Burdur Lake Basin which is named as Isparta curvature (angle) as geological is located in the Lake District in the southwest of Turkey's geographical. Burdur Lake Basin has much ecosystem diversity as wetlands, grasslands, forests, agriculture and settlement ecosystems. Each ecosystem has its own unique conditions and provides many a variety of services and contributions. Provided services and contributions not only to the own ecosystem and also can provide services to other ecosystems in directly or indirectly. Basin ecosystem types in the formation of the life cycle and continue helping each other. It also provides multiple benefits to all living things, including human first. Because of mistake decisions of spatial planning and management on ecosystems, the ecosystems are affected to negative. The most important issues in the Burdur Lake Basin are marble and quarrying activities, improper agricultural activities; grazing livestock and comes with issues such as domestic sewage and urban waste water and so on. Negative developments in the basin are also disrupting the structure and integrity of the existing ecosystems. Therefore, the spatial strategic decisions and applications should be made for each activity sector use. This study will be presented the structure of ecosystems the Burdur Lake basin. In addition, the detection of environmental problems, particularly marble and mining activities, are intended to be encountered and of spatial strategic solutions for the future.