Abstract: In this study, it was studied ecosystem diversity and determined protected areas of Isparta province. Isparta has so important places in “Gölle Yöresi/Lakes region”. It has strategical location because of biodiversity and geographical situation. Isparta’s acreage is 8.276 km² and it is % 1.08 of Türkiye’s acreage. There are six important protecting areas in Isparta up to Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkish Republic. These places are 2 national parks, 3 natural parks, one protecting area for Quercus vulcanica. In addition to these, two national parks (Beyşehir Lake, Köprülü Canyon National Parks) are border to Isparta and the parks including a little area of the province.

Main purpose of this study, it is to be a model for the projects about “Biodiversity Monitoring Works in Terrestrial and Aquatical Ecosystems” which will be applied by TR. Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.

Habitats in need of protection, endemic taxa of Isparta province, and their danger categories according to the IUCN were determined in this study. Monitoring plans of species, populations and ecosystems have been revealed. According to the distribution area sizes in the province; Maquis, Steppe and Dry meadows, Forest, Aquatic areas, Rocks or Rocky areas, Wetlands, Meadows and Marshes, Mountain debrisorrhubles (Scree), Waterfront (Riparian) and Gallery forests with Snow patch and dolines (seasonal wetlands and grasslands) including vegetation formations are seen floristic richness, endemism, and for the maintenance of the ecosystem, we were identified nearly 20 areas for priority protection. Within the province boundaries, there are nearly 2300 vascular plant taxa. Approximately 600 taxa are endemics for Türkiye of them. There are proposed 5 important taxa (Quercus vulcanica, Abies cilicica subsp. isaurica, Rosa dumalis subsp. antalyensis, Silene guerbezzii, Hesperis ozcelikii) for monitoring. 40 taxa are proposed to monitoring in future. Also there are important 7 taxa (Paronychia kurdica subsp. kurdica, Plantago crassifolia, Sideritis condensata, Verbascum nudatum var. nudatum, Pyrus syriaca subsp. microphylla, Sideritis erythrantha var. erythrantha, Sedum hispanicum var. planifolium) for monitoring but firstly there will follow for population situation. There are determined four monument trees for Isparta. The big genera and families included the most taxa and endemics in the province: Families; Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Rosaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Genera; Astragalus, Verbascum, Centaurea, Salvia and Silene.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Ecosystem, Lakes Region, Isparta, Türkiye.
Acknowledgement: This study is realized with which name is “Biodiversity Protection and Monitoring Affairs in Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems of Isparta Province” project. Author thank to Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and EKOİZ Environmental and Social Planning Research Training and Consultancy Trd. Ltd. Comp. for all financial supports. Thanks to rectorate of Süleyman Demirel University for legal proceedings.