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Original Article

An ethnobotanical study in Pöhrenk village (Çiçekdağı-Kırşehir province / Turkey)

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aims: This article presents important ethnobotanical information obtained in Pöhrenk village (Çiçekdağı-Kırşehir) which has the experience of severe migration. The aim of this study is to gather traditional ethnobotanical knowledge of wild plants used in this village which is located in the Central Anatolia Region of Turkey, and to identify the uses and local names of these wild plants.
Methods: The ethnobotanical study was carried out in Pöhrenk village between July 2018 and June 2019. The information, including the traditional uses of wild plants, was obtained from local people through face to face interviews, and during this study, 36 people (25 female and 11 male) were interviewed. During this period, demographic characteristics of participants, names of the local plants, their utilized parts and preparation methods were investigated and recorded.
Results: A total of 51 wild taxa belonging to 23 families were collected. According to the obtained data, the plants are mostly used as food (32 taxa), traditional folk medicine (9 taxa), making goods (6 taxa) and fodder (4 taxa). Also, the most represented families are Rosaceae (21.56%), Asteraceae (15.68%), Lamiaceae (5.88%) and Fabaceae (5.88%). Furthermore, the study was compared with three ethnobotanical studies conducted in nearby regions.
Conclusion: The data obtained in this study provided clues to ethnobotanists (or botanists), pharmacologists, and perhaps future local development projects.

Keywords: Çiçekdağı, Ethnobotany, Kırşehir, Pöhrenk, Traditional knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, the importance of plants in human life has been a known fact (Bulut, 2015). Traditional plant knowledge has always been verbally transmitted from generation to generation. This important information, compiled with ethnobotanical studies, is valuable for conservation, and the establishment of the local and indigenous plant usages has significant benefits (Sõukand & Pieroni, 2016).

Detailed ethnobotanical studies in Turkey were started since the beginning of the 19th Century (Ertuğ, 2014). Turkey, with the number of taxa of around 12000, has a rich flora, and about 3,800 of these taxa are endemic. In addition to this, many different cultures also live together in Turkey (Güner, Aslan, Ekim, Vural, & Babaç, 2012). Therefore, it has a great wealth both in terms of traditional use of plants and local names of plants (Erik & Tarikahya, 2004). However, the traditional use of plants has been adversely affected due to migration from rural to urban areas and factors such as people's orientation to synthetic drugs.

Ethnobotanical studies and studies on folk medicinal plants were carried out in Kırşehir province and nearby regions (Ayandın, 2010; Han & Bulut, 2012; Şenkardeş, 2014; Vural, Karavelioğulları, & Polat, 1997). In addition, a previous ethnobotanical study on

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Çiçekdağı and the surroundings of Kırşehir was published (Vural et al., 1997). Although Pöhrenk village, which is our area of study, is located within the borders of Çiçekdağı, it does not cover this study due to its distance to the district.

The aim of this study is to conduct a detailed ethnobotanical study in Pöhrenk Village (Çiçekdağı / Kırşehir) to avoid the disappearance of ethnobotanical knowledge, to relay this knowledge to new generations and to provide resources for future scientific studies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

This study was conducted in Pöhrenk village, in the Çiçekdağı district (Kırşehir Province), which is located in the Central Anatolia region of Turkey. Pöhrenk village is one of 44 villages in the Çiçekdağı district (Figure 1). This region belongs to the Irano-Turanian Plant Geography Region and falls within the B-5 grid square according to the Grid classification system, developed by Henderson (1961). The geographical location of the study area is 39°25'56.8" North and 34°27'14.18" East. Its altitude is approximately 1150 meters. The average annual temperature in the province is 10.2°C, and the annual rainfall is 420 mm (Climate Data, 2019).

Pöhrenk village is 60 kilometers away from the center of Kırşehir, and 22 kilometers from the center of Çiçekdağı (Çiçekdağı Governor, 2019). The village residents immigrated from Adıyaman (East of Turkey), by the Ottoman Empire settlement laws in 1865 (Yıldırım, Ceyhan Suvari, İşoğlu, & Bozkurt, 2006).

Socio-economic structures

The economy of the region is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Wheat, barley and sunflower are the most usual cultivated crops in the region (Kırşehir Governor, 2019). Additionally, sheep breeding is common due to the fact that the study area is a natural vegetation steppe (Çiçekdağı Governor, 2019). However, the unemployment rate has increased due to the decline in agriculture in recent years, and there has been a high volume of migration from the village to big cities in Turkey, such as Istanbul and Ankara, and to European countries, such as Germany and Austria.

Interviews with native people

A total of 69.44% female and 30.56% male informants were interviewed. The informants had varying levels of education, with 29.87% having no education, 46.77% having a primary level, 15.53% having a secondary level and only 7.83% having a tertiary level of education.

The interviews were conducted with local people without much difficulty because one author (B.Ç.) is local to the area and has relations there. A questionnaire was administered to the local people through face-to-face interviews. Interviews were conducted in the fields and houses. We visited the fields during all seasons.

The International Society of Ethnobiology Code of Ethics was taken into account in the interviews (ISE, 2006).

Plant materials

The field studies were carried out between May 2018 and August 2019. During this period, the collected plants were pressed

Figure 1. The location of Pöhrenk village in Turkey and Kırşehir.

in the field and prepared for identification. These specimens were initially identified with the help of the Flora of Turkey (Davis, 1965-1985; 1988; Güner, Özhatay, Ekim, & Başer, 2000), "A Checklist of the Flora of Turkey (Vascular Plants)" (Güner et al., 2012), "Illustrated Flora of Turkey Vol 1" (Güner et al., 2014) and "Illustrated Flora of Turkey Vol 2" (Güner et al., 2018) and "Türkiye'nin Doğal-Egzotik Ağaçları ve Çalıları" (Akkemik, 2018), and then they were compared with specimens in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Istanbul University (ISTE). The scientific names of the plant taxa were identified according to "A Checklist of the Flora of Turkey (Vascular Plants)" (Güner et al., 2012). The plants were kept in ISTE.

RESULTS

The ethnobotanical knowledge about 51 taxa belonging 23 families was recorded. The local names of three taxa (*Verbascum cheiranthifolium* var. *cheiranthifolium*, *Salvia dichroantha, Lotus corniculatus* var. *corniculatus*) are unknown. The detailed knowledge including scientific name, voucher number, family name, life form, local name, used part(s), use, utilization method and preparation are summarized in Table 1. The most common families are Asteraceae (15.68%), Rosaceae (21.56%), Lamiaceae (5.88%) and Fabaceae (5.88%). The plants are used for food (32 taxa), traditional folk-medicine (9 taxa), making goods (6 taxa), fodder (4 taxa), firewood (4 taxa), ornament (2 taxa), cosmetic (1 taxon), fragrance (1 taxon) and evil eye (1 taxon). The percentages of plants' use are shown in Figure 2.

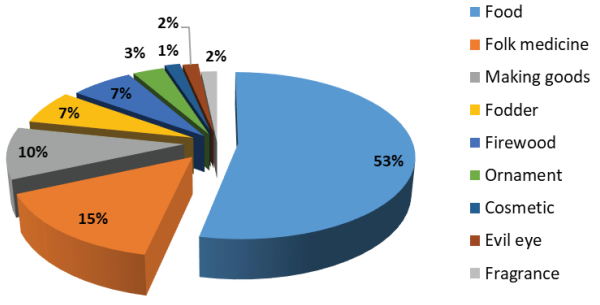

Figure 2. The percentages of plants' use in Pöhrenk village.

The edible plants are consumed eaten raw, prepared spice, soap, 'pilav' with bulgur, 'sarma', compote, marmalade, jam, 'şerbet' and tea, fried with onion or prepared as pancakes. Sarma is a cooked leaf rolled around a filling made from rice and/or minced meat (Doğan, Nedelcheva, & Pieroni, 2017). The use of the spice prepared with the leaves of *Mentha longifolia* is very common (Figure 3).

The most commonly used parts of plants are the aerial parts (19 taxa), fruits (11 taxa), leaves (8 taxa), flowers (4 taxa) and capitulums (2 taxa) (Figure 4). The aerial parts and leaves of raw consumed plants as food are usually collected in early April. Most of the plants whose fruits are consumed are in the Rosaceae family, and they are usually consumed raw or consumed as compote (Figure 5 and 6). The parts of all plants used as fodder are the aerial parts.

Additionally, the life forms of the used plants are herbs (68.62%), trees (19.60%) and shrubs (11.76%), in descending order. It was reported that the most important plants were *Polygonum cognatum, Teucrium polium, Malva neglecta, Mentha longifolia, Prunus cocomilia, P. divaricata* and *P. spinosa*.

Three of the collected taxa are endemic. These taxa are *Salvia dichroantha, Anchusa leptophylla* subsp. *incana* and *Crocus ancyrensis* (Figure 7).

DISCUSSION

Ethnobotanical studies became widespread in Turkey at the beginning of the 90s, and more folk-medicinal uses were recorded in the studies conducted at that time. It is possible to observe the same feature in a previous study which was conducted in Çiçekdağı's center and its surroundings (Vural et al., 1997). When we compare our data with this study, 10 taxa (*Chenopodium album, Crataegus orientalis, Gundelia tournefortii, Peganum harmala, Polygonaum cognatum, Potentilla reptans, Pyrus elaeagnifolia, Rosa canina, R. hemisphaerica, Teucrium polium*) are common, and six of them (*Polygonaum cognatum, Chenopodium album, Peganum harmala, Rosa canina, R. hemisphaerica, Teucrium polium*) have the same use. Also, *Gundelia tournefortii, Peganum harmala, Polygonaum cognatum* and *Rosa canina* have the same local name. However, *Rosa canina*

Figure 3. The spice of *Mentha longifolia*, A) dried leaves of *M. longifolia*, B) Yoghurt soup with its spice.

Table 1. The ethnobotanical uses of plants in Pöhrenk village (Çiçekdağı-Kırşehir).

Scientific name, Voucher number	Family name	Life form	Local name	Use	Plant part used	Utilization method and preparation
Amaranthus albus L. ISTE 116220	Amaranthaceae	Herb	-	Fodder	Aerial parts	Directly
Amygdalus orientalis Miller. ISTE 116079	Rosaceae	Shrub	Acı badem	Food	Seeds	Eaten raw
**Anchusa leptophylla* Roem. & Schult. subsp. *incana* (Ledeb.) D.F. Chamb. ISTE 116035	Boraginaceae	Herb	Emzik, Sormuk, Tımıt	Food	Flowers	Its nectar sucked
Anthemis cretica L. subsp. *anatolica* (Boiss.) Grierson ISTE 116108	Asteraceae	Herb	Papatya	Medicinal	Aerial parts, Capitulums	Externally; decoction, for common cold. For infertility in women, boiled as a mixture with Arpa *(Hordeum* sp.) and Tolik (*Malva neglecta*) and then the woman sitting over steaming water. Internally; decoction as sedative, curing shortness of breath
Artemisia absinthium L. BÇ23	Asteraceae	Shrub	Hawşan	Fragrance Making goods	Aerial parts	Hung on the wall, Broom
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. ISTE 116029	Brassicaceae	Herb	Noncic	Food	Leaves	Eaten raw
Chenopodium sp. ISTE 116875	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Sılmastık	Food	Aerial parts	Fried with onion or prepared pancake with cheese
Chenopodium album L. subsp. *album* var. *album* ISTE 116072	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Sılmastık, Sılmastıke toke	Food	Leaves	Fried with onion or prepared pancake with cheese
Chenopodium botrys L. ISTE 116073	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Bostan güzeli, Yabani semiz	Food	Aerial parts	Preparing 'cacık' (with yogurt), pancake
Cichorium intybus L. ISTE 116089	Asteraceae	Herb	Çıtlık, İstriye çavi zer	Medicinal, food, Making goods	Capitulums Leaves Aerial parts	Eaten directly for curing diabetes and for curing fatty liver Eaten raw, Broom (Şışın)
Convolvulus arvensis L. ISTE 116 099	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Sırmaşığ, Sarmaşık	Fodder	Aerial parts	Fresh

Crataegus monogyna var. *monogyna* Jacq. ISTE 116023	Rosaceae	Tree	Suruk	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw or as compote.
Crataegus orientalis subsp. *orientalis*Pallas ex M. Beib. ISTE 116075	Rosaceae	Tree	Gaheşik, Alıç, Şilan	Medicinal food	Fruits	Internally; eaten as cardiotonic, decoction as diuretic Eaten raw or as compote
**Crocus ancyrensis* (Herb.) Maw ISTE 116015	Iridaceae	Herb	Pivonk	Food	Corms flowers	Eaten raw
Cyanus depressus (M.Bieb.) Soják ISTE 116 036	Asteraceae	Herb	Gökbaşı	Fodder	Aerial parts	Fresh
Daucus carota L. ISTE 116018	Apiaceae	Herb	Yabani havuç	Food	Roots	Eaten raw
Echinops spinosissimus Turra subsp. *bithynicus*(Boiss.) Greuter ISTE 116070	Asteraceae	Herb	Yabani ceviz, güz, sriye güz	Food	Receptacles	Eaten raw
Eryngium campestre L. var. *virens* Link ISTE 116038	Apiaceae	Herb	Noncüz,	Food	Stem	Young stems are eaten after peeling off the outer part
*Glaucium grandiflorum*Boiss. & A. Huet subsp. *refractum* var. *refractum* (Nab.) Mory ISTE 116112	Papaveraceae	Herb	Gül, Gulasur	Food	Flowers	Preparing 'sherbet'
Gundelia tournefortii L. BÇ30	Asteraceae	Herb	Kenger	Medicinal	Latex	Chewing gum as digestive
Juncus inflexus L. ISTE 116031	Juncaceae	Herb	Kındırga	Making goods	Aerial parts	Baskets
Lotus corniculatus var. *corniculatus* L. ISTE 116110	Fabaceae	Herb	-	food	Seeds	Eaten raw
Malva neglecta Wallr. BÇ21	Malvaceae	Herb	Tolık, Ebegümeci	Medicinal Food	Aerial parts	Externally: for infertility in women, boiled as mixture with Arpa *(Hordeum* sp.) and Papatya (*Anthemis cretica* subsp. *anatolica)* then the woman sitting over steaming water. Externally: slopes prepared with cracked wheat is used for swelling of the skin. Internally: decoction, as an anti-inflammatory, intestinal cleanser. Eaten raw
Medicago sativa subsp. *sativa* L. ISTE 116105	Fabaceae	Herb	Fige baji	Food	Seeds	Eaten raw

Mentha longifolia (L.) L. subsp. *typhoides* (Briq.) Harley ISTE 116039	Lamiaceae	Herb	Punk, Narpuz	Food	Leaves	As spice
Onopordum turcicum Danin. ISTE 116019	Asteraceae	Herb	Kangal	Food	Stems	Eaten raw as a snack after peeling off the outer part
Peganum harmala L. ISTE 116042	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Üzerlik	Ornament evil eye	Dried aerial parts fruits seeds	Hanging on the wall as amulets, roasting on the fire
Polygonum cognatum Meissn. ISTE 116033	Polygonaceae	Herb	Madımalak, Mardımalak, Madımak	Food	Aerial parts	Fried with onion Prepared pancake Prepared 'pilav' with bulgur
Potentilla reptans L. ISTE 116 098	Rosaceae	Herb	Henna çuçıkan	Cosmetic	Aerial parts	as henna, crushing on stones (children)
Prunus cocomilia Ten. ISTE 116 028	Rosaceae	Tree	Heruge baji, Erik	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw or as compote
Prunus divaricata Ledeb.var. *pissardii* Ledeb. ISTE 116 027	Rosaceae	Tree	Erige baji, Sarı erik	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw or as compote
Prunus spinose L. ISTE 116024	Rosaceae	Tree	Erige baji, Yaban erik	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw
Pyrus elaeagnifolia subsp. *elaeagnifolia* Pall. ISTE 116021	Rosaceae	Tree	Çortuk	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw
Pyrus syriaca subsp. *syriaca* Boiss. ISTE 116115	Rosaceae	Tree	Yabani çortuk	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw
Rhamnus lycioides L. subsp. *oleoides* (L.) Jahandiez & Maire ISTE 116030	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Çalıyeraş	Food	Fruits	Eaten raw
Rosa canina L. ISTE 116025	Rosaceae	Shrub	Kuşburnu, Şilan	Medicinal food	Fruits	Internally; decoction in the flu Jam, marmalade and tea
Rosa hemisphaerica J. Herrm. ISTE 116085	Rosaceae	Shrub	Kunpank	Food	Fruits	Jam, marmalade and tea
Rumex crispus L. ISTE 116097	Polygonaceae	Herb	Tırşigo, Efelik	Food	Leaves	Eaten raw or as a wrapping material for 'sarma'
Salix alba L. ISTE 116016	Salicaceae	Tree	Sogut, Söğüt	Firewood	Branches Stems	Walking stick Heating
Salix excelsa S.G. Gmelin ISTE 116017	Salicaceae	Tree	Sogut, Salkım söğüt	Firewood	Branches Stems	Walking stick Heating

**Salvia dichroantha* Stapf. ISTE 116092	Lamiaceae	Herb	-	Food	Flowers	Its nectar sucked
Scabiosa argentea L.	Caprifoliaceae	Herb	Süpürge	Making goods	Aerial parts	Broom
Sinapis arvensis L. ISTE 116080	Brassicaceae	Herb	Xardal, Xardale zar	Food	Leaves	Eaten raw
Tamarix parviflora DC. ISTE 116 109	Tamaricaceae	Shrub	Hawşan	Making goods Firewood	Aerial parts	Broom
Taraxacum sp. ISTE 116877	Asteraceae	Herb	Nancamus	Food	Aerial parts	Eaten raw
Teucrium polium L. ISTE 116041	Lamiaceae	Herb	Mırada	Medicinal	Aerial parts	Internally; decoction, treatment of allergy, the treatment of jaundice as incense for shortness of breath, appetizing
Trifolium physodes var. *physodes* Steven &M.Bieb. ISTE 116091	Fabaceae	Herb	Yonca	Fodder	Aerial parts	Fresh
Typha domingensis Pers. ISTE 116032	Typhaceae	Herb	Kamuş, Kamış	Ornament	Aerial parts	Branches
Ulmus minor Miller ISTE 116 100	Ulmaceae	Tree	Karaağaç	Making goods, firewood	Branches Stems	Walking stick Heating
Verbascum cheiranthifolium Boiss. var. *asperulum* (Boiss.) Murb. ISTE 116063	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	-	Medicinal	Leaves	Externally; for hemorrhoids, boiled then directly put on the wounds or the patient sitting over steaming water
Verbascum cheiranthiflium var. *cheiranthifolium* Boiss. ISTE 116064	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	-	Medicinal	Leaves	Externally; for hemorrhoids, boiled then directly put on the wounds or the patient sitting over steaming water

*Endemic taxa.

is used for the treatment of flu in Pöhrenk, while it is used only as food and tea in the Çiçekdağı study. The use of *Teucrium polium* is, in general, the same in both regions, but differently, the plant is used for the treatment of jaundice in Pöhrenk. *Peganum harmala, Potentilla reptans* and *Pyrus elaeagnifolia* subsp. *elaeagnifolia* are used for medicinal purposes in Çiçekdağı, but these taxa are used for different purposes in Pöhrenk (Table 2).

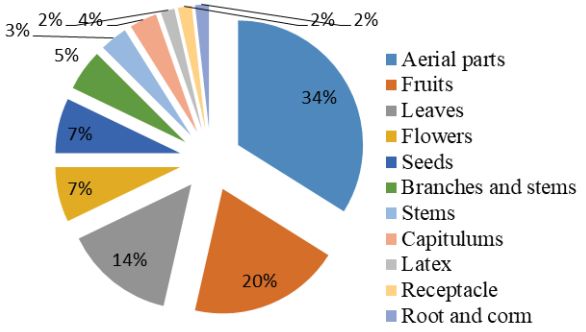

Figure 4. The percentages of plants used parts in Pöhrenk.

The comparison of all the plants used in the present study with previous ethnobotanical studies (Ayandın, 2010; Han & Bulut, 2012; Şenkardeş, 2014; Vural et al., 1997) in the nearby regions is given in Table 3. *Anthemis cretica* subsp. *anatolica*, *Chenopodium botrys* and *Verbascum cheiranthifolium* are only used for medicinal purposes in Pöhrenk. Also, *Chenopodium botrys, Crocus ancyrensis, Glaucium grandiflorum* subsp. *refractum* var. *refractum, Lotus corniculatus* var. *corniculatus, Mentha longifolia* subsp. *typhoides, Prunus cocomilia, Prunus spinosa, Pyrus syriaca, Rhamnus lycioides* subsp. *oleoides* and *Salvia dichroantha* are only consumed as food in Pöhrenk. Additionally, the preparation of sherbet from *Glaucium grandiflorum* flowers is recorded only in Pöhrenk. However, *Teucrium polium* and *Rosa canina* are also used for medicinal purposes in nearby studies (Ayandın, 2010; Şenkardeş, 2014). *Chenopodium album, Polygonum cognatum* and *Rosa canina* are also consumed as food in tree nearby studies (Ayandın, 2010; Şenkardeş, 2014; Vural et al., 1997). Additionally, *Peganum harmala* is used for evil eye in both studies (Figure 8).

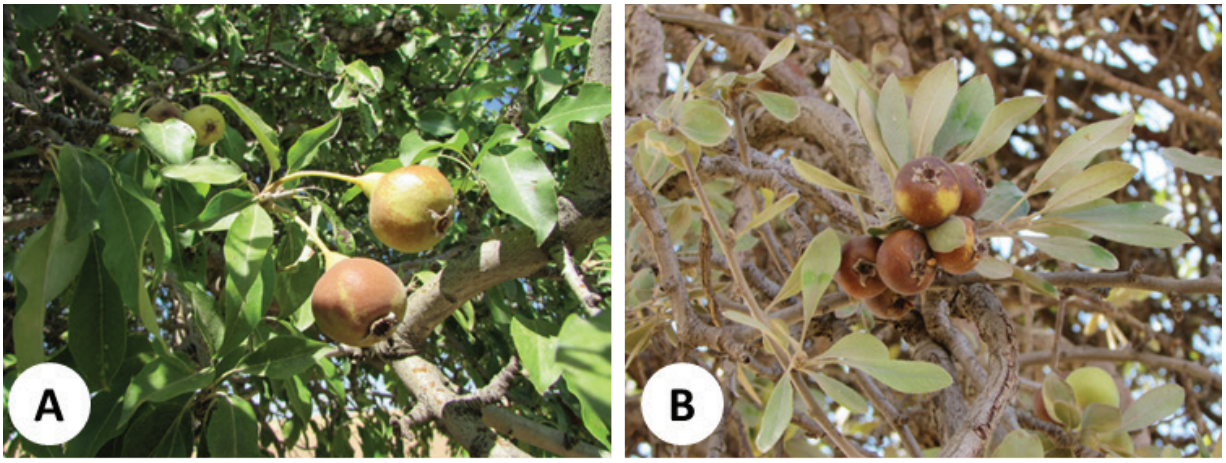

Figure 5. The fresh consumed fruits; A) *Pyrus syriaca* var. *syriaca*, B) *Pyrus elaeagnifolia* subsp. *elaeagnifolia*.

Figure 6. The compote of *Prunus cocomilia* and *P. divaricata* var. *divaricata*.

Figure 7. *Crocus ancyrensis*.

Table 2. The comparison of the intended use of common plants in Pöhrenk Village and Çiçekdağı (Vural et al., 1997).

Scienific name	Intended use in Pöhrenk	Intended use in Çiçekdağı
Chenopodium album	Food	Food
Crataegus orientalis* subsp. *orientalis	Medicinal (Cardiotonic and diuretic)	Food, medicinal (Antihypertensive)
Peganum harmala	Incense, evil eye, ornament	Medicinal (skin diseases, hemorrhoids), evil eye
Polygonum cognatum	Food	Food
Potentilla reptans	Cosmetic	Medicinal (antidiarrheal)
Pyrus elaeagnifolia* subsp. *elaeagnifolia	Food	Medicinal (blood purifier)
Rosa canina	Food, Medicinal (flu)	Food
Rosa hemisphaerica	Food	Food
Teucrium polium	Medicinal (allergy, appetizing, shortness of breath, jaundice)	Medicinal (appetizing, shortness of breath)

Table 3. The comparison of the intended use of common plants in Pöhrenk Village and in Çiçekdağı (Kırşehir) (Vural et al., 1997), Kadışehri (Yozgat) (Han & Bulut, 2012), Nevşehir (Acıgöl, Derinkuyu, Gülşehir, Nevşehir-Merkez, Ürgüp) (Şenkardeş, 2014) and Polatlı (Ankara) (Ayandın, 2010).

Scientific name	Pöhrenk (Kırşehir)	Çiçekdağı (Kırşehir)	Kadışehri (Yozgat)	Nevşehir	Polatlı (Ankara)
Amaranthus albus	Fodder	-	-	-	-
Amygdalus orientalis	Food	-	-	Food, medicinal	Food
**Anchusa leptophylla* subsp. *incana*	Food	-	-	Food	Food
Anthemis cretica subsp. *anatolica*	Medicinal	-	-	-	-
Artemisia absinthium	Fragrance, making good	-	-	-	-
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Food	-	-	Food	-
Chenopodium album	Food	Food	-	Food, medicinl	Food, fodder
Chenopodium botrys	Food, medicinal, making good	-	-	-	-
Cichorium intybus	Medicinal	-	-	Food, medicinal	Making good
Convolvulus arvensis	Fodder	-	Medicinal	Fodder	Medicinal
Crataegus monogyna	Food	Food, medicinal	-	Food, medicinal, making good	-
Crataegus orientalis	Food, Medicinal	-	-	Food, medicinal, making good	Food, making good
**Crocus ancyrensis*	Food	-	-	-	-
Cyanus depressus	Fodder	-	-	-	-
Daucus carota	Food	-	-	-	Food, fodder
Echinops spinosissimus subsp. *bithynicus*	Food	-	-	-	Fodder
Eryngium campestre var. *virens*	Food	-	Medicinal	Food, medicinal	Making good

Glaucium grandiflorum subsp. *refractum*	Food	-	-	-	-
Gundelia tournefortii	Medicinal	-	-	Food, medicinal	Food
Juncus inflexus	Making good	-	-	-	-
Lotus corniculatus var. *corniculatus*	Food	-	-	-	-
Malva neglecta	Food, medicinal	-	Medicinal	Food, medicinal, making good	Food
Medicago sativa subsp. *sativa*	Food	-	-	-	Fodder
Mentha longifolia subsp. *typhoides*	Food	-	-	Food, medicinal	-
Onopordum turcicum	Food	-	-	-	Food, fodder
Peganum harmala	Evil eye, ornament	Medicinal, evil eye	Medicinal	Medicinal, making good, evil eye	Evil eye
Polygonum cognatum	Food	Food	Medicinal	Food	Food
Potentilla reptans	Making good	Medicinal	-	-	-
Prunus cocomilia	Food	-	-	-	-
Prunus divaricata subsp. *divaricata*	Food	-	Medicinal	Food	-
Prunus spinosa	Food	-	Medicinal	-	-
Pyrus elaeagnifolia	Food	Medicinal	-	Food, making good	Food, medicinal
Pyrus syriaca	Food	-	-	-	-
Rhamnus lycioides subsp. *oleoides*	Food	-	-	-	-
Rosa canina	Food, medicinal	Food	Medicinal	Food, medicinal	Food, medicinal
Rosa hemisphaerica	Food	Food	-	Food, medicinal	Ornament
Rumex crispus	Food	-	Medicinal	Food, medicinal	-
Salix alba	Firewood	-	Medicinal	Medicinal, making good, fodder	Making good
Salix excelsa	Firewood	-	-	-	-
**Salvia dichroantha*	Food	-	-	-	-
Scabiosa argentea	Making good	-	-	-	-
Sinapis arvensis	Food	-	-	Food, medicinal	Food, medicinal
Tamarix parviflora	Firewood, making good	-	-	Firewood	-
Teucrium polium	Medicinal	Medicinal	Medicinal	Medicinal	Making good
Trifolium physodes var. *physodes*	Fodder	-	-	-	-
Typha domingensis	Ornament	-	-	-	-
Ulmus minor	Making good	-	-	Medicinal	Evil eye, firewood
Verbascum cheiranthifolium	Medicinal	-	-	-	-

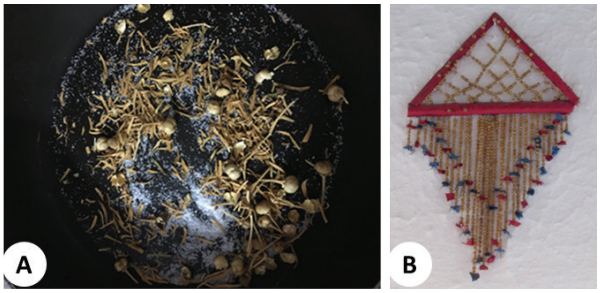

Figure 8. The use of *Peganum harmala*; A) Burning of *P. harmala* with salt to protect from evil eye, B) the ornament made of fruits of *P. harmala*.

Since the center of Çiçekdağı is close to the study area, it is expected that there will be more common plants compared to other regions, whereas fewer common plants are observed. The most common plants are observed in Nevşehir (24 taxa) and Polatlı (22 taxa).

CONCLUSION

The traditional knowledge is no longer being passed down from older to younger generations in Pöhrenk, because most of the residents (generally only the middle-aged and elderly) of the Pöhrenk village spend only the summer months in the village. The compiling of traditional ethnobotanical knowledge in this area is critical. This reveals the importance of this study, and this study will close the gap about traditional ethnobotanical knowledge.

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