E. kopyası

HUNTED ANIMALS AT AŞIKLI AND THE ENVIRONMENT
(Figs 1-6 , Pls. 1-2)

Ufuk ESİN

1. INTRODUCTION

Professor Dr. "SANDOR B Ö K Ö N Y I" was certainly one of the most well-known archaeo-zoologists with a broad knowledge in his field of research. His scientific work did not covered only the studies about the ancient mammals in Old Europe, but also included the animal world in Western Asia. He helped with his extensive researches to many Near Eastern and Anatolian archaeologists to understand and evaluate better the prehistoric culture of an excavated site in connection with its environment, ecology and with its subsistence economy based on his faunal studies (Bökönyi 1974, 1982, 1983, 1993) .

I'm one of those lucky prehistorians who had the opportunity to colloborate with him and had so much respect for his scientific work. I'm also very much indebted to him for his work on faunal remains of Değirmentepe (Malatya) on the Euphrates in Eastern Turkey which has been excavated between 1978-85 and then after inundated by the waters of the artificial lake of the Karakaya-Dam (Esin 1994 a) (1).

Inspired by one of his articles about " Hunting at Arslantepe", this paper is here dedicated to him in hope to make a small contribution to commomorate his valuable scholarly work in Anatolia (Bökönyi 1993).Although it is only one parameter in reconstructing environment to use available data of faunal remains for ancient sites, the aim of this paper is only to make an attempt to find out tentatively the ecological conditions in Central Anatolia in the vicinity of Aşıklı according to its faunal remains, ca ten thousand years ago, during the Early Holocene. This goal in mind, after a brief description of the pre-pottery site of Aşıklı, its faunal remains will be presented and according to the same data the environment of the surrounding area of Aşıklı will be discussed.

(1). Unfortunately he passed away before he published the animal bone data of Değirmentepe. Only a short report which has been sent by him with a list of game and domesticated animals of Değirmentepe has been published briefly with his kind permission in TÜBİTAK Arkeometri Ünitesi Bilimsel Toplantı Bildirileri VI (1985,Ankara) pp.138-139 (see Esin 1986).

2. THE PRE-POTTERY SITE OF AŞIKLI (Figs.1-6, Table 1)

Aşıklı Höyük is situated 25 km South-East of the province of Aksaray, 1.119.45 m above the sea level on the cappadocian part of central Anatolian plateau (fig.1). This part of Cappadocia has been formed by tufa cones, granite and andesite rock-hills due to the volcanic activities in the region and due to the eruptions of volcanic Hasandağ and Melendiz mountains which are placed only 40 km South of the Aşıklı mound. The volcanic activities in this area started during the Neogene and continiued also during the Pleistocene(Emre 1991,182-193). Because of the same activities many obsidian sources have been formed in reachable distances in the neighbouring areas of Aşıklı which have been exploited by its inhabitants for manufacturing the main part of their artefacts and weapons (Esin et al. 1991,170-174,pls.12-16).

Aşıklı lies in Kızılkaya village on a bank of Melendiz river which orginates on the slopes between Hasandağ and Meleniz ranges. The river runs from South to the North-West direction where it cuts the famous, canyon-like Ihlara-valley, which is full with cave-churches from the Early Christian period before it reaches Kızılkaya village (fig.2, Esin et al. 1991,pls.1-3).

Today the climate is continental in the vicinity of Aşıklı and the narrow valley of Melendiz river, is almost the only suitable area for agriculture and animal grazing with a few mixed woods nearby (fig.2).

Because of the raising of the water-level of the artificial lake of Mamasın-dam built on a tributary of the Melendiz river, Aşıklı mound will be partly doomed from its northern and western profiles in coming years (Esin et al. 159-160,pls.1-2). Therefore since 1989, salvage excavations are carried out on the mound by the Prehistory Section of the Faculty of Letters of the Istanbul University (Esin et al. 1991). The Biologisch-Archaeologisch Institute of the State University at Groningen joined the Aşıklı excavations with a project in order to undertake the archaeo-botanical, archaeo-zoological resaerches and 14- C dates of the site (2).

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(2)For these researches I'm very much indebted to Prof. Dr. S. Bottema, Prof. Dr. W. van Zeist, Dr. H. Biutenhuis, Dr. H. Woldring, Dr.J.de Roller and for 14-C assesments to Dr.J. van der Pflicht from the same university.

In the course of the excavations more than 3500 square meters are unearthed at Aşıklı (figs.2-3). So far ~~dug~~, a ~~part~~ of the earliest habitation layer has been discovered directly on the ~~shore~~ bank of the Melendiz river, beneath ~~of~~ an alluvial deposit of 1.5 ~~height~~ on the south outside ~~of~~ the main mound which was presumably connected with it during the earliest occupation phases (fig. 2, Esin 1995,71,fig.3).

On the mound from top to bottom the cultural layer 2 has been more extensively excavated (figs.2-3). ~~On the North of the site , in a step trench, so far dug, 8 subphases belonging to layer 2 have been encountered~~ (fig. 3, trenches 4 G-H). ~~Because of the~~ architecture and ~~of the~~ small finds from ~~the~~ all subphases and habitation layers Aşıklı presents a homogenous but ~~an~~ unique culture which has been dated to the 8-th Mill. B.C. according to a ~~large amount~~ of consistent and calibrated 14-C assesments (Esin 1995,75-76,figs.11-12).

~~The~~ architecture ~~of the~~ site was primarely ~~made~~ of mud-brick ~~which was~~ mixed with a small amount of vegetal temper. The walls of the houses had usually no stone foundations except when they were strongly needed. Therefore in a few cases ~~few~~ rows of stone slabs made of tufa used as foundation walls under the mud-bricks of the walls of some buildings (figs. 3-4 ; Esin 1995,70,fig.2,72,fig.5).The mud-brick houses of the inhabitants are usally rectangular or trapezoidal in plan (figs.3,4).Sometimes one of ~~their~~ the walls is slightly curved or ~~projected in one end in order to fit into the space which has been left for its construction in a quarter~~ (figs.3-4).Hearths,low partitions made of mud-bricks,small shallow post-holes surrounded by small pebble stones, or stone bases for wooden posts were also used in the houses (Esin et al. 1991,166,pl.8). Houses with two or more room houses together were placed in row-housing system as quarters or insulae (fig.3-4). The quarters ~~have been~~ were seperated from each other by narrow passage-ways or small court-yards (figs.3-4; Esin et al. 1991,165,pl.7/1-3). There are also large dumping areas between some of the quarters on the North and North-East of the mound where most probably the hunted animal ~~meat~~ was shared and consumed It seems that the leftovers were thrown away and burnt which then after formed thin strata consisting of animal bones, obsidians and kernels of hack--berries (celtis ; figs. 3,5, trenches 4 H and 6-7 J-K).

From the houses there ~~were~~ was no accesses to the exterior ~~from the houses~~ nothing led

into the passage-ways, court-yards or rubbish areas. Only door-openings have been left in partition walls between the rooms of two or more room houses. Therefore it has been assumed that the entrances into the houses should have been from the roof by using a mobile ladder.

Almost in the middle of the settlements of all subphases there is a large street which has been paved by pebble stones runing from the South-West to the North-East direction and then it has been gabled into two narrow paths, one turning to the South and the other one reaching a small court-yard -paved also with pebble stones - on the North-East of the street (fig.3, Esin 1994 b, 125, fig. 1, pl. 9/1-2 ,pl.10; Esin 1995,72,trench 6 -0). On the South-West of the main street there are two buildings which seem to been used for other social functions (fig.3,Esin 1995,72,fig.5, trenches 3-4 N-0 and 3-4 P-R). One of them is a temple with its red painted floors and interior walls (fig.3;, ibid.72,fig.5, trenches 3-4,P-R, building T). The other one has a chest-wall system on its North and its function is still not clarified (fig.3, Esin 1994 b, 126-127,fig.1,pls 9/2-3,10).

On the North - East of the mound there is another large street which has been also paved by pebble stones (fig.3, trenches 11-12 J). It has been flanked by large buildings which seem to consist of many rooms (fig. 3).The building to the South of the street has been dug more extensively than the others (fig.3).It is framed on the North by rounded stone foundation walls and has a large stone paved floor(fig.3,Esin 1995,71,fig.4).It is a multi-room building and its main room is connected with a magazine room and with small court-yards. Its walls from the interior and its plastered floor have been painted in red.The magazine-room has six immobile storage containers made of unbaked clay (fig.3).

The burial customs seem to be intramural at Aşıklı. The deaths were burried in earthen pits in hocker-position under the floors of some rooms (Esin et al.1991, 167,pl.9). Sometimes they were partly burnt and wrapped in rush mats or covered by mats.Necklaces or armrings consisting of beads made of simple or semi-precious stones, of deer teeth, native copper, and of land snails or sea shells were usually left as grave goods with the burials (Esin et al. 1991,168, pl.10 (AH.89-120); Esin 1995,73, fig. 8, p.74,fig.10). The Manufacturing of obsidian tools, weapons and bone/horn artefacts are the main industries at Aşıklı (fig.6, Esin et

dens are often found on the border of marshes.

~~houses on its borders.~~

Contiguous dense forest with rich undergrowth is also a good habitat type for wild ~~swine~~ pig, red deer (Cervus elaphus), hare (Lepus capensis), brown bear, lion and wild cat. (Felis sylvestris), Forest-steppes and steppes provide suitable habitats for wild horse (Equus cf.spec); grass-~~steppes~~ land and semi deserts are the environmental types ~~for~~ of gazelle, onager (Hemionous) and hyena (Hyena sp). There is no special habitat preference for wolf (Canis lupus) and fox (Vulpes vulpes), They ~~can live~~ survive in any type of environmental ~~type~~, except in ~~centers~~ the middle of large deserts. Different landscapes which provide ~~enough~~ sufficient cover (~~bushes~~, forest ~~border~~ edge ~~lines~~, forested spots on steppes, gardens etc.) with some water supply are suitable for weasel and hedgehog (Erinaceaus europeaus). Earth galleries, steppes, meadows, heaths, fields, cultivated ~~lands~~ land of ~~each~~ any kind are ~~preferable for~~ used by rodents, especially for mouse (type Microtus) ~~spec.~~, and Glis glis ~~likes to live~~ ~~rich~~ in ~~tree~~ wooded ~~and~~ bushy landscapes. Fields, gardens and parks are the habitats for tortoise ((Testudinae). Forests, heaths, moor, tundra and steppes are usually homes for birds (Aves). Vulture (Aegypidae unident.) nests on trees, ~~on~~ high rocks in plains or on high rocky mountain ranges. But ~~falcon~~ Kestrel (Falco tinnnunculus)nests ~~on~~ in trees ~~in wood~~ in the ~~rich~~ cultivated landscapes, ~~although~~ while red ~~falcon~~ marsh harrier (Circus aerugininosus) prefers moors land with bushes surrounded by water ~~for its~~ as nesting grounds nest. Bustard (Otis tarda) even nests ~~also~~ in ~~cultivated~~ large fields. Forests on mountains and steppe-forest are ~~home~~ the ~~land~~ of great eagle owl (Bubo bubo) ~~and its~~ whose nest ~~is usually on~~ may in trees in fields, gardens and parks. Gardens and parks are the ~~habitat types~~ typical of crow (Corvus corone). Coastal ~~B~~bushes of lakes ~~or~~ and rivers provide suitable environment for a variety of wild ducks(Anatidae) Flat and rocky areas with grassland are ~~homelands for~~ in the Gitta by snails (Gastropoda unident.).

These habitat types can probably ~~can~~ be summarized as rocks, rocky hills, mountains ~~with forest~~, forests or woods, steppe-forests, plains with some tree cover, grasslands, meadows, heaths and cultivated fields. ~~All of those environmental types should have been situated~~ They must also have been located ~~also near to a~~ water sources, in the proximity of

4. DISCUSSION (pls.1-2)

According to ~~those~~ the previously described habitat types ~~described above for the~~ of the animal taxa discovered at Aşıklı it ~~can~~ may be assumed that during the Early Holocene, forests or woods, steppes, plains, good grazing and arable lands should have been ~~represented~~ in the vicinity of the site, although the rocky landscape of Western Cappadocia, poor for ~~plant growth~~ vegetation covers large areas and ~~dominated~~ has ~~its~~ this neighbourhood since prehistoric times.

On the other hand, ~~among the~~ animal species ~~of Aşıklı~~ such as wild boar, red deer, great ~~eagle~~ owl seem to be ~~good~~ indicative indicators ~~of~~ forests or woods near ~~to~~ a water supply, namely ~~near~~ the Melendiz river. Wild horse, ~~on the contrary~~, is an animal of steppes ~~or~~ and forest-steppes. Bustard usually nests in cultivated fields and crows, lives ~~on~~ in trees in fields, gardens and parks, ~~like falcon which nests also on trees in cultivated lands~~ (Such as Kestrel) (Glis glis) prefers ~~also to live in a landscape rich in tree and bushes~~ with trees and bushy undergrowth. On the other hand Meanwhile fat dormouse

The Melendiz river is not only a good water supply for all sorts ~~each kind~~ of ~~living~~ Animal species but its narrow valley is also a ~~suitable with its~~ fertile alluvial plain ~~for the growth of~~ where trees ~~plants and trees~~. Some of the carbonized, small wood remains discovered at Aşıklı and ~~collected as samples~~ for ~~dendrochronological~~ dating, have been ~~determined~~ identified as oak ~~trees~~ by Kuniholm (Personal comminication with P.I. Kuniholm in 1995). Large ~~amount~~ numbers of carbonized Celtis (hackberry) seeds ~~has been also~~ were identified among other plant remains by W. van Zeist and de Roller, ~~which belong~~ either ~~to~~ cultivated cereals ~~and~~ of pulses or ~~to~~ grasses ~~of~~ from meadows and steppes (van Zeist and de Roller 1996, forthcoming, cf. Todd 1980, 116).) other plants grow sampled (Quercus sp.) Among other plant remains The rest of the botanical finds are

Today in the Ihlara valley , near ~~by~~ to Aşıklı, Celtis trees ~~are still growing~~ grow even. Some ~~leftovers~~ of the oak-~~woods~~ forests ~~are~~ remains ~~cover~~ the slopes of Hasandağ and ~~of~~ Melendiz ranges ~~which~~ although seem to ~~be~~ have destroyed by ~~anthropogenic~~ human activities ~~since~~ during several milennia. Hackberry most of them

When all these data taken into consideration it can be suggested that the area in the vicinity of Aşıklı ~~should~~ must have been ~~covered with more woods or forests~~ more forested than today.

Animal taxa from four aceramic sites in Central Anatolia are compared ~~such as~~ Can Hasan III, Suberde and Hacılar ~~together with Aşıklı is given in pl. 2 for comparison~~ in plate 2 (French 1972; Payne 1972 a and b; Perkins 1973; Perkins and Daly 1972 , Mellaart 1970, 5, 246-247). ~~It~~ This place presents four different ecological niches during the Early Holocene. ~~But~~ Nevertheless some particular In addition to Aşıklı they include

species, important for the nutrition of prehistoric human societies, such as Bos, and Ovis/Capra were present in the neighbourhood of these four sites together with hare (pl.2). Wild pig, red and roe deer have been hunted at Aşıklı, Can Hasan III and at Suberde. Fallow deer was also a game animal at Aşıklı, Suberde and Hacılar (pl.2).

These species which seem to provide the main animal protein diet of the inhabitants of those four sites indicate that the areas in the vicinity of them were covered not only with plains and grasslands near to the water source, but also at least some woods or forest-steppes must have been represented in those different ecological niches.

5. CONCLUSION

The animal taxa of Aşıklı given in pl.1 most probably indicate that during its occupation period in its vicinity there were a few environmental types which have been represented by some woods or forest-steppes, plains, good grazing and arable lands in the Melendiz valley and also by the rocky landscape of western Cappadocia nearby.

Istanbul, 1995

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S E L E C T E D B I B L I O G R A P H Y

ABBREVIATIONS

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C A P T I O N S
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" 3. Schematic plan of layer 2 at Aşıklı Höyük.

" 4. Air view of a part of mud-brick architecture at Aşıklı. Seen from the North.

" 5. Large dumping pit and meat-sharing area on the North-East of Aşıklı.

" 6. Some tools made of animal bone and horn from Aşıklı.

Plate 1. List of Animal Taxa of Aşıklı after Buitenhuis 1994 a and 1994 b

" 2. Comparative list of animal taxa from the aceramic sites in Central Anatolia during the Early Holocene, ca 8./7.Millenium B.C.

1995

Plate 1

L I S T O F A N I M A L T A X A O F A Ş I K L I
(after Buitenhuis 1994 a and 1994 b)

Bos primigenius	auerochs	dev sığır	1738
Ovis ammon orientalis	wild sheep	Yabani koyun	3808
Capra aegagrus	wild goat	" keçi	665
Small ruminants(prob.O/C)	wild sheep/goat	" keçi/koyun	12123
Sus scrofa	wild boar	" domuz	340
Cervidae, spec. unknown	cervids	geyikgiller	59
Dama spec.	fallow deer	karaca	44
Cervus elaphus	red deer	kızıl geyik	21
Capreolus capreolus	roe deer	alageyik	9
Equus cf.spec.	wild horse	Yabani at	216
Canis lupus	wolf	kurt	2
Canis lupus /familiaris	wolf/dog	kurt/köpek	2
Vulpes vulpes	fox	tilki	50
Rodentia, unident.	rodent	kemirgenler	1
Microtus spec.	mouse-type	fare tipi	1
cf.Glis glis	mouse-type	" "	2
Lepus capensis	hare	tavşan	496
Erinaceaus europeaus	hedgehog	kirpi	3
Castor fiber	beaver	kunduz	2
Aves, unident.	bird	kuş	15
Anatidae, unident.	duck	ördek	7
Aegypidae, unident.	vulture	akbaba	5
Falconidea, unident.	falcon	atmaca(doğan,şahin)	1
Circus aeruginosus	red falcon	kırmızı doğan	2
cf. Accipter gentilis	hawk	şahin(atmaca,çaylak)	1
Falco tinnuculis	falcon	doğan	3
Otis tarda	bustard	toy kuşu	2
Bubo bubo	great owl	Baykuş	3
Corvus corone	crow	karga	8
Corvus frugilegus	small crow	küçük karga	3
Testudinae	tortoise (Turtle)	kaplumbağa	15
Pisces	fish	balık	2
Gastropoda, unident.	snail	salyangoz	1

Plate II

COMPARATIVE LIST OF ANIMAL TAXA FROM ACERAMIC SITES IN CENTRAL ANATOLIA

	AŞIKLI	CAN HASAN III	SUBERDE	HACILAR
Bos primigenius (auerochs)	X	large bovid/bos	X	X
Ovis ammon orientalis(w.sheep)	X		X	
Capra aegagrus (w.goat)	X		X	
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		X		X
Small ruminants (prob.O/C)	X			
Sus scrofa (w.pig)	X	X	X	
Cervidae spec. (deer)	X			
Dama spec. (fallow deer)	X		X	X
Cervus elaphus (red deer)	X	X	X	
Capreolus capreolus (roe deer)	X	X	X	
Equid (probably Equus heminous, onager)		X		
Equus cf.spec. (w.horse)	X			
Bear			X	
Wild cat			X	
Jackal			X	
Marten			X	
Badger			X	
Canis		X		
Canis lupus (wolf)	X			
Canis lupus/ familiaris (wolf/dog)	X			
Canis familiaris (dog)			X	X
Vulpes vulpes (fox)	X	X	X	

L I S T O F A N I M A L T A X A O F A Ş I K L I

(after Buitenhuis 1994 a and 1994 b)

Bos primigenius	auerochs	1738
Ovis ammon orientalis	wild sheep	3808
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Equus cf.spec.	wild horse	216
Canis lupus	wolf	2
Canis lupus /familiaris	wolf/dog	2
Vulpes vulpes	fox	50
Rodentia, unident.	rodent	1
Microtus spec.	mouse-type	1
cf.Glis glis	mouse-type	2
Lepus capensis	hare	496
Erinaceaus europeaus	hedgehog	3
Castor fiber	beaver	2
Aves, unident.	bird	15
Anatidae, unident.	duck	7
Aegypidae, unident.	vulture	5
Falconidea, unident.	falcon	1
Circus aeruginosus	red falcon	2
cf. Accipter gentilis	hawk	1
Falco tinnuculis	falcon	3
Otis tarda	bustard	2
Bubo bubo	great owl	3
Corvus corone	crow	8
Corvus frugilegus	small crow	3
Testudinae	tortoise	15
Pisces	fish	2
Gastropoda, unident.	snail	1

PLATE II (continued)

	AŞIKLI	CAN HASAN III	SUBERDE	HACILAR
Erinaceaus europeaus(hedgehog)	X			
Hedgehog			X	
Rodentia,unident. (rodent)	X	X		
Rodentia (insectivora)		X		
Microtus spec. (mouse-type)	X			
cf.Glis glis (mouse-type)	X			
Lepus capensis (hare)	X	X	X	X
Castor fiber (beaver)	X			
Testudinae (tortoise)	X	X	X	
Ophidia (snake)		X		
Pisces (fish)	X	X	X	
Gastropoda,unident.	X			
Fresh water calm			X	
Amphibia		X		
Aves,unident.(bird)	X	X	X	
Anatidae (duck)	X			
Aegypidae (vulture)	X			
Falconidae (falcon)	X			
Circus aeruginosus (red falcon)	X			
cf.Accipiter gentilis (hawk)	X			
Falco tinnunculis (falcon)	X			
Otis tarda (bustard)	X			
Bubo bubo(great owl)	X			
Corvus corone (crow)	X			
Corvus frugilegus (small crow)	X			
Pelican			X	

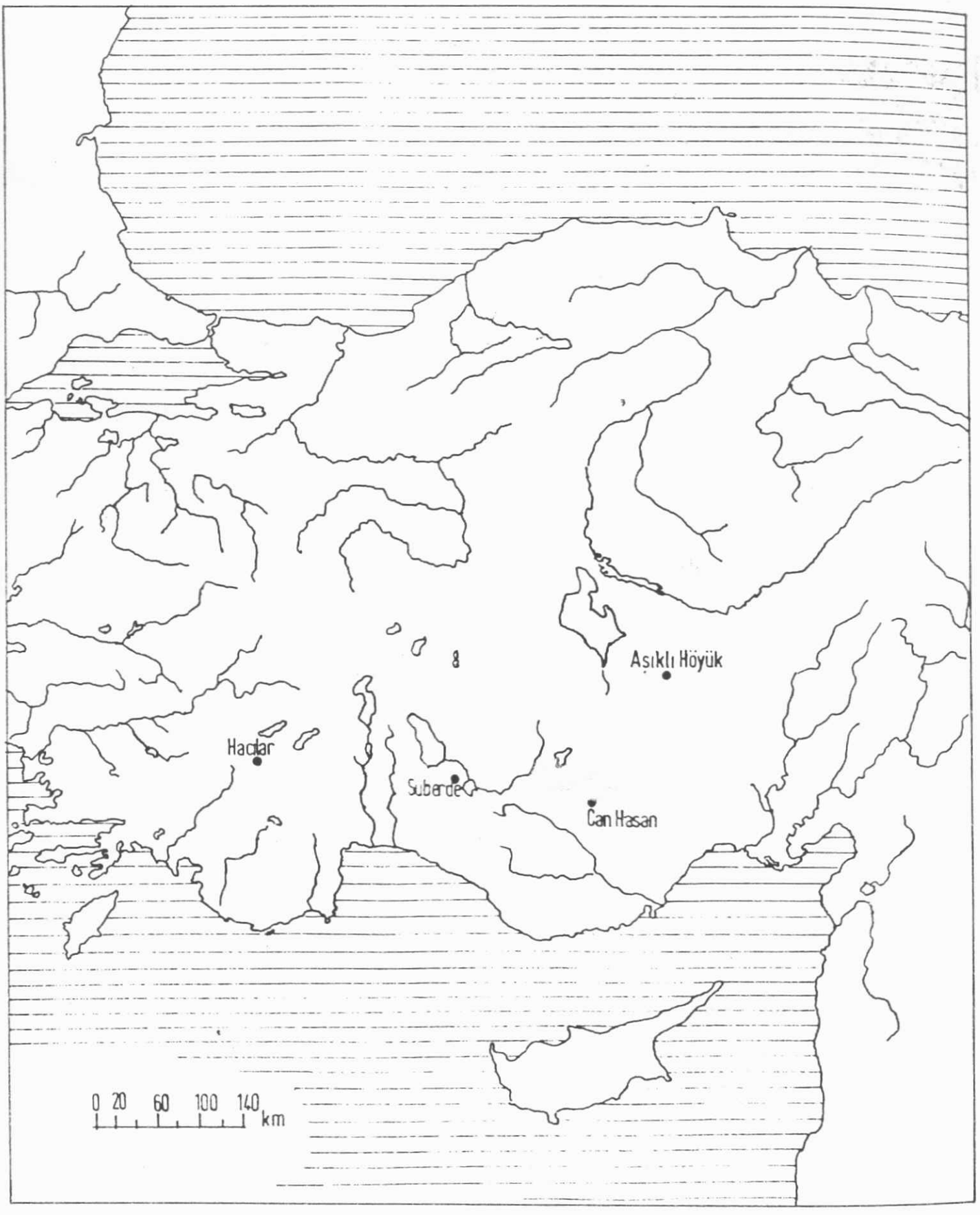
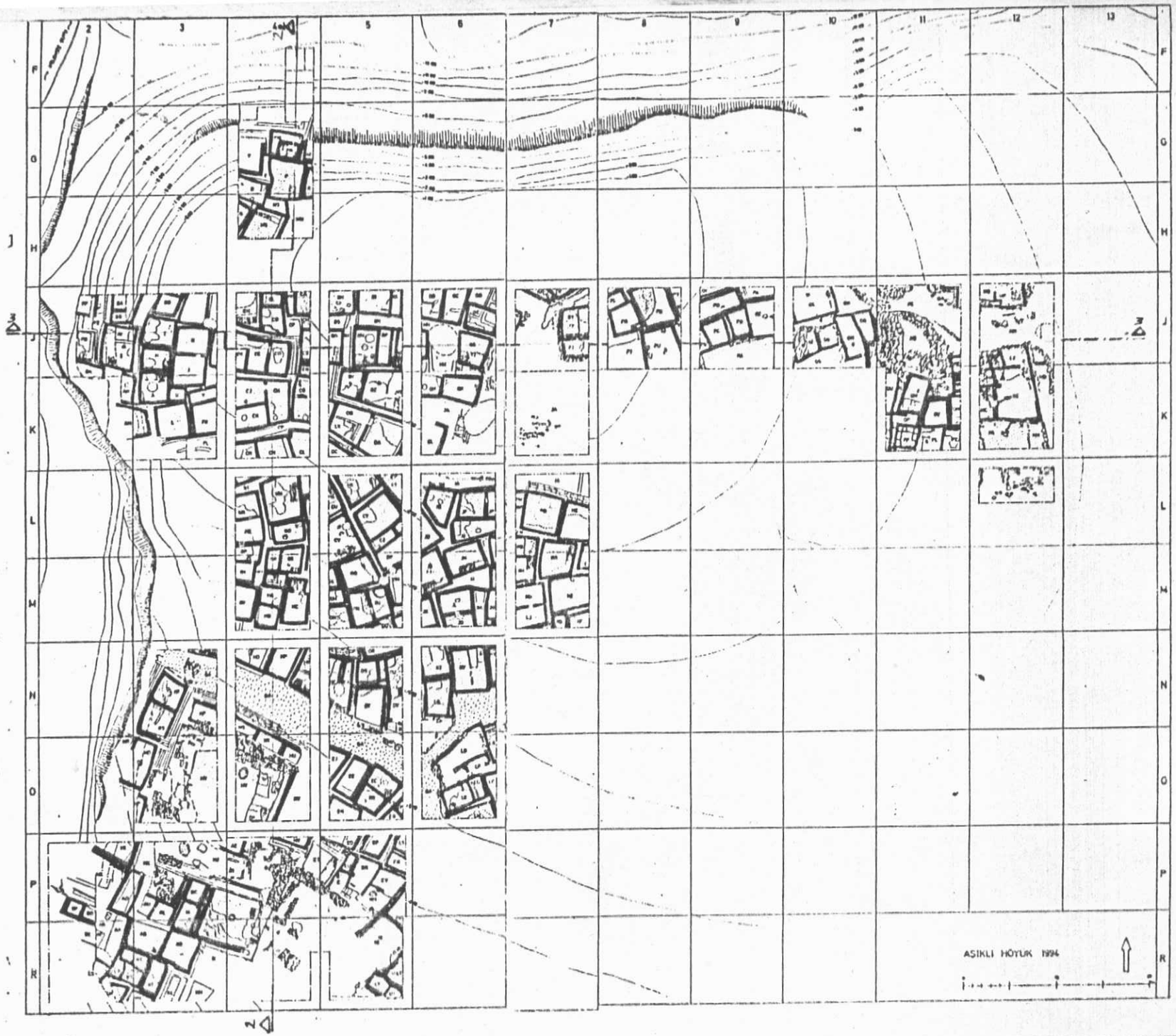
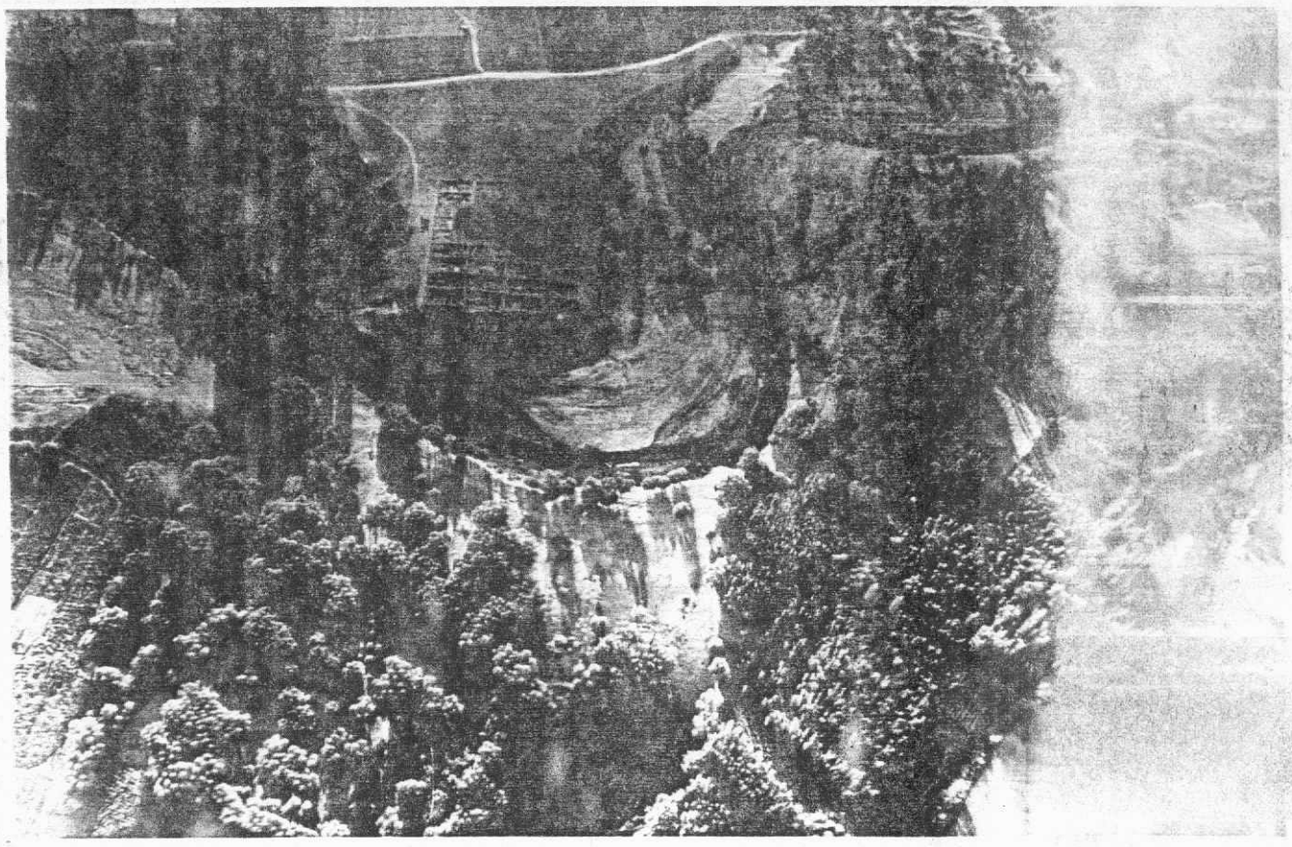


Fig. 34 — Distribution des gisements en Anatolie centrale.

Fig. 3





AH.94 SD A 18/31 Fig. 2
Balon

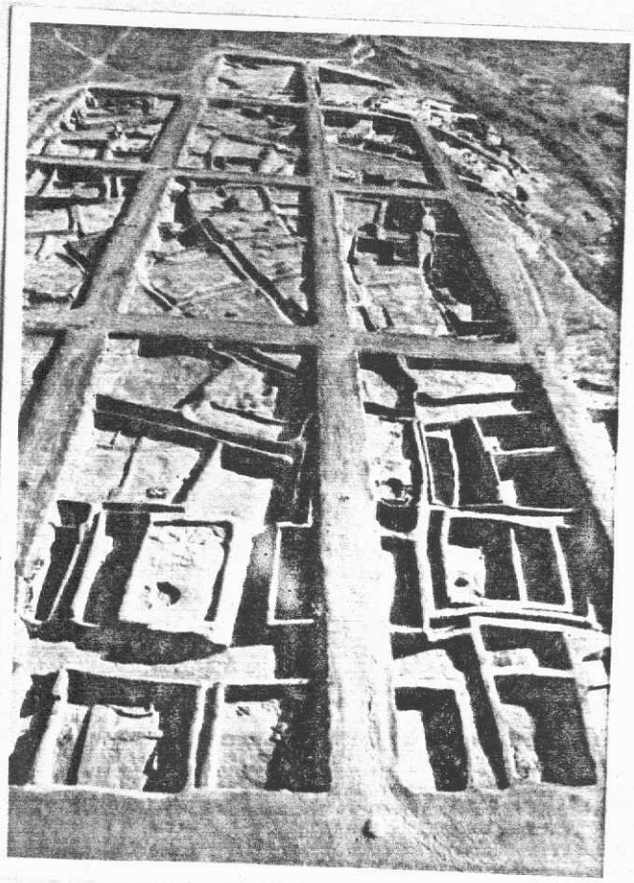
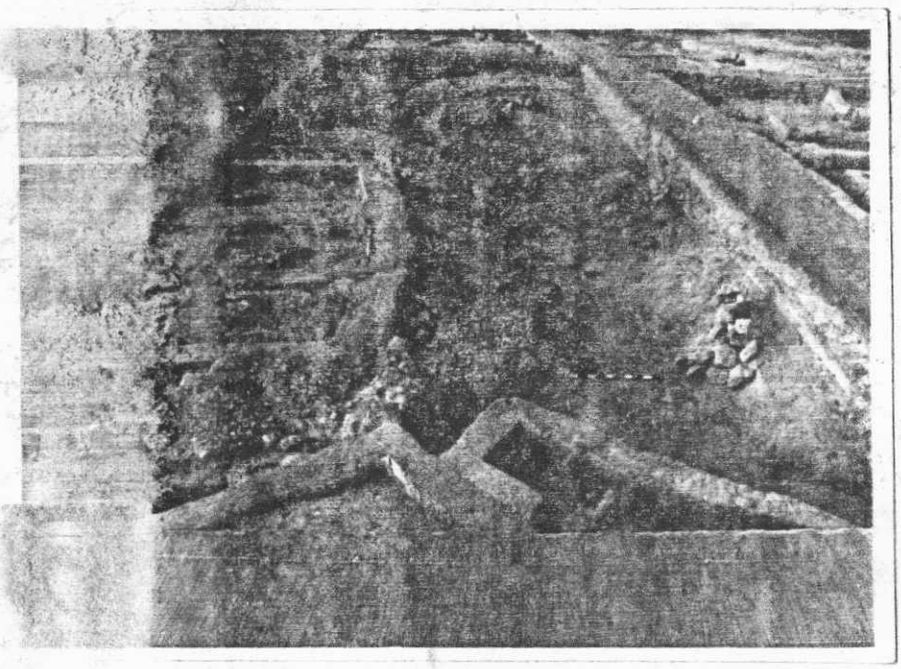
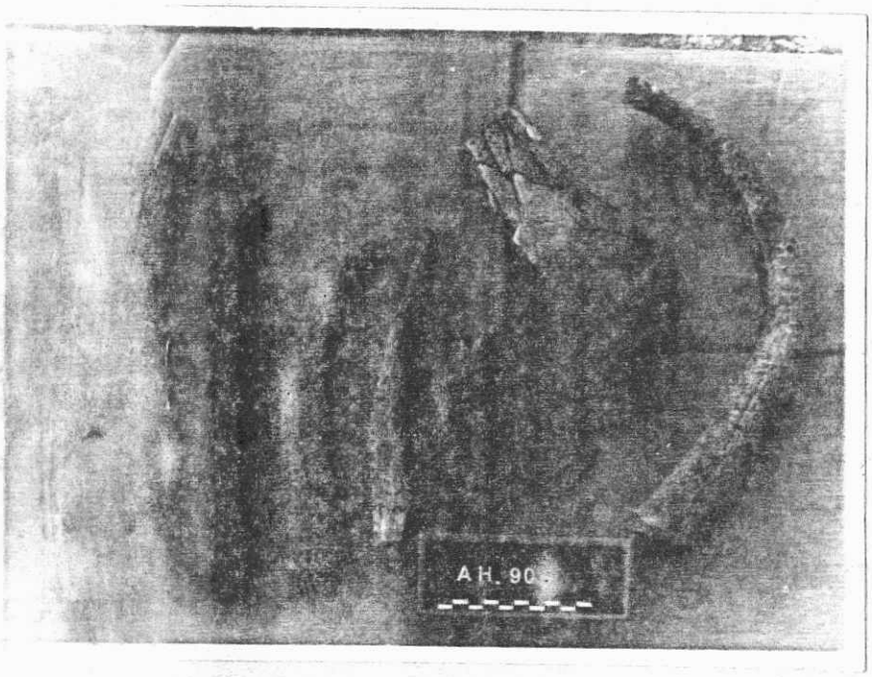


fig.4

AH.93 A-25/15



AH.92 A.8/18
7 J-K K-G. Fig. 5



AH.90 A 13/14

Fig. 6

Table 1. Preliminary faunalist from Asikli Höyük (excavations 1989-93).
NISP = number of identified specimen

Phase	2G	2F	2E	2D	2B	2A	2?	P/R	TOT
species:									
Erinaceaus europeaus hedgehog	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
Canis lupus wolf	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Canis lupus/familiaris wolf/dog	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Vulpes vulpes fox	4	1	6	13	7	1	22	.	50
Equus cf. ~~hydruntinus~~ spec	24	24	30	4	11	1	133	13	216 = horse/a
Sus scrofa wild boar	55	28	56	61	10	5	175	5	340
Cervidae, spec. unknown deer?	4	2	13	9	3	1	23	8	59
Dama spec. fallow deer	2	1	5	2	8	5	22	1	44
Cervus elaphus red deer	1	.	.	.	1	2	17	1	21
Capreolus capreolus roe deer	1	1	.	1	2	.	5	.	9
Bos primigenius aurochs	48	39	103	105	326	84	854	227	1738
Capra aegagrus goat	29	39	90	63	134	63	334	63	665
Ovis ammon orientalis sheep	267	143	549	380	632	177	1727	200	3808
small ruminants (prob. O/C)	548	351	1757	1055	2386	887	5074	613	12123
rodentia, unident. rodent	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Microtus spec. mouse-type	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
cf. Glis glis " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Lepus capensis hare	16	5	120	51	64	19	231	6	496
Aves, unident.	2	.	4	.	1	2	8	.	15
Anatidae, unident. DUCK	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	.	7
Aegypidae, unident. VULTURE	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	5
Falconidae, unident. FALCON	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Circus aeruginosus	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2
cf. Accipiter gentilis hawk	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Falco tinnunculis falcon	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3
Otis tarda bustard	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Bubo bubo great owl	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	3
Corvus corone crow	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	8
Corvus frugilegus small crow	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	3
Testudinae TORTOISE	1	.	2	1	3	8	.	1	15
Pisces FISH	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Gastropoda, unident. SNAIL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
+ bea 124 - Castor fiber Measures collected -									
Total	1003	636	2745	1752	3595	1255	8645	1140	19648

DIE VERTEILUNG DER JAGDTIERARTEN IN AŞIKLI

NAME DES TIERES	ZAHL DER TIERE	PROZENTZAHL
CANIS spec.(WOLF)	1	-
VULPES vulpes (FUCHS)	8	-
EQUUS hominus (ONAGER)	166	0.9
SUS scrofa (WILDSCHWEIN)	371	2.2
CERVIDAE (PAARHUFERFAM.)	60	0.3
DAMA spec.(DAMHIRSCH)	17	-
CERVUS elaphus (ROTHIRSCH)	9	-
CAPREOLUS capreolus (REH)	13	-
BOS primigenius (AUROCHS/UR)	1464	8.5
CAPRA aegagrus (WILDZIEGE)	506	2.9
OVIS orientalis (WILDSCHAF)	2870	16.8
KLEINE RUMINANTEN (WIEDERKAUER)	11610	67.8
RODENTIA (NAGETIERE)	1	-
LEPUS europeaus (HASE)	10	-

AVES VÖGEL
PISCES FISCH

(NACH H.BUITENHUIS 1994)