

AN ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY IN THE KARAGÜNEY MOUNTAIN (KIRIKKALE): USES, NUTRIATIONAL VALUE AND VERNACULAR NAMES

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Received 14.12.1999

Abstract

In this paper, an ethnobotanical study is given. Folkloric information and a taxonomic list based on the identification of the plants collected from the Karagüney mountain (Kırıkkale) are given. In the region, 100 taxa have vernacular names. It has recorded that 10 taxa are cultivated and 5 are used for ornamentation while 6 are used in folk medicine, and 50 taxa are weedy plants and used for food or various purposes by local people. Most of the ethnobotanical informations are firstly reported.

Key words: Ethnobotany, Kırıkkale, vernacular plant names, Turkey.

1. Introduction

The floristic richness of Turkey, and the ethnobotanical importance of its flora have long been well known by botanists. The developments on the socio-economical status of the people and the increasing in the drug trade have been replacing contemporary medicine by the traditional folk medicine. The lost of the practice of traditional medicine are also caused of the obscurity, and finally lost of the whole folkloric information. Folk medicine was also of great importance in the country^{1,2,3}. Many kind of domestic plants are firstly cultivated in the area or neighbouring areas of Turkey⁴. Therefore, plant and seed collection for feeding, early farming, domestication and different uses of plants have deeply historical backgrounds in Turkey. Also this cultures will be seen in the folklore, literature and languages. In spite of the nearly 9000 plant species are grows in the area, 3000 local plant names are detected in Turkish or other dialect of its by the linguist³. But this local names have not their scientific names and they only includes explanations mean of the name. However, vernacular plant names have been corresponding to scientific plant names last decades, parallel to research in the Turkey. Also, ethnobotanical studies on the Turkish flora are increasing⁵. In addition, Turkey occupies a large area in the Fertile Crescent⁶, the area is centre of the civilisation and domestication of many plants specis.

Folk medicine and ethnobotanical studies have increased since the publication of the first volume of the Turkish flora⁷. Comprehensive studies in medicinal plants in Turkey have been carried out by Baytop, Sezik, Yeşilada and some sistematist and pharmacist^{1,8,9,10,11,12,13,14}. Ethnobotanical works, having vernacular names have been done by several plant systematist^{15,16,17}. Alpınar¹⁶ has established an archive on vernacular plant names in the Pharmacy faculty at the University of Istanbul.

The topographical structure of Kırıkkale and its environs are characterised by low mountainous areas and the region is covered mainly with crop fields. According to my observations and interview with the inhabitants, deforestation has long been underway due to human effect. Intensive agricultural activities have played an important role in the forest decline. It is known that the area was once covered with the *Pinus nigra* forest, nearly a hundred years ago. At the present time, the *Quercus* scrub is the dominant element of the vegetation in the area and the floristic richness of the area has been gradually decreased by human activities. This ethnobotanical research mainly deals with the vernacular names, cultivated plants, folk medicine and usage of the plants by local people.

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2. Material and Methods

This ethnobotanical study was carried out in the Karagüney mountain (Kırıkkale) between 1989 and 1994. The study area is located nearly in the Kırıkkale vilayet and square A4 according to Davis's grid system⁷. Therefore "Kırıkkale" and "A4" are omitted from the locality list. During the field trips to the area, plant names and other information about the plants collected were recorded through interviews with the inhabitants. The collection and identification of plants and their preparation as herbarium samples were explained in Dönmez¹⁸. Taxon, vernacular and family names along with locality and collection number and ethnobotanical information were given below respectively. Habitat and observations on plants were excluded for shortening the article. The order of the taxonomic list of the taxa follows Davis⁷. Voucher samples were deposited in HUB.

THE TAXA INVESTIGATED

Ranunculus arvensis L. (Pıtrak). Ranunculaceae

Between Sulakyurt and Akkuyu village, 800 m, 8. 4. 1989, AAD 1032. Weedy plants.

Sinapis arvensis L. (Hardal). Brassicaceae

Sulakyurt, Yeşilyazı village, 950 m, 8. 4. 1989, AAD 1045.

Its fresh leaves are used as vegetable and it is weedy for wheat, cicer and lentil fields.

Sisymbrium altissimum L. (Süpürgeotu). Brassicaceae

Between Sulakyurt and Akkuyu village, 950 m, 8. 4. 1989, AAD 1077.

The whole plant is used for making broom.

Portulaca oleracea L. (Soğukluk). Portulacaceae

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 28. 7. 1990, AAD 2725.

Stem and leaves are eaten and the plants are weedy in gardens.

Polygonum bistorta L. subsp. **bistorta** (*Oğlakotu*). Polygonaceae

Sulakyurt, around the city, 800 m, 19. 8. 1990, AAD 2821. The whole plant is used for making broom and it is weedy in crop fields. Also the plant is used as diuretic.

P. cognatum Meissn. (*Madımak*).

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 30. 4. 1989, AAD 1398. Stem and leaves are eaten.

Rumex acetosella L. (*Kuzukulağı*). Polygonaceae

Ambardere village, 1100 m, 2. 6. 1990, AAD 2307. Fresh basal leaves are eaten.

R. conglomeratus Murray (*Efelik*).

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1523.

Fresh leaves are used for preparing food called "sarma".

Chenopodium foliosum (Moench) Aschers (*Kuşüzümü*). Chenopodiaceae

Koçubaba, town, 1330 m, 25. 7. 1991, AAD 2123. Its fruit is edible.

C. album L. subsp. **album**. var. **album** (*Sirken*).

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1348.

Weedy plant and Its fresh leaves are used for making bread called "bükme".

Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad. (*Süpürge*). Chenopodiaceae

Koçubaba town, 1300 m, 28. 7. 1990, AAD 2716. Cultivated. The whole plant is used for making brush. Also young leaves and twigs are used for food.

Noaea mucronata (Forssk.) Aschers. et Schweinf. subsp. **mucronata** (*Kazandelen, Yandak*).Chenopodiaceae

Delice, between Güvendik and Kavak villages, 1000 m, 5. 8. 1990, AAD 2795.

The plant is weedy in wheat field.

Tamarix parviflora DC. (*Ilgın*). Tamaricaceae

Sulakyurt, Kavurgalı village, 900 m, 31. 3. 1990, AAD 1700.

Young branches are used for making brush.

Amaranthus retroflexus L. (*Tilkikuyruğu*). Amaranthaceae

Koçubaba town, 1350 m, 30. 8. 1991, AAD 3651.

Hypericum perforatum L. (*Civanperçemi*). Hypericaceae

Şarklı village, 1000 m, 23. 6. 1990, AAD 2558.

Malva neglecta Wallr. (*Ebegümeçi, Kömeç*). Malvaceae

Sulakyurt around the city, 800 m, 25. 5. 1990, AAD 2085.

Stem and leaves are used for making a food and It is used for stomachache, the prepared poultice is applied on the surface of the stomach.

Geranium tuberosum L. subsp. **tuberosum** (*Tarlatopurcuğu*). Geraniaceae

Between Sulakyurt and Akkkuyu village, 950 m, 8. 4. 1989, AAD1049. Its tubers are eaten.

Erodium acaule (L.) Becherer et Thell. (*Kedicirnağı, Cırtlık*). Geraniaceae

Delice, Cingeyli village, 900 m, 31. 3. 1990, AAD 1679. Basal leaves are eaten.

Peganum harmala L. (*Üzerlik, Nazarlık*). Zygophyllaceae

Sulakyurt, Kavurgalı village, 800 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1603.

The plant is used against bad magic.

Rhus coriaria L. (*Tetire*). Anacardiaceae

Delice, Dağobası village, 1100 m, 23. 9. 1990, AAD 2832.

It is used for hemorrhoids. The young stem and leaves are collected and boiled in a large pod.

The person suffering from hemorrhoids sits over the heated pod and the fume is directed to anus.

Colutea cilicica Boiss. et Bal. (*Çakaldak*). Fabaceae

Delice, around the city, 850 m, 29. 4. 1989, AAD 1135.

Vicia cracca L. subsp. *stenophylla* Vel. (*Yılanfiği*). Fabaceae

Koçubaba town, 1150 m, 16. 6. 1990, AAD 1957.

V. anatolica Turrill (*Yılanfiği*).

Sulakyurt, Kavurgalı village, 700 m, 25. 5. 1990, AAD 2053.

V. sativa L. subsp. *nigra* (L.) Ehrh. var. *nigra* (*Fiğ*).

Hıdırşeyh village, 1000 m, 2. 6. 1990, AAD 2277. Fresh seeds are edible.

Lathyrus sativus L. (*Fiğ*). Fabaceae

Sulakyurt, Kalekişla village, 1000 m, 25. 5. 1990, AAD 2070. Fresh seeds are edible.

Trifolium pannonicum Jacq. subsp. *elongatum* (Willd.) Zoh. (*Üçgülçayırı*). Fabaceae

Hıdırşeyh village, 1000 m, 2. 6. 1990, AAD 2267. It is used for animal feeding.

Trigonella foenum-graecum L. (*Çemen*). Fabaceae

Koçubaba town, 1300 m, 18. 6. 1994, AAD 3948. Cultivated for spice and food.

Medicago sativa L. subsp. *sativa* (Yonca). Fabaceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 16/6/1990, AAD.1912. Cultivated and the plant is used for animal feeding.

Onobrychis fallax Freyn. et Sint. (*Burçak*). Fabaceae

Delice, Hacıobası village, 800 m, 24. 6. 1990, AAD 2579.

The plant is used for animal feeding.

Prunus spinosa L. (*Çakaleriği*). Rosaceae

Koçubaba town, 1300 m, AAD 4090.

P. cocomilia Ten. var. *cocomilia* (Dağeriği).

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1540.

Its fruit is used for making "pestil". It is favoured for its sour flavour. The pestil is also used as a food by sweetening with some sugar.

Amygdalus orientalis Miller (*Keçibademi*). Rosaceae

Şarklı village, 850 m, 25. 5. 1990, AAD 2122.

Rosa damascena Mill. (*Gül, Bahçegülü*). Rosaceae

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 16. 6. 1990, AAD 1093.

Cultivated or escaped from cultivation. The species is used for ornamentation and its petals are used for making jam.

R. hemisphaerica J. Herzm. (*Kuşburnu*).

Delice, around the city, 700 m, 29. 4. 1989, *AAD* 1337.

Yellow flowered native plant in the area. The plant is used for ornamentation.

Cotoneaster nummularia Fisch. et Mey. (*İtüzümü*). Rosaceae

Şarklı village, 850 m, 26. 5. 1990, *AAD* 2148. Young twigs are used for making broom.

Crataegus orientalis Pallas ex Bieb. var. *orientalis* (Aliç). Rosaceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1571. Fruit is eaten.

C. szovitsii Pojark. (Aliç).

Şarklı village, 850 m, 26. 5. 1990, *AAD* 2146. Fruit is eaten.

C. monogyna Jacq. subsp. *monogyna* (Aliç).

Delice, Cingeyli village, 1000 m, 10. 8. 1989.

Pyrus communis L. subsp. *sativa* (DC.) Hegi (*Armut, Çördük*). Rosaceae

Şarklı village, 1000 m, 23. 6. 1990, *AAD* 2552.

P. elaeagnifolia Pallas subsp. *elaegnifolia* (*Taşarmudu, Ahlat*).

Hırşeyh village, 1050 m, 2. 6. 1990, *AAD* 2274.

P. elaeagnifolia Pallas subsp. *kotschyana* (Boiss.) Browicz (*Taşarmudu*).

Sulakyurt, between Yeşilyazı and Akkuyu villages, 900 m, 8. 4. 1989, *AAD* 1078.

Amelanchier rotundifolia (Lam.) Dum.-Courset. subsp. *integrifolia* (Boiss. et Hohen.)

Browicz (*İtüzümü*). Rosaceae

Delice, Tokuş dağı, 1300 m, 5. 8. 1990, *AAD* 2764. Twigs are used for making broom.

Ecballium elaterium (L.) A. Rich. (*Eşekhiyarı*). Cucurbitaceae

Sulakyurt, Kavurgalı village, 750 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1606.

The fruits of the plant are used for sinusitis.

Eryngium campestre L. var. *virens* Link (*Çakırdikeni*). Apiaceae

Delice, Dağobası village, 1250 m, 23. 9. 1990, *AAD* 2825.

Bunium microcarpum (Boiss.) Freyn subsp. *microcarpum*

(*Tarlatopurcuğu, Yağlıburçak*). Apiaceae

Sulakyurt, 1000 m, 25. 5. 1990, *AAD* 2025.

Pimpinella anisum L. (*Anason, Ezentere*). Apiaceae

Koçubaba town, 1350 m, 15. 7. 1994. *AAD* 2689b.

Cultivated. The seeds of the plant are used for preparing rakı.

Berula erecta (Huds.) Coville (*Kazayağı*). Apiaceae

Koçubaba town, 1250 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1520. The plant is eaten in the winter.

Xanthium strumarium L. subsp. *strumarium* (*Devedikeni*). Asteraceae

Delice, between Kavak and Cingeyli village, 700 m, 17. 8. 1993, *AAD* 3941.

Helianthemum tuberosus L. (*Yerelması*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 23. 9. 1990, *AAD* 2829.

Cultivated for its edible tubers and it is used for ornamentation.

Calendula arvensis L. (*Bahçegülü*). Asteraceae

Balıçeyh, around the city, 17. 9. 1993, *AAD* 4028. Cultivated.

Cosmos bipinnatus Cav. (*Bahçegülü*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, garden, 1300 m, 26. 7. 1990, *AAD* 3187.

Cultivated. The plant is frequently escaped from cultivation.

Tagetes erecta L. (*Topkadiye*). Asteraceae

Balıçeyh, around the city, 750 m, 17. 10. 1994, *AAD* 4027. Cultivated.

Anthemis kotschyana Boiss. var. *kotschyana* (*Papatya, Papacca*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1250 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1457.

Achillea wilhelmsii C. Koch (*Eşekotu*). Asteraceae

Delice, around the city, 700 m, 18. 5. 1990, *AAD* 1681.

A. setacea Waldst. et Kit. (*Eşekotu*). Asteraceae

Sulakyurt, Yeşilyazı village, 900 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1568.

Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten. (*Köygöçüren*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 10. 8. 1994, *AAD* 4140.

Weedy plants in the field. They prefer wet and nutriently rich soils.

C. arvense (L.) Scop. subsp. *vestitum* (Wimmer et Grab.) Petrak. (*Kangaldikeni*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1200 m, 10. 8. 1994, *AAD* 1573.

Onopordum turcicum Danin (*Kangaldikeni*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1300 m, 28. 7. 1994, *AAD* 4110.

After peeling the bark of the stem the vascular cylinder is wholly eaten.

Echinops orientalis Trautv. (*Gökbaş*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1250 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1511.

Flowers are removed from the inflorescence and the central part is eaten.

Cichorium intybus L. (*Çarğı*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1543.

Tragopogon coloratus C. A. Meyer (*Yemlik, Katıryemliği, Katırturnağı*). Asteraceae

Delice, between İmirlı and Cingeyli villages, 920 m, 17. 6. 1990, *AAD* 2397.

Fresh leaves are eaten.

Scorzonera suberosa C. Koch subsp. *suberosa* (*Kıvrım*). Asteraceae

Between Sulakyurt and Akkuyu village, 950 m, 8. 4. 1989, *AAD* 1090. Its tubers are eaten.

S. mollis Bieb. subsp. *mollis* (*Kılıtekircen, Tekircen*).

Sulakyurt, Özdere plantation area, 1100 m, 12. 5. 1990, *AAD* 1763.

Hieracium pannosum Boiss. (*Kurtkulağı*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1250 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1451.

The stem is cut off from the top of the tuber. Next day, the leaking milk dries and collected to chew to pass the kidney stones.

Taraxacum serotinum (Waldst. et Kit.) Pioret (*Yemlik*). Asteraceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1517. Fresh basal leaves are eaten.

Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl subsp. **angustifolia** (*Dişbudak*). Oleaceae

Balışeyh, around the city, 700 m, 17. 10. 1993, AAD 4023. Cultivated for ornamentation.

Jasminum fruticans L. (*Boruk*). Oleaceae

Delice, 750 m, 29. 4. 1989, AAD 1209.

Convolvulus assyricus Griseb. (*Sıcakeknek*). Convolvulaceae

Çankırı: İrmakkaralısı, 800 m, 31. 3. 1990, AAD 1704. Fresh leaves are eaten.

C. arvensis L. (*Sarmaşık*).

Sulakyurt, Sarıkızlı village, 1000 m, 17. 6. 1990, AAD 2468.

Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth (*Bahçesarmaşığı*). Convolvulaceae

Sulakyurt, around the city, 800 m, 19. 8. 1990, AAD 2814.

Cuscuta palaestina Boiss. subsp. **balansae** (Yuncker) Piltm. (*Bostanbozan*). Cuscutaceae

Sulakyurt, Ağaylı village, 1000 m, 17. 6. 1990, AAD 2481.

C. monogyna Vahl subsp. **monogyna** (*Kızılayrık*).

Delice, Kavak village, 1000 m, 5. 8. 1990, AAD 1782.

This species lives on the *Vitis vinifera* parasitically. It has been a serious problem for vine-growers. It also grows in the *Quercus* scrub.

Verbascum wiedemannianum Fisch. et Mey. (*Sığırkuyruğu*). Scrophulariaceae

Delice, İmirli village, 920 m, 3. 6. 1990, AAD 2378.

V. cheiranthifolium Boiss. var. **cheiranthifolium** (*Sığırkuyruğu*).

Delice, Dağobası village, 1100 m, 23. 9. 1990, AAD 2831.

The plant is used for making broom.

V. cheiranthifolium Boiss. var. **asperulum** (Boiss.) Murb. (*Sığırkuyruğu*).

Büyükyağlı town, 900 m, 17. 8. 1993, AAD 3915. The plant is used for making broom.

Galium spurium L. subsp. **spurium** (*Dilkanadan*). Rubiaceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, AAD 16. 61990, AAD 1917.

Orobanche nana Noe ex G. Beck (*Veremotu*). Orobanchaceae

Şarklı village, 800 m, 26. 5. 1990, AAD 2123.

The plant grows in gardens and it is harmful to cultivated plants.

Teucrium polium L. (*Periyavşanı*). Lamiaceae

Sulakyurt, Faraşlı village, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1468.

It is used for vomiting to pass stomachache. It is either used for preparing herbal tea or small parts are swallowed by the people suffering from stomachache.

Wiedemannia orientalis Fisch. et Mey. (*Sormukgülü*). Lamiaceae

Delice, Alişeyhli village, 850 m, 3. 6. 1990, AAD 2319.

Weedy in crop fields. Floral nectar is sucked.

Satureja hortensis L. (*Festikan, Fesleğen*). Lamiaceae

Sulakyurt, Yeşilyazı village, 800 m, 10. 8. 1990, AAD 1597.

Thymus sipyleus Boiss. subsp. *sipyleus* var. *sipyleus* (*Kekik*). Lamiaceae

Koçubaba town, 1350 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1477. It is used as spice and herbal tea.

T. praecox Opiz subsp. *skorpilii* (Velen.) Jalas var. *skorpilii* (*Kekik*).

Şarklı village, 850 m, 26. 5. 1990, AAD 2136. It is used as spice and herbal tea.

T. longicaulis C. Presl subsp. *longicaulis* var. *subisophyllus* (Borbás) Jalas (*Kekik*).

Delice, between İmirli-Cingeyli villages, 950 m, 3. 6. 1990, AAD 2400.

It is used as spice and herbal tea.

Mentha spicata L. subsp. *tomentosa* (Briq.) Harley (*Nane, Narpız*). Lamiaceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 29. 4. 1989, AAD 1342.

The plant is used as spice. It grows in wet places and it is cultivated in gardens.

Salvia viridis L. (*Tosbağotu*). Lamiaceae

Çankırı: İrmakkarahı, 1000 m, 31. 3. 1990, AAD 1711.

Aristolochia maurorum L. (*Kargabödeleği*). Aristolochiaceae

Sulakyurt, Yeşilyazı village, 950 m, 8/4/1989, AAD.1038.

Urtica dioica L. (*Isırgan, Isırgı*). Urticaceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, AAD 1545.

Stem and leaves are used as food and for the treatment of rheumatic pains.

Quercus ithaburesis Decne. subsp. *macrolepis* (Kotschy.) Hedge et Yalt. (*Palamutmeşesi*).Fagaceae

Delice, Büyükavşar town, 900 m, 3. 6. 1990, AAD 1315. The fruit is eaten.

Salix alba L. (*Karasöğüt*). Salicaceae

Sulakyurt, Akkuyu village, 950 m, 8. 4. 1989, AAD 1057.

Young branches of the tree are used for making basket.

S. babylonica L. (*Salkımsöğüt*).

Koçubaba town, 1250 m, 10. 9. 1994, AAD 4239. Cultivated for ornamentation.

Muscari comosum (L.) Miller (*Arapsümbülü*). Liliaceae

Sulakyurt, around the city, 820 m, 25. 5. 1990, AAD 2083.

Merendera sobolifera L. C. A. Meyer (*Koyungöğsü, Koyungözü*). Liliaceae

Delice, Büyükavşar town, 1200 m, 2. 5. 1990, AAD 2645.

Hyacinthella micrantha (Boiss.) Chouard (*Sümbül*). Liliaceae

Delice, Cingeyli village, 900 m, 31. 3. 1990, AD.1674.

Colchicum triphyllum G. Kunze (*Koyungöğsü, Öksüzoğlak*). Liliaceae

Delice, Büyükavşar town, 1200 m, 2. 5. 1990, *AAD* 1643.

Iris caucasica Hoffm. subsp. ***caucasica*** (*Navruz, Sultamavruz*). Iridaceae

Sulakyurt, Faraşlı village, 1100 m, 23. 4. 1990, *AAD* 1749.

Crocus ancyrensis (Herbert) Maw (*Çiğdem*). Iridaceae

Deredüzü village, 1100 m, 18. 3. 1990, *AAD* 1665. The corm is eaten.

C. danfordiae Maw (*Çiğdem*).

Aşağıkaraksık village, 1250 m, 25. 3. 1989, *AAD* 1013. The corm is eaten.

Catabrosa aquatica (L.) P. Beauv (*Çipil*). Poaceae

Sulakyurt, Kalekişla village, 25. 5. 1990, *AAD* 1063. Cultivated for animal feeding.

Stipa arabica Trin. et Rupr. (*Buzağılık*). Poaceae

Şarklı village, 900 m, 26. 5. 1990, *AAD* 2153.

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin ex Steudel (*Kamış*). Poaceae

Koçubaba town, 1100 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1533.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. var. ***villosus*** Regel (*Ayrık*). Poaceae

Sulakyurt, Kavurgalı village, 800 m, 10. 8. 1989, *AAD* 1607.

3. Results

In this article, 100 taxa with their vernacular names are given. It has been recorded that 14 of these vernacular names are used for two or more taxa. On the other hand, 18 taxa have two or more names. Only 6 taxa were recorded to be used in folk medicine while 10 taxa were recorded to be cultivated. In addition, 30 taxa are gathered from nature for food. 4 taxa are used for animal feeding. 9 taxa are recorded as weedy plants. 5 taxa, woody plants or herbs, are used for ornamentation. Lastly, 11 taxa are used for other purposes not mentioned above, as spice, timber, fire, hedge and etc. The results were summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Ethnobotanical peculiarities of the Karagüney (Kırıkkale) mountain.

Taxa	Total vernacular names	Names used for different taxa	The taxa having two or more names	Plants used in folk medicine	Culti- vated plants	Plants collected from nature for food	Plants used for animal feeding	Orna- metal plants	Weedy plants	Plants used for other purposes
100	105	14	18	6	10	30	4	5	9	11

The plants are given under the 10 groups, based on folkloric information. But, some plants are present in more than one group. For example, *Prunus cocomilia* is used for its fruit but its wood is also used for fire.

Some plants were used for dying, but there is any person who is interested in dying. Socio-economical developments in the area were changed the interaction between the people and nature. Unhappily, the plants and uses of them for dying are not known by the actually living people in the area.

An increase in human population and the decrease of soil fertility have been resulted in the migration of people to other cities. The interest of the local people in the nature has been decreasing. On the other hand, the inhabitants prefer contemporary medicine. As a result, ethnobotanical culture has lost its importance before it is known by scientist.

Vural et al.,¹⁷ report some plant names and ethnobotanical information on the Kırşehir region, near to Kırıkkale. As compared with our results, there are similarities between two region Kırşehir and Kırıkkale, by vernacular names, and other ethnobotanical features.

Acknowledgement: Plant names and folkloric information were obtained mainly from Fadime Dönmez, Bayram Coşkun and Hakkı Ulusoy. I would like to thank them and other people whose name could not given here.

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