

Abstract: In this study, negative factors that affect Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) were investigated between August 2010-August 2012 in Antalya and Isparta Province. Chemical substance use in Köprülü Kanyon National Park (Antalya) and marbel quarries constructed at nesting and roosting areas in Sütçüler (Isparta) have detrimental effects on the species. It was observed that as the marble quarries around nesting and roosting areas in Yazılı Kanyon National Park grow in number, Griffon vultures leave the area trying to go further away. Nests with lime-free brown forest soil structures were observed to be closer to hydroelectric power plants in both fields and the differences between soil and rock structures were statistically important ($p < 0.01$). It was determined that the nests on limestone areas which are far away from hydroelectric power plants have high success rate and the success rate of nests on lime-free brown forest soils which are closer is low.