We investigated the factors influencing the nest site selection and breeding success of the griffon vultures (Gyps fulvus) in the provinces of Afyonkarahisar (inner part of western Anatolia), Antalya and Isparta (south of Turkey). Between 2010 and 2012, we monitored breeding behaviours and performances of 21 egg-laying pairs. Laying date occurred in February-March and the average incubation time was 52±4 days. The hatching period took place during March-April. Breeding success (fledglings/egg-laying pair/year) was 1 for 2011 and 1 for 2012 in Afyonkarahisar, 0.33 for 2011 and 0.5 for 2012 in Antalya and 0 for both years in Isparta. Productivity (fledglings/territorial pair/year) was 1 for 2011 and 2012 in Afyonkarahisar, 0.5 for both 2011 and 2012 in Antalya and 0 for both years in Isparta. Aspect, slope, altitude and distance to the residential areas and roads were the main factors (94.9%) influencing the breeding behavior and nesting site selection of this species. Most of the nesting sites have been found to be bare and limy (68.1%). The number of the griffon vulture populations occupying higher altitudes has been gradually decreased in Antalya and Isparta. Habitat destruction, use of agricultural chemicals, poisoning and anthropogenic impacts were probably the main factors for such a decrease.