There are two main sources that including cosmogenic radionuclides and primary radionuclides of natural radiation in our environment. Cosmogenic radionuclides consist of cosmic rays interact with atoms in the atmosphere. On the other hand primary radionuclides are potassium, uranium and thorium radionuclides which exist from the Earth's formation. The amount of these three natural radionuclides can be calculated results of measurement of high-energy gamma rays emitted. Gamma rays are generally used to determination of the environmental radiation because they have a higher penetration than the alpha and beta particles. In this study, gamma-ray measurements were made by the gamma-ray spectrometry in 932 points in the Gölcük-Direkli region locating south of Isparta. The 932 spectrometric data were evaluated and the terrestrial gamma dose rates and annual effective dose rate maps were created. At the result of study, while absorbed dose rate was observed changing between 0 and 700 nGy/h, the annual effective dose rate was observed changing between 0 and 0.9 mSv/y in the region. When these results are compared with the world average values, it is seen that a large part of the study area has a high absorbed dose rate. The reason for this is volcanic rocks.