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of our Republic, is recounted.

Keywords

- Eğirdir
- Fisheries
- College
- Faculty
- Establishment

Hikayenin Başlangıcı

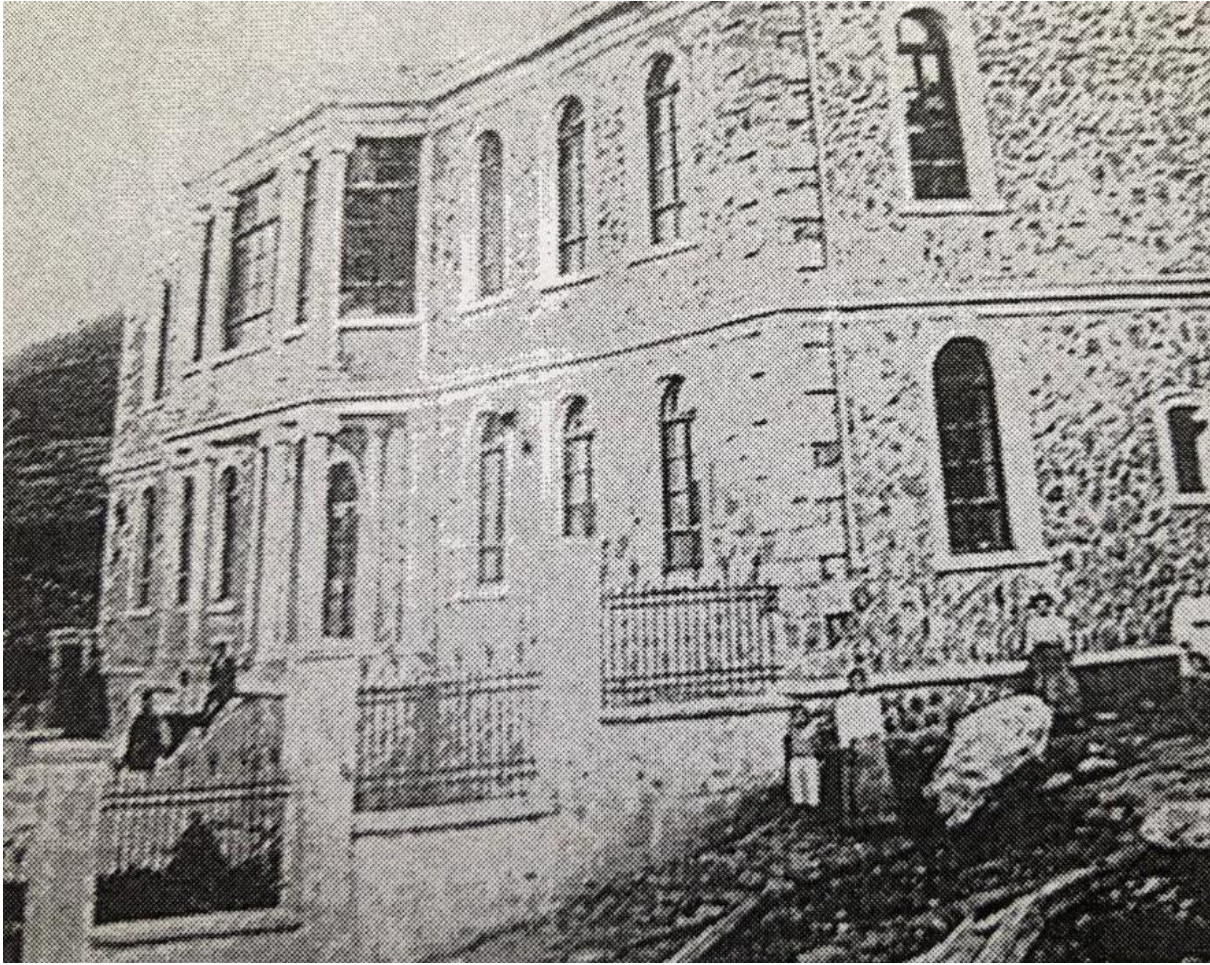
Cumhuriyetimizin kuruluşunun 100. Yılı geride bıraktığımız şu günlerde Ulu Önder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün 1927 tarihinde 1416 Sayılı Kanunla Türk gençlerini yurt dışında doktora tahsiline gönderilen Ord. Prof. Sadi Irmak'a Berlin'de öğrenci iken yolladığı telgrafta şöyle yazmış "Sizi birer kıvılcım olarak gönderiyorum, alev olarak geri dönmelisiniz." demiştir. 1970 yılında aynı kanunla İngiltere'ye doktora eğitimine eşimle birlikte gittiğimizde, orada Atamızın bu kalbi arzu ve direktif ile ülkemizde de balıkçılık konusunda gelişmiş ülkeler seviyesine ulaştırabilmemiz için yapılabileceklerimizi daha o günlerde düşünmeye başladık. Nitekim bize kalmamızı söyledilerse de kabul etmedik. Çünkü artık kafamızda bir hedef oluşmuştu.

İskoçya Stirling Üniversitesi'nde 1975 yılında doktora eğitimimizi tamamlayarak yurda döndüğümüzde ülkemizde henüz su ürünleri konusunda lisans düzeyinde eğitim ve öğretim yapılan herhangi bir kuruluş yoktu. Özetle, 1975 yılında ülkemizdeki balıkçılıkla ilgili genel tablo şöyle idi; Ülkemizde Planlı Kalkınma Dönemleri çerçevesinde 1963 yılında Birinci Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Planı'nda Sanat Okulları (Teknik Lise) seviyesinde bir Balıkçılık Okulunun açılması öngörülmüş ve 1967 yılında Devlet Planlama Teşkilatının kararı ile okulun İstanbul-Beykoz'da kurulmasına karar verilmiştir. Bu süreçte Türk-Japon hükümetleri arasındaki (JICA) yapılan iş birliği ile Japonlar okulunun kuruluşuna yardımcı olmuştur.

Ülkemizde Cumhuriyet döneminde ilk üniversite, Osmanlı Devleti döneminde adı İstanbul Darülfünun olan eğitim kuruluşudur. 31 Temmuz 1933 tarihinden itibaren ismi İstanbul Üniversitesi olmuştur. O tarihlerde üniversitenin bünyesinde Zooloji Enstitüsü kurularak, Enstitüye yön vermek için 1935 yılında İsveçli Profesör Andrea Naville direktör olarak görevlendirilmiştir.



1928 yılında Marmara adasında Maarif Vekaleti'ne (Bakanlığına) bağlı Balıkçılık Mektepleri, balıkçı çocuklarına 4 yıllık ilkokul düzeyinde balıkçılık bilgileri verilmek üzere kurulmuş ve 1930 yılında da iktisat vekaletine devredilmiştir. O yıllarda Marmara Adası'nda yaşayan Rum gençlerinin tek geçim kaynağı balıkçılıktı (Şekil 1).



Şekil 1. Marmara Balıkçılık Mektebi binasının görünümü.

Ülkemizde 1960'lı yıllarda sayıları 7 olan üniversitelerimiz 1975'li yıllarda 12 üniversiteye ulaşmıştır. Bu üniversitelerimizden İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Erzurum illerimizdeki Ziraat Fakülteleri, Veteriner Fakülteleri ve Fen Fakültelerinde, balıkçılıkla ilgili bölüm, kürsü (anabilim dalı) düzeyinde bilimsel çalışmalar yapıyordu. Ancak bunlar bugünkü su ürünleri fakültelerinin eğitim-öğretim programlarının çok gerisinde ve bir mesleğe yönelik programlar değildi. Yine o tarihlerde sözü edilen tüm fakültelerdeki öğretim elamanı sayısı da 15-20 kişi düzeyinde idi. 1970'li yıllarda ülkemizde balıkçılıkla ilgili faaliyetler Ticaret Vekaletince yürütülürken, 22 Mart 1971 tarihinde yayımlanan 1380 Sayılı Kanunla su ürünleri ile ilgili sorumluluk Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığına devredilmiştir. Kanunun uygulamaya konulması ile 1971 yılında Su Ürünleri Genel Müdürlüğü kurulmuş ve Genel Müdürlüğe bağlı Türkiye çapında 10 adet Su Ürünleri Bölge Müdürlüğü faaliyete geçmiştir.

İşte, yukarıda özetlemeye çalıştığım ülkemizin mevcut fiziki hukuki ve akademik kapasitesi çerçevesinde Ankara Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi Su Ürünleri ve Balıkçılık kürsüsünde Dr. Asistan olarak göreve başladım. İngiltere'de birlikte doktora yaptığım eşim Prof. Dr. Gülşen Timur, kısa bir süre aynı fakültede görev yapsa da, bir süre sonra oradan ayrılarak Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı bünyesindeki Su Ürünleri Genel Müdürlüğünde göreve başlamıştır.

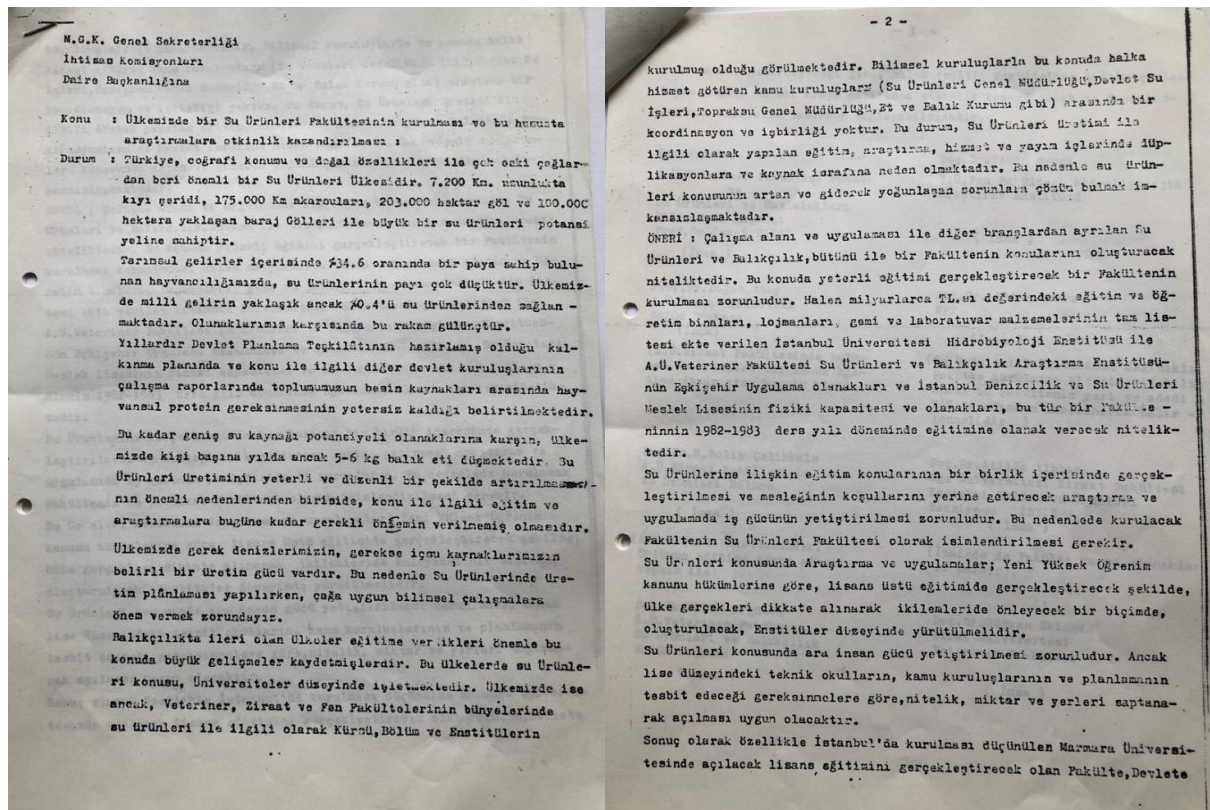
O tarihlerde üniversitelerin her biri özerk kuruluşlardı. Doktor asistanlık döneminde Veteriner Fakültesi Dekanı Prof. Dr. Satı Baran'ın izni ile fakülte öğretim üyelerine ülkemizin balıkçılık ilgili genel tablosunu açıklayarak mevcut koşullarda ülkemizin balıkçılık sorunlarının üstesinden gelinmesinin mümkün olmayacağını vurguladım. Çünkü veteriner fakültelerinde balık fizyolojisi,

ziraat fakültelerinde ağırlıklı olarak balık besleme ve fen fakültelerinde balık sistematigi üzerine incelemeler yapıyordu. Yine o tarihlerde balık hastalıkları; viroloji, bakteriyoloji patoloji ve parazitoloji kürsülerinde çalışılıyor olsa da hiçbiri yeterli düzeye ulaşmıyordu.

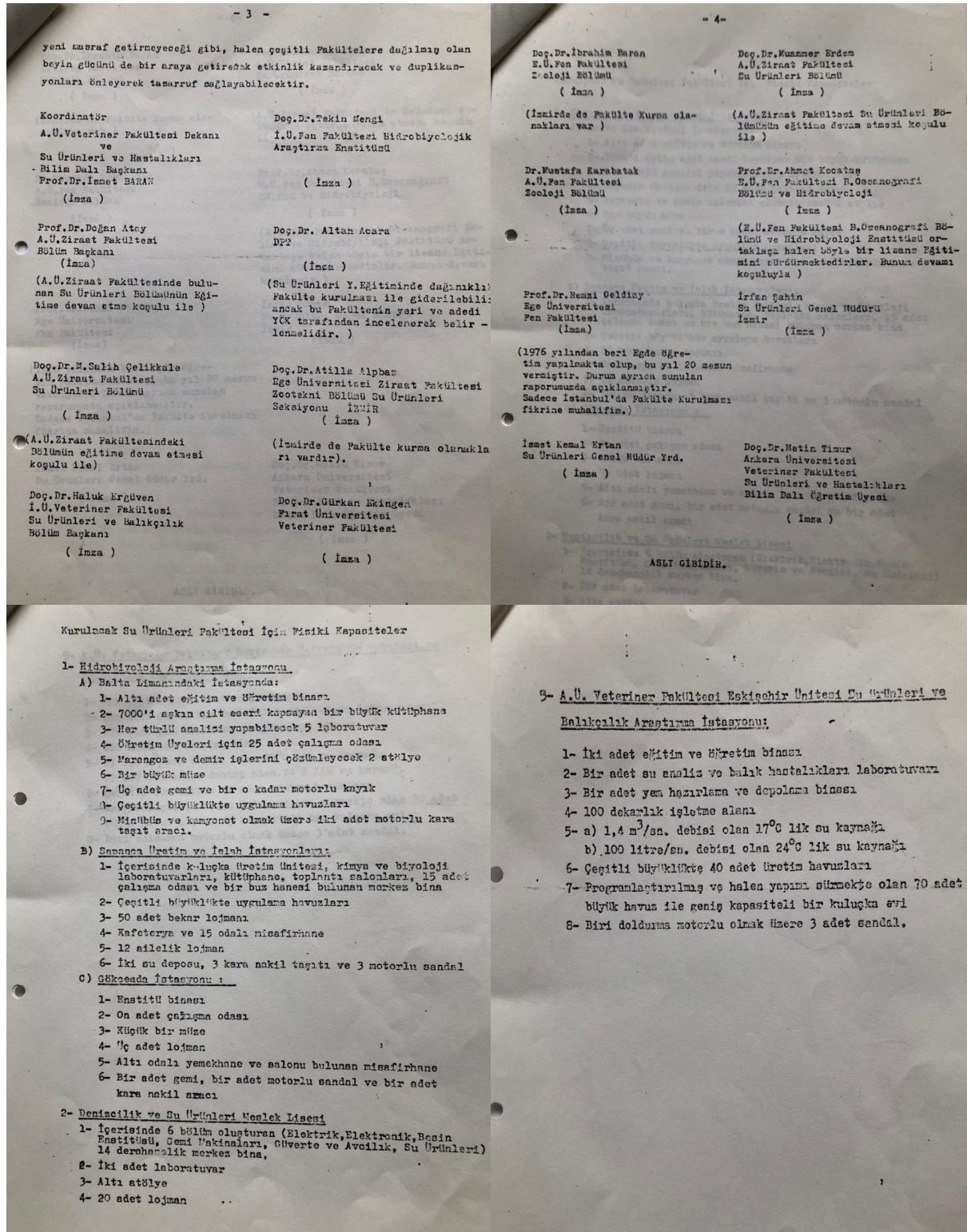
1981 yılında Doçent unvanını aldıktan sonraki takip eden yıllarda meslektaşım, hocam Fırat Üniversitesi Rektörü Prof. Dr. Mustafa Temizer'in daveti ile Elazığ'a gittim. Bazı İsraili bilim adamları Fırat Üniversitesi'nde incelemelerde bulunmuşlar ve bir su ürünleri fakültesi kurulmasını önermişler. Bu konuyu değerlendirmek için yaptığım görüşmeler olumlu sonuçlansa da Ankara Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi'nin baskıları ile bu düşünceden vazgeçilmek zorunda kaldım.

12 Eylül 1980 tarihinde Türk Silahlı Kuvvetleri sivil yönetime karşı askeri müdahalede bulunarak ülke yönetimine el koydu. 1981 yılında o tarihe kadar özerk olan üniversitelerin tek çatı altında toplanmasına karar verilerek, 2547 Sayılı Kanunla Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu oluşturuldu. Bu kurulda, kurul üyesi meslektaşım, hocam Prof. Dr. Selahattin Gürtürk'ü ziyaret ederek, su ürünleri eğitiminin mevcut koşullarda başarıya ulaşamayacağını nedenleri konusunda kendilerini aydınlatmaya çalıştım. Bu söyleşilerimi ve görüşlerimi birçok bakan, genel müdür, öğretim üyesi ile yaptığım görüşmelerle sürdürdüm. Nitekim 1981 yılının sonlarına doğru ülkemizdeki balık ve balıkçılıkla ilgili lisans ve lisansüstü eğitimde yaşanan sorunlar ve sorunların çözüm yollarını ortaya koyabilmek için, Ankara Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Dekanı ve Su Ürünleri Kürsüsü Başkanı Prof. Dr. İsmet Baran'ın koordinatörlüğünde toplanan ülkemizin önde gelen bilim adamları tarafından konunun enine boyuna tartışılarak yeni bir fakülte çatısı altında toplanılması görüşünde mutabık kaldım.

Alınan bu karar teklifinin Milli Güvenlik Konseyi (MGK) Genel Sekreterliği İhtisas Komisyonu Daire Başkanlığına iletilmesine oy birliği ile karar verildi (Şekil 2, 3).



Şekil 2. Milli Güvenlik Konseyi (MGK) Genel Sekreterliği İhtisas Komisyonu Daire Başkanlığına iletilen orijinal yazı metni.



Şekil 3. Milli Güvenlik Konseyi (MGK) Genel Sekreterliği İhtisas Komisyonu Daire Başkanlığına iletilen orijinal yazı metni.

Yukarıda orijinal örneği sunulan toplantı tutanağının aynı gün MGK üyelerine (kuvvet komutanları) Veteriner Fakültesi dekanı adına bizzat benim tarafımdan elden iletilmesine, toplantı başkanı Prof. Dr. Remzi Geldiay tarafından karar verildi. Çünkü kuvvet komutanlarına bu karar yazısının şifai olarak anlatılması ve ikna edilmeleri gerekiyordu.

Alınan randevu ile o tarihte Büyük Millet Meclisi binasında bulunan Senatörler salonunda MGK üyelerine kısa bir brifing vererek; balıkçılık potansiyelimiz, hedefler ve balığın beslenmemizdeki

önemine değindim. Konuşmam üyeler tarafından beğenilmiş ki, Jandarma Kuvvet Komutanı Sedat CELASUN ayağa kalkarak beni tebrik ederek, “ Şu anda sizin gibi kaç adet hocamız var” dediler. Ben de yanımda getirdiğim evrakta isim ve unvanların bulunduğunu söylediğimde, belgeyi hocamıza (Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı) iletceğiz dediler. Artık top, Amerika’da YÖK kuruluş çalışmaları yapan Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı’da idi. İngiltere’de olduğu gibi Amerika’da da sistem aynı olduğu için ümitli idim.

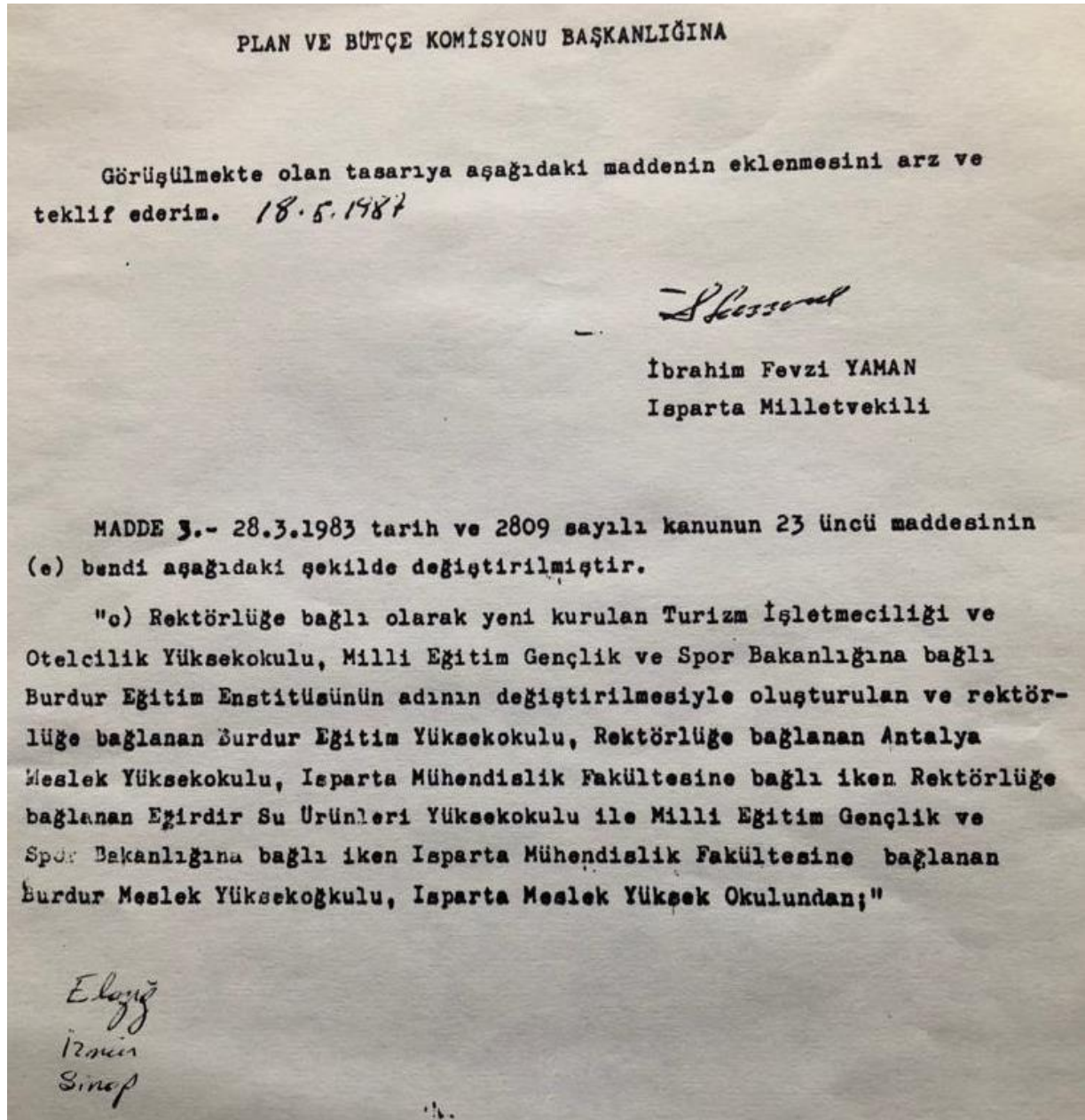
6 Kasım 1981 tarihinde Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı’nın hazırladığı Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu (YÖK) Kanunu yürürlüğe girdi ve bu kanunun (2547 Sayılı) çerçevesinde Türkiye de 6 Üniversitede (İstanbul, Çukurova, Akdeniz, On Dokuz Mayıs, Fırat ve Ege Üniversiteleri) dört yıllık su ürünleri yüksekokulu kurulurken, Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi su ürünleri bölümü dışındaki diğer fakültelerin bünyelerindeki tüm bölüm, enstitü ve anabilim dalları kapatıldı.

İşte bu vesileyle; Akdeniz Üniversitesi bünyesinde Isparta Mühendislik Fakültesine bağlı Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu 20 Temmuz 1982 tarih, 41 Sayılı Kanun Hükmünde Kararname ile kuruldu.

Yükseköğretim Kurulu’nun 29 Nisan 1983 tarihinde Antalya’da yaptığı toplantıda yüksekokulun 1983-1984 eğitim-öğretim döneminde eğitime başlamasına karar verilmiştir. Akdeniz Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi’ne Yükseköğretim Kurulu Kanununun Ek 41 Sayılı Kararnamesi ile bağlanan Yüksekokul 21281 Sayılı Resmi Gazetede yayımlanan 3837 Sayılı yasa ile 11 Temmuz 1992 de Isparta’da kurulan Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi’ne bağlandı (Şekil 4, 5).



Şekil 4. Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Açılış Töreni-1992 (Doç.Dr. Gülşen Timur ve dönemin Başbakanı Süleyman Demirel).



Şekil 5. Isparta Mühendislik Fakültesi'nden ayrılma teklifi.

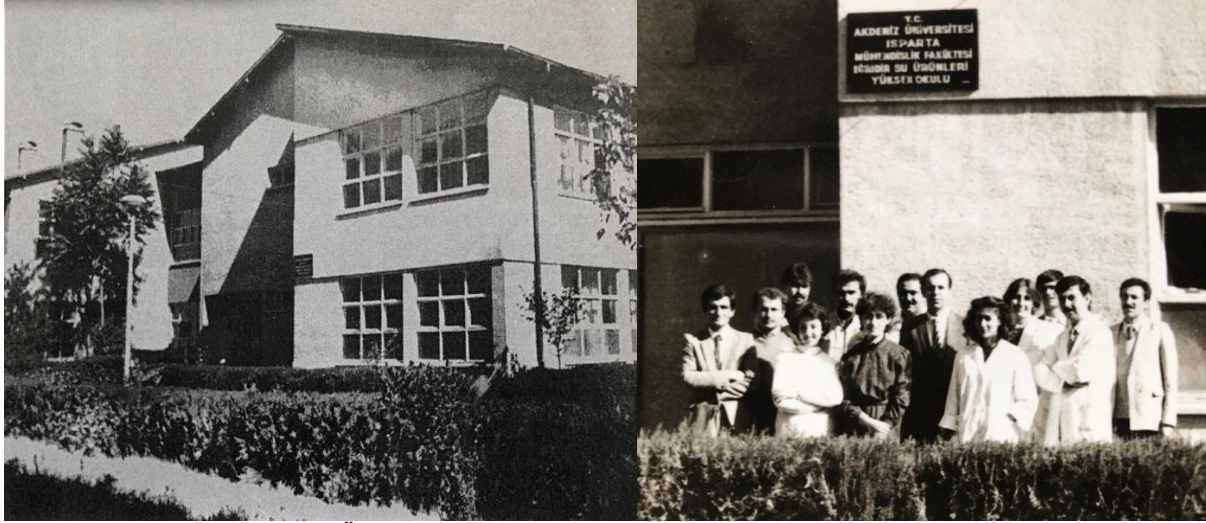
Dört yıl süreyle eğitim-öğretim gören öğrencilerimizin o tarihte mezun olduklarında herhangi bir meslek unvanı yoktu. Mezunlarımız Yüksekokul mezunu olarak hayata atılıyorlardı. Yükseköğretim Kurulunda etkin rol oynayan meslektaşım, hocam Prof. Dr. Selahattin Gürtürk'ü ziyaret ederek, okullarımızdan mezun gençlerin özel sektörde ve bakanlıklarda iş bulmalarındaki zorlukları içeren bir raporu kendilerine elden sundum.

Kendileri mühendislik eğitimi için İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Gemi İnşaat Bölüm öğretim üyesi Prof. Dr. Kemal Kafalı ile görüşmem için aracı oldular. Prof. Dr. Kemal Kafalı sorunuza çok sıcak ilgi göstererek, yüksekokullarımızda en az kaç adet mühendislik dersinin okutulması gerektiğini ifade ederek çözüm yolunu açıkladılar.

Yüksekokullar yöneticileri olarak Adana, Çukurova Üniversitelerimizde Rektör Prof. Dr. Mithat Özsan'ın başkanlığında toplanarak, ders programlarına "Teknik Resim, Mekanizasyon, Akışkanlar Mekaniği, Proje Tekniği, Matematik, Fizik, Kimya vb dersleri koyarak ve programdaki mevcut Matematik, Fizik, Kimya gibi derslerin ders saatlerini arttırarak hazırlanan ders programı, Çukurova Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü kanalı ile Yükseköğretim Kuruluna sunuldu. 4 Haziran 1986 tarihinde Yükseköğretim Kurulunun Kararı ile Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu mezunlarının "Su Ürünleri Mühendisi"

unvanı ile mezun edilmelerine karar verildi. Bilahare 1 Haziran 1987 tarihinde mezun öğrencilerimizin Türkiye Mimarlar Mühendisler Odasına (TMMOB) kabulüne karar verildi.

1983 yılında Isparta'da eğitim-öğretime başlayan Yüksekokul, Isparta Mühendislik Fakültesi'ne bağlı Isparta Meslek Yüksekokulu Müdürü Çetin Büyükvanlı'nın da katkıları ile Isparta merkezde bulunan yüksekokul içerisinde eğitim-öğretime başladı (Şekil 6).



Şekil 6. Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu'nun ilk yerleşkesi ve akademik-idari personeli.

O tarihlerde henüz Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi'nde görevde idim. Akdeniz Üniversitesi'nin öğretim üyesi ilanı ile Rektörlüğe başvurduğum. 21 Aralık 1983 tarihinde de Akdeniz Üniversitesi Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu'na atanmam yapıldı. Söz konusu tarih aralığında kaydı yapılan 77 öğrencinin mağdur olmamaları için okul müdürlüğüne Isparta Mühendislik Fakültesi Dekanlığı'na Kimya öğretim üyesi Yrd. Doç. Dr. Güleren Özkan geçici olarak görevlendirildi. 24 Ocak 1984 tarihinde de Akdeniz Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü'nce Yüksekokul müdürlüğüne atandım. Rektörlüğün onayı ile akademik kadroları oluşturmak için verilen ilanla Yrd. Doç. Dr. Gülşen Timur ve Konya Selçuk Üniversitesi'nden Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ümit Erdemli kadrolarımıza katılarak ilk yüksekokul kurulunun oluşturulması sağlandı.

Yüksekokulun akademik kadrolarının zaman içerisinde doldurulmasıyla 23 Mayıs 1984 tarihinde yurdumuzda ilk defa Su Ürünleri Sempozyumu, yüksekokulumuzca Isparta'da düzenlendi. Bu sempozyuma farklı üniversitelerden bilim insanları tebliğleri ile katıldılar (Şekil 7).



Şekil 7. Birinci Ulusal Su Ürünleri Sempozyumu, Isparta.

Yüksekokulun fiziki kapasitesini artırmak ve bazı sosyal aktivitelere mali destek sağlamak için 11 Temmuz 1984 tarihinde Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu Yaptırma ve Yaşatma Derneği kuruldu. Doğal üyesi olduğum derneğin başkanlığına Doğan Çelik seçildi. O tarihlerde henüz müstakil bir binamız yok idi. Isparta'da meslek yüksekokulu binalarında eğitim-öğretim yürütüldü. Derneğimizin çabaları ile o tarihte Isparta Valisi Sayın Utku Acun beyin talimatıyla boşaltılan Eğirdir Kaymakamlık binasının Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu'na tahsisi sağlandı ve oluşturulan akademik kadro ile eğitim-öğretime başlandı (Şekil 8, 9).



Şekil 8. Eğirdir Kaymakamlık binasının Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokuluna tahsisi ve bina bahçesinde dersliklerin inşaatı.



Şekil 9. Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu önünde ilk akademik kadro.

Sobalı olan binanın kalorifer tesisatı ve bahçesinde prefabrik dersanelerin uzun uğraşlar sonunda 20 Kasım 1984 tarihinde tamamlanmasıyla Yüksekokul 5 Ocak 1985 tarihinde Isparta'dan Eğirdir'deki yeni binasına taşındı. 5 Ocak 1985 tarihinde Ankara TRT'sinde, naklen taşınma süreci verildi. Yüksekokulun ilçeye taşınmasıyla yerel gazetelere manşet oldu ve özellikle bizlere ve göl balıkçılığına özel ilgi gösteren Akın Gazetesi, yüksekokulla ilgili ilk iki sayfada tanıtım sayısı yayımladı.

1985 yılında Eğirdir'de eğitim-öğretime başlayan Yüksekokulda görevli akademik personelin Eğirdir'deki yerleşim sorununun çözülebilmesi için, yine o tarihlerde Eğirdir Belediyesi personeli için Göl kıyısında yapımı tamamlanan konutların okulumuza geçici devrinin yapılması sağlandı (Şekil 10). Burada dönemin Isparta Valisi Sayın Utku Acun'un destekleri için kendilerine teşekkürü borç bilirim.



Şekil 10. Eğirdir Belediyesi'nden geçici alınan akademik personel lojmanları.

Artık 1985'li yıllara girdiğimizde yüksekokulumuzdaki akademik kadrolardaki öğretim elemanlarının yurtiçi ve yurtdışı yayınları dikkati çeken sayılara ulaşmıştı. 30 Aralık 1985 tarihinde Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu Döner Sermaye İşletmesi Resmi Gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe girdi ve 2 Eylül 1985 tarihinde de Yüksek Öğretim Kurulunun Kararı ile yüksekokulumuzda doktora eğitime başlandı. Bütün bunlar hiç şüphesiz çok hızlı ve anlamlı gelişmelerdi. Tüm bu başarıların gerisinde akademik kadroların gayreti, samimi ve azimli öğrencilerimizin katkısı oldu (Şekil 11-15).



Şekil 11. Akademik etkinlikler.



Şekil 12. Akademik etkinlikler, Dr. Tony ELLIS'in ziyareti.



Şekil 13. Mezuniyet töreni açılış konuşması (Doç. Dr. Metin Timur).



Şekil 14. 1988 yılı Yüksekokul mezuniyet töreni (Doç. Dr. Metin Timur, Dönem 2.si Ayşegül Kubilay, Doç. Dr. Gülşen Timur, Yard. Doç.Dr. Güleren Özkan).



Şekil 15. Öğrenci etkinlikleri (Eğirdir Gölü kıyısında teknik gezi, Yüksekokul Folklor Ekibi, Yüksekokul Futbol Takımı-Antrenör Sadi Erdem).

Yüksekokulda görevli öğretim elemanlarının yabancı dillerini ve bilimsel becerilerinin desteklenmesi amacıyla mevcut Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulları arasında ilk defa Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu bünyesinde bir yıl çalışmak üzere sözleşmeli Uzman Dr. Ronald N. Campbell, 1987 yılında İskoçya'daki Stirling Üniversitesi'nden Yüksekokulumuza atandı (Şekil 16).



Şekil 16. İskoç bilim insanı Dr. Ronald N. Campbell.

Öğrencilerimizin Eğirdir İlçesi'nde rahat ve huzurlu konaklayabilmeleri için 24 Nisan 1986 tarihinde yüksekokulun kampüs alanında yapımı tamamlanan prefabrik yurt binası tamamlanarak dönemin Başbakanı Turgut Özal, beraberindeki Bakan ve Milletvekillerinin katılımı ile açılışı gerçekleşti (Şekil 17).



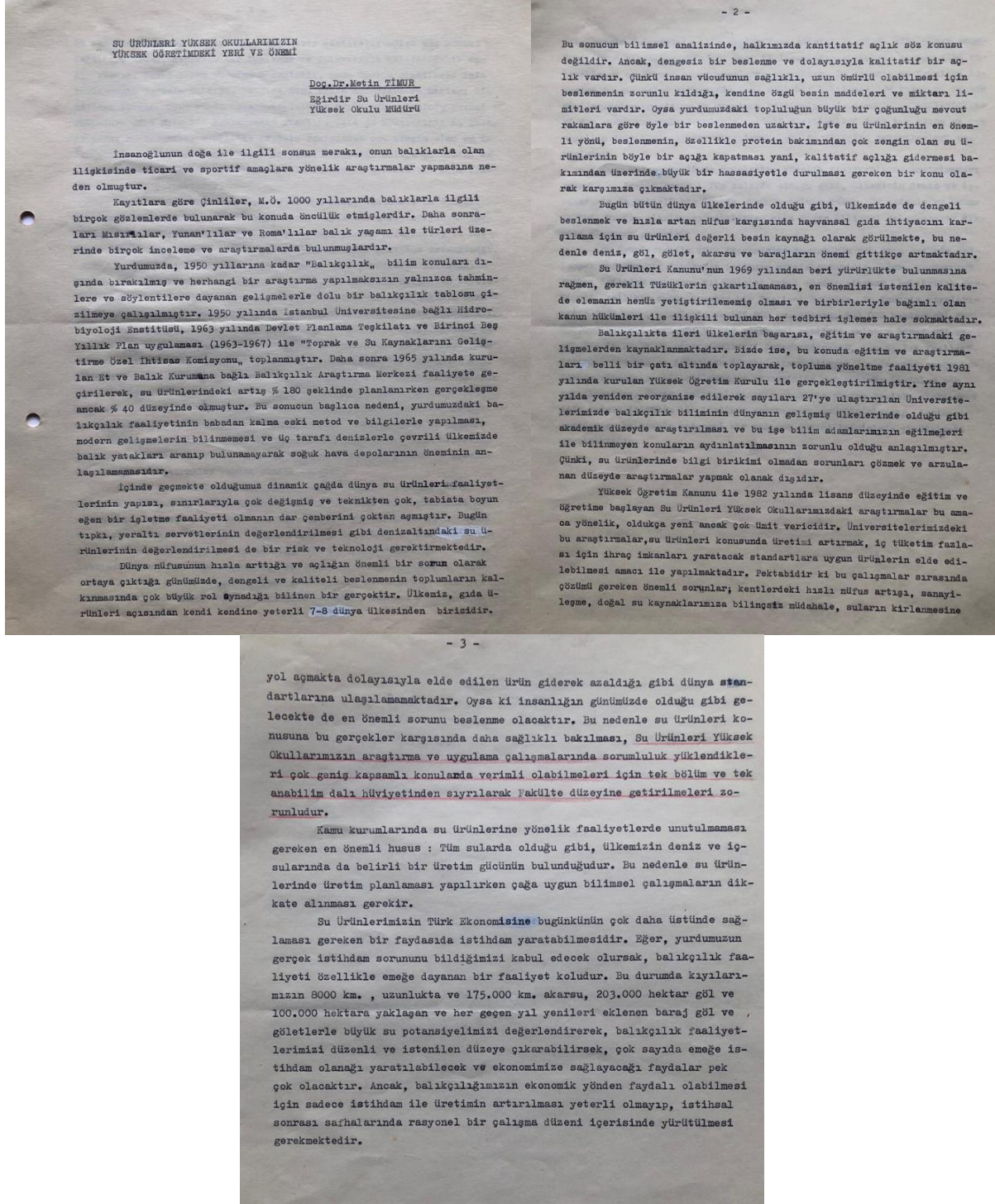
Şekil 17. Dönemin Başbakanı Turgut Özal, Doç. Dr. Metin Timur, Bakan ve Milletvekilleri ile yurt binasının açılışı.

Ancak o tarihlerde Yükseköğretim Kredi ve Yurtlar Genel Müdürlüğü Eğirdir’de bir kız ve erkek öğrenci yurdunu hizmete açmasıyla bu prefabrik yurt binası daha çok bilimsel toplantılar için Eğirdir’e gelen bilim insanlarının konaklaması için kullanıldı. İşte bu bağlamda 5 Mayıs 1986 tarihinde IV. Mühendislik Haftası içerisinde Eğirdir’de Su Ürünleri Mühendisleri semineri tertiplendi. Aynı yılın ağustos ayı içerisinde Isparta’da yapımı tamamlanan 9 metre boyunda 28 HP motor gücündeki araştırma teknesi Eğirdir Gölü’ne indirilerek, öğrencilerimizin av araç ve gereçlerinin uygulamalarına yönelik bilgi ve becerilerinin üst düzeye çıkartılması sağlandı (Şekil 18).



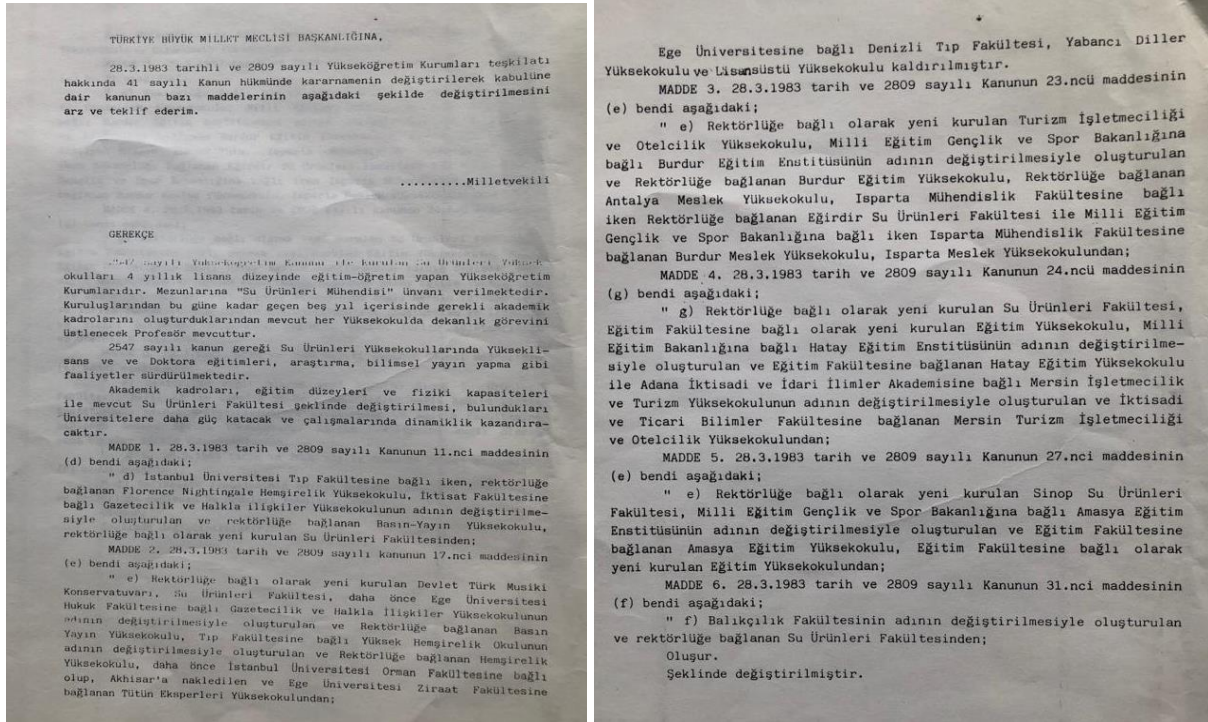
Şekil 18. Araştırma teknesi.

Yüksekokulun bahçesinde eğitim programımızda yer alan meteoroloji dersi için bir Meteoroloji Rasat İstasyonu öğretim görevlisi Osman Taşdemir’in de gayretleri ile faaliyete geçirildi. Artık gerek eğitim-öğretim yönünden, gerekse fiziki kapasitemiz yönünden yeterli donanıma ulaşan yüksekokulda yürütülen bilimsel projeler ve yayımlanan uluslararası çalışmalar ile fakülte düzeyinde eğitim öğretim yapılan yüksekokulumuzun fakülte olabilmek için Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi üyesi Isparta Milletvekillerine, YÖK Üyelerine, Isparta Valiliği’ne okulun potansiyeli ve fakülte olma arzumuz bir yazı ile iletildi (Şekil 19).



Şekil 19. TBMM üyesi Isparta Milletvekillerine, YÖK Üyelerine, Isparta Valiliği'ne okulun potansiyeli ve fakülte olması için sunulan yazı.

Bütün bu çabalarımızın sonunda TBMM Üyeleri, Isparta Milletvekili ve eski Maliye Bakanı Sayın Aykon Doğan'ın Kanun Teklifi ile 11 Temmuz 1987 tarihinde Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulları'nın Fakülte düzeyine getirilmesine karar verildi (Şekil 20).



Şekil 20. 11 Temmuz 1987 tarihinde Su Ürünleri Yüksekokullarının, fakülte düzeyine getirilmesi karar yazısı.

Yazıda Çukurova Üniversitesi Su Ürünleri Yüksekokulu'nun adı o heyecan ve uykusuz geçen gecelerde kanun teklifine sehven yazılmadığından, Yüksekokul daha ileriki tarihlerde bizleri emsal göstererek fakülte düzeyine çıkarılmıştır.

Yukarıda da değinildiği üzere, yüksekokulumuzda yürütülen bilimsel çalışmalar gerçekten çok tempolu idi. Bu çalışmalar ve faaliyetlere burada kısaca değinirsek; 24 Mart 1984 tarihinde Doç. Dr. Metin Timur, Tarım Orman ve Köy İşleri Bakanlığı'nca Su Ürünleri Araştırma Komisyonuna üye olarak seçildi.

18 Haziran 1984 tarihinde Birleşmiş Milletler Gıda Tarım Teşkilatı (FAO) kanalı ile İngiltere'de düzenlenen Balık Hastalıkları Konferansına Türkiye'yi temsilen Yüksekokulumuz öğretim üyeleri katılmıştır.

1985 yılı içerisinde Afyonkarahisar, Çivril (Işıklı) ve daha sonra Eğirdir Gölü'nün özellikle Hoyran bölgesinde ekonomik öneme sahip yurtdışına ihraç edilerek katma değeri yüksek tatlısu istakozlarında (*Astacus leptodactylus*) görülen Plague hastalığı, ilk kez Yüksekokulumuz da Doç. Dr. Gülşen Timur'un yönetiminde yürütülen bilimsel çalışmalarla teşhis edilerek ilgili bakanlık uyarılmıştır. Bunun üzerine bakanlığın Ankara'ya davet ettiği İsveçli uzman Dr. Furst da bizim patolojik bulgularımızı teyit ederek, söz konusu göllerde uzun süreli kerevit av yasağının getirilmesi sağlandı.

12 Şubat 1986 tarihinde Burdur Valiliği'nin daveti ile Burdur Gölü'nün sorunları ve çözüm yolları ile ilgili yüksekokulumuz öğretim üyeleri ile gölde yapılan bilimsel incelemeler sonunda hazırlanan çözüm raporu valiliğe sunulmuştur.

16 Nisan 1986 tarihinde Yüksekokulumuz Müdürü Doç. Dr. Metin Timur, Ankara TRT Televizyonunda "Sabahın Getirdikleri" programında Tatlısu balıkçılığı konusunda konuşma yapılmıştır.

14 Mayıs 1986 tarihinde Antalya Akdeniz Üniversitesi'nde düzenlenen, genişletilmiş basın toplantısında Doç. Dr. Metin Timur, basına yüksekokulumuzun çalışmaları hakkında açıklamalarda bulundu.

15 Temmuz 1986 tarihinde Dünya Tarım Gıda Günü Konferansı, İlçe Tarım Müdürlüğü ile yüksekokulda kutlandı.

6 Mayıs 1987 tarihinde Eğirdir Otelinde, yüksekokul tarafından düzenlenen "Dünden Bugüne Eğirdir" konulu fotoğraf sergisi, dönemin Kültür ve Turizm Bakanı Mesut Yılmaz tarafından açıldı.

15 Mayıs 1987 tarihinde Birleşmiş Milletler ve Dünya Tarım Örgütü (FAO) tarafından Polonya'da (Varşova) düzenlenen "Tarım ve Kültür Balıkçılığı" konulu konferansa katılan fakültemiz öğretim

üyeleri Prof. Dr. Metin Timur ve Doç. Dr. Gülşen Timur “Sporadic Cases of Trout Hepatoma in Turkey” konulu bildiri sundular.

15 Haziran 1989 tarihinde Yüksekokul Müdürümüz Prof. Dr. Metin Timur ve Bölüm Başkanımız Yard. Doç. Dr. Gülşen Timur 15-27 Haziran tarihleri arasında Macaristan Balıkçılık Kooperatifler başkanı Dr. Lağos Faskas’ın davetlisi olarak Macaristan’da bilimsel incelemelerde bulundular.

12 Ocak 1990 tarihinde Yüksekokulumuz araştırma görevlileri Kevser Yalçın ve Hüseyin Küçüktaş Amerikan Language Academy (ALA) kanalı ile Amerika’da doktora eğitimine gönderildi.

19 Mart 1990 tarihinde İngiltere’nin Türkiye Büyükelçiliği Bilim ve Teknoloji Sekreteri Dr. R. Louise Varley, yüksekokulumuzu ziyaret etti.

18 Haziran 1990 tarihinde Tokyo Saita Eng. Works Grubundan Dr. Shinichi Sato, yüksekokulumuzu ziyaret etti.

1993 tarihinde araştırma görevlileri Aliye Sarmaşık, Mustafa Erdem ve Gülşen Uluköy Amerika’ya, Fatma Arık Çolak ise Almanya’ya doktora eğitimine gönderildiler.

1990’lı yıllarda İlçe Kaymakamı Sayın Necati Çelebioğlu’nun katılımı ile göl kenarında bulunan kampüs alanında 4 katlı 5000 m² kullanım alanına sahip fakülte binasının, temel atma töreni düzenlendi (Şekil 21).



Şekil 21. Köprübaşı mevki kampüs alanında temel atma töreni.

1994 yılında İstanbul Üniversitesi Su Ürünleri Fakültesine naklen atandım ve 24 Kasım 2011 tarihinde de emekli oldum.

Isparta Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi’nde, 18 Mayıs 2018 tarihinde 30425 Sayılı Resmi Gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren 7141 Sayılı Kanun ile, içerisinde Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Fakültesi’nin de bulunduğu bazı fakülteler, yeni kurulan Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi çatısı altında yer aldılar. Kurulan üniversitenin Rektörlüğüne de Prof. Dr. İbrahim Diler getirildi. Yeni kurulan Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Fakültesi’nin ilk dekanı Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Kubilay oldu ve halen bu görev, tarafından yürütülmektedir. Fakültemizin ilk mezunlarını verdiği

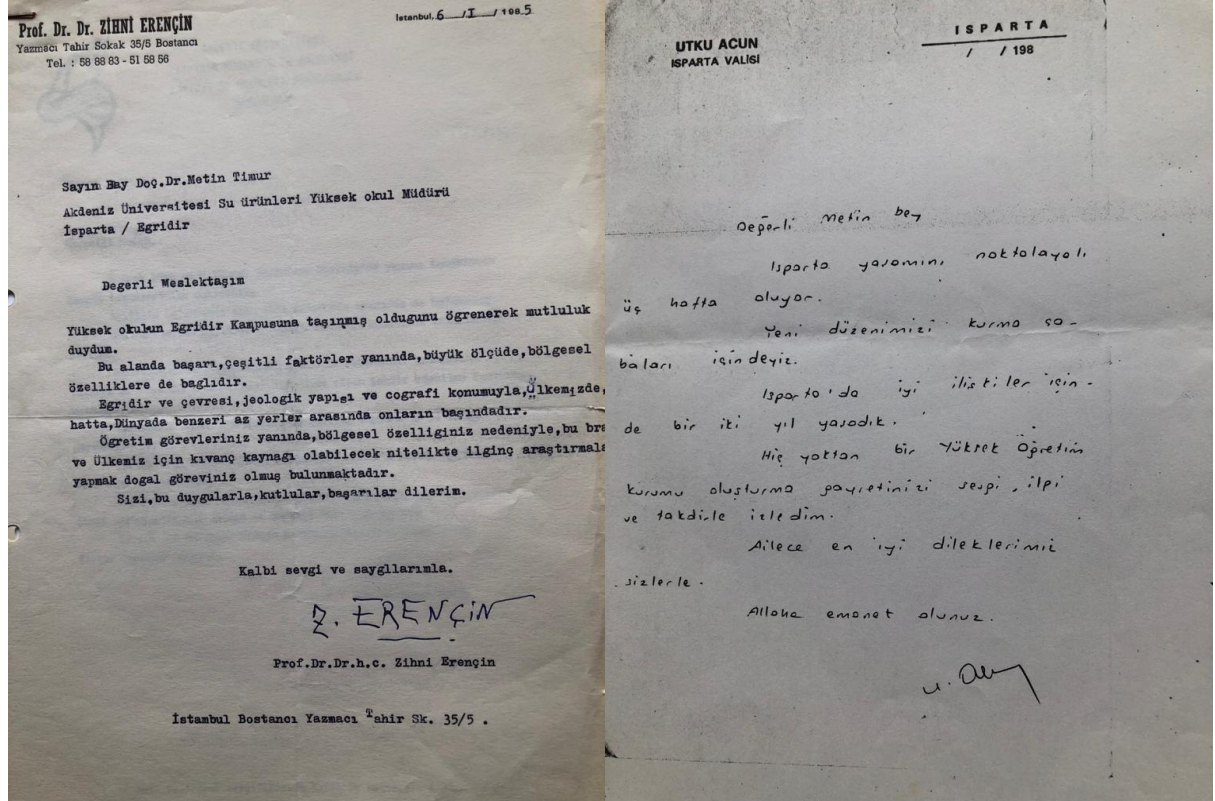
1987 yılından bugüne yaklaşık 1600 Su Ürünleri Mühendisi mezun olmuştur.

Sonuç olarak, Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Fakültesi kurulduğu günden bugüne kadar geçen 41 yıllık süreçte, aynı azim ve heyecanla eğitim ve öğretimine devam etmektedir. Bu başarılı sürecin en önemli harcı, kuruma karşı duyulan kalbi sevgi, mesleğe duyulan saygıdan ibarettir.

Öyle zannediyorum ki Ulu Önder Atatürk'ün biz Türk gençlerinden istediği vasiyetini bir nebze yerine getirebilmişimdir diye düşünüyorum.

Teşekkür: Bana bu yaşanmışları kaleme alarak siz okuyanlarla bir kez daha buluşmama olanak sağlayan Eğirdir Su Ürünleri Fakültesi Dekanı Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Kubilay'a en kalbi teşekkürlerimi bu vesileyle sunarım.

Ek. Özel yazışmalar.



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2. Material and Methods	2. FREE CONTENT	2. Case Report	2. FREE CONTENT
3. Results			
4. Discussion		3. Discussion	
5. Conclusion		4. Conclusion	

Acknowledgement

Funding

Conflict of Interest

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ABSTRACT

Abstract should concisely contain the purpose of the study, the methods used, the prominent findings, and its contribution to the literature. It should be written both in Turkish and English with a maximum of 300 words.

KEYWORDS

Keywords should be chosen from words that are not included in the title and reflect the study. At least 3 (three), maximum 5 (five) keywords should be specified. There should be a comma (,) between words and a dot (.) after the last word.

Keywords: CITES, aquaponics, production protocol, mortality, immunology.

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Turkish: %10,25

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The species name should be given without abbreviation (*Cyprinus carpio*) in the first place in the text, and then the genus name should be abbreviated (*C. carpio*).

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The table title should be positioned above the table and should be written concisely. Abbreviations used in the table should be explained below the table. The table must be in the form of a straight guide, with no special design applied. Authors are encouraged to convey the table contents to the reader in the table footer, independently of the article. Font size for footers should be 10 points. Tables should be cited in the text as Table 1, Table 2, etc. The tables should be given in the nearest place where it cited. Tables must be editable. Tables in screenshot or picture format are not accepted.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In this section, those who help to the conduct the study apart from financial support, are indicated.

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(Author, Year)

-- It is thought to be ... (Küçük, 2008; Güçlü, 2018a; Güçlü, 2018b).

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- Two authors

(Author-1 and Author-2, Year)

-- They are among the important parameters (Küçük and Güçlü; 2001; Ekici and Koca, 2021a; Ekici and Koca, 2021b).

-- According to Ekici and Koca (2021b),...

- Three or more authors

(Author-1 et al., Year)

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Wagenaar, D. A., Hamilton, M. S., Huang, T., Kristan, W. B., & French, K. A. (2010). A hormone-activated central pattern generator for courtship. *Current Biology*, 20(6), 487-495. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2010.02.027>

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McCormack, B., McCance, T., & Maben, J. (2013). Outcome evaluation in the development of person-centred practice. In B. McCormack, K. Manley, & A. Titchen (Eds.), *Practice development in nursing and healthcare* (pp. 190-211). John Wiley & Sons.

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Snoswell, C. (2016, October 31 - November 3). Models of care for store-and-forward teledermatology in Australia [*Poster presentation*]. 7th International Conference on Successes and Failures in Telehealth, Auckland, New Zealand.

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Yazı karakteri büyüklüğü : 12 punto

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Paragraf girintisi : 1,25 cm

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Araştırma Makalesi	Kısa Makale	Olgu Sunumu	Derleme
---------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------

Başlık

Kısa başlık

Yazarlar

Kurum bilgileri

Sorumlu yazar e-posta adresi

ORCID bilgileri

Başlık

Özet

Anahtar kelimeler

Title

Abstract

Keywords

1. Giriş

2. Materyal ve Metot	2. SERBEST İÇEREİK	2. Olgu Sunumu	2. SERBEST İÇEREİK
3. Bulgular		3. Tartışma	
4. Tartışma		4. Sonuç	
5. Sonuç			

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Çıkar Çatışması Beyanı

Yazar Katkıları

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Kaynaklar

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Özet, çalışmanın amacını, kullanılan metotları, öne çıkan bulguları ve literatüre katkısını öz bir şekilde içermelidir. Hem Türkçe hem de İngilizce dillerinde maksimum 300 kelime olacak şekilde yazılmalıdır.

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Anahtar kelimeler başlıkta yer almayan, çalışmayı yansıtacak kelimelerden seçilmelidir. En az 3 (üç), en çok 5 (beş) kelime belirtmeli; kelimeler aralarında virgül (,) son kelimedenden sonra ise nokta (.) gelmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: CITES, akuaponik, üretim protokolü, mortalite, immünoloji.

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Tür ismi, metinde ilk geçtiği yerde kısaltılmadan (Cyprinus carpio), sonrasında ise cinsi ismi kısaltılarak (C. carpio) verilmelidir.

TABLolar

Tablo başlığı, tablonun üstüne gelecek şekilde kısa ve öz olmalıdır. Tabloda yer alan kısaltmalar tablonun altında açıklanmalıdır. Tablo özel bir tasarım uygulanmamış, düz kılavuz şeklinde olmalıdır. İhtiyaç bulunması halinde tablo içi metinde yazı karakteri büyüklüğü 10 puntoya kadar düşürülebilir. Tablolara metin içinde Tablo 1, Tablo 2, ... şeklinde atıf yapılmalıdır. Tablolar, alıntılı oldukları yere en yakın yerde verilmelidir. Tablolar düzenlenebilir olmalıdır. Ekran görüntüsü veya resim formatındaki tablolar kabul edilmemektedir.

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Bu bölümde çalışmanın yürütülmesine finansal destek sağlayan kurumlar destek numarası kullanılarak belirtilir.

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Örnek-2: Bu çalışmanın yürütülmesinde herhangi bir finans desteği alınmamıştır.

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Bu bölümde isim ve soy ismin ilk harfleri kullanılarak yazarların çalışmanın ilgili aşamalarına yaptıkları katkılar belirtilir.

Örnek:

Kurgu: BT; Metodoloji: CT, FU; Deneyin gerçekleştirilmesi: FM, CT, FU; Veri analizi: FU, TA; Makale yazımı: CT, FU, Denetleme: CT. Tüm yazarlar nihai taslağı onaylamıştır.

ETİK ONAY BEYANI

Bu bölümde çalışmanın yürütülmesinde alınan etik kurul onayının alındığı kurum, tarih ve numarası belirtilir. Omurgalı hayvanlarla yürütülen çalışmalarda Yerel Etik Kurul Onayı, anket/mülakat çalışmalarında ise Girişimsel Olmayan Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu Onayı gerektirdiği halde beyan edilmeyen makaleler bilimsel değerlendirmeye alınmamaktadır.

Örnek-1: Bu çalışmada deney hayvanları kullanılmaması nedeniyle Yerel Etik Kurul Onayı alınmamıştır.

Örnek-2: Bu çalışma Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Hayvan Deneyleleri Yerel Etik Kurul onayı ile yürütülmüştür (Tarih: 01.07.2010, No: 21438139-147).

VERİ KULLANILABİLİRLİK BEYANI

Bu bölümde makalede kullanılan verilerin anonim kullanılabilirliğine ilişkin beyanda bulunulmalıdır. Acta Aquatica Turcica dergisi, yazarları araştırma verilerini paylaşmaya teşvik etmektedir.

Örnek-1: Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler Figshare platformunda <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.11815566.v1> DOI adresi ile erişime açıktır.

Örnek-2: Bu çalışmada kullanılan verilere ilgili yazardan talep üzerine erişilebilir. Veriler, gizlilik veya etik kısıtlamalar nedeniyle kamuya açık değildir.

Örnek-3: Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler makul talep üzerine ilgili yazardan temin edilebilir.

Örnek-4: Bu çalışmada yeni veri oluşturulmadığı veya analiz edilmediği için veri paylaşımı bu makale için geçerli değildir.

Örnek-5: Araştırma verileri paylaşılmaz.

Örnek-6: Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler bu makalenin ekinde mevcuttur.

ATIFLAR

Atıflar yıl sırasına göre ve aralarında noktalı virgül (;) olacak şekilde aşağıdaki formatlarda yazılır:

- Tek yazar:

(Yazar, yıl)

-- ... olduğu düşünülmektedir (Küçük, 2008; Güçlü, 2018a; Güçlü, 2018b).

-- Küçük (2008)'e göre ...

- İki yazar:

(Yazar-1 ve Yazar-2, yıl)

-- ... önemli parametreler arasında yer almaktadır (Küçük ve Güçlü; 2001; Ekici ve Koca, 2021a; Ekici ve Koca, 2021b).

-- Ekici ve Koca (2021b)'a göre ...

- Üç ve daha çok yazar:

(Yazar vd., yıl)

-- ... dönemselsel olarak tekrarlayabilmektedir (Yiğit vd., 2006a; Yiğit vd., 2006b; Boyacı vd., 2020)

-- Boyacı vd. (2020)'e göre ...

KAYNAKLAR

Kaynaklar APA 7. versiyona göre yazılmalıdır. Tüm yazarların isimleri verilmelidir, ancak 10. yazardan sonra "vd." kısaltması da kabul edilmektedir. Özel kullanımlar hariç olmak üzere tüm eser türlerinde eser isminin sadece ilk harfi büyük, eserin yayımlandığı veya sunulduğu dergi, yayınevi, kongre isimlerinde geçen tüm kelimeler büyük harfle başlanarak yazılmalıdır.

1-Makale

Dergi ismi kısaltılmadan (italik), cilt (italik), sayı, sayfa numaraları ve aktif link içerecek şekilde DOI numarasına yer verilmelidir:

Petrauskienė, L., Utevskas, O., & Utevsky, S. (2009). Can different species of medicinal leeches (*Hirudo* spp.) interbreed? *Invertebrate Biology*, 128(4), 324-331. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-7410.2009.00180.x>

Wagenaar, D. A., Hamilton, M. S., Huang, T., Kristan, W. B., & French, K. A. (2010). A hormone-activated central pattern generator for courtship. *Current Biology*, 20(6), 487-495. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2010.02.027>

2-Kitap

Kitap başlığı italik olacak şekilde ve yayın kuruluş ismi olacak şekilde verilmelidir.

Nesemann, H., & Neubert, E. (1999). *Annelida, Clitellata: Branchiobdellida, Acanthobdellea, Hirudinea*. Spektrum Akademischer Verlag.

Sawyer, R. T. (1986). *Leech biology and behavior*. Oxford University Press.

3-Kitap bölümü

Bölüm başlığı normal, kitap başlığı italik olacak şekilde, editör(ler), bölümün sayfa numaraları, yayıncı kuruluş

ve varsa aktif link içerek şekilde DOI numarasına yer verilmelidir:

Le Couteur, D., Kendig, H., Naganathan, V., & McLachlan, A. (2010). The ethics of prescribing medications to older people. In S. Koch, F. M. Gloth, & R. Nay (Eds.), Medication management in older adults (pp. 29-42). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60327-457-9_3

McCormack, B., McCance, T., & Maben, J. (2013). Outcome evaluation in the development of person-centred practice. In B. McCormack, K. Manley, & A. Titchen (Eds.), Practice development in nursing and healthcare (pp. 190-211). John Wiley & Sons.

4-Web sitesi

Sayfa başlığı italik, websitesinin ismi ve sayfanın aktif linki olacak şekilde verilmelidir.

International Union for Conservation of Nature. (2010). Chondrostoma nasus. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/4789/97800985>

Wikipedia. (2021). Toxicology. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxicology>

5- Tezler

Tez başlığı italik olacak şekilde, tez türü (Doktora, Yüksek lisans, Tıpta Uzmanlık) ve üniversite ismi belirtilmelidir.

Filik, N. (2020). Kültür balıklarından izole edilen Aeromonas hydrophila suşlarında fenolik bileşenlerin çevreyi algılama sistemi üzerine inhibisyon etkisi ve suşlar arasındaki klonal ilişkinin pulsed field jel elektroforez yöntemiyle belirlenmesi [Doktora tezi, Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi].

Özdam, A. M. (2019). Effects on growth and coloration of red pepper supplementation as pigment sources to diets of jewel cichlid (Hemichromis guttatus) [Yüksek lisans tezi, Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi].

6- Konferans, sempozyum sunumları

Etkinlik tarihi, sunu başlığı (italik), sunum türü (Sözlü sunum, Poster sunum), etkinlik adı, şehir ve ülke verilmelidir.

Ceylan, M., Çetinkaya, O. (2017, Ekim 4 - 6). Assessment of population structure and size of medicinal leech Hirudo verbana, inhabiting some model wetlands of Turkey [Sözlü sunum]. International Symposium on Limnology and Freshwater Fisheries, Isparta, Türkiye.

Snoswell, C. (2016, Ekim 31 - Kasım 3). Models of care for store-and-forward teledermatology in Australia [Poster sunum]. 7th International Conference on Successes and Failures in Telehealth, Auckland, Yeni Zelanda.

NOT: Dergi yazım kurallarına uygun olarak hazırlanmayan makaleler değerlendirmeye