

Türler ve Habitatlarda

e-ISSN: 2717-770X

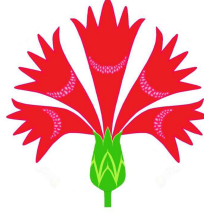
www.turvehab.com



yıl
2020

cilt
1

sayı
2



Türler ve Habitatlar

e-ISSN 2717-770X

Yıl 2020, Cilt 1, Sayı 2

Yılda 2 kez yayınlanır

Sahibi

Dr. Ergin Hamzaoglu

Yazışma Adresi

Gazi Üniversitesi, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Fen Bilgisi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Hersek Binası
TR-06560, Emniyet Mahallesi, Yenimahalle, Ankara, Türkiye
Telefon: (+90) 535 391 17 80
E-posta: erginhamzaoglu@yahoo.com
Web: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/turvehab>

Baş Editör

Dr. Ergin Hamzaoglu

Editörler

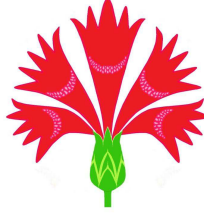
Dr. Hakan Allı - Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Muğla
Dr. Murat Koç - Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Ankara
Dr. Ömer Faruk Kaya - Harran Üniversitesi, Şanlıurfa
Dr. Serdar Gökhan Şenol - Ege Üniversitesi, İzmir
Dr. Tahir Atıcı - Gazi Üniversitesi, Ankara
Dr. Tamer Keçeli - Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Çankırı

İngilizce Dil Editörü

Ellen Yazar

Mizanpaj Editörü

Alperen Hamzaoglu



Türler ve Habitatlar

e-ISSN 2717-770X

Yıl 2020, Cilt 1, Sayı 2

İçindekiler

Araştırma Makaleleri

- 1. Confirmation of the existence of *Russula praetervisa* in Turkey** 45–52
Russula praetervisa'nın Türkiye'deki varlığının teyidi
Ezgin Tırpan, Hakan Allı, Bekir Çöl
- 2. *Euphorbia maculata*'nın (Euphorbiaceae) Türkiye korolojisi** 53–57
Turkish chorology of *Euphorbia maculata* (Euphorbiaceae)
Mehmet Sağıroğlu, Didem Karaduman
- 3. New locality records for two truffle taxa in Turkey** 58–65
İki trüf taksonu için Türkiye'de yeni lokalite kayıtları
Abdullah Kaya, Yasin Uzun
- 4. Vascular plant diversity of Mount Akdağ in Amasya, Turkey** 66–105
Akdağ'ın (Amasya/Türkiye) Damarlı Bitki Çeşitliliği
Cengiz Yıldırım, Erkan Yalçın, Arzu Cansaran, Abdülkerim Alpınar
- 5. Türkiye florası için yeni bir kayıt, *Centaurea gulissashwii* (sek. *Centaurea*, Asteraceae)** 106–113
A new record for the flora of Turkey, *Centaurea gulissashwii* (sect. *Centaurea*, Asteraceae)
Ergin Hamzaoğlu, Murat Koç
- 6. *Astragalus askaleensis* (sek. *Adiaspastus*, Fabaceae), Türkiye'den yeni bir tür** 114–123
Astragalus askaleensis (sect. *Adiaspastus*, Fabaceae), a new species from Turkey
Ergin Hamzaoğlu
- 7. Determination of mycorrhizal developments in *Pinus pinea* (stone pine) seedlings inoculated with *Tuber aestivum* (summer truffle)** 124–130
Tuber aestivum (yazlık trüf) aşılanmış *Pinus pinea* (fıstık çamı) fidanlarında mikorizal gelişimlerin belirlenmesi
Sevgin Özderin



Research Article

Confirmation of the existence of *Russula praetervisa* in Turkey

Ezgin Tırpan ^{*}, Hakan Allı , Bekir Çöl 

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, TR-48000, Muğla, Turkey

*Correspondence: Ezgin Tırpan, ezgin0424@gmail.com

Received: 15.05.2020

Accepted: 01.07.2020

Published Online: 01.12.2020

Abstract

Russula praetervisa is a species whose presence in Turkey is still unproven. It is included in the table of contents of the *Macrofungi of Turkey Checklist*, but there is no data that specimens have been collected. As a result of the identification of the specimens collected from Datça County of Muğla Province, it became definite that this species is found in Turkey. The macroscopic, ecological and microscopic characters of the species have been given with photographs. Also, the Internal Transcribed Spacer (ITS) gene of the specimen was sequenced, analyzed and a phylogenetic tree illustrating closely related taxa has been presented. The findings have been discussed within the scope of the relevant literature.

Keywords: ITS, biodiversity, *Russula*, taxonomy, Turkey

Russula praetervisa'nın Türkiye'deki varlığının teyidi

Özet

Russula praetervisa, Türkiye'de varlığı henüz kanıtlanmamış bir türdür. *Macrofungi of Turkey Checklist*'te içindekiler kısmında yer almakta fakat örneğin toplandığına dair herhangi bir veri bulunmamaktadır. Muğla ilinin Datça ilçesinden toplanan örneklerin teşhisi sonucu bu türün ülkemizde bulunduğu kesinlik kazanmıştır. Türün makroskobik, ekolojik ve mikroskobik karakterleri fotoğraflarıyla birlikte verilmiştir. Ayrıca örneğin ITS gen dizisi belirlenmiş, analiz edilerek en yakın türleri de gösteren filogenetik ağaç çizilip sunulmuştur. Bulgular uygun literatür kapsamında tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: ITS, biyoçeşitlilik, *Russula*, taksonomi, Türkiye

INTRODUCTION

Russula Pers. is an ectomycorrhizal genus comprising about 750 species in the world (Kirk et al. 2008), generally characterized by brightly colored caps, white to dark yellow-ochre spore print and amyloid ornamented spores. There are six subgenera named as *Compactae* (Fr.) Bon, *Heterophyllidia* Romagn., *Amoenula* Sarnari, *Ingratula* Romagn., *Incrustatula* Romagn. and *Russula* Pers. belonging to this genus (Sarnari 1998). The taxonomic studies related to the genus are ongoing in the world (Dutta et al. 2015; Li et al. 2015; Melera et al. 2017) and in Turkey (Keleş et al. 2014; Doğan & Öztürk 2015; Işık & Türkekul 2017; Çolak et al. 2018).

Russula praetervisa Sarnari is only found in the table of contents of the *Macrofungi of Turkey Checklist Vol. II*, but is not included in the text (Solak et al. 2015). In fact, we presented a poster with the specimens of this species that we found in Datça, Turkey, at the Biodiversity Congress (Bölük et al. 2013). The fact that this poster presentation was not mentioned in the checklist caused

Suggested Citation:

Tırpan, E., Allı, H. & Çöl, B. (2020). Confirmation of the existence of *Russula praetervisa* in Turkey. *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 45–52.

confusion. In this study, it was confirmed that *Russula praetervisa* exists in Turkey as a result of the identification of specimens collected from Datça County of Muğla Province.

Russula praetervisa belongs to the subsections *Foetentinae* (Melzer & Zvára) Singer of the subgenus *Ingratula*. Subsection *Foetentinae* is characterized by a fetid odor, tuberculate-striate pileus margin, and articulated and branched hair cuticles (Shaffer 1972; Romagnesi 1985; Sarnari 1998). Previously, six species belonging to this subsection, were recorded in Turkey: *Russula amoenolens* Romagn. (Uzun et al. 2006), *R. foetens* Pers. (Sesli 1993; Akata et al. 2009; Demirel et al. 2010; Uzun 2010), *R. grata* Britzelm. (Uzun 2010), *R. pseudoaffinis* Migl. & Nicolaj (Çolak et al. 2015), *R. sororia* (Fr.) Romell. (Sesli & Denchev 2014) and *R. subfoetens* W.G.Sm. (Watling & Gregory 1977; Sesli & Baydar 1995; Afyon et al. 2004). Identification and accurate classification of these fungi has proven challenging, because of significant similarities in morphology, particularly among the fruiting bodies (Lee et al. 2017). Therefore, analyzing the phenotypic characters as well as taking advantage of the molecular analyzes will eliminate the potential confusion for mycologists and provide more reliable results.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The main material of the study, the fungal specimens, were collected on 27 December 2012 on the Datça Peninsula of Muğla Province during routine field studies. This specimen was identified and discussed by using classical taxonomy and phylogenetic relationships based on the ITS sequences.

Macroscopic and microscopic observations

The morphological features and habitat of the specimens were photographed and recorded. Microscopic observations were made after applying Congo red for the pileipellis elements and cystidia, and Melzer's reagent was used to observe the amyloidity of spores and tissues. Spores, basidia and cystidia were measured with a Leica DM750 microscope and noted. The literature was used for the identification (Sarnari 1998; Roux 2006; Socha et al. 2011; Kibby 2012; Knudsen & Vesterholt 2012). The specimens were stored as fungarium material at the Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University.

DNA extraction, PCR amplification, and sequence analysis

The mechanical fractionation of the dry material was carried out with liquid nitrogen. Genomic DNA was obtained using the DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (No: 69106, Qiagen, Germany). The amount of template sample to be used in the PCR analysis was determined based on the agarose gel image result of the DNA isolation. The internal transcribed spacer (ITS) was amplified using forward primers ITS1F and reverse primers ITS4 (Gardes & Bruns 1993; Park et al. 2013). DNA Sanger sequencing was performed by Macrogen (Netherlands). The BioEdit software program (Hall 1999) was used for sequence analysis. The BlastN program in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database was used and sequences of close species were found (Table 1). Then, the MEGA6 program was used for multi-alignment and a phylogenetic tree was constructed by the Neighbor-joining method (Kimura 1980; Tamura 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basidiomycota R.T. Moore

Agaricomycetes Doweld**Russulales** Kreisel ex P.M.Kirk, P.F. Cannon & J.C.David**Russulaceae** Lotsy**Russula** Pers.**Russula praetervisa** Sarnari, Monografia Illustrata del Genere Russula in Europa 1: 463 (1998).**Holotype.** Italy. Grosseto, Porto Ercole, Pineta di Feniglia, under *Pinus* and *Quercus*, 10.11.1997, Merlini s.n. (IB 1997/0182).**Description.** Pileus 4–6.5 cm, flattened and center depressed, viscid and shiny, margin striate-pectinate, ocher-brown (Figure 1a). Lamellae crowded, whitish-cream. Stipe cylindrical, firm, white but base reddish colored (Figure 1b). Taste mild. Odor like earthy. Basidiospores 6.8–8.5 × 5.4–7 µm, ornamented, amyloid (Figure 1c). Hymenial cystidia mucronate to lageniform (Figures 1d–e). Radial section through pileipellis (Figures 2a–f).**Habitat.** *Pinus brutia* Ten. and *Liquidambar orientalis* Mill. mixed forest, sandy soil.**Table 1.** Taxa, their Genbank accession numbers, geographic origins and references.

Taxon	ITS Genbank Acces. No.	Geographic origin	References
<i>Russula praetervisa</i>	MK327978	Turkey	Present paper
<i>R. praetervisa</i>	KF303597	Italy	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. praetervisa</i>	KF303598	Italy	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. praetervisa</i>	KJ530860	Italy	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. praetervisa</i>	KJ530749	Morocco	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	KF245514	USA	Unpublished
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	EU819493	USA	Palmer et al. 2008
<i>R. amoenolens</i>	GQ166870	USA	Unpublished
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	KX574696	Korea	Unpublished
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	KX574694	Korea	Unpublished
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	JX434670	–	Unpublished
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	KM052566	Korea	Unpublished
<i>R. recondita</i>	KJ530752	Switzerland	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. recondita</i>	KJ834611	Switzerland	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	JF908639	Italy	Osmundson et al. 2013
<i>R. pectinatoides</i>	DQ422026	–	Unpublished
<i>R. recondita</i>	KJ530757	Spain	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. recondita</i>	KJ530756	Switzerland	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. recondita</i>	KF318063	Switzerland	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. recondita</i>	NR147635	Switzerland	Melera et al. 2017
<i>R. foetens</i>	AF418613	European	Eberhardt 2002
<i>R. subfoetens</i>	KY681430	China	Unpublished
<i>R. subfoetens</i>	JF908672	Italy	Osmundson et al. 2013
<i>R. foetens</i>	JF908679	–	Osmundson et al. 2013
<i>R. juniperina</i>	MH999871	Turkey	Unpublished

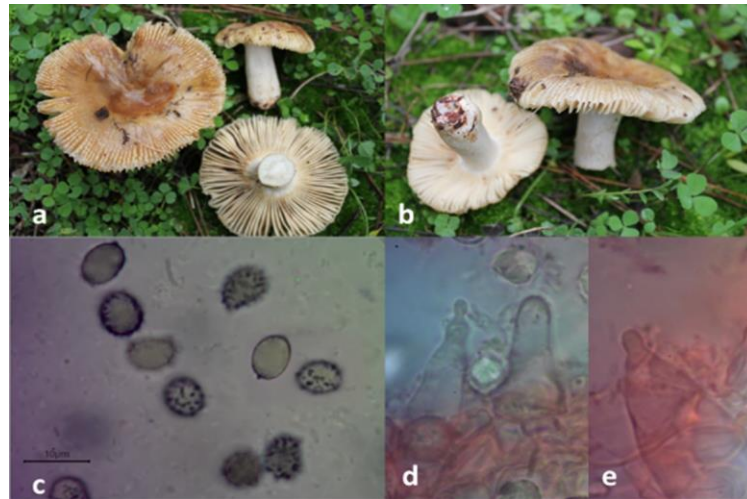


Figure 1. *Russula praetervisa*. a-b. Basidiocarps, c. Basidiospores (in Melzer), d-e. Hymenial cystidia (in Congo red).

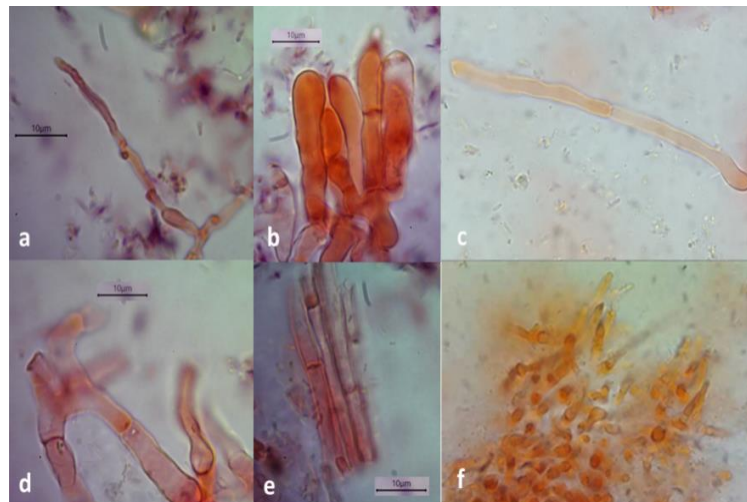


Figure 2. *Russula praetervisa*. a-f. Elements of pileipellis (in Congo red).

Taxonomic notes

According to Çolak and Işıloğlu (2016), although some taxa can be easily distinguished, the multiplicity of species, the extreme similarity between each specimen and the necessity of microscopic detail for identification, make it difficult to distinguish the *Russula* genus species. Some mycologists also emphasize that the *Russula* genus is difficult to identify and that European species are more complex (Bazzicalupo et al. 2017).

Russula praetervisa and *R. pectinatoides* Peck are species close to each other (Melera et al. 2017). Sarnari (1998) took an important step in the right direction by describing *Russula praetervisa* as a species corresponding to nearly identical specimens having distinctly subreticulate spores, the dominant taxon in the Mediterranean area. Sarnari (1998) bases his decision to separate the European concept of *Russula pectinatoides* from the North American concept mainly on spore ornamentation. He observed that the North American material is characterized by spores with

isolated warts, while the Mediterranean material was different in that it had thin connections between the warts. It should be mentioned, however, that Shaffer (1972) shows connections between the warts in one of the drawings of the spores of *Russula pectinatoides* from North America (Bazzicalupo 2018).

In cases where such classical taxonomy can lead to confusion, the use of molecular analyzes and phylogenetic relationships will be useful in achieving a reliable result. Molecular analyzes are also used for the systematic confusions encountered in Turkey (Çöl et al. 2017). The ITS sequence enabled identification of *Russula* section *Foetentinae* at the species level (Lee et al. 2017). As a result of molecular analysis, we observe that our species is *Russula praetervisa* and that it is closely related to *R. pectinatoides* (Figure 3).

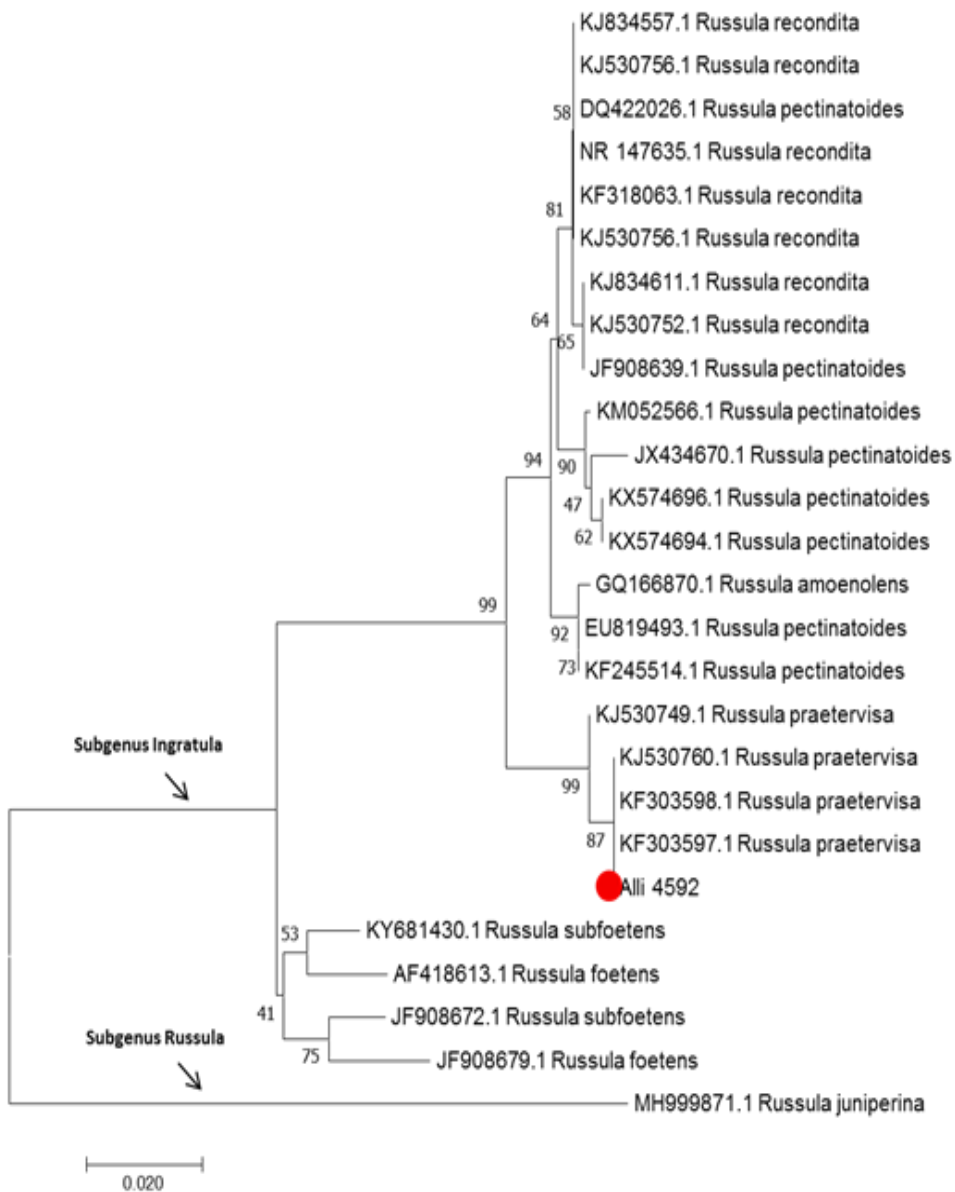


Figure 3. A neighbor-joining tree of the ITS genes of the *Russula praetervisa* and related taxa.

Consulting the current mycobiota checklist (Sesli & Denchev 2014) and the recent contributions regarding species of *Russula* in Turkey (Doğan & Öztürk 2015; Işık & Türkekul 2017; Çolak et al. 2018), we have concluded that *Russula praetervisa* is a species whose existence in Turkey has not been proven previously in detail. The existence of *R. praetervisa* was confirmed by this study. Thus, it is known that the number of *Russula* species found in Turkey is 133.

Specimens examined

Russula praetervisa. Turkey. Muğla: 13. km of Marmaris-Datça road, near İçmeler stream, 27.12.2012, Allı 4592 (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was financially supported by the Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Scientific Research Projects (BAP 2011-26).

REFERENCES

- Afyon, A., Yağız, D. & Konuk, M. (2004). Macrofungi of Sinop province. *Turk J Bot* 28(4): 351–360.
- Akata, I., Çetin, B. & Işıloğlu, M. (2009). Macrofungi of Ankara-Kızılcahamam Soğuksu National Park. *Ot Sistematik Botanik* 16(2): 177–188.
- Bazzicalupo, A.L., Buyck, B., Saar, I., Vauras, J., Carmean, D. & Berbee, M.L. (2017). Troubles with mycorrhizal mushroom identification where morphological differentiation lags behind barcode sequence divergence. *Taxon* 66(4): 791–810. DOI: 10.12705/664.1
- Bazzicalupo A.L. (2018). A key to *Russula* subsections *Foetentinae* and *Pectinatae*. Scottish Fungi. <https://sites.google.com/site/scottishfungi/identification/id-keys/russula-pectinatae-and-foetentinae> [06.05.2020].
- Bölük, E., Allı, H., Şen, İ. & Çöl, B. (2013). Türkiye Makrofunguslarına Datça Yarımadası'ndan yeni kayıtlar (New records from Datça Peninsula in Turkey Macrofungi). *Biyçeşitlilik Sempozyumu*, 22–23 Mayıs 2013, Muğla, Türkiye, pp. 278–279 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Çöl, B., Tırpan, E., Balcı, E., Allı, H., Akkanat, D. & Şen, İ. (2017). ITS gene and classical systematic analyzes of *Gymnopus ocior* (Pers.) Antonin Noordel and *Gymnopus dryophilus* (Bull.) Murrill species collected from Muğla and Kütahya. *Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Fen ve Mühendislik Bilimleri Dergisi* 17(1): 366–371. DOI: 10.5578/fmbd.57560.
- Çolak, Ö.F., Işıloğlu, M. & Solak, M.H. (2015). Türkiye Mikotası için 6 yeni *Russula* kaydı (Six new *Russula* record for Turkey Mycota). *Ekoloji Sempozyumu*, 6–9 Mayıs 2015, Sinop, Türkiye, pp. 31 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Çolak, Ö.F. & Işıloğlu, M. (2016). Türkiye'de yetişen *Compactae* (*Russula*) altcinsine ait türler (The Subgenus *Compactae* {*Russula*} Species in Turkey). *Türk Yaşam Bilimleri Dergisi* 1(2): 86–95 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Çolak, Ö.F., Işıloğlu, M., Kaygusuz, O., Battistin, E. & Solak, M.H. (2018). Ten new and interesting *Russula* (Basidiomycota: Russulales) records for the mycobiota of Turkey. *Nova Hedwigia* 106(3–4): 499–518. DOI: 10.1127/nova_hedwigia/2017/0449.
- Demirel, K., Erdem, Ö., Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2010). Macrofungi of Hatila Valley National Park (Artvin, Turkey). *Turk J Bot* 34: 457–465. DOI: 10.3906/bot-0908-189.

- Doğan, H.H. & Öztürk, Ö. (2015). Six new *Russula* records from Turkey. *Mycotaxon* 130(4): 1117–1124. DOI: 10.5248/130.1117.
- Dutta, A.K., Paloi, S., Pradhan, P. & Acharya, K. (2015). A new species of *Russula* (Russulaceae) from India based on morphological and molecular (ITS sequence) data. *Turk J Bot* 39: 850–856. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1407-1.
- Eberhardt, U. (2002). Molecular kinship analyses of the agaricoid Russulaceae: correspondence with mycorrhizal anatomy and sporocarp features in the genus *Russula*. *Mycological Progress* 1(2): 201–223. DOI: 10.1007/s11557-006-0019-6.
- Gardes, M. & Bruns, T.D. (1993). ITS primers with enhanced specificity for Basidiomycetes application to the identification of mycorrhizae and rusts. *Molecular Ecology* 2(2): 113–118.
- Hall, T.A. (1999). Bioedit: A user-friendly biological sequence alignment editor and analysis program for Windows 95/98/NT. *Nucleic Acids Symposium Series* 41: 95–98.
- Işık, H. & Türkekul, İ. (2017). A new record for Turkish Mycota from Akdağmadeni (Yozgat) province: *Russula decolorans* (Fr.) Fr. Epicr. *Anatolian Journal of Botany* 1(1): 1–3. DOI: 10.30616/ajb.342079.
- Keleş, A., Demirel, K., Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2014). Macrofungi of Ayder (Rize/Turkey) high plateau. *Biological Diversity and Conservation* 7(3): 177–183.
- Kibby, G. (2012). *The genus Russula in Great Britain: with synoptic keys to species*. Published by the Author, 139 p.
- Kimura, M. (1980). A simple method for estimating evolutionary rates of base substitutions through comparative studies of nucleotide sequences. *Journal of Molecular Evolution* 16(2): 111–120.
- Kirk, P.M., Cannon, P.F. & Winter, D.W. (2008). *Dictionary of the Fungi*. 10th ed. CABI. Wallingford, U.K., pp. 608–609.
- Knudsen, H. & Vesterholt, J. (2012). *Funga Nordica: agaricoid, boletoid, clavarioid, cyphelloid and gastroid genera*. Nordsvamp, Copenhagen, 1083 p.
- Lee, H., Park, M.S., Jung, P.E., Eimes, J.A., Seok, S.J. & Lim, Y.W. (2017). Re-evaluation of the taxonomy and diversity of *Russula* section Foetentinae (Russulales, Basidiomycota) in Korea. *Mycoscience* 58(5): 351–360. DOI: 10.1016/j.myc.2017.04.006.
- Li, Y K., Zhang, X., Yuan, Y., Cao, Z. & Liang, J.F. (2015). Morphological and molecular evidence for a new species of *Russula* (Russulaceae) from southern China. *Phytotaxa* 202(2): 94–102. DOI: 10.11646/phytotaxa.202.2.2.
- Melera, S., Ostellari, C., Roemer, N., Avis, P.G., Tonolla, M., Barja, F. & Narduzzi-Wicht, B. (2017). Analysis of morphological, ecological and molecular characters of *Russula pectinatoides* Peck and *Russula praetervisa* Sarnari, with a description of the new taxon *Russula recondita* Melera & Ostellari. *Mycological Progress* 16(2): 117–134. DOI: 10.1007/s11557-016-1256-y.
- Osmundson, T.W., Robert, V.A., Schoch, C.L., Baker, L.J., Smith, A., Robich, G., Luca, M. & Garbelotto, M.M. (2013). Filling gaps in biodiversity knowledge for macrofungi: contributions and assessment of an herbarium collection DNA barcode sequencing project. *PloS One* 8(4): e62419. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0062419.
- Palmer, J.M., Lindner, D.L., & Volk, T.J. (2008). Ectomycorrhizal characterization of an American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*)-dominated community in Western Wisconsin. *Mycorrhiza* 19(1): 27–36. DOI: 10.1007/s00572-008-0200-7.

- Park, M.S., Fong, J.J., Lee, H., Oh, S.Y., Jung, P.E., Min, Y.J. & Lim, Y.W. (2013). Delimitation of *Russula* subgenus Amoenuin Korea using three molecular markers. *Mycobiology* 414: 191–201. DOI: 10.5941/MYCO.2013.41.4.191.
- Romagnesi, H. (1985). *Les Russules d'Europe et d'Afrique du Nord*. Reprint with supplement. J. Cramer, Hirschberg, 1094 p.
- Roux, P. (2006). *Mille et un champignons*. Éd. Roux, Sainte-Sigolène, 1223 p.
- Sarnari, M. (1998). *Monographia illustrata del genere Russula in Europa*. Tomo primo. Associazioni Micologica Bresadola, Trento, 800 p.
- Sesli, E. (1993). Trabzon ili Maçka yöresi makrofungusları (The macrofungi of Maçka district in Trabzon). *Turk J Bot* 17(3): 179–182 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Sesli, E. & Baydar, S. (1995). A preliminary checklist of Russulaceae of Turkey. *Russulales News* 5: 5–22.
- Sesli, E. & Denchev, C.M. (2014). *Checklists of the myxomycetes, larger ascomycetes, and larger basidiomycetes in Turkey*. 6th ed. Mycotaxon Checklists Online. <http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/checklists/sesli-v106-checklist.pdf> [27.11.2019].
- Shaffer, R.L. (1972). North American *Russulas* of the subsection Foetentinae. *Mycologia* 64(5): 1008–1053.
- Socha, R., Hálek, V., Baier, J. & Hák, J. (2011). *Holubinky (Russula)*. Academia, Praha 520 p.
- Solak, M.H., Işıloğlu, M., Kalmış, E. & Allı, H. (2015). Macrofungi of Turkey. Vol. II. Üniversiteler Ofset, İzmir, 280 p.
- Tamura, K., Stecher, G., Peterson, D., Filipowski, A. & Kumar, S. (2013). MEGA6: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Version 6.0. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 30(12): 2725–2729. DOI: 10.1093/molbev/mst197.
- Uzun, Y., Keleş, A. & Demirel, K. (2006). Contributions to the macrofungi flora of Gümüşhane Province. *Turk J Bot* 30(1): 39–46.
- Uzun, Y. (2010). Macrofungal diversity of Ardahan and Iğdır province (Turkey). *International Journal of Botany* 6(1): 11–20. DOI: 10.3923/ijb.2010.11.20.
- Watling, R. & Gregory, N.M. (1977). Larger fungi from Turkey, Iran and neighbouring countries. *Karstenia* 17: 59–72.



Araştırma Makalesi

Euphorbia maculata'nın (Euphorbiaceae) Türkiye korolojisi

Mehmet Sağıroğlu *, Didem Karaduman 

Biyoloji Bölümü, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sakarya Üniversitesi, TR-54087, Sakarya, Türkiye

*Yazışmadan sorumlu yazar: Mehmet Sağıroğlu, msagioglu@sakarya.edu.tr

Geliş: 13.05.2020

Kabul: 01.07.2020

Çevrimiçi Yayın: 01.12.2020

Özet

Türkiye’de sadece İskenderun’dan (Hatay) bilinen *Euphorbia maculata*’nın (Euphorbiaceae), Karasu’da (Sakarya) yeni bir popülasyonu tespit edilmiştir. Anavatanı Kuzey Amerika olan *Euphorbia maculata*, süs bitkisi olarak dünyada yaygın bir kullanıma sahiptir. Türün antidiyareik, antibakteriyel, antifungal ve antioksidan ajan olarak kullanılabilmesi bildirilmiştir. Aynı zamanda antitrombosit etkisi sebebiyle, tür kardiyovasküler hastalıkları önleme potansiyeline sahiptir. Burada türün korolojisiyle birlikte genel morfolojik, ekolojik ve bazı etnobotanik özellikleri verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Acarlar Longozu, *Euphorbia maculata*, koroloji, Sakarya, Türkiye

Turkish chorology of *Euphorbia maculata* (Euphorbiaceae)

Abstract

A new population of *Euphorbia maculata* (Euphorbiaceae), which was known in Turkey only from İskenderun County of Hatay Province, has been determined in Karasu County of Sakarya Province. *Euphorbia maculata*, whose native country is North America, has a widespread use in the world as an ornamental plant. It has been reported that the species can be used as an antidiarrheal, antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant agent. At the same time, due to its antiplatelet effect, the species has the potential to prevent cardiovascular diseases. Here, together with the chorology of the species, its general morphological, ecological and some ethnobotanical characteristics have been given.

Keywords: Acarlar Floodplain Forest, *Euphorbia maculata*, chorology, Sakarya, Turkey

GİRİŞ

Euphorbia maculata L.’nin (Euphorbiaceae) anavatanı Kuzey Amerika’dır. Güney ve Orta Avrupa ile Orta ve Güney Amerika, Ortadoğu (İsrail), Güney Asya ve Avustralya’da doğallaşmış olarak bulunur. Tür Kuzey Amerika’dan dünyaya botanik bahçeleri veya turistler aracılığıyla yayılmıştır. *Euphorbia maculata*’nın süs bitkisi olarak diğer kıtalara yayılmasının, ilk olarak 17. yüzyılda Londra botanik bahçesine getirilmesiyle başladığı bilinmektedir (Zimmerman vd. 1975). Bazı yazarlara göre, *Euphorbia maculata*’nın Orta Avrupa’daki ana dağılım merkezleri botanik bahçeleridir (Galera & Sudnik-Wójcikowska 2004). Yayılmaya turistler de katkı sağlamış olabilir. Bu yayımda özellikle demiryollarının etkili olduğu söylenebilir, çünkü türe demiryolu kenarlarında ve tren istasyonlarında çok sık rastlanmaktadır (Brandes 1993).

Karasu (Sakarya) Acarlar Longozu Karadeniz kıyısında küçük bir alan işgal etmesine rağmen, *Fraxinus* L. (dişbudak) ve *Alnus* Mill. (kızılağaç) türlerinin hakim olduğu longoz (subasar) ormanları, termofil meşe ormanları, bataklıklar, kıyı kumulları ve mevsimsel gölleri ile zengin bir

Önerilen Alıntı:

Sağiroğlu, M. & Karaduman, D. (2020). *Euphorbia maculata*’nın (Euphorbiaceae) Türkiye korolojisi. *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 53–57.

habitat eřitliliđine sahiptir. Alanda yapılan bir floristik alıřma sırasında, *Euphorbia maculata*'nın Trkiye'deki ikinci dođallařmıř poplasyonu tespit edilmiřtir.

MATERYAL VE METOT

Euphorbia maculata'ya ait rnekler, İhsaniye (Sakarya, Karasu) evresindeki kıyı kumullarından 2012 yılının Haziran, Ađustos ve Eyll aylarında yapılan floristik alıřmalar esnasından toplanmıřtır (Karaduman 2019). Trn genel grnmne ait fotoğraflar Samsung marka mobil telefon, meyve ve tohum fotoğrafları ise Olympus SZ-10 marka stereo mikroskop yardımıyla ekilmiřtir. rnekler Sakarya niversitesi Biyoloji Blmnde bulunan herbaryumda muhafaza edilmektedir.

SONULAR VE TARTIřMA

Acarlar Longozu (Sakarya, Karasu) ve evresi olduka zengin bir habitat ve biyoeřitliliđe sahiptir. Longoz florasının tespiti amacıyla yapılan alıřmalar esnasında, kumlu topraklarda yetiřen, tek yıllık, yatık gvdeli, 20–30 cm boyunda ilđin *Euphorbia* L. rnekleri toplanmıřtır. Grnm olarak *Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton'a benzeyen bu rnekler, *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* adlı eserden yararlanılarak teřhis edilmiřtir (Radcliffe-Smith 1982). rnekler, eserde yer alan teřhis anahtarına gre *Euphorbia supina* Raf. olarak teřhis edilmiřtir. *Euphorbia supina* son yıllarda, anavatanı Kuzey Amerika olan ve farklı yollarla yayılarak dnyanın birok yerinde dođallařmıř olan *E. maculata*'nın sinonimi olarak kabul edilmektedir (ztekin 2012; The Plant List 2020). Bu tr Trkiye'de sadece İskenderun'dan (Hatay) bilinmektedir. *Euphorbia maculata*'yı *E. prostrata*'dan ayıran en gze arpan morfolojik zellik, yaprakların ortasındaki morumsu lekelerdir (řekil 1 ve 2). *Euphorbia prostrata* tek yıllık kozmopolit bir trdr ve Trkiye'de Antalya'da tespit edilen dođallařmıř rneklerden bilinir (Radcliffe-Smith 1982).



řekil 1. *Euphorbia maculata*'nın genel grnm.

Euphorbia maculata, *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*'da İskenderun (Hatay) kıyı kesimlerinde kumlu topraklardan toplanmış bir örnekle bilinir (Radcliffe-Smith 1982). İhsaniye'den (Sakarya, Karasu) tespit edilen bu popölasyon, Türkiye için ikinci kayıt niteliğindedir. *Euphorbia maculata*, bölgede kumul vejetasyonundaki en belirgin bitkilerden biridir. Kumul bitkileri genel olarak ezilmeye karşı dirençli, esnek dokulu ve yatık gövdelidir. Aynı zamanda sıcakta fotosentez yapabilirler ve geç tohum verirler. *Euphorbia maculata*'da bu tür habitatlarda yaygın olarak görülen C4 bitkilerinden birisidir. Tür, Avrupa'nın orta ve kuzey kesimlerindeki kumul habitatlarında yer yer geniş topluluklar oluşturur (Andraž & Ladislav 1998).

Euphorbia maculata tek yıllık otsu bir bitkidir. Gövdesi yatık, 10–50 cm boyunda, genellikle kırmızımsı, tabandan dallanmış ve tüylüdür. Yaprakları eliptik-oblong ile şeritsi-oblong arasında, 4–9 × 1.5–4 mm ebatlarında ve ortası genellikle morumsu lekeli. Muhtemelen bu leke nedeniyle türe Türkçe "benli (lekeli) sütleğen" ismi verilmiştir. Çiçekleri başlangıçta beyazdır, ancak sonradan hızla kırmızımsı-pembeye dönüşür. Meyveleri üç köşeli, yumurtamsı, 1.5–2 × 1.5–2 mm ebatlarında ve basık tüylüdür. Tohumları dört köşeli, yumurtamsı ve 0.5–0.8 × 0.4–0.6 mm ebatlarındadır (Şekil 1–3).



Şekil 2. *Euphorbia maculata*'da çiçekdurumu ve çiçekler.

Euphorbia maculata kumlu toprakların hâkim olduğu doğal habitatlarda ve yol kenarı gibi antropojen alanlarda yetişebilir. Bu özelliği nedeniyle, anavatanı olan Kuzey Amerika'da kültürü yapılarak yol kenarı ve yerleşim alanlarının peyzajında sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Kıyı kumullarında tespit edilen tür, alanda *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh., *Bombycilaena discolor* (Pers.) M.Lainz, *Briza minor* L., *Carlina corymbosa* L., *Cionura erecta* (L.) Griseb., *Crepis reuteriana* Boiss., *Cyperus capitatus* Vand., *Dactylis glomerata* L., *Eryngium maritimum* L., *Juncus acutus* L.,

Jurinea kilaea Azn., *Linaria pelisseriana* (L.) Mill., *Lolium perenne* L., *Medicago marina* L., *Muscari neglectum* Guss. ex Ten., *Pancreatium maritimum* L., *Plantago lanceolata* L., *Rostraria cristata* (L.) Tzvelev, *Setaria viridis* (L.) P.Beauv., *Solanum decipiens* Opiz, *Taraxacum hellenicum* Dahlst. ve *Xanthium spinosum* L. gibi trler ile birlikte bulunur.



Őekil 3. *Euphorbia maculata*'da meyve ve tohumlar.

Alanda yapılan etnobotanik temelli alıřmada, *Euphorbia maculata*'nın yre halkı tarafından tanınmadığı ve herhangi bir amala kullanılmadığı tespit edilmiřtir. Yre halkının diđer birok bitkiyi tanıdığı ve farklı amalarla kullandığı dikkate alındığında, etnobotanik zellikleri olan bu trn alana muhtemelen yakın bir gemiřte yerleřtiđi dřnlmřtr. Karasu Acarlar Longozu (Sakarya) ve evresi gmen kuřlar iin nemli durak noktalarından biri olduđu gz nne alındığında, bu yerleřmede gmen kuřların etkili olduđu sylenebilir.

Euphorbia maculata dnya genelinde olduka farklı amalar iin kullanılan bir trdr. Trn antidiyareik, antibakteriyel, antifungal ve antioksidan ajan olarak kullanılabileceđi, aynı zamanda antitrombosit etkisi sebebiyle kardiyovaskler hastalıkları nleme potansiyeline sahip olduđu bildirilmiřtir (Kwon vd. 2015). Trden izole edilen triterpenoidlerin bir kısmının gl anti-enflamatuar aktiviteler sergilediđi, bir kısmının ise kanser kemopreventif ajanı olarak kullanılabileceđine dair alıřmalar mevcuttur (Sun vd. 2018). Tr Kuzey Amerika'da siđillerin tedavisinde, kklerinden elde edilen infzyon ve dekoksasyonla deri kanamalarında ve dođuřtan var olan kornea bulanıklığının tedavisinde kullanıldıđı bilinmektedir (Krochmal 1952; Bocek 1984; Bard 2006). *Euphorbia maculata*'nın in'de idrar yolu ve st sindirim kanalı kanamalarında kullanıldıđı bilinmektedir. Ayrıca tr in'de ayrıca dizanteri, ishal, sarılık, hemoptizi, hematri, hemafesi, hematemez, burun kanaması ve vajinal kanama tedavilerinde de kullanılmaktadır (Lai vd. 2004).

İncelenen örnekler

Euphorbia maculata. Türkiye. **A3 Sakarya**: Karasu, İhsaniye-Denizköy arası, 41°07'37"–30°37'08", 3 m a.s.l., kıyı kumulu, 23.06.2020, D.Karaduman 1428 (Sakarya Üniv. Biyoloji Herb.); aynı yer, 41°07'23"–30°37'29", 2 m a.s.l., orman sınırı, kumul, 02.09.2012, D.Karaduman 1582 (Sakarya Üniv. Biyoloji Herb.).

KAYNAKLAR

- Andraž, Č. & Ladislav, M. (1998). Vegetation of trampled soil dominated by C4 plants in Europe. *J Veg Sci* 9(1): 45–56. DOI: 10.2307/3237222.
- Bard, C.L. (2006). A contribution to the history of medicine in Southern California. *J Calif Gt Basin Anthropol* 26(1): 95–108.
- Bocek, B.R. (1984). Ethnobotany of Costanoan Indians, California, based on collections by John P. Harrington. *Econ Bot* 38(2): 240–255. DOI: 10.1007/BF02858839.
- Brandes, D. (1993). Eisenbahnanlagen als untersuchungsgegenstand der geobotanik. *Tuexenia* 13: 415–444.
- Galera, H. & Sudnik-Wójcikowska, B. (2004). Historyczne notowania chwastów związanych z działalnością ogrodów botanicznych Europy Centralnej. *Fragm Flor Geobot Polonica* 11(2): 293–317.
- Karaduman, D. (2019). Acarlar Longozu (Sakarya) Florası (Flora of the Acarlar Longoz {floodplain}). Sakarya Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü. Sakarya (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Krochmal, A. (1952). Seeds of weedy *Euphorbia* species and their identification. *Weeds* 1(3): 243–255. DOI: 10.2307/4040118.
- Kwon, S.U., Cha, J.Y., Lee, H.Y., Xin, M., Ji, S.J., Kim, D.K., Park, D.S., Pyo, M.K. & Lee Y.M. (2015). Chloroform fraction of *Euphorbia maculata* has antiplatelet activity via suppressing thromboxane B2 formation. *Mol Med Rep* 11(6): 4255–4261. DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2015.3319.
- Lai, X.Z., Yang, Y.B. & Shan, X.L. (2004). The investigation of Euphorbiaceous medicinal plants in southern China. *Econ Bot* 58(1): S307–S320.
- Öztekin, M. (2012). [*Euphorbia* L.] In: Güner, A., Aslan, S., Ekim., T., Vural, M. & Babaç, M.T. (Eds.) *Türkiye Bitkileri Listesi (Damarlı Bitkiler) (Plant list of Turkey {Vascular plants})*. Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi ve Flora Araştırmaları Derneği Yayını, İstanbul, pp. 413–424 (in Turkish).
- Radcliffe-Smith, A. (1982). [*Euphorbia* L.] In: Davis, P.H. (Ed.) *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. Vol. 7. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, pp. 580–581.
- Sun, Y., Gao, L.L., Tang, M.Y., Feng, B.M., Pei, Y.H. & Yasukawa, K. (2018). Triterpenoids from *Euphorbia maculata* and their anti-inflammatory effects. *Molecules* 23(9): 2112. DOI: 10.3390/molecules23092112.
- The Plant List. (2020). [*Euphorbia supina* Raf.] In: The Plant List. <http://www.theplantlist.org/> [12.05.2020].
- Zimmermann, W., Hegi, G. & Berger, H. (1975). [Euphorbiaceae] In: Hegi, G. (Ed.) *Illustrierte Flora von Mittel-Europa*. Vol 1 (Ed. 2). Paul Parey, Berlin & Hamburg, pp. 113–193.



Research Article

New locality records for two truffle taxa in Turkey

Abdullah Kaya ¹, Yasin Uzun ^{2,*}

¹Biology Department, Science Faculty, Gazi University, TR-06560, Ankara, Turkey

²Biology Department, Kamil Özdağ Science Faculty, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, TR-70100, Karaman, Turkey

*Correspondence: Yasin Uzun, yuclathrus@gmail.com

Received: 11.06.2020

Accepted: 01.07.2020

Published Online: 01.12.2020

Abstract

Hymenogaster luteus and *Leucogaster nudus*, two new specimens of previously reported truffle taxa, were collected and identified from habitats within the boundaries of the Eastern Black Sea and the Marmara Regions of Turkey. *Hymenogaster luteus* was reported previously only once from the localities within Isparta, Osmaniye, Tekirdağ and Yalova Provinces in Turkey. The first Turkish record of *Leucogaster nudus* was reported by Pilát from Ilgaz Mountain (Kastamonu Province). Brief descriptions and new distribution localities of the species were provided together with the photographs related to their macro and micromorphologies.

Keywords: Basidiomycetes, biodiversity, chorology, hypogeous fungi, Turkey

İki trüf taksonu için Türkiye’de yeni lokalite kayıtları

Özet

Daha önceden rapor edilmiş olan iki trüf taksonu, *Hymenogaster luteus* ve *Leucogaster nudus*, Türkiye’nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi ve Marmara Bölgesi’ndeki habitatlardan toplanarak teşhis edilmiştir. *Hymenogaster luteus*, Türkiye’de Isparta, Osmaniye, Tekirdağ ve Yalova illerindeki yerleşim yerlerinde daha önce yalnızca bir kez rapor edilmişti. *Leucogaster nudus*’un ise ilk Türkiye kaydı Pilát tarafından Ilgaz Dağı’ndan (Kastamonu İli) yapılmıştı. Türlerin kısa betimlemeleri ve yeni yayılış lokaliteleri, makro ve mikromorfolojilerine ait fotoğrafları ile birlikte verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bazidiyomisetler, biyoçeşitlilik, koroloji, toprakaltı mantarlar, Türkiye

INTRODUCTION

Two checklists were presented by Sesli and Denchev (2014) and Solak et al. (2015) related to the macromycetes of Turkey. Following the checklists, many contributions were also made to the increasing knowledge of Turkish higher fungi during the last five to six years (Kaşık et al. 2017; Allı et al. 2019; Keleş 2019; Şelem et al. 2019; Türkekul & Işık 2019; Yıldız et al. 2019; Acar et al. 2020; Akçay 2020; Çağlı & Öztürk 2020; İleri et al. 2020; Sadullahoğlu et al. 2020; Sesli 2020).

A closer look at the checklists and most of the latest contributions indicates that epigeous macrofungi have received more attention than hypogeous species until the last decade. After the 2010s, Castellano & Türkoğlu (2012), Türkoğlu & Castellano (2014), Türkoğlu et al. (2015) and Elliot et al. (2016) have presented in a concentrated manner new records and new localities of Turkish hypogeous macromycetes. Meanwhile, Doğan & Akata (2015), Alkan et al. (2018), Doğan (2018), Doğan et al. (2018), Uzun & Kaya (2018), Uzun & Yakar (2018), Uzun et al. (2018), Berber et al. (2019), Uzun & Kaya, (2019a,b,c,d), Uzun et al. (2019a,b), Yakar et al. (2019) and Uzun & Kaya (2020a,b) also presented reports about the hypogeous macromycetes of Turkey.

Suggested Citation:

Kaya, A. & Uzun, Y. (2020). New locality records for two truffle taxa in Turkey. *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 58–65.

Currently, more than 90 taxa of hypogeous macrofungi, 43 belonging to Ascomycota and 56 to Basidiomycota, are known to exist in Turkey. The truffle species, *Hymenogaster luteus* Vittad. and *Leucogaster nudus* (Hazsl.) Hollós, are also among the known taxa of hypogeous macromycetes in Turkey. Here we present new localities for these two taxa within the boundaries of the East Black Sea and Marmara Regions.

The study aims to make a contribution to the mycobiota of Turkey by presenting new distributions of two hypogeous macromycete species.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Specimens of *Hymenogaster luteus* were collected from İstanbul and Trabzon Provinces between 2016 and 2018, and *Leucogaster nudus* samples were collected from Rize and Trabzon Provinces between 2015 and 2017. The fruit bodies were photographed and the characteristics required for the identification of the samples were noted during field studies. Next, the samples were transferred to the fungarium in paper boxes and dried in an air-conditioned room. Micromorphological investigations were performed on the dry specimens. A Nikon eclipse Ci-S trinocular light microscope was used for microscopic investigations. Spore photographs were taken with a DS-Fi2 digital camera aided by a Nikon DS-L3 displaying apparatus. The specimens were identified by comparing the obtained data with Vittadini (1831), Zeller & Dodge (1924), Dodge & Zeller (1934), Hawker (1954), Pegler et al. (1993), Montecchi & Sarasini (2000), Arroyo et al. (2005) and Türkoğlu et al. (2015). The samples are being kept at the Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Kamil Özdağ Faculty of Science, Department of Biology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basidiomycota R.T.Moore

Agaricomycetes Doweld

Agaricales Underw.

Hymenogastraceae Vittad.

Hymenogaster Vittad.

Hymenogaster luteus Vittad., Monographia Tuberacearum: 22, t. 3: 9 (1831) (Vittadini 1831).

Synonyms. *Hymenogaster luteus* f. *trigonosporus* Vaček, *Hymenogaster luteus* var. *berkeleyanus* (Corda) Stielow, Bratek, A.K.I.Orczán, S.Rudnoy, Hensel, P.Hoffm., Klenk & Göker, *Hymenogaster luteus* var. *fulvus* Soehner, *Hymenogaster luteus* var. *fulvus* Soehner, *Hymenogaster luteus* var. *subfuscus* Soehner, *Hysterogaster luteus* (Vittad.) C.W.Dodge, *Oogaster berkeleyanus* Corda, *Tuber berkeleyanum* Tul. & C.Tul.

Description. Basidiomata 5–17 mm broad, subglobose to globose, some irregularly lobed, usually with a depressed base, white to dirty white when young, greyish or yellowish-grey to yellowish-brown at maturity (Figure 1). Peridium 100-160 µm thick, smooth, silky. Gleba soft, at first white, then yellowish to pale yellow. Odor pleasant. Basidia 22–25 × 4–6 µm, clavate. Basidiospores 18–2 × 7.5–9.5(–10) µm, ellipsoid to fusiform, some not symmetrical, smooth and thick walled (Figure 2). *Hymenogaster luteus* grows under deciduous trees, coniferous trees or mixed forest as embedded in soil or leaf or needle litter (Hawker 1954; Montecchi & Sarasini 2000; Türkoğlu et al. 2015).

Taxonomic notes

Hymenogaster luteus was reported previously only once by Türkoğlu et al. (2015) from the localities within Isparta, Osmaniye, Tekirdağ and Yalova Provinces in Turkey based on the collections between 2013 and 2014. The samples were collected under *Quercus vulcanica* Boiss. & Heldr. ex Kotschy, or under mixed stands with the members of *Carpinus* L., *Fagus* L., *Pinus* L., and *Rhododendron* L. species, especially of *Carpinus betulus* L., *Fagus orientalis* Lipsky, *Pinus brutia* Ten., *Pinus nigra* Aiton, *Quercus cerris* L. and *Q. petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. Our sample was collected under broad-leaved trees, such as *Laurus nobilis* L., *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Rhododendron ponticum* (Boiss. & Reut.) Hand.-Mazz., *Alnus* Mill. and *Quercus* L. species.

Dodge & Zeller (1934), Hawker (1954), Pegler et al (1993), Montecchi & Sarasini (2000) and Türkoğlu et al. (2015) give the basidiocarp dimensions as 10–20 mm, 10(–17) mm, 5–15 mm, 5–20 mm and 10 mm, respectively. The same authors measured the basidiospore size as 18–22 × (7–)9–11(–12) µm except Türkoğlu et al. (2015) who gives it as 12–20 × 9–12 µm. Peridium thickness was given as 40–50 µm by Dodge & Zeller (1934) and Hawker (1954), while it was given as 90–180 µm by Türkoğlu et al. (2015). Though the basidiocarp and basidiospore dimensions of the samples investigated are generally in agreement with all of the reported data, they fit well with Hawker (1954) and Montecchi & Sarasini (2000). On the other hand, peridium thickness of our samples fit well with previously recorded Turkish collections (Türkoğlu et al. 2015).



Figure 1. Basidiocarps of *Hymenogaster luteus* (Bars: 10 mm).

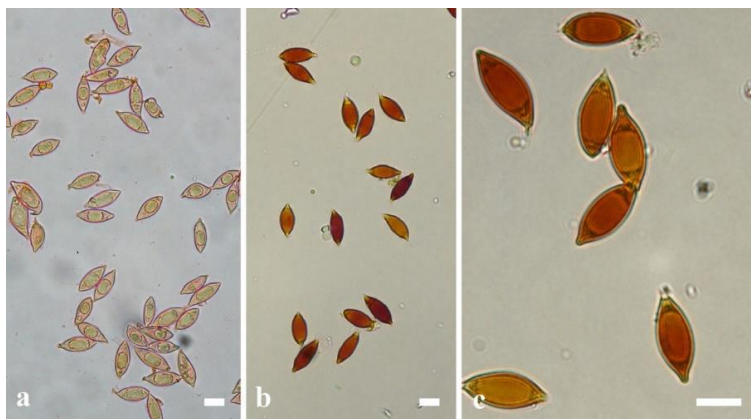


Figure 2. Basidiospores (a-c) of *Hymenogaster luteus* (Bars: 10 µm).

Basidiomycota R.T.Moore

Agaricomycetes Doweld

Russulales Kreisel ex P.M.Kirk, P.F.Cannon & J.C.David

Albatrellaceae Nuss

Leucogaster R.Hesse

Leucogaster nudus (Hazsl.) Hollós, *Annales Historico-Natureles Musei Nationalis Hungarici* 6: 319 (1908). **Synonyms.** *Hydnangium nudum* Hazsl., *Leucogaster floccosus* R.Hesse.

Description. Basidiocarps 20–45 mm in diameter, subglobose, some irregularly lobed, at first whitish to yellowish white, later ochraceous to yellowish brown, developing red-brown stains (Figure 3). Peridium 200–400 µm thick, finely tomentose when young, soon become glabrescent, fragile and not separable. Gleba white, then pale ocher to pale olive brown, with small, angular cells, from the beginning filled with a gelatinous matrix, secreting latex when cut. Basidiospores 11–14 µm, subglobose to spherical, surface with a reticulate ornamentation, enclosed in a gelatinous transparent, thin walled and smooth episporal membrane (Figure 4). *Leucogaster nudus* was reported to grow under deciduous trees, coniferous trees or mixed forest (Zeller & Dodge 1924; Pegler 1993; Montecchi & Sarasini 2000; Türkoğlu et al. 2015).



Figure 3. Basidiocarps of *Leucogaster nudus* (Bars: 15 mm).

Taxonomic notes

The first Turkish record of *Leucogaster nudus* was reported by Pilát (1937) from Ilgaz Mountain, and the existence of it in Turkey was also noted by Türkoğlu et al. (2015) based on the samples collected from Kastamonu Province under *Abies nordmanniana* (Steven) Spach var. *bornmulleriana* (Mattf.) Silba and *Fagus orientalis*. We found it under different mixed stands of *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Picea orientalis* (L.) Peterm. and *Alnus* species.

Basidiocarp dimensions of *Leucogaster nudus* were reported as 10–15 mm, 15–50 mm, 10–30 mm and 15–30 mm by Zeller & Dodge (1924), Pegler et al. (1993), Montecchi & Sarasini

(2000) and Türkoğlu et al. (2015), respectively. Spore dimensions were also reported as 16–18 μm , 11–18 μm , 10–14 μm and 13.2–17.5 μm by the same authors.

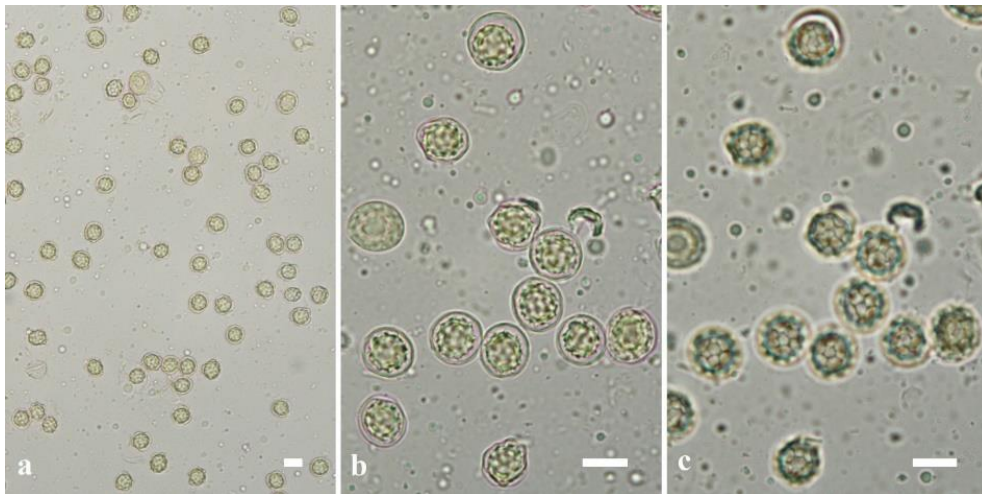


Figure 4. Basidiospores (a-c) of *Leucogaster nudus* (Bars: 10 μm).

The basidiocarps of the newly collected samples, reaching up to 45 mm, seem to exceed the size (15–30 mm) given by Montecchi & Sarasini (2000) and Türkoğlu et al. (2015). However, it is in agreement with those reported by Dodge & Zeller (1934) and Pegler et al. (1993) who had reported it as 10–50 mm and 15–50 mm, respectively. Basidiospore size of the samples investigated is also within the range given by Pegler et al. (1993), Montecchi & Sarasini (2000) and Türkoğlu et al. (2015). Though the peridium thickness of our samples does not reach up to 500 μm or 520 μm , which was given by Montecchi & Sarasini (2000) and Türkoğlu et al. (2015) respectively, it is within the range reported by the above authors.

Specimens examined

***Hymenogaster luteus*.** İstanbul, Beykoz, Çavuşbaşı, under soil and rotting plant residues, mixed forest of *Quercus* sp. and *Laurus nobilis*, 41°03'N–29°08'E, 150 m, 27.12.2018, Y.Uzun 7145; Trabzon, Tonya, Sağrı village, under soil and rotting plant residues, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa*, *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Alnus* sp., 40°57'N–39°18'E, 780 m, 17.05.2016, Y.Uzun 5085.

***Leucogaster nudus*.** Rize, Ardeşen, Kirazlık village, under soil and rotting plant residues, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa*, *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Alnus* sp. 41°07'N–41°05'E, 600 m, Y.Uzun 5206; Yeşiltepe village, under soil and rotting plant residues, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa* and *Rhododendron ponticum*, 41°09'N–41°09'E, 510 m, 26.11.2017, Y.Uzun 5946.; Trabzon, Tonya, Erikbeli village, under soil and rotting plant residues, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Picea orientalis* and *Rhododendron ponticum*, 40°46'N–39°14'E, 1400 m, 28.10.2015, Y.Uzun 4620; Kösecik village, under rotting plant residues and mosses, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa* and *Rhododendron ponticum*, 40°57'N–39°16'E, 800 m, 07.11.2016, Y.Uzun 5384; Kozluca village, Kösecik village, under rotting plant residues and mosses, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa* and *Rhododendron ponticum*, 40°56'N–39°13'E, 1000 m, 13.11.2016, Y.Uzun 5478; Çaykara, Uzungöl

Nature Park, under soil and rotting plant residues, mixed forest of *Fagus orientalis*, *Picea orientalis* and *Rhododendron ponticum*, 40°37'N–40°16'E, 1370 m, 14.11.2016, Y.Uzun 5486.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Research Fund (Project No: 02-D-17) for its financial support, and Ömer Uzun, Doğançan Kuduban, Yücel Uzun and Hasan Uzun for their assistance during the field studies.

REFERENCES

- Acar, İ., Uzun, Y. & Akata, I. (2020). Some macrofungi determined in Şemdinli and Yüksekova districts (Hakkari-Turkey). *Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Journal of Agriculture and Nature* 23(1): 157–167. DOI: 10.18016/ksutarimdoga.vi.588237.
- Akçay, M.E. (2020). A new record for the Mycota of Turkey. *Anatolian Journal of Botany* 4(1): 8–10. DOI: 10.30616/ajb.691107.
- Alkan, S., Aktaş, S. & Kaşık, G. (2018). *Tuber* Species in Turkey and A New Locality for *Tuber aestivum*. *Selçuk University Journal of Science Faculty* 44(1): 25–29.
- Allı, H., Tevlim, G. & Şen, İ. (2019). A new record for Turkey's mycobiota from an interesting habitat in the Muğla province: *Hortiboletus bubalinus* (Oolbakk. & Duin) L. Albert & Dima. *Muğla Journal of Science and Technology* 5(1): 114–118. DOI: 10.22531/muglajsci.537081.
- Arroyo, M.B., Fernandez, G.H. & Calmaestra, P.E. (2005). *Tesoros de nuestros montes Trufas de Andalucía*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente.
- Berber, O., Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2019). *Genea lobulata*, A New Hypogeous Ascomycete Record for Turkish Mycobiota. *Süleyman Demirel University Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences* 23(3): 922–924. DOI: 10.19113/sdufenbed.563863.
- Çağlı, G. & Öztürk, A. (2020). Macromycetes determined in Muradiye (Van) district. *Anatolian Journal of Botany* 4(1): 57–64. DOI: 10.30616/ajb.657010.
- Castellano, M.A. & Türkoğlu, A. (2012). New records of truffle taxa in *Tuber* and *Terfezia* from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 36(3): 295–298. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1106-10.
- Dodge, C.W. & Zeller, S.M. (1934). *Hymenogaster* and related genera. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 21(4): 625–709. DOI: 10.2307/2394189.
- Doğan, H.H. & Akata, I. (2015). New additions to Turkish Gasteroid Fungi. *Kastamonu Univ. Journal of Forestry Faculty* 15(2): 329–333. DOI: 10.17475/kuofd.30154.
- Doğan, H.H. (2018). A new genus, *Schenella*, addition to Turkish Mycota from Geastraceae. *The Journal of Fungus* 9(2): 92–94. DOI: 10.30708/mantar.420517.
- Doğan, H.H., Bozok, F. & Taşkın, H. (2018). A new species of *Barssia* (Ascomycota, Helvellaceae) from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 42(5): 636–643. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1801-33.
- Elliot, T.F., Türkoğlu, A., Trappe, J.M. & Yaratankul Güngör, M. (2016). Turkish truffles 2: eight new records from Anatolia. *Mycotaxon* 131(2): 439–453. DOI: 10.5248/131.439.

- Hawker, L.E. (1954). British Hypogeous Fungi. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B. Biological Sciences* 237: 429–546.
- İleri, R., Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2020). Macromycetes of Karadağ (Karaman) and its environs. *The Journal of Fungus* 11(1): 57–63. DOI: 10.30708.mantar.654111.
- Kaşık, G., Aktaş, S., Alkan, S. & Öztürk, C. (2017). Additions to the Macrofungi of Selçuk University Alaeddin Keykubat Campus (Konya). *The Journal of Fungus* 8(2): 129–136. DOI: 10.15318/Fungus.2017.43.
- Keleş, A. (2019). New records of macrofungi from Trabzon province (Turkey). *Applied Ecology and Environmental Research* 17(1): 1061–1069. DOI: 10.15666/aer/1701_10611069.
- Montecchi, A. & Sarasini, M. (2000). *Fungi Ipogei D'Europa*. Vicenza: Fondazione Centro Studi Micologici dell'AMB.
- Pegler, D.N., Spooner, B.M. & Young, T.W.K. (1993). *British Truffles, A Revision of British Hypogeous Fungi*. Kew: Royal Botanic Garden.
- Pilát, A. (1937). Additamenta ad floram Asiae Minoris hymenomycetum et gasteromycetum. *Bulletin Trimestriel Society Mycologie France* 53: 253–264.
- Sadullahoğlu, C. & Uzun, Y. (2020). Karz Dağı (Tatvan-Bitlis) ve çevresinde belirlenen makrofunguslar (Macrofungi determined in Karz Mountain {Tatvan-Bitlis} and its environs). *Mantar Dergisi* 11(1): 1–11. DOI: 10.30708.mantar.592611 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Şelem, E., Keleş, A., Acar, İ. & Demirel, K. (2019). Edible macrofungi determined in Gürpınar (Van) district. *Anatolian Journal of Botany* 3(1): 7–12.
- Sesli, E. & Denchev, C.M. (2014). Checklists of the myxomycetes, larger ascomycetes, and larger basidiomycetes in Turkey. 6th edn. *Mycotaxon Checklists Online* (<http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/checklists/sesli-v106-checklist.pdf>): 1–136.
- Sesli, E. (2020). *Clitopilus cystidiatus* (Entolomataceae), Türkiye Mikotası için yeni bir kayıt (*Clitopilus cystidiatus* {Entolomataceae}, a new record for the Turkish Mycota. *Mantar Dergisi* 11(1): 90–93. DOI: 10.30708.mantar.691657 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Solak, M.H., Işıloğlu, M., Kalmış, E. & Allı, H. (2015). *Macrofungi of Turkey, Checklist Volume-II*. Üniversiteliler Ofset, İzmir.
- Türkekel, İ. & Işık, H. (2019). Macrofungal Biodiversity of Reşadiye (Tokat) District. *Acta Biologica Turcica* 32(2):95–101.
- Türkoğlu, A. & Castellano, M.A. (2014). New records of some Ascomycete truffle fungi from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 38(2): 406–416. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1303-24.
- Türkoğlu, A., Castellano, M.A., Trappe, J.M. & Yaratankul Güngör, M. (2015). Turkish truffles I: 18 new records for Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 39(2): 359–376. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1406-42.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2018). First Records of *Hydnobolites* and *Pachyphlodes* species from Turkey. *Mycotaxon* 133(3): 415–421. DOI: 10.5248/133.415.

- Uzun, Y. & Yakar, S. (2018). New locality records for two *Tuber* species in Turkey. *Anatolian Journal of Botany* 2(2): 88–92. DOI: 10.30616/ajb.467302.
- Uzun, Y., Yakar, S., Karacan, İ.H. & Kaya, A. (2018). New additions to the Turkish Pezizales. *Turk J Bot* 42(3): 335–345. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1708-11.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2019a). New Additions to Turkish Pezizales from the Eastern Black Sea Region. *Turk J Bot* 43(2): 262–270. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1802-34.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2019b). *Geopora clausa*, a new hypogeous ascomycete record for Turkey. *Biological Diversity and Conservation* 12(2): 193–196. DOI: 10.5505/biodicon.2019.21931.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2019c). A New *Elaphomyces* Record for Turkey. *The Journal of Fungus* 10(1): 40–43. DOI: 10.30708mantar.498766.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2019d). *Elaphomyces granulatus*, A New Hypogeous Ascomycete Record for Turkey. *Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Journal of Agriculture and Nature* 22(1): 85–88. DOI: 10.18016/ksutarimdog.vi.466008.
- Uzun, Y., Kaya, A. & Yakar, S. (2019a). A new record and new localities for the genus *Sclerogaster* R.Hesse in Turkey. *Süleyman Demirel University Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences* 23(Special Issue): 9–12. DOI: 10.19113/sdufenbed.429981.
- Uzun, Y., Yakar, S. & Kaya, A. (2019b). Rediscovery of *Gautieria graveolens* in Turkey. *The Journal of Fungus* 10(2): 129–132. DOI: 10.30708mantar.570566.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2020a). *Wakefieldia*, A New Hypogeous Basidiomycete Genus Record for Turkey. *Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Journal of Agriculture and Nature* 23(1): 168–171. DOI: 10.18016/ksutarimdog.vi.593676.
- Uzun, Y. & Kaya, A. (2020b). *Elaphomyces citrinus* and *E. cyanosporus*, new for Turkey. *Mycotaxon* 135(2): 339–344. DOI: 10.5248/135.339.
- Vittadini, C. (1831). *Monographia Tubercularum*. Mediolani, Rusconi.
- Yakar, S., Uzun, Y. & Çevik, F.T. (2019). New locality records for two hypogeous basidiomycete species in Turkey. *Anatolian Journal of Botany* 3(1): 28–33. DOI: 10.30616/ajb.528459.
- Yıldız, M.S., Türkecul, İ. & Işık, H. (2019). Macrofungual Biodiversity of Pazar (Tokat) District. *Bitlis Eren University Journal of Science* 8(2): 38–395.
- Zeller, S.M. & Dodge, C.W. (1924). *Leucogaster* and *Leucophleps* in North America. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 11(4): 389–411. DOI: 10.2307/2394084.



Research Article

Vascular plant diversity of Mount Akdağ in Amasya, Turkey

Cengiz Yıldırım ¹, Erkan Yalçın ^{2,*}, Arzu Cansaran ³, Abdülkerim Alpınar ⁴

¹Department of Primary Education, Faculty of Education, Amasya University, TR-05100, Amasya, Turkey

²Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Science, Ondokuz Mayıs University, TR-55200, Samsun, Turkey

³Department of Mathematics and Science Education, Faculty of Education, Amasya University, TR-05100, Amasya, Turkey

⁴Department of Pharmaceutical Botany, Faculty of Pharmacy, Biruni University, TR-34010, Istanbul, Turkey

*Correspondence: Erkan Yalçın, eryalcin@omu.edu.tr

Received: 06.06.2020

Accepted: 05.08.2020

Published Online: 01.12.2020

Abstract

Geographically, Mt. Akdağ is located between the Central Anatolia and Black Sea Regions of Turkey and its summit is approximately 2060 meters. In this study, the vascular plant diversity of Mt. Akdağ in Amasya Province of Turkey, and the floristic and chorological analysis of this diversity were documented. Family numbers, species and subspecies taxa numbers, endemism rate, and Raunkiaer's life form spectra were determined. A total of 705 taxa were identified and classified and 699 of them belong to Magnoliophyta and 6 to Pteridophyta. Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian elements were dominant in the chorological spectrum. The rate of endemic taxa (74) was found to be 10.49% in the flora.

Keywords: Akdağ, biodiversity, endemism, flora, life form, Turkey

Akdağ'ın (Amasya, Türkiye) Damarlı Bitki Çeşitliliği

Özet

Akdağ, coğrafi olarak Türkiye'nin İç Anadolu ile Karadeniz Bölgeleri arasında yer alır ve zirvesi yaklaşık 2060 metredir. Bu çalışmada Akdağ (Amasya, Türkiye)'nin damarlı bitki çeşitliliği, bu çeşitliliğin floristik ve korolojik analizleri verilmiştir. Familya sayıları, tür ve türaltı takson sayıları, endemizm oranı ve Raunkiaer hayat formu dağılışı belirlenmiştir. Teşhis edilen ve sınıflandırılan toplam 705 taksonun 699'u Magnoliophyta'ya ve 6'sı Pteridophyta'ya aittir. Avrupa-Sibirya ve İran-Turan elementleri korolojik spektrumda baskındır. Endemik taksonların (74) floraya oranı %10.49'dur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akdağ, biyoçeşitlilik, endemizm, flora, hayat formu, Türkiye

INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity is the variety of life forms and habitat types on earth. In today's world, habitat destruction and fragmentation have become the main factors in the extinction of local vascular flora. Local vascular flora is a vital part of the natural web of life. The loss of a species from local flora can quickly affect an entire ecosystem (Hillaert et al. 2020). Implementing the national plant biodiversity conservation strategy also depends on the discovery of the local flora (Urgamal et al. 2019). Consequently, local floristic research studies are important.

The province, known as Amasya, ever since the famous geographer Strabo (Kuş 2016), has many large and small mountains, an important river such as the Yeşilirmak, fertile plains, and plateaus where agriculture and animal husbandry have been made (Ergen 2016). The diversity of its

Suggested Citation:

Yıldırım, C., Yalçın, E., Cansaran, A. & Alpınar, A. (2020). Vascular plant diversity of Mount Akdağ in Amasya, Turkey. *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 66–105.

topographic and geological structure (Toprak & Akyazı 2018) also causes plant diversity. Amasya has become a center where many floristic, phytosociological and ecological research studies have been carried out in recent decades (Cansaran & Aydoğdu 1998; Cansaran 2002; Korkmaz et al. 2005; Celep et al. 2006; Cansaran et al. 2007; 2010; Kaya et al. 2009; Yıldırım & Kılınç 2010; Yıldırım et al. 2019). Mt. Akdağ is one of the most important geographical structures in Amasya Province due to its plant inventory. Moreover, Mt. Akdağ was accepted as an important plant area in 2005 (Özhatay et al. 2005).

In the second half of the 1970s, Kerim Alpınar collected plant samples from Amasya and its surroundings and named them in his doctoral dissertation called Amasya (Akdağ) plants. However, a significant part of the localities where plant samples were collected in Alpınar's doctoral dissertation were outside the borders of Mt. Akdağ. Moreover, Baytop and Alpınar (1980) also published an article titled, "New observations on the flora of Amasya and Akdağ". Unfortunately, this publication did not include a complete plant list, floristic and chorological analyzes of the vascular flora of Mt. Akdağ. Between 2016 and 2019, a significant number of plant taxa were collected and identified in the project carried out by the other authors of this study on the vegetation of Mt. Akdağ. The authors contacted Alpınar to create a complete list of the Mt. Akdağ vascular plant diversity and to share it with the scientific world. Thereby, they collaborated to combine the taxa list in Alpınar's doctoral dissertation with their findings and to reveal a complete list of the vascular flora of Mt. Akdağ. This study aims to reveal the vascular plant diversity of Mt. Akdağ in Amasya Province of Turkey and to determine the floristic and chorological analyses of this diversity.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Geographically, Mt. Akdağ is located between the Central Anatolia and Black Sea Regions of Turkey (between 35°45'00"–36°03'00"E and 40°42'00"–40°54'00"N) and its summit is approximately 2060 meters. The Yeşilirmak River, which is one of Turkey's largest rivers, flows to the southeast of Mt. Akdağ. Mt. Karaömer is the sister of Mt. Akdağ, which lies to the northwest of Mt. Akdağ. The Derinöz fault line, which is a branch of the Northern Anatolian fault systems, separates these sister mountains and creates a natural border between them. The dominant lithology of Mt. Akdağ is the Permian age fusulinid limestone blocks (Erturaç 2009). Annual precipitation and mean annual temperature are 334.24 mm and 10.32°C according to the state meteorological station data.

Biogeographically, Mt. Akdağ is located between the Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian floristic regions (Kaya et al. 2009). The forest, riparian, steppe, and subalpine meadow vegetations are mainly distributed at Mt. Akdağ. In addition to plants, Mt. Akdağ also contains an important fauna. It is also home to some large mammals, such as lynx, roe deer, wolf, and marten, which are under threat.

Plant samples belonging to the Mt. Akdağ vascular flora were collected at different times. Kerim Alpınar is a botanist who made the first plant collections in the region in the last half of the 1970s. After Alpınar, the other authors of this study determined between 2016 and 2019 the remainder of vascular flora in their field studies carried out to reveal the vegetation of Mt. Akdağ. The findings of the two studies were combined and a complete plant list of the Mt. Akdağ vascular flora was created. The voucher specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the Faculty of

Pharmacy of Istanbul University (ISTE) and the Herbarium of the Faculty of Arts-Sciences of Ondokuz Mayıs University (OMUB).

Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands (Davis 1965–1985; Davis et al. 1988; Güner et al. 2000), and other related literature (Tutin et al. 1964–1980; Güner et al. 2012; 2018) were followed to identify plant samples. *Plants of the World Online*, *Kew Sciences Data Online* (PWO 2020) and the *International Plant Name Index* (IPNI 2020) were also checked to determine and compare names of plant species. The name of the plant families is ordered on the APG IV system (Byng et al. 2016). Threatened categories of endemic taxa in the flora list were determined according to Ekim et al. (2000). The locality and habitat numbers (in square brackets), collection dates, collectors and their numbers, life forms, phytogeographic positions, endemism status and threatened categories of endemics were given after the taxa names in the vascular flora list Appendix 1).

The following abbreviations were used in the floristic list; **Ch**: Chamaephyte, **DD**: Data Deficient, **E.Medit.**: East Mediterranean, **End.**: Endemic, **Euro.-Sib**: Euro-Siberian, **G**: Geophyte, **H**: Hemicryptophyte, **Ir.-Tur.**: Irano-Turanian, **LC**: Least Concern, **Medit.**: Mediterranean, **NT**: Near Threatened, **P**: Phanerophyte, **T**: Therophyte, **VU**: Vulnerable.

Localities of Collected Plant Samples

1. Amasya, Suluova, around Kıranbaşıalan villlage, *Pinus nigra* forests, 1240 m.
2. Amasya, Suluova, Kapaklı recreation area, *Pinus nigra* forests, 1110 m.
3. Amasya, Suluova, Seyfe villlage, around Derinöz Dam, *Pinus nigra* forests, 1150 m.
4. Amasya, Suluova, around Derebaşıalan villlage, *Quercus cerris* forests, 1035 m.
5. Amasya, Suluova, between Soku and Kuzalan villages, *Fagus orientalis* forests, 1500 m.
6. Amasya, around Ormanözü villlage, *Pinus sylvestris* forests, 1600 m.
7. Amasya, around Kızılkışlacık villlage, *Pinus brutia* forests, 450 m.
8. Amasya, Suluova, between Seyfe and Karakese villages, riparian vegetation, 1250 m.
9. Amasya, between Ormanözü villlage and TV station, *Juniperus communis* bushes, 1700 m.
10. Amasya, around TV station, steppes, 1750 m.
11. Amasya, Suluova, between Seyfe and Aktaş villages, roadsides, steppes, 1750 m.
12. Amasya, Suluova, Sugözü plateau, steppes, 1520 m.
13. Amasya, Suluova, between Kuzalan and Aktaş villages, roadsides, steppes, 1250 m.
14. Amasya, around TV station, *Festuca* grasslands, 2045 m.
15. Amasya, around Kocacık hill, stony ground, 1750 m.
16. Amasya, around Egribük villlage, 1600 m.
17. Amasya, around Boyalı villlage, 1500 m.
18. Amasya, Suluova, around of Akören villlage, 1500 m.
19. Amasya, between Boğazköy and Değirmendere villages, hills, 500 m.
20. Amasya, Çalardı plateau, 1500 m.
21. Amasya, Değirmendere plateau, wet ground, 1400 m.
22. Amasya, around Ormanözü villlage, open fields, 1200 m.
23. Amasya, Ardıç plateau, wet ground, 1300 m.
24. Amasya, Akdağ summits, rocky ground, 2060 m.
25. Amasya, around Aydınlık villlage, roadsides, 850 m.
26. Amasya, Suluova, Sugözü plateau, streamsides, 1600 m.

27. Amasya, around Saracıkçalı district, Alanoğlu locality, 1450 m.
 28. Amasya, Har plateau, 1300 m.
 29. Amasya, Uzunoba plateau, wetlands, 1500 m.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 705 taxa were identified and classified and 699 of them belong to *Magnoliophyta* and 6 to *Pteridophyta* (Appendices 1 and 2, Table 1). When cosmopolitans and others are excluded, the Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian elements are dominant in the chorological spectrum of the study area, respectively (Table 2).

Table 1. General statistics of plant taxa in the study.

	Number of Families	Number of Genera	Number of Taxa
Pteridophyta	5	5	6
Magnoliophyta	69	324	699
Pinopsida	3	3	8
Magnoliopsida	66	321	691
Total	74	329	705

Table 2. Chorological spectrum of taxa in the study.

Phytogeographic elements	Number of Taxa	Rate (%)
Euro-Siberian	103	14.61
Irano-Turanian	93	13.19
Mediterranean	38	5.39
East Mediterranean	29	4.11
Cosmopolitan and others	442	62.70
Total	705	100

When compared with the previous studies in the region for the chorological spectrum and endemism rate, it is seen that Mt. Akdağ has a similar percentage distribution (Table 3). According to the findings obtained, the study area has a transition zone feature between the Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian floristic regions and the effect of the Euro-Siberian floristic region is more dominant. In this respect, Mt. Akdağ is similar to the Karaömer, Sakarat and Tavşan Mountains. The climatic gradient exists between the Central Anatolia and Black Sea regions transition zones, which creates the Xero-Euxinian vegetation belt, consists largely of deciduous oak, pine, and mixed pine and oak (Yıldırım et al. 2019). These vegetation types partially create humid-temperate microclimate conditions and contain more species of Euro-Siberian origin. Also, it should be taken into consideration that the historical distribution patterns and fragmentation of the plant taxa caused different floristic changes in the Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian transition regions.

The number of endemic taxa and endemism rate are 74 and 10.49%, respectively. *Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz subsp. *bithynica* (Robatsch) Kreutz, *Iris histrioides* (G.F.Wilson) S.Arn., *Astragalus syringus* D.F.Chamb., *Alyssum bornmuelleri* Hausskn. ex Degen, *Minuartia corymbulosa* (Boiss. & Balansa) McNeill var. *breviflora* (Boiss.) McNeill, *Galium bornmuelleri* Hausskn. ex Bornm. and *Veronica gentianoides* Vahl subsp. *gentianoides* var. *alpina* (Hausskn. ex

Öztürk & M.A.Fisch. are included in the threat category as *Vulnerable* (VU). *Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill. subsp. *orientalis* (A.Uglitzkich) Browicz var. *microphylla* Browicz is in the threat category as *Data Deficient* (DD) according to the latest version of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Data Book. The rate of endemic taxa at Mt. Akdağ is lower compared to the average of the Euro-Siberian floristic regions of Turkey (Şenkul & Kaya 2017). Topographic complexity, isolation and diverse micro-climates support high biodiversity and endemism (Noroozi et al. 2019). Consequently, the endemism rate of Mt. Akdağ may have differed from other studies in its immediate vicinity.

Table 3. Comparison of chorological spectrum and endemism rates between Mt. Akdağ and its immediate surroundings (Taxon number / Ratio to entire flora).

Studies	Irano - Turanian	Euro - Siberian	Mediterranean	Endemism
Mt. Akdağ (this study)	93/13.20	103/14.60	67/9.50	75/10.64
Mt. İnegöl (Yıldırım & Kılınç 2010)	99/15.00	103/15.60	43/6.50	77/11.65
Mt. Sakarat (Cansaran et al. 2010)	43/8.70	127/25.71	24/4.86	40/8.10
Mt. Karaömer (Kaya et al. 2009)	41/18.60	54/24.50	11/5.00	29/13.10
Between Direkli, Yassıçal and Abacı Mountains (Cansaran et al. 2007)	51/13.40	45/11.80	35/9.20	44/11.60
Lower Tersakan Valley (Celep et al. 2006)	77/16.80	39/8.50	35/7.60	50/10.94
Mt. Çakır (Yücel 2005)	23/11.79	12/6.15	10/5.12	18/9.23
Mt. Tavşan (Korkmaz et al. 2005)	71/11.95	141/23.73	30/5.04	65/10.94
Mt. Eğerli (Cansaran 2002)	102/15.69	97/14.92	46/7.07	80/12.30
Between Vermiş, Yuvacık Villages and Amasya Castle (Cansaran & Aydoğdu 1998)	70/15.71	31/7.38	40/9.52	46/11.00
Between Amasya, Yozgat and Çorum (Kurt et al. 1998)	100/18.65	71/13.25	41/7.65	38/7.09
Kuşpınartepesi (Peker 1988)	43/8.98	51/10.64	45/9.39	33/6.89

The first three families with the most taxa in family ranking are Asteraceae, Fabaceae and Brassicaceae, respectively (Table 4). However, the genus with the highest number of species is *Astragalus* L. with 14 species. *Euphorbia* L., *Galium* L., *Veronica* L., *Alyssum* L., *Trifolium* L., *Geranium* L. and *Stachys* L. follow *Astragalus* for number of species. *Asteraceae* has the highest number of taxa in family ranking. Among the studies carried out in its vicinity, Mt. Akdağ is the area with the highest taxa numbers belonging to the *Asteraceae* family. The *Asteraceae* family has the maximum number of taxa both in the world and in the flora of Turkey (Güner et al. 2012; PWO 2020). Among of *Asteraceae* members, anemocory and epizoochory are common seed distribution mechanisms. Flower structure, pollination and seed distribution mechanisms led to the success of the *Asteraceae* family members in increasing diversity compared to other families (Andersen 1993). In this study, *Astragalus* has the highest number of species. *Astragalus* increases its diversity at the species and subspecies taxon level due to its flower structure, pollination characteristics, and its

distribution in both steppes and woodland areas (Samad et al. 2014). *Astragalus* has also over 400 species and subspecies in the *Flora of Turkey* (Güner et al. 2012).

Table 4. Comparison of the first three families and genera in the Mt. Akdağ research area and its immediate surroundings for species richness.

Studies	The largest three families (Family/Taxon number/Ratio to whole flora)	The largest three genera (Taxon number)
Mt. Akdağ (this study)	Asteraceae/88/12.48 Fabaceae/66/9.36 Brassicaceae/59/8.37	<i>Astragalus</i> (14), <i>Euphorbia</i> (11), <i>Galium</i> (11), <i>Veronica</i> (11), <i>Alyssum</i> (11), <i>Trifolium</i> (9), <i>Geranium</i> (9), <i>Stachys</i> (9)
Mt. Inegöl (Yıldırım & Kılınç 2010)	Asteraceae/87/13.20 Fabaceae/69/10.40 Lamiaceae/60/9.10	<i>Astragalus</i> (17), <i>Verbascum</i> (12), <i>Centaurea</i> (12), <i>Silene</i> (10), <i>Salvia</i> (10)
Mt. Sakarat (Cansaran et al. 2010)	Asteraceae/70/14.17 Fabaceae/46/9.31 Poaceae/37/7.49	<i>Astragalus</i> (8), <i>Veronica</i> (7), <i>Bromus</i> (7), <i>Galium</i> (7), <i>Campanula</i> (6), <i>Verbascum</i> (6), <i>Rumex</i> (6), <i>Trifolium</i> (6)
Mt. Karaömer (Kaya et al. 2009)	Fabaceae/34/15.45 Lamiaceae/21/9.55 Asteraceae/17/7.72	<i>Astragalus</i> (9), <i>Silene</i> (5), <i>Lathyrus</i> (5), <i>Trifolium</i> (5), <i>Quercus</i> (4)
Between Direkli, Yassıçal and Abacı Mountains (Cansaran et al. 2007)	Asteraceae/47/12.60 Fabaceae/38/10.20 Lamiaceae/36/9.70	<i>Astragalus</i> (8), <i>Silene</i> (8), <i>Centaurea</i> (7), <i>Lathyrus</i> (6)
Lower Tersakan Valley (Celep et al. 2006)	Asteraceae/56/12.20 Fabaceae/42/9.20 Lamiaceae/35/7.60	<i>Astragalus</i> (7), <i>Alyssum</i> (7), <i>Vicia</i> (6), <i>Salvia</i> (6), <i>Centaurea</i> (5)
Mt. Çakır (Yücel 2005)	Asteraceae/33/16.92 Fabaceae/27/13.84 Lamiaceae/7/8.71	<i>Astragalus</i> (6), <i>Centaurea</i> (6), <i>Ornithogalum</i> (4), <i>Onobrychis</i> (4), <i>Dianthus</i> (3)
Mt. Tavşan (Korkmaz et al. 2005)	Asteraceae/78/12.90 Fabaceae/56/9.20 Lamiaceae/53/8.80	<i>Veronica</i> (13), <i>Salvia</i> (11), <i>Alyssum</i> (11), <i>Centaurea</i> (10)
Mt. Eđerli (Cansaran 2002)	Asteraceae/78/12.60 Fabaceae/77/12.40 Poaceae/42/ 6.70	<i>Astragalus</i> (23), <i>Silene</i> (10), <i>Lathyrus</i> (10), <i>Trifolium</i> (8), <i>Galium</i> (8), <i>Onosma</i> (8), <i>Salvia</i> (8)
Between Vermiş, Yuvacık Villages and Amasya Castle (Cansaran & Aydođdu 1998)	Asteraceae/46/11.10 Lamiaceae/38/9.20 Fabaceae/33/8.00	<i>Astragalus</i> (10), <i>Salvia</i> (9), <i>Convolvulus</i> (5), <i>Euphorbia</i> (5), <i>Silene</i> (5), <i>Verbascum</i> (5)
Between Amasya, Yozgat and Çorum (Kurt et al.	Fabaceae/85/15.85 Asteraceae/82/15.29	<i>Astragalus</i> (29), <i>Trifolium</i> (12), <i>Silene</i> (7), <i>Lathyrus</i> (7)

1998)	Poaceae/39/7.27	
Kuşpınartepesi (Peker 1988)	Asteraceae/58/12.10 Fabaceae/54/11.30 Lamiaceae/33/6.90	<i>Astragalus</i> (10), <i>Vicia</i> (7), <i>Trifolium</i> (7), <i>Ranunculus</i> (7), <i>Geranium</i> (6), <i>Alyssum</i> (6)

In the life form distributions of taxa, hemicryptophytes and therophytes are the most dominant growth forms in this study, respectively (Figure 1). In this study area, hemicryptophytes are the most common life form. This result is compatible with the normal spectrum. The life form spectrum of a geographical area reflects the adaptation of plants to the general climate types (Yıldırım et al. 2019). Therophytes are the second abundant life form in the study area. Therophytes have a high rate in the life form spectrum in semi-arid climates (Neffar et al. 2018).

This study has provided an important comparison in part for the conservation of biodiversity. In Table 5, taxa re-collected from the study area by the other authors of this study are seen after Alpınar (1979). Accordingly, 159 taxa belonging to 45 families were re-collected from Mt. Akdağ after a period of 40 years and their ratio to the entire flora is about 22.00%. The highest taxa numbers among the re-collected families are *Fabaceae*, *Asteraceae*, *Lamiaceae* and *Brassicaceae*, respectively. The fact that taxa belonging to these families are resistant to disturbances and survival may depend on their synthesis of secondary compounds, the dispersal mechanisms of fruits and seeds, and their mutualistic relationships with microorganisms for many years (Wink 2013).

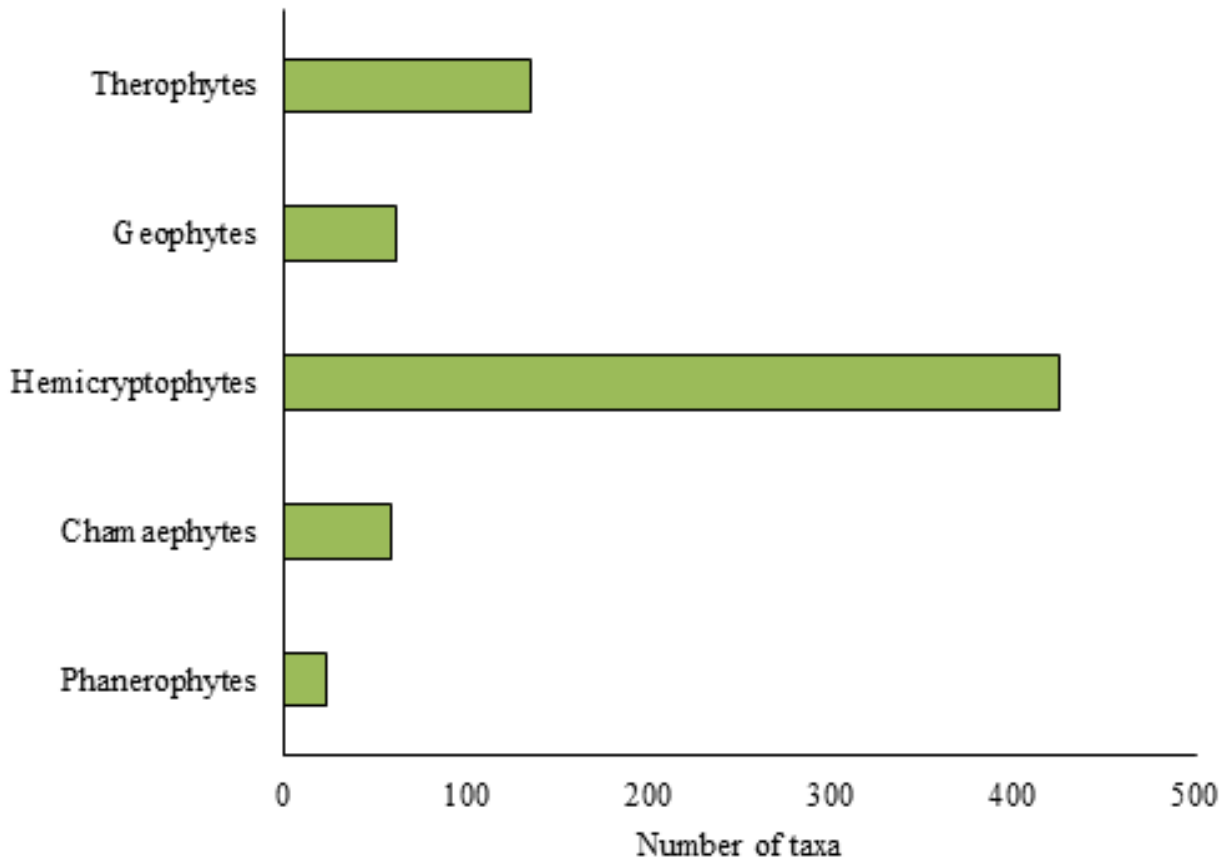


Figure 1. Life forms spectra of plant taxa in the study.

Table 5. Taxa re-collected by the other authors from Mt. Akdağ after Alpınar (1979).

Families	Taxa
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus nigra</i> J.F.Arnold subsp. <i>pallasiana</i> (Lamb.) Holmboe var. <i>pallasiana</i>
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. var. <i>hamata</i> Steven
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus communis</i> L. var. <i>saxatilis</i> Pall.
Colchicaceae	<i>Colchicum manissadjianii</i> (Azn.) K.Perss.
	<i>Colchicum umbrosum</i> Steven
Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> (L.) Crantz subsp. <i>bithynica</i> (Robatsch) Kreutz
	<i>Orchis mascula</i> L. subsp. <i>pinetorum</i> (Boiss. & Kotschy) G.Camus
	<i>Orchis punctulata</i> Steven ex Lindley
Iridaceae	<i>Crocus ancyrensis</i> (Herb.) Maw
	<i>Crocus speciosus</i> M.Bieb. subsp. <i>ilgazensis</i> B.Mathew
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium rotundum</i> L.
Asparagaceae	<i>Polygonatum orientale</i> Desf.
	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i> Leichtlin ex Baker
	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> L.
Juncaceae	<i>Luzula forsteri</i> (Sm.) DC. subsp. <i>caspica</i> Novikov
Poaceae	<i>Briza media</i> L.
	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L.
Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis erdelii</i> Zucc.
	<i>Corydalis solida</i> (L.) Clairv. subsp. <i>solida</i>
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L.
Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium pubigerum</i> (DC.) C.Morren & Decne.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.
	<i>Ranunculus brutius</i> Ten.
Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum acre</i> L. subsp. <i>acre</i>
	<i>Sedum album</i> L.
	<i>Sedum pallidum</i> M.Bieb.
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L. var. <i>corniculatus</i>
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.
	<i>Medicago x varia</i> Martyn
	<i>Onobrychis oxyodonta</i> Boiss. var. <i>armena</i> (Boiss. & Huet) Aktoklu
	<i>Genista albida</i> Willd.
	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> L. subsp. <i>boissieri</i> (Sagorski) Bornm.
	<i>Astragalus angustifolius</i> Lam. subsp. <i>angustifolius</i> (Willd.) Hayek
	<i>Astragalus plumosus</i> Willd.
	<i>Astragalus strigillosus</i> Bunge
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L. var. <i>pratense</i>
	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L. var. <i>repens</i>
	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch
<i>Argyrolobium biebersteinii</i> P.W.Ball	
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> Scop. subsp. <i>anatolicum</i> (Boiss.) Gams	

	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i> (L.) C.H.Stirt.
	<i>Hedysarum varium</i> Willd. subsp. <i>varium</i>
	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> L. subsp. <i>leiosperma</i> (Boiss.) Sirj.
	<i>Cytisus pygmaeus</i> Willd.
	<i>Securigera varia</i> (L.) Lassen
	<i>Lathyrus aureus</i> (Steven) D.Brandza
	<i>Lathyrus laxiflorus</i> (Desf.) O.Kuntze subsp. <i>laxiflorus</i>
	<i>Lathyrus tukhtensis</i> Czechtz
	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Desr.
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala pruinosa</i> Boiss. subsp. <i>pruinosa</i>
	<i>Polygala supina</i> Schreb. subsp. <i>supina</i>
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus tanacetifolia</i> (Poir.) Pers.
	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> M.Roem.
	<i>Rubus canescens</i> DC. var. <i>canescens</i>
	<i>Alchemilla caucasica</i> Buser
	<i>Alchemilla holocycla</i> Rothm.
	<i>Rosa canina</i> L.
Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i> P.Mill.
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. subsp. <i>dioica</i>
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. var. <i>avellana</i>
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus orientalis</i> Lipsky
	<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum linarioides</i> Bosse subsp. <i>linarioides</i>
	<i>Hypericum organifolium</i> Willd. var. <i>organifolium</i>
Violaceae	<i>Viola sieheana</i> W.Becker
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> L. subsp. <i>amygdaloides</i>
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i> Burm.f.
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium montanum</i> L.
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia palaestina</i> Boiss.
Malvaceae	<i>Malva neglecta</i> Wallr.
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne oleoides</i> Schreb. subsp. <i>oleoides</i>
	<i>Daphne pontica</i> L. subsp. <i>pontica</i>
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> (L.) Mill. subsp. <i>nummularium</i>
	<i>Helianthemum oelandicum</i> (L.) DC. subsp. <i>incanum</i> (Willk.) G.López
	<i>Helianthemum tomentosum</i> Gray
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i> (L.) Crantz
	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.
	<i>Microthlaspi perfoliatum</i> (L.) F.K.Mey.
	<i>Erysimum cuspidatum</i> (M.Bieb.) DC.
	<i>Erysimum pulchellum</i> (Willd.) J. Gay subsp. <i>pulchellum</i>
	<i>Alyssum strigosum</i> Banks & Sol. subsp. <i>strigosum</i>
	<i>Noccaea annua</i> (K.Koch) F.K. Mey.

	<i>Arabis alpina</i> L. subsp. <i>alpina</i>
	<i>Fibigia clypeata</i> (L.) Medik. subsp. <i>clypeata</i> var. <i>eriocarpa</i> (DC.) Post
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria holostea</i> L.
	<i>Silene italica</i> (L.) Pers. subsp. <i>italica</i>
	<i>Silene latifolia</i> Poir. subsp. <i>ericalycae</i> (Boiss.) Greuter & Burdet
	<i>Silene olympica</i> Boiss. var. <i>olympica</i>
	<i>Dianthus leptopetalus</i> Willd.
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus mas</i> L.
	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L. subsp. <i>australis</i> (C.A.Mey.) Jáv.
Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen coum</i> Mill. subsp. <i>coum</i>
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium tricornerutum</i> Dandy
	<i>Galium verum</i> L. subsp. <i>verum</i>
	<i>Asperula involucreta</i> Wahlenb
	<i>Asperula pestalozzae</i> Boiss.
	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i> Opiz
Boraginaceae	<i>Cerithe minor</i> L. subsp. <i>auriculata</i> (Ten.) Domac
	<i>Anchusa azurea</i> Mill. var. <i>azurea</i>
	<i>Echium italicum</i> L.
	<i>Myosotis lithospermifolia</i> Hornem.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.
	<i>Convolvulus assyricus</i> Griseb.
Oleaceae	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> L.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria corifolia</i> Desf.
	<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i> L. subsp. <i>ferruginea</i>
	<i>Digitalis lamarckii</i> Ivanina
	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i> Fisch. & C.A.Mey. subsp. <i>trichosantha</i>
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.
	<i>Veronica gentianoides</i> Vahl subsp. <i>gentianoides</i> var. <i>alpina</i> (Hauskn. ex) Öztürk & M.A.Fisch.
	<i>Veronica multifida</i> L.
Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella laciniata</i> (L.) L.
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.
	<i>Scutellaria orientalis</i> L. subsp. <i>pinnatifida</i> J.R.Edm.
	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) L. subsp. <i>longifolia</i>
	<i>Salvia tomentosa</i> Mill.
	<i>Salvia verticillata</i> L. subsp. <i>amasiaca</i> (Freyn & Bornm.) Bornm.
	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> L. subsp. <i>sypshirensis</i> (K.Koch) Rech.f.
	<i>Lamium album</i> L. subsp. <i>crinitum</i> (Montbret & Aucher ex Benth.) Mennema

	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> (L.) Schreb. subsp. <i>chia</i> (Schreb.) Arcang.
	<i>Ajuga orientalis</i> L.
	<i>Marrubium astracanicum</i> Jacq. subsp. <i>astracanicum</i>
	<i>Nepeta nuda</i> L. subsp. <i>albiflora</i> (Boiss.) Gams
Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula involucrata</i> Aucher ex A.DC.
	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> L.
	<i>Campanula saxonorum</i> Gand.
	<i>Asyneuma rigidum</i> (Willd.) Grossh. subsp. <i>rigidum</i>
Asteraceae	<i>Tripleurospermum oreades</i> (Boiss.) Rech.f. var. <i>oreades</i>
	<i>Cyanus depressus</i> (M.Bieb.) Soják
	<i>Cyanus triumfettii</i> (All.) Dostál ex Á.Löve & D.Löve subsp. <i>triumfettii</i>
	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.
	<i>Tanacetum armenum</i> (DC.) Sch.Bip.
	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> (L.) Sch.Bip.
	<i>Tanacetum poteriifolium</i> (Ledeb.) Grierson
	<i>Lapsana communis</i> L. subsp. <i>intermedia</i> (M.Bieb.) Hayek var. <i>intermedia</i>
	<i>Scorzonera cana</i> (C.A.Mey.) Griseb. var. <i>cana</i>
	<i>Doronicum orientale</i> Hoffm.
	<i>Crepis sancta</i> (L.) Bornm. subsp. <i>nemausensis</i> (P.Fourn.) Babç.
	<i>Pilosella hoppeana</i> (Schult.) F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip. subsp. <i>troica</i> (Zahn) P.D.Sell & C.West
	<i>Psephellus hypoleucus</i> (DC.) Boiss.
	<i>Cota tinctoria</i> (L.) J.Gay ex Guss. var. <i>tinctoria</i>
	<i>Taraxacum microcephaloides</i> Soest
	<i>Taraxacum serotinum</i> (Waldst. & Kit.) Fisch.
	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam.
	<i>Petasites hybridus</i> (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.
Adoxaceae	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> L.
	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i> L.
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera orientalis</i> Lam.
	<i>Morina persica</i> L. var. <i>persica</i>
Apiaceae	<i>Laser trilobum</i> (L.) Borkh.
	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> L. subsp. <i>persicum</i> (Boiss.) Koso-Pol.
	<i>Bunium microcarpum</i> (Boiss.) Freyn & Bornm. subsp. <i>bourgaei</i> (Boiss.) Hedge & Lamond
	<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L. var. <i>virens</i> (Link) Weins
	<i>Eryngium giganteum</i> M.Bieb.
	<i>Torilis leptophylla</i> (L.) Rech.f.

Local vascular flora in general biological richness is an important database. Local plant biodiversity is shaped by climate, soil and historical processes. Local flora guides researchers in studying plant taxonomy, genetics and evolution. The present study shows how plant diversity and

chorology change in a floristic transition zone between the Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian floristic regions. In this study, the taxa ranking was conducted according to the APG IV system (Byng et al. 2016) and these arrangements may also contribute to the *Illustrated Flora of Turkey*, which has been re-written.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was funded by the Research Council of Amasya University (Project Number FMB-BAP 16- 0165).

REFERENCES

- Alpınar, K. (1979). Akdağ (Amasya) Bitkileri (Akdağ {Amasya} Plants). İstanbul Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Andersen, M.C. (1993). Diaspore morphology and seed dispersal in several wind-dispersed Asteraceae. *Am J Bot* 80(5): 487–492. DOI: 10.2307/2445362.
- Baytop, A. & Alpınar, K. (1980). Amasya ve Akdağ florası üzerinde yeni gözlemler (New observations on flora of Amasya and Akdağ). *Doğa Seri A* 4(1): 6–9 (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Byng, J.W., Chase, M.W., Christenhusz, M.J.M., Fay, M.F., Judd, W.S., Mabberley, D.J., Sennikov, A.N., Soltis, D.E., Soltis, P.S. & Stevens, P.F. (2016). An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG IV. *Bot J Linn Soc* 181(1): 1–20. DOI: 10.1111/boj.12385.
- Cansaran, A. & Aydoğdu, M. (1998). Flora of the area between Amasya Castle and the villages of Vermiş and Yuvacık. *Turk J Bot* 22(4): 269–283.
- Cansaran, A. (2002). The flora of Egerli Mountain (Amasya-Turkey). *Turk J Bot* 26(6): 453-475.
- Cansaran, A., Peker, S. & Yıldırım, C. (2007). Floristic characters of the area between the Direkli (Göndes) Village, Yassıçal (Ebemi) Town and Abacı Village (A5/6 Amasya-Turkey). *International Journal of Botany* 3(3): 240–250.
- Cansaran, A., Bingöl, M.Ü., Geven, F., Güney, K., Erdoğan, N. & Kaya, Ö.F. (2010). Contribution to the flora of Sakarat Mountain (Amasya/Turkey). *Biological Diversity and Conservation* 3(1): 103–120.
- Celep, F., Aytaç, Z. & Karaer, F. (2006). Plant diversity and distribution in the lower Tersakan Valley (Amasya-Turkey). *Fl Medit* 16: 295–332.
- Davis, P.H. (1965–1985). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. Vols. 1-9. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Davis, P.H., Mill, R.R. & Tan, K. (1988). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. (Suppl.). Vol. 10. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Ekim, T., Koyuncu, M., Vural, M., Duman, H., Aytaç, Z. & Adıgüzel, N. (2000). *Red Data Book of Turkish Plants*. Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature and Van Centennial University, Van, pp. 246.
- Ergen, M. (2016). [Relationship between population and agricultural land in Amasya] In: Samer, M. (Ed.). *Urban Agriculture*. InTech Publications, Croatia, pp. 89–99.
- Erturaç, M.K. (2009). Morphotectonics of Amasya and Surroundings. İstanbul Technical University, Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, İstanbul.

- Güner, A., Özhatay, N., Ekim, T. & Başer, K.H.C. (2000). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. (Suppl. 2). Vol. 11. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Güner, A., Aslan, S., Ekim, T., Vural, M. & Babaç, M.T. (2012). *List of Turkish Plants (Vascular Plants) [Türkiye Bitkileri Listesi (Damarlı Bitkiler)]*. 1st Ed. Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi ve Flora Araştırmaları Derneği Yayını, İstanbul.
- Güner, A., Kandemir, A., Menemen, Y., Yıldırım, H., Aslan, S., Ekşi, G., Güner, İ. & Çimen, A.O. (2018). *Resimli Türkiye Florası [Illustrated Flora of Turkey]*. Cilt 1. ANG Vakfı Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi, İstanbul.
- Hillaert, J., Vandegheuchte, M.L., Hovestadt, T. & Bonte, D. (2020). Habitat loss and fragmentation increase realized predator–prey body size ratios. *Funct Ecol* 34(2): 534–544. DOI: 10.1111/1365-2435.13472.
- IPNI (2020). International Plant Name Index (IPNI). <http://www.ipni.org/> [12.01.2020].
- Kaya, Ö.F., Cansaran, A. & Ertekin, A.S. (2009). Contributions to the flora of the Karaömer Dağı (Amasya/Turkey). *The Herb Journal of Systematic Botany* 16(1): 59–78.
- Korkmaz, H., Yalçın, E., Engin, A. & Yıldırım, C. (2005). Flora of Tavşan Mountain (Merzifon / Amasya), *The Herb Journal of Systematic Botany* 12(2): 103–140.
- Kurt, L., Ketenoğlu, O., Aydoğdu, M., Kurt, F., Seren, S. & Bingöl, M.Ü. (1998). Contribution to the Flora of the Amasya-Yozgat-Çorum area (Kardağ, Kırlar and Buzluk Mountains). *FU Science and Eng Know Bull* 10(1): 83–108.
- Kuş, A. (2016). Amasya according to Henry John van Lennep. *Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Araştırmaları Dergisi* 11(1): 253–276.
- Neffar, S., Menasria, T. & Chenchouni, H. (2018). Diversity and functional traits of spontaneous plant species in Algerian rangelands rehabilitated with prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica* L.) plantations. *Turk J Bot* 42(4): 448–461. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1801-39.
- Noroozi, J., Zare, G., Sherafati, M., Mahmoodi, M., Moser, D., Asgarpour, Z. & Schneeweiss, G.M. (2019). Patterns of vascular plant endemism in Turkey, the meeting point of three global biodiversity hotspots. *Front Ecol Evol* 7: 159. DOI: 0.3389/fevo.2019.00159.
- Özhatay, N., Byfield, A. & Atay, S. (2005). *Turkey's 122 Important Plant Areas*. WWF Türkiye, İstanbul.
- Peker, S. (1988). *Flora of Kuşpınartepesi (Amasya)*. Gazi University, Institute of Science, Ankara.
- PWO (2020). Plants of the World Online (PWO). Kew Sciences Data Online. <http://plantsoftheworldonline.org/> [18.01.2020].
- Samad, F.A., Baumel, A., Juin, M., Pavon, D., Siljak-Yakovlev, S., Médail, F. & Kharrat, M. B.D. (2014). Phylogenetic diversity and genome sizes of *Astragalus* (Fabaceae) in the Lebanon biogeographical crossroad. *Plant Syst Evol* 300(5): 819–830. DOI: 10.1007/s00606-013-0921-8.
- Şenkul, C. & Kaya, S. (2017). Türkiye endemik bitkilerinin coğrafi dağılışı. *Türk Coğrafya Dergisi* 69: 109–120. DOI: 10.17211/tcd.322515. (in Turkish, abstract in English).
- Toprak, Ö. & Akyazı, M. (2018). The mesozoic stratigraphy and ammonite fauna of Ladik-Akdağ (Samsun) Territory. *International Scientific and Vocational Journal* 2(2): 148–155.
- Urgamal, M., Gundegmaa, V., Baasanmunkh, Sh., Oyuntsetseg, B., Darikhand, D. & Munkh-Erdene, T. (2019). Additions to the vascular flora of Mongolia-IV. *Proceedings of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences* 59(2): 41–53. DOI: 10.5564/pmas.v59i2.1218.

- Wink, M. (2013). Evolution of secondary metabolites in legumes (Fabaceae). *S Afr J Bot* 89: 164–175. DOI: 10.1016/j.sajb.2013.06.006.
- Yıldırım, C. & Kılınç, M. (2010). The flora of the İnegöl Mountain (Gümüşhacıköy/Amasya, Turkey). *Biological Diversity and Conservation* 3(2): 49–67.
- Yıldırım, C., Yalçın, E., Cansaran, A. & Korkmaz, H. (2019). Syntaxonomic analysis of forests shrubs and steppes of Tavşan Mountain (Amasya, Turkey). *Turk J Bot* 43(3): 409–419. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1809-18.
- Yücel, E. (2005). *Çakır Dağı Florası (Çakır Mountain Flora {Merzifon})*. Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ankara (in Turkish, abstract in English).

Appendix 1. The Classification of Vascular Flora at Mt. Akdağ (Amasya, Turkey).

PLANTAE

PTERIDOPHYTA

EQUISETOPHYTINA

EQUISETOPSIDA

EQUISETIDAE

EQUISETALES

EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum telmateia Ehrh. [6], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36981, H.

PTERIDOPHYTINA

PTERIDOPSIDA

PTERIDIDAE

PTERIDALES

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 569a, 569b, 569c, H.

CYSTOPTERIDACEAE

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh. [15], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36930, H.

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium ruta-muraria L. [6], 29.03.1977, Alpınar 36608, H.*Asplenium trichomanes* L. [11], 27.03.1977, Alpınar 36608, H.

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Polystichum aculeatum (L.) Roth [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38478, H.

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

PINOPHYTINA

PINOPSIDA

PINIDAE

PINALES

PINACEAE

Pinus brutia Ten. var. *brutia* [7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 650, P, E. Medit.*Pinus nigra* J.F.Arnold subsp. *pallasiana* (Lamb.) Holmboe var. *pallasiana* [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 516a, 516b, 516c, P.*Pinus sylvestris* L. var. *hamata* Steven [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 676, P, Euro.-Sib.

CUPRESSALES

CUPRESSACEAE

Juniperus communis L. var. *saxatilis* Pall. [6, 9, 11], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 643a, 643b, 643c, Ch.*Juniperus excelsa* M.Bieb. subsp. *excelsa* [6], 23.11.1976, Alpınar 36306, P.*Juniperus foetidissima* Willd. [17], 29.03.197, Alpınar 36602, P.*Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus* var. *oxycedrus* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 529a, 529b, 529c, 529d, 529e, 529f, 529g, Ch.

TAXACEAE

Taxus baccata L. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38450, P.

MAGNOLIOPHYTINA

MAGNOLIOPSIDA

ALISMATALES

ARACEAE

Arum hygrophilum Boiss. subsp. *euxinum* (R.R.Mill) Alpınar [5], 22.06.2015, Yalçın 612, G, Euro.-Sib., End., LC.

Arum orientale M.Bieb. [10], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36984, G, Euro.-Sib.

LILIALES

COLCHICACEAE

Colchicum manissadjianii (Azn.) K.Perss. [14], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 694, G, Euro.-Sib., End., NT.

Colchicum speciosum Steven [21], 31.08.1978, Alpınar 38979, G, Euro.-Sib.

Colchicum umbrosum Steven [6], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 507, G, Euro.-Sib.

Colchicum triphyllum Kunze [21], 09.04.1977, Alpınar 36623, G, Medit.

LILIACEAE

Tulipa armena Boiss. var. *armena* [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36942 a, G, Ir.-Tur.

Gagea glacialis K.Koch [9, 14], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 698a, 698b, G, Ir.-Tur.

Gagea liotardii (Sternb.) Schult. & Schult.f. [21], 29.03.1977, Alpınar 36603, G.

ASPARAGALES

ORCHIDACEAE

Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) Rich. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39745, G.

Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37115, G, Euro.-Sib.

Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz subsp. *bithynica* (Robatsch) Kreutz [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 567a, 567b, 567c, G, End., VU.

Epipactis microphylla (Ehrh.) Sw. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37919 a, G, Euro.-Sib.

Epipactis pontica Taubenheim [5, 7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 409a, 409b, G.

Platanthera bifolia (L.) Rich. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 418, G, Euro.-Sib.

Dactylorhiza iberica (M.Bieb. ex Willd.) Soó [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38394, G, E.Medit.

Dactylorhiza osmanica (Klinge) P.F.Hunt & Summerh. var. *anatolica* (Nelson) Renz & Taubenheim [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 549a, 549b, 549c, G, Ir.-Tur., End., NT.

Dactylorhiza romana (Seb.) Soó subsp. *romana* [2], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37125, G, Ir.-Tur. Medit.

Dactylorhiza urvilleana (Steudel) Baumann & Künkele subsp. *urvilleana* [11], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37135, G.

Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37089, G, Euro.-Sib.

Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich. [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 554a, 554b, 554c, 554d, G.

Himantoglossum caprinum (M.Bieb.) Spreng. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 416a, 416b, 416c, G, E.Medit.

Orchis mascula L. subsp. *pinetorum* (Boiss. & Kotschy) G.Camus [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 347, G, E.Medit.

Orchis pallens L. [10], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36919, G, Euro.-Sib.

Orchis punctulata Steven ex Lindley [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 346, G, E.Medit.

Orchis spitzelii Sauter ex W.D.J.Koch. [22], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36997, G, Medit.

Orchis tridentata Scop. [11], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37141, G, Medit.

Limodorum abortivum (L.) SW. var. *abortivum* [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 417a, 417b, 417c, G.

IRIDACEAE

Crocus ancyrensis (Herb.) Maw [10], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 484, G, Ir.-Tur.

Crocus speciosus M.Bieb. subsp. *ilgazensis* B.Mathew [6, 9, 14], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 506a, 506b, 506c, G, Euro.-Sib., End., NT.

Iris histrioides (G.F.Wilson) S. Arn. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 37322, G, End., VU.

Iris orientalis Mill. [29], 24.05.1978, Alpınar 39867, G.

Iris suaveolens Boiss. & Reut. [16], 09.05.1977, Alpınar 36628a, G, Euro.-Sib.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Sternbergia colchiciflora Waldst. & Kit. [10], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36171, G.

Allium moschatum L. [10], 01.10.1976, Alpınar 36146, G, Medit.

Allium paniculatum L. subsp. *paniculatum* [10], 01.10.1976, Alpınar 36150, G, Medit.

Allium rotundum L. [4], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 510, G.

Allium tauricola Boiss. [24], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36188, G, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Galanthus fosteri Baker [27], 30.03.1977, Alpınar 36618, G.

ASPARAGACEAE

Ornithogalum nivale Boiss. [9], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 475, G, E.Medit., End., LC.

Ornithogalum oligophyllum E.D.Clarke [21], 29.03.1977, Alpınar 36604, G.

Ornithogalum orthophyllum Ten. subsp. *kochii* (Parl.) Maire & Weiller [9], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 476, G.

Ornithogalum pyramidale L. [25], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29519, G.

Ornithogalum umbellatum L. [11], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37107, G.

Polygonatum orientale Desf. [5], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 618, H.

Muscari armeniacum Leichtlin ex Baker [22], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 489, G.

Muscari aucheri (Boiss.) Baker [9, 14], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 487a, 487b, G., End., LC.

Muscari azureum Fenzl [21], 31.03.1978, Alpınar 38956, G., End., LC.

Muscari botryoides (L.) Mill. [20], 02.05.1977, Alpınar 36942, G.

Muscari neglectum Guss. ex Ten. [1, 2, 3, 4, 7], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 489b, 489c, 489d, 489e, 489f, G.

Muscari racemosum Mill. [9], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29473, G, E.Medit., End., LC.

Scilla bifolia L. [5, 6], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 621a, 621b, G, Medit.

POALES

JUNCACEAE

Juncus articulatus L. subsp. *articulatus* [9], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38359, H, Euro.-Sib.

Juncus inflexus L. subsp. *inflexus* [9], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38358, H.

Luzula forsteri (Sm.) DC. subsp. *caspica* Novikov [5, 6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 623a, 623b, H, Euro.-Sib.

Luzula stenophylla Steud. [9], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29433, H.

CYPERACEAE

Carex atrata L. subsp. *atrata* [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 543a, 543b, 543c, H, Euro.-Sib.

Carex cuprina (Sándor ex Heuff.) Nendtv. ex A. Kern. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 677, H.

Carex divulsa Stokes [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29507, H.

Carex flacca Schreb. subsp. *erythrostachys* (Hoppe) Holub [1, 2, 3, 4, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 420a, 420b, 420c, 420d, 420e, H, Medit.

Carex panicea L. [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 341, H, Euro.-Sib.

POACEAE

- Hordeum bulbosum* L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 685, G.
Calamagrostis epigeios (L.) Roth [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 395, H, Euro.-Sib.
Vulpia ciliata Dumort. subsp. *ciliata* [12], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 396, H.
Alopecurus vaginatus (Willd.) Kunth [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 337, H.
Festuca heterophylla Lam. [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 609, H, Euro.-Sib.
Festuca valesiaca Schleich. ex Gaudin [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 334, H.
Festuca woronowii Hack. subsp. *turcica* Markgr.-Dann. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 362, H, End., NT.
Briza media L. [1, 2, 3, 4, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 555a, 555b, 555c, 555d, 555e, H.
Chrysopogon gryllus (L.) Trin. subsp. *gryllus* [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 394, H.
Bromus arvensis L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 609, T.
Bromus tectorum L. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29488, H.
Bromus tomentellus Boiss. subsp. *tomentellus* [4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 355a, 355b, 355c, 355d, 355e, 355f, H, Ir.-Tur.
Bromus variegatus M.Bieb. subsp. *variegatus* [6], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 339, H, Ir.-Tur.
Melica ciliata L. subsp. *ciliata* [9, 13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 660a, 660b, H.
Melica uniflora Retz. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38477, H, Euro.-Sib.
Trisetum flavescens (L.) P.Beauv. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 363, H, Euro.-Sib.
Stipa holosericea Trin. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 392, H, Euro.-Sib.
Aegilops triuncialis L. subsp. *triuncialis* [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 597, T.
Holcus lanatus L. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38388, H, Euro.-Sib.
Poa angustifolia L. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 364, H.
Poa bulbosa L. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 580a, 580b, 580c, 580d, 580e, 580f, 580g, 580h, 580j, G.
Poa pratensis L. [5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 620a, 620b, 620c, 620d, 620e, 620f, H.
Poa trivialis L. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 544a, 544b, 544c, 544d, 544e, H.
Cynosurus cristatus L. [6, 8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 681a, 681b, H, Euro.-Sib.
Cynosurus echinatus L. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 579a, 579b, 579c, T, Medit.
Agrostis capillaris L. var. *capillaris* [9], 01.10.1976, Alpınar 36152, H.
Brachypodium pinnatum (L.) P. Beauv. [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 336, H, Euro.-Sib.
Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) P. Beauv. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 393, H, Euro.-Sib.
Sesleria alba Sm. [6], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 338, H.
Elymus elongatiformis (Drobow) Assadi [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 465, H, Ir.-Tur.
Dactylis glomerata L. subsp. *glomerata* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 552a, 552b, 552c, 552d, 552e, 552f, 552g, H, Euro.-Sib.
Dactylis glomerata L. subsp. *hispanica* (Roth) Nyman [28], 07.08.1978, Alpınar 41654, H.
Helictotrichon versicolor (Vill.) Schult. & Schult.f. [10], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 365, H, Euro.-Sib.
- RANUNCULALES
PAPAVERACEAE
Roemeria hybrida (L.) DC. subsp. *hybrida* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37044, T.
Corydalis erdelii Zucc. [6], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 705, G.
Corydalis solida (L.) Clairv. subsp. *solida* [5, 6, 7], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 522a, 522b, 522c, G.
Glaucium corniculatum (L.) Rudolph var. *corniculatum* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37072, T.
Papaver dubium L. subsp. *dubium* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37019, T.

- Papaver hybridum* L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37002, T.
Papaver lacerum Popov [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37011, T.
Papaver rhoeas L. [8, 13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 662a, 662b, T.
Papaver somniferum L. var. *somniferum* [19], 24.05.1978, Alpınar 39862, T, Ir.-Tur.
Fumaria asepalae Boiss. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29459a, T, Ir.-Tur.
Fumaria vaillantii Loisel. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29459, T.
Hypecoum pendulum L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37015a, T.
Hypecoum pseudograndiflorum Petrovic [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37015, T.

BERBERIDACEAE

- Berberis vulgaris* L. [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38421, Ch.
Epimedium pubigerum (DC.) C.Morren & Decne. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 570a, 570b, 570c, Ch.

RANUNCULACEAE

- Clematis vitalba* L. [4, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 584a, 584b, L.
Nigella orientalis L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37027, T.
Anemone blanda Schott & Kotschy [15], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36927, G.
Consolida orientalis (J.Gay) Schrödinger [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37043, T.
Thalictrum minus L. var. *minus* [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38414, H.
Adonis aestivalis L. subsp. *aestivalis* [6], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29465, T.
Adonis flammea Jacq. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37084, T.
Ranunculus argyreus Boiss. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36949, H.
Ranunculus arvensis L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37004, T.
Ranunculus brutius Ten. [5], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 616, H, Ir.-Tur.
Ranunculus dissectus M.Bieb. subsp. *sibthorpii* P.H. Davis [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39741, H.
Ranunculus ficaria subsp. *calthifolius* (Rehb.) Arcang. [21], 29.03.1977, Alpınar 36605, H.
Ranunculus kotschyi Boiss. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39742, H.

SAXIFRAGALES

SAXIFRAGACEAE

- Saxifraga cymbalaria* L. [16], 08.10.1978, Alpınar 41590, T.
Saxifraga rotundifolia L. subsp. *rotundifolia* [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 691, H, Ir.-Tur.

CRASSULACEAE

- Sedum acre* L. subsp. *acre* [13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 646, H.
Sedum album L. [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 598, H.
Sedum alpestre Vill. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 696, H.
Sedum hispanicum L. [25], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37005, H, Ir.-Tur.
Sedum pallidum M.Bieb. [6, 8, 13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 456a, 456b, 456c, H.
Phedimus stoloniferus (S.G.Gmel.) t'Hart [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38465, H.
Sempervivum brevipilum Muirhead [16], 10.08.1978, Alpınar 41594, H, Ir.-Tur., End., NT.

FABALES

FABACEAE

- Lotus corniculatus* L. var. *alpinus* Ser. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37887, H.
Lotus corniculatus L. var. *corniculatus* [10], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 699, H.
Lotus corniculatus L. var. *tenuifolius* L. [8, 11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 312a, 312b, H.

- Medicago fischeriana* (Ser.) Trautv. [16], 07.10.1978, Alpınar 41569, T, Ir.-Tur.
- Medicago lupulina* L. [4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 308a, 308b, 308c, 308d, 308e, 308f, H.
- Medicago monantha* (C.A.Mey.) Trautv. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37039, T, Ir.-Tur.
- Medicago phrygia* (Boiss. & Balansa) E. Small [26], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38035, T.
- Medicago x varia* Martyn [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 307, H
- Onobrychis cornuta* (L.) Desv. [24], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36992, Ch, Ir.-Tur.
- Onobrychis huetiana* Boiss. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37067, H, Ir.-Tur., End., NT.
- Onobrychis oxyodonta* Boiss. var. *armena* (Boiss. & Huet) Aktoklu [4, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 593a, 593b, H.
- Genista albida* Willd. [4, 6], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 309a, 309b, Ch.
- Genista januensis* Viv. subsp. *lydia* (Boiss.) Kit Tan & Ziel. [7, 9, 13], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 482a, 482b, 482c, Ch, E.Medit.
- Anthyllis vulneraria* L. subsp. *boissieri* (Sagorski) Bornm. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 582a, 582b, 582c, 582d, 582e, H.
- Anthyllis vulneraria* L. subsp. *praepropera* (Kerner) Bornm. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37111, H, Medit.
- Astragalus angustifolius* Lam. subsp. *angustifolius* (Willd.) Hayek [11], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 701, Ch.
- Astragalus amoenus* Fenzl [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39757, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Astragalus barba-jovis* DC. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38367 Ch, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus brachypterus* Fisch. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37866, Ch, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus densifolius* (Sm.) Torr. subsp. *amasiensis* (Freyn) Aytaç & Ekim [18], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37086, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus leucothrix* Freyn & Bornm. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 402, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Astragalus macrocephalus* Willd. subsp. *macrocephalus* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37077, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus microcephalus* Willd. subsp. *microcephalus* [11, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 642a, 642b, Ch, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus micropterus* Fisch. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 658, Ch, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Astragalus plumosus* Willd. [9, 11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 310a, 310b, Ch, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus spruneri* Boiss. [16], 18.05.1978, Alpınar 39738, H, Medit.
- Astragalus strigillosus* Bunge [4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 466, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Astragalus syringus* D.F.Chamb. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39740, H, End., VU.
- Astragalus vaginans* DC. [7], 16.06.2020, Yalçın 708, Ch, End., LC.
- Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. var. *glandulifera* (Waldst. & Kit.) Regel & Herder [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 571a, 571b, 571c, Ch.
- Colutea cilicica* Boiss. & Balansa [7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 653, Ch.
- Trifolium arvense* L. var. *arvense* [1, 2, 3, 11, 13], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 575a, 575b, 575c, 575d, 575e, T.
- Trifolium campestre* Schreb. subsp. *campestre* var. *campestre* [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 581a, 581b, 581c, 581d, T.
- Trifolium elongatum* Willd. [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 548a, 548b, 548c, 548d, H, End., LC.

- Trifolium hirtum* All. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37007, T, Medit.
- Trifolium hybridum* var. *anatolicum* (Boiss.) Boiss. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 366, H.
- Trifolium patens* Schreb. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37006, T.
- Trifolium pratense* L. var. *pratense* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 537a, 537b, 537c, 537d, 537e, 537f, 537g, H.
- Trifolium purpureum* Lois. var. *purpureum* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37026, T, E.Medit.
- Trifolium repens* L. var. *repens* [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 367a, 367b, 367c, 367d, 367e, 367f, 367g, 367h, 367i, 367j, H.
- Trifolium tumens* Steven & M.Bieb. var. *tumens* [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 313, H.
- Coronilla scorpioides* (L.) W.D.J.Koch [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 659, T.
- Trigonella spicata* Sibth. & Sm. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 401, T.
- Trigonella spruneriana* Boiss. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37022, T.
- Argyrobium biebersteinii* P.W.Ball [1, 2, 3, 4, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 576a, 576b, 576c, 576d, 576e, H.
- Vicia cracca* L. subsp. *cracca* [1, 2, 3, 4, 6,], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 539a, 539b, 539c, 539d, 539e, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Vicia cracca* L. subsp. *tenuifolia* (Roth) Gaudin [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29455, H.
- Vicia crocea* (Desf.) B.Fedtsch. [11], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37138, H.
- Vicia peregrina* L. [25], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29516, T.
- Vicia sativa* L. subsp. *sativa* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37017, T.
- Vicia truncatula* Fisch. ex M.Bieb. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37117, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *dasycarpa* (Ten.) Cav. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29504, H.
- Dorycnium graecum* (L.) Ser. [3, 22,], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 37154, 29506, H.
- Dorycnium pentaphyllum* Scop. subsp. *anatolicum* (Boiss.) Gams [1, 2, 3, 4, 6,], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 538a, 538b, 538c, 538d, 538e, H.
- Dorycnium pentaphyllum* Scop. subsp. *herbaceum* (Vill.) Rouy [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38443, H.
- Bituminaria bituminosa* (L.) C.H.Stirt. [4, 7], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 590a, 590b, H, Medit.
- Hedysarum varium* Willd. subsp. *varium* [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 601, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Ononis spinosa* L. subsp. *leiosperma* (Boiss.) Sirj. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 692, H.
- Cytisus pygmaeus* Willd. [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 550a, 550b, 550c, 550d, Ch, Euro.-Sib.
- Cytisus hirsutus* L. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37925, Ch.
- Securigera varia* (L.) Lassen [1, 2, 3, 4, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 583a, 583b, 583c, 583d, 583e, H, E.Medit.
- Lathyrus aphaca* L. var. *biflorus* Post [7], 01.05.2016, Yalçın 657, T, Medit.
- Lathyrus aureus* (Steven) D.Brandza [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 546a, 546b, 546c, 546d, H.
- Lathyrus cicera* L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37029, T, Medit.
- Lathyrus laxiflorus* (Desf.) O.Kuntze subsp. *laxiflorus* [1, 2, 3, 5, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 536a, 536b, 536c, 536d, 536e, H.
- Lathyrus roseus* Steven subsp. *roseus* [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38461, H.
- Lathyrus tukhtensis* Czeaczott [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 554a, 554b, 554c, 554d, 554e, 554f, H, Euro.-Sib., End., LC.
- Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Desr. [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 588, T.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala anatolica Boiss. & Heldr. [16], 24.05.1977, Alpınar 37880, H.

Polygala pruinosa Boiss. subsp. *pruinosa* [1, 2, 3, 5, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 556a, 556b, 556c, 556d, 556e, H.

Polygala supina Schreb. subsp. *supina* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 557a, 557b, 557c, 557d, 557e, 557f, H.

ROSALES

ROSACEAE

Potentilla crantzii (Crantz) Fritsch [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 697, H, Euro.-Sib.

Potentilla micrantha Ramond ex DC. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 679, H.

Potentilla recta L. [5, 7, 11], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 614a, 614b, 614c, H.

Fragaria vesca L. [5], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 615, H, Euro.-Sib.

Geum urbanum L. [3], 27.06.1977, Alpınar 37132, H, Euro.-Sib.

Crataegus meyeri Pojark. [16], 07.10.1978, Alpınar 41562, Ch.

Crataegus microphylla K.Koch [16], 07.10.1978, Alpınar 41561, Ch.

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. var. *monogyna* [4, 6, 7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 410a, 410b, 410c, Ch.

Crataegus tanacetifolia (Poir.) Pers. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 454, Ch, End., LC.

Pyracantha coccinea M.Roem. [1, 2, 3, 6], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 526a, 526b, 526c, 526d, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Rubus canescens DC. var. *canescens* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 531a, 531b, 531c, 531d, 531e, 531f, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Rubus hirtus Waldst. & Kit. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37863, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Rubus sanctus Schreb [22], 08.10.1977, Alpınar 38679, Ch.

Cotoneaster nummularius Fisch. & C.A.Mey. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 680, Ch.

Pyrus amygdaliformis Vill. var. *amygdaliformis* [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38454, P, E.Medit.

Pyrus communis L. subsp. *communis* [16], 08.10.1978, Alpınar 41593, P.

Sanguisorba minor L. subsp. *minor* [1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 565a, 565b, 565c, 565d, 565e, 565f, H.

Malus sylvestris (L.) Mill. subsp. *orientalis* (A. Uglitzkich) Browicz var. *microphylla* Browicz [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39746, P, End., DD.

Agrimonia eupatoria subsp. *asiatica* (Juz.) Skalicky [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38339, H.

Agrimonia repens L. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38330, H.

Sorbus aucuparia L. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 412, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Sorbus kusnetzovii Zinserl. [1, 2, 3, 4], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 524a, 524b, 524c, 524d, Ch.

Sorbus taurica Zinserl. [15], 07.10.1978, Alpınar 41586, Ch.

Alchemilla caucasica Buser [6], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 320, H.

Alchemilla compactilis Juz. [15], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29414, H.

Alchemilla grossheimii Juz. [5], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 433, H.

Alchemilla holocycla Rothm. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 403, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Alchemilla mollis (Buser) Rothm. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38338, H.

Filipendula vulgaris Moench [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38041, H, Euro.-Sib.

Rosa canina L. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 530a, 530b, 530c, 530d, 530e, 530f, Ch.

Rosa mollis Sm. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38464, Ch.

RHAMNACEAE

Rhamnus cathartica L. [22], 23.11.1976, Alpınar 36307, P, Euro.-Sib.

Rhamnus lycioides L. subsp. *oleoides* (L.) Jahandiez & Maire [22], 23.11.1976, Alpınar 36304, Ch.

Paliurus spina-christi P.Mill. [7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 654, Ch.

URTICACEAE

Parietaria judaica L. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38415, H.

Urtica dioica L. subsp. *dioica* [5, 6, 8, 12], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 375a, 375b, 375c, 375d, H, Euro.-Sib.

FAGALES

BETULACEAE

Corylus avellana L. var. *avellana* [1, 2, 3, 4, 8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 457a, 457b, 457c, 457d, 457e, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Carpinus orientalis Miller subsp. *orientalis* [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 517a, 517b, 517c, 517d, P.

Carpinus betulus L. [18], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36174, P.

FAGACEAE

Fagus orientalis Lipsky [5], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 519, P, Euro.-Sib.

Quercus cerris L. [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 518a, 518b, 518c, 518d, P, Medit.

Quercus infectoria Oliv. subsp. *infectoria* [1, 2, 3], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 525a, 525b, 525c, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Quercus pubescens Willd. subsp. *pubescens* [4, 7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 652a, 652b, P.

CELASTRALES

CELASTRACEAE

Euonymus verrucosus Scop. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 568a, 568b, 568c, Ch.

Parnassia palustris L. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38386, H.

ALPIGHIALES

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum linarioides Bosse subsp. *linarioides* [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 330, H.

Hypericum orientale L. [5, 6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 619a, 619b, H.

Hypericum organifolium Willd. var. *organifolium* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 668, H.

Hypericum perforatum L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 704, H, Medit.

Hypericum perforatum L. subsp. *veronense* (Schrank) H.Linb. [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38406, H.

VIOLACEAE

Viola gracilis Sibth. & Sm. [15], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36923, H.

Viola parvula Tineo [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36946, T.

Viola sieheana W.Becker [1, 2, 3, 5], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 477a, 477b, 477c, 477d, H.

Viola suavis M.Bieb. [22], 27.03.1977, Alpınar 36564, H.

SALICACEAE

Populus tremula L. subsp. *tremula* [1, 2, 3], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 528a, 528b, 528c, P.

Salix alba L. subsp. *alba* [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 459, P, Euro.-Sib.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia amygdaloides L. subsp. *amygdaloides* [1, 2, 3, 5], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 479a, 479b, 479c, 479d, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Euphorbia apios L. [10], 27.03.1977, Alpınar 36562, G, E.Medit.

Euphorbia condylocarpa M.Bieb. [1, 2, 3, 4, 9], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 468a, 468b, 468c, 468d, 468e, G.

Euphorbia herniariifolia Willd. var. *herniariifolia* [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39753, H.

Euphorbia myrsinites L. subsp. *myrsinites* [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38398, H.

Euphorbia peplus L. var. *minima* DC. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38448, T.

Euphorbia petrophila C.A.Mey. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37085, H, Euro.-Sib.

Euphorbia rigida M.Bieb. [7, 10, 11, 12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 629a, 629b, 629c, 629d, 629e, H, Medit.

Euphorbia seguieriana Neck. subsp. *seguieriana* [10], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38364, H, Euro.-Sib.

Euphorbia stricta L. [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 607, H, Euro.-Sib.

Euphorbia szovitsii Fisch. & C.A.Mey. var. *szovitsii* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 384, T, Ir.-Tur.

LINACEAE

Linum austriacum L. subsp. *austriacum* [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 608, H.

Linum nodiflorum L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 36998, T, Medit.

Linum tenuifolium L. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37093, H.

PHYLLANTHACEAE

Andrachne telephioides L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 383, H.

GERANIALES

GERANIACEAE

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L Hér. subsp. *cutarium* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 3700, T.

Geranium asphodeloides Burm.f. subsp. *asphodeloides* [24], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36191, H, Euro.-Sib.

Geranium dissectum L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 451, T.

Geranium purpureum Vill. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36960, T.

Geranium pyrenaicum Burm.f. [13], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 376, H.

Geranium robertianum L. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38469, T.

Geranium rotundifolium L. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 632, T.

Geranium subcaulescens L Hér. ex DC. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 398, P.

Geranium sylvaticum L. [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 592, H, Euro.-Sib.

Geranium tuberosum L. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36937, G, Ir.-Tur.

MYRTALES

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum salicaria L. [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38395, H, Euro.-Sib.

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium montanum L. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 455, H, Euro.-Sib.

SAPINDALES

ANACARDIACEAE

Pistacia palaestina Boiss. [7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 651, Ch, E.Medit.

SAPINDACEAE

Acer campestre L. subsp. *campestre* [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38412, P, Euro.-Sib.

Acer hyrcanum Fisch. & C.A.Mey. subsp. *hyrcanum* [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38451, P, Euro.-Sib.

Acer platanoides L. [1, 2, 3, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 520a, 520b, 520c, 520d, P, Euro.-Sib.

MALVALES

MALVACEAE

Alcea biennis Winterl [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38422, H.

Malva neglecta Wallr. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 631, T.

Tilia rubra subsp. *caucasica* (Rupr.) V. Engl. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39751, P.

THYMELAEACEAE

Daphne oleoides Schreb. subsp. *oleoides* [6, 9, 11, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 638a, 638b, 638c, 638d, Ch.

Daphne pontica L. subsp. *pontica* [1, 2, 3, 5], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 522a, 522b, 522c, 522d, Ch.

CISTACEAE

Helianthemum nummularium (L.) Mill. subsp. *nummularium* [6, 7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 656a, 656b, H.

Helianthemum oelandicum (L.) DC. subsp. *incanum* (Willk.) G.López [4, 13], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 348a, 348b, H.

Helianthemum tomentosum Gray [1, 2, 3, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 561a, 561b, 561c, 561d, H.

Fumana procumbens (Dunal) Gren. & Godr. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37053, H.

Cistus creticus L. [7], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 655, Ch, Medit.

BRASSICALES

RESEDACEAE

Reseda lutea L. var. *lutea* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37023, H.

BRASSICACEAE

Cardamine bulbifera (L.) Crantz [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 611, G, Euro.-Sib.

Cardamine hirsuta L. [11], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37149, T.

Cardamine impatiens L. subsp. *pectinata* (Pall. ex DC.) Stoj. & Stef. [23], 09.10.1977, Alpınar 38686, T, Euro.-Sib.

Cardamine quinquefolia (M.Bieb.) Schmalh. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36977, H, Euro.-Sib.

Cardamine tenera S.G. Gmel. ex C.A.Mey. [15], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 36181, H.

Cardamine uliginosa M.Bieb. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36976, H.

Hesperis bicuspidata (Willd.) Poir. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36978, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Sisymbrium altissimum L. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29497, H.

Sisymbrium loeselii L. [21], 08.10.1977, Alpınar 3668, H.

Thlaspi arvense L. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 641, T.

Schivereckia doerfleri (Wettst.) Bornm. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36938, H.

Microthlaspi perfoliatum (L.) F.K. Mey. [4, 6, 14], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 469a, 469b, 469c, T.

Draba bruniifolia Steven subsp. *bruniifolia* [24], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36990, H.

Draba huetii Boiss. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39759, T.

Draba rigida Willd. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39754, H.

Draba verna L. [15], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39758, H.

Matthiola longipetala (Vent.) DC. subsp. *bicornis* (Sibth. & Sm.) P.W.Ball [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37071, T.

Hornungia petraea (L.) R.Br. [4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 471, T.

Erysimum crassipes Fisch. & C.A.Mey. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 448, H.

- Erysimum cuspidatum* (M.Bieb.) DC. [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 327, H.
Erysimum leptophyllum (M.Bieb.) Andr. [5], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 613, H.
Erysimum pulchellum (Willd.) J.Gay subsp. *pulchellum* [6, 11, 12, 14], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 439a, 439b, 439c, 439d, H.
Erysimum scabrum DC. [16], 24.05.1977, Alpınar 37890, H.
Erysimum sintenisianum Bornm. [24], 05.06.1977, Alpınar 36928, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Erysimum smyrnaeum Boiss. & Balansa [16], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37094, H.
Erysimum uncinatifolium Boiss. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36966, H, Euro.-Sib.
Rorippa sylvestris (L.) Besser subsp. *sylvestris* [23], 09.10.1977, Alpınar 38694, H.
Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37123, T.
Aethionema arabicum (L.) Andr. ex DC. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 666, T.
Aethionema armenum Boiss. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37100, H, Ir.-Tur.
Aethionema caespitosum (Boiss.) Boiss. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36939, H, End., NT.
Aethionema iberideum (Boiss.) Boiss. [15], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36993, Ch.
Alyssum bornmuelleri Hausskn. ex Degen [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 326, H, Ir.-Tur., End., VU.
Alyssum condensatum Boiss. & Hausskn. subsp. *condensatum* [4, 13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 406a, 406b, H.
Alyssum hirsutum M.Bieb. subsp. *hirsutum* [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37103, T.
Alyssum minutum Schlecht. ex DC. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36965, T.
Alyssum murale Waldst. & Kit. subsp. *murale* var. *murale* [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38468, H
Alyssum pateri Nyár. subsp. *pateri* [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 328, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Alyssum praecox Boiss. & Balansa [15], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29386, H, End., LC.
Alyssum sibiricum Willd. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37042, H
Alyssum strigosum Banks & Sol. subsp. *strigosum* [4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 472, T.
Alyssum trichostachyum Rupr. [11], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 37157, H
Alyssum xanthocarpum Boiss. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36961, T.
Noccaea annua (K.Koch) F.K. Mey. [1, 2, 3, 4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 480a, 480b, 480c, 480d, T.
Clypeola jonthlaspi L. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37108, T.
Arabis alpina L. subsp. *alpina* [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 369, H.
Arabis sagittata (Bertol.) DC. [16], 14.03.1977, Alpınar 38455, H.
Brassica elongata Ehrh. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 400, H.
Barbarea plantaginea DC. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37124, H.
Barbarea vulgaris R.Br. subsp. *vulgaris* [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36962, H.
Fibigia clypeata (L.) Medik. subsp. *clypeata* var. *eriocarpa* (DC.) Post [4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 469, H.
Conringia orientalis (L.) Dumort. [6], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29487, T.
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 630, T.
Iberis simplex DC. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37082, H.
Strigosella africana (L.) Botsch. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37069, T.
Descurainia sophia (L.) Webb ex Prantl subsp. *bartschii* (O.E. Schulz) C. Vural [22], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37036, H, End., LC.
Alliaria petiolata (M.Bieb.) Cavara & Grande [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36970, H.
Lepidium chalepense L. [10], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 370, H.

Neslia paniculata (L.) Desv. subsp. *thracica* (Velen.) Bornm. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29464, T.

SANTALALES

SANTALACEAE

Thesium billardieri Boiss. [1, 2, 3, 7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 385a, 385b, 385c, 385d, H, Ir.-Tur.

CARYOPHYLLALES

TAMARICACEAE

Tamarix tetrandra Pall. ex M.Bieb. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 458, Ch.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Acantholimon acerosum (Willd.) Boiss. subsp. *acerosum* var. *acerosum* [10], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38376, Ch, Ir.-Tur.

Acantholimon lycaonicum Boiss. & Heldr. subsp. *lycaonicum* [10], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38333, Ch, E. Medit, End., LC.

Acantholimon venustum Boiss. var. *venustum* [9, 11], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 509a, 509b, Ch.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum arenastrum Boreau [7], 06.10.1978, Alpınar 41526, T.

Polygonum convolvulus L. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29489, H.

Rumex acetosella L. [6, 10, 11, 12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 627a, 627b, 627c, 627d, 627e, H.

Rumex crispus L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 453, H.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Petrorhagia alpina subsp. *olympica* (Boiss.) P.W.Ball & Heywood [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 460, T.

Petrorhagia saxifraga (L.) Link [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 405, H, Euro.-Sib.

Stellaria holostea L. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 551a, 551b, 551c, 551d, 551e, H.

Saponaria prostrata Willd. subsp. *prostrata* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37063, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Herniaria micrantha A.K.Jacks. & Turrill [6, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 634a, 634b, T, E.Medit.

Eremogone ledebouriana (Fenzl) Ikonn. [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38402, H, End., LC.

Silene bupleuroides L. subsp. *bupleuroides* [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38485, H.

Silene dichotoma Ehrh. subsp. *dichotoma* [19], 05.06.1977, Alpınar 397871, H.

Silene italica (L.) Pers. subsp. *italica* [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 541a, 541b, 541c, H, Medit.

Silene latifolia Poir. subsp. *eriocalycinae* (Boiss.) Greuter & Burdet [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 693, H.

Silene olympica Boiss. var. *olympica* [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 344, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Silene spergulifolia (Desf.) M.Bieb. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 462, H, Ir.-Tur.

Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke var. *vulgaris* [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 533a, 533b, 533c, 533d, H.

Holosteum marginatum C.A.Mey. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39756, H.

Holosteum tenerrimum Boiss. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39739, T.

Holosteum umbellatum L. var. *glutinosum* (M.Bieb.) Gay [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37104, T.

Holosteum umbellatum L. var. *umbellatum* [10], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 373, T.

Minuartia anatolica (Boiss.) Woronow var. *anatolica* [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38406, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Minuartia anatolica (Boiss.) Woronow var. *polymorpha* McNeill [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37051, H.

Minuartia corymbulosa (Boiss. & Balansa) McNeill var. *breviflora* (Boiss.) McNeill [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 674, H, End., VU.

Minuartia juniperina (L.) Maire & Petitm. [9, 10, 11, 13, 14], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 649a, 649b, 649c, 649d, 649e, H.

Minuartia umbellulifera (Boiss.) McNeill subsp. *pontica* (Bornm.) McNeill [24], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36186, H, End., LC.

Cerastium chlorifolium Fisch. & C.A.Mey. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39752, T.

Cerastium fontanum Baumg. subsp. *vulgare* (Hartm.) Greuter & Burdet [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38407, H.

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. [11, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 440a, 440b, T.

Dianthus anatolicus Boiss. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38446, H.

Dianthus balansae Boiss. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38487, H, End., LC.

Dianthus calocephalus Boiss. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37920, H.

Dianthus carmelitarum Reut. ex Boiss. [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 606, H, Euro.-Sib., End., LC.

Dianthus leptopetalus Willd. [7, 9], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 399a, 399b, H.

Dianthus micranthus Boiss. & Heldr. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37894, H.

Dianthus zonatus Fenzl var. *aristatus* (Boiss.) Reeve [12], 01.10.1976, Alpınar 36145, H.

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. subsp. *leptocladus* (Rchb.) Nyman [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 461, T.
AMARANTHACEAE

Chenopodium botrys L. [25], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29525, T.

Chenopodium foliosum Asch. [12], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36199, H.

CORNALES

CORNACEAE

Cornus mas L. [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 523a, 523b, 523c, 523d, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Cornus sanguinea L. subsp. *australis* (C.A.Mey.) Jáv. [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 585, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

ERICALES

PRIMULACEAE

Primula acaulis Hill subsp. *rubra* (Sm.) Greuter & Burdet [1, 2, 3, 5, 6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 558a, 558b, 558c, 558d, 558e, H.

Androsace maxima L. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36947, T.

Androsace villosa L. [24], 23.05.1977, Alpınar 36991, H, Euro.-Sib.

Anagallis foemina Mill. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37008, T, Medit.

Lysimachia verticillaris Spreng. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38399, H.

Lysimachia vulgaris L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 408, H.

Cyclamen coum Mill. subsp. *coum* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 534a, 534b, 534c, 534d, 534e, 534f, G.

ERICACEAE

Vaccinium myrtillus L. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 419a, 419b, 419c, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

Rhododendron luteum Sweet [23], 09.10.1977, Alpınar 38699, Ch.

GENTIANALES

GENTIANACEAE

Centaureum erythraea Rafn subsp. *turcicum* (Velen.) Melderis [6], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 678, H.

RUBIACEAE

- Crucianella angustifolia* L. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 408, T, Medit.
Crucianella gilanica Trin. subsp. *pontica* (Ehrend.) Ehrend. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38417, H.
Galium album Mill. subsp. *prusense* (K.Koch) Ehrend. & Krendl [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37902, H.
Galium aparine L. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29468a, T.
Galium bornmuelleri Hausskn. ex Bornm. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 377, H, End., VU.
Galium incanum Sm. subsp. *elatus* (Boiss.) Ehrend. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37046, H, Ir.-Tur.
Galium odoratum (L.) Scop. [11], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37140, H, Euro.-Sib.
Galium paschale Forssk. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38457, H, E.Medit.
Galium rotundifolium L. [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 434, H, Euro.-Sib.
Galium spurium L. subsp. *spurium* [5, 6, 8, 11], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 436a, 436b, 436c, 436d, T, Euro.-Sib.
Galium tenuissimum M.Bieb. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 435a, 435b, 435c, T, Ir.-Tur.
Galium tricornutum Dandy [22], 06.06.1974, Alpınar 29468, T, Ir.-Tur.
Galium verum L. subsp. *verum* [4, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 605a, 605b, H, Euro.-Sib.
Asperula arvensis L. [25], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37012, T.
Asperula involucrata Wahlenb [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 542a, 542b, 542c, 542d, H.
Asperula pestalozzae Boiss. [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 345, H, End., LC.
Cruciata laevipes Opiz [1, 2, 3, 12], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 481a, 481b, 481c, 481d, H.
Cruciata taurica (Pall. ex Willd.) Ehrend. [4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 599a, 599b, 599c, 599d, 599e, 599f, H, Ir.-Tur.
- APOCYNACEAE
- Cionura erecta* (L.) Griseb. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37061, Ch, E.Medit.
Vincetoxicum fuscatum Rchb.f. subsp. *fuscatum* [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38483, H.
Vinca herbacea Waldst. & Kit. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36975, H.
- BORAGINALES
- BORAGINACEAE
- Cerintho minor* L. subsp. *auriculata* (Ten.) Domac [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 562a, 562b, 562c, H.
Aegonychon purpurocaeruleum (L.) Holub [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37118, T, Euro.-Sib.
Moltkia coerulea (Willd.) Lehm. [16], 19.05.1977, Alpınar 39763, H, Ir.-Tur.
Cynoglossum montanum L. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37908, H, Euro.-Sib.
Paracaryum ancyritanum Boiss. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37059, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Lappula barbata (M.Bieb.) Gürke [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37013, H, Ir.-Tur.
Asperugo procumbens L. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29463, T, Euro.-Sib.
Buglossoides arvensis (L.) I.M.Johnst. subsp. *sibthorpiana* (Griseb.) R.Fern. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37092, T.
Onosma ambigens Lacaita [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 407, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Onosma aucheriana DC. [18], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29513, H, E.Medit.
Onosma bracteosa Hausskn. & Bornm. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36953, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Onosma isaurica Boiss. & Heldr. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 423a, 423b, 423c, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Onosma sericea Willd. [19], 25.08.1977, Alpınar 37028, H, Ir.-Tur.

- Anchusa azurea* Mill. var. *azurea* [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 560a, 560b, 560c, H.
Anchusa leptophylla Roem. & Schult. subsp. *leptophylla* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 450, H.
Echium italicum L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 684, H, Medit.
Symphytum bornmuelleri Buckn. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36968, H, End., LC.
Nonea caspica G.Don [19], 28.05.1977, Alpınar 37038, T.
Myosotis lithospermifolia Hornem. [1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 578a, 578b, 578c, 578d, 578e, 578f, 578g, 578h, H.
Myosotis olympica Boiss. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 378, H.

SOLANALES

CONVOLVULACEAE

- Cuscuta europaea* L. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38374, H.
Cuscuta planiflora Ten. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38486, H.
Convolvulus arvensis L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 665, Ch.
Convolvulus assyricus Griseb. [9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 700, Ch, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Convolvulus cantabrica L. [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38030, Ch, Medit.
Convolvulus scammonia L. [19], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29515, H, E.Medit.

SOLANACEAE

- Datura stramonium* L. [7], 06.10.1978, Alpınar 41531, T.

LAMIALES

OLEACEAE

- Phillyrea latifolia* L. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 411, Ch, Medit.
Jasminum fruticans L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37056, Ch, Medit.
Ligustrum vulgare L. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 572a, 572b, 572c, Ch, Euro.-Sib.

PLANTAGINACEAE

- Linaria chalepensis* (L.) Mill. var. *chalepensis* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37074, T, E.Medit.
Linaria corifolia Desf. [11, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 647a, 647b, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Digitalis ferruginea L. subsp. *ferruginea* [5, 6, 12], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 617a, 617b, 617c, H, Euro.-Sib.
Digitalis lamarckii Ivanina [4, 6, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 587a, 587b, 587c, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Globularia trichosantha Fisch. & C.A.Mey. subsp. *trichosantha* [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 574a, 574b, 574c, 574d, 574e, 574f, H, Ir.-Tur.
Plantago lanceolata L. [4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 604a, 604b, 604c, 604d, 604e, 604f, 604g, 604h, H.
Chaenorhinum litorale (Bernh. ex Willd.) Rouy subsp. *pterosporum* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) P.H. Davis [7], 06.10.1978, Alpınar 41534, T, E.Medit., End., LC.
Veronica anagallis-aquatica L. [29], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36196a, T.
Veronica arvensis L. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 427, T, Euro.-Sib.
Veronica beccabunga L. subsp. *beccabunga* [29], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36196, H.
Veronica bozakmanii M.A.Fisch. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36951, T, Ir.-Tur.
Veronica campylopoda Boiss. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29456, T, Ir.-Tur.
Veronica chamaedrys L. [8], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37143, H, Euro.-Sib.
Veronica filiformis Sm. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36952, H.

Veronica gentianoides Vahl subsp. *gentianoides* var. *alpina* (Hausskn. ex) Öztürk & M.A.Fisch. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 695, H, End., LC.

Veronica multifida L. [4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 374a, 374b, 374c, 374d, 374e, 374f, H, Ir.-Tur.

Veronica polita Fr. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29470a, T.

Veronica reuterana Boiss. [9], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29419, T.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Verbascum orientale (L.) All. subsp. *orientale* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37010, H, E.Medit.

Verbascum phlomoides L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 425, H, Euro.-Sib.

Verbascum pyramidatum M.Bieb. [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38028, H.

Verbascum speciosum Schrad. [12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 426a, 426b, H.

Verbascum varians Freyn & Sint. var. *variens* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37055, H.

Verbascum wiedemannianum Fisch. & C.A.Mey. [27], 17.05.1978, Alpınar 39682, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

Scrophularia scopolii Hoppe ex Pers. var. *scopolii* [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36956, H.

LAMIACEAE

Prunella laciniata (L.) L. [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 602, H, Euro.-Sib.

Prunella vulgaris L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 689, H, Euro.-Sib.

Phlomis armeniaca Willd. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 673, H, Ir.-Tur.

Phlomis russeliana (Sims.) Lag. ex Benth. [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38043, H, Euro.-Sib., End., LC.

Scutellaria albida L. subsp. *velenovskiyi* (Rech.f.) Greuter & Burdet [16], 24.05.1977, Alpınar 37889, H, E.Medit.

Scutellaria orientalis L. subsp. *pinnatifida* J.R.Edm. [9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 702, H.

Scutellaria salviifolia Benth. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37101, H, End., LC.

Thymus cappadocicus Boiss. [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 349, H, Ir.-Tur., End., NT.

Thymus leucotrichus Hal. subsp. *leucotrichus* [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 351, H.

Thymus praecox Opiz subsp. *grossheimii* (Ronniger) Jalas [6, 9, 10, 11], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 351a, 351b, 351c, 351d, H.

Thymus sipyleus Boiss. [4, 11], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 600a, 600b, H.

Mentha longifolia (L.) L. subsp. *longifolia* [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 690, H.

Clinopodium acinos (L.) Kuntze [11, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 645a, 645b, T, Euro.-Sib.

Clinopodium grandiflorum (L.) Kuntze [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37905, H, Euro.-Sib.

Clinopodium vulgare L. subsp. *arundanum* (Boiss.) Nyman [1, 2, 3, 5, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 553a, 553b, 553c, 553d, 553e, H.

Clinopodium vulgare L. subsp. *vulgare* [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37879, H.

Salvia candidissima Vahl subsp. *occidentalis* Hedge [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 413, H.

Salvia sclarea L. [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38015, H.

Salvia tomentosa Mill. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 566a, 566b, 566c, H, Medit.

Salvia verticillata L. subsp. *amasiaca* (Freyn & Bornm.) Bornm. [4, 11], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 591a, 591b, H, Ir.-Tur.

Salvia viridis L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37001, T, Medit.

Satureja cuneifolia Ten. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38424, H, Medit.

- Satureja hortensis* L. [28], 07.10.1978, Alpınar 41559, T.
- Teucrium chamaedrys* L. subsp. *sypsiense* (K.Koch) Rech.f. [4, 7, 9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 610a, 610b, 610c, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Teucrium orientale* L. var. *orientale* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 675, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Teucrium polium* L. subsp. *polium* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 669, H.
- Lallemantia peltata* (L.) Fisch. & C.A.Mey. [6], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29495, T, Ir.-Tur.
- Lamium album* L. subsp. *crinitum* (Montbret & Aucher ex Benth.) Mennema [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 352, H.
- Lamium garganicum* L. subsp. *striatum* (Sm.) Hayek var. *striatum* [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36943, H, Medit.
- Lamium maculatum* L. [10], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36922, H.
- Lamium moschatum* Mill. subsp. *micranthum* (Boiss.) Mennema [10], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 354, T.
- Lamium orientale* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) E.H.L. Krause [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37009, T, Ir.-Tur.
- Micromeria cristata* (Hampe) Griseb. subsp. *cristata* [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 414, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Micromeria graeca* (L.) Benth. ex Reicbh. subsp. *graeca* [22], 08.10.1977, Alpınar 38676, H, Medit.
- Stachys annua* (L.) L. subsp. *annua* var. *annua* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37030, H.
- Stachys annua* (L.) L. subsp. *annua* var. *lycaonica* [4, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 595a, 595b, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Stachys byzantina* K.Koch [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 636, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Stachys iberica* M.Bieb. subsp. *iberica* var. *iberica* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 452, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Stachys iberica* M.Bieb. subsp. *iberica* var. *densipilosa* R. Bhattacharjee [10], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 353, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Stachys iberica* M.Bieb. subsp. *stenostachya* (Boiss.) Rech.f. [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38042, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Stachys sylvatica* L. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 415, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Stachys thirkei* K.Koch [16], 24.05.1977, Alpınar 37872, H.
- Stachys viscosa* Montbret & Aucher ex Benth. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37045, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreb. subsp. *chia* (Schreb.) Arcang. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 671, H.
- Ajuga orientalis* L. [1, 2, 3, 9], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 573a, 573b, 573c, 573d, H.
- Ziziphora capitata* L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37024, T.
- Ziziphora taurica* M.Bieb. subsp. *taurica* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37052, T.
- Marrubium astracanicum* Jacq. subsp. *astracanicum* [10, 12, 13, 14], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 626a, 626b, 626c, 626d, H.
- Marrubium parviflorum* Fisch. & C.A.Mey. subsp. *parviflorum* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37064, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Sideritis dichotoma* Huter [12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 640a, 640b, H, End., LC.
- Sideritis libanotica* Labill. subsp. *linearis* (Benth.) Bornm. [10], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38331, H, Medit.
- Sideritis montana* L. subsp. *montana* [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38049, T, E.Medit.
- Nepeta italica* L. [10, 11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 355, H, Medit.
- Nepeta nuda* L. subsp. *albiflora* (Boiss.) Gams [11, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 628a, 628b, H.
- Origanum vulgare* L. subsp. *vulgare* [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38368, H, Euro.-Sib.

OROBANCHACEAE

- Pedicularis comosa* L. var. *sibthorpii* (Boiss.) Boiss. [9], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29437, H.
Macrosyringion glutinosum (M.Bieb.) Rothm. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38489, T.
Lathraea squamaria L. [16], 19.05.1978, Alpınar 39750, H, Euro.-Sib.
Melampyrum arvense L. var. *arvense* [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 586, T, Euro.-Sib.
Orobanche alba Stephan ex Willd. subsp. *alba* [18], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37087, T.
Orobanche caryophyllacea Sm. [16], 24.05.1977, Alpınar 37881, T.
Orobanche caucasica Beck [16], 08.10.1978, Alpınar 41595, T.
Orobanche grisebachii Reut. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 422a, 422b, 422c, T, E.Medit.
Orobanche minor Sm. [4], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 331, T.
Orobanche ramosa L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37068, T.
Euphrasia pectinata Ten. [6], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 333, T, Euro.-Sib.
Euphrasia rostkoviana Hayne subsp. *rostkoviana* [23], 09.10.1977, Alpınar 38691, T, Euro.-Sib.

AQUIFOLIALES

AQUIFOLIACEAE

- Ilex colchica* Pojark. [23], 09.10.1977, Alpınar 38692, Ch.

ASTERALES

CAMPANULACEAE

- Campanula alliariifolia* Willd. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38488, H.
Campanula glomerata L. subsp. *hispida* (Witasek) Hayek [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 421a, 421b, 421c, H, Euro.-Sib.
Campanula involucrata Aucher ex A.DC. [4, 6, 9], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 325a, 325b, 325c, H.
Campanula rapunculoides L. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 533a, 533b, 533c, 533d, 533e, 533f, H.
Campanula saxonorum Gand. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 404, T, End., LC.
Legousia pentagonia (L.) Thell. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37073, T, E.Medit.
Asyneuma limonifolium (L.) Janch. subsp. *pestalozzae* (Boiss.) Damboldt [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37047, H, End., LC.
Asyneuma rigidum (Willd.) Grossh. subsp. *rigidum* [6], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 682, H, Ir.-Tur.
Asyneuma virgatum (Labill.) Bornm. subsp. *virgatum* [11], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 37152, H.

ASTERACEAE

- Picris strigosa* M.Bieb. subsp. *strigosa* [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 391, H, Ir.-Tur.
Tripleurospermum elongatum (DC.) Bornm. [4, 7], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 483a, 483b, H.
Tripleurospermum oreades (Boiss.) Rech.f. var. *oreades* [10, 11, 14], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 431a, 431b, 431c, H.
Cyanus depressus (M.Bieb.) Soják [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 388, H.
Cyanus lanigerus (DC.) Holub [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 357, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Cyanus pichleri (Boiss.) Holub subsp. *pichleri* [9, 13], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 324, H.
Cyanus triumfettii (All.) Dostál ex Á.Löve & D.Löve subsp. *triumfettii* [14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 358, H.
Onopordum acanthium L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 386, H.
Onopordum tauricum Willd. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 637, H, Euro.-Sib.
Onopordum turcicum Danin [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 442, H, Ir.-Tur.

- Cirsium alatum* (S.G.Gmel.) Bobrov M.Bieb. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38386, H.
- Cirsium echinus* (M.Bieb.) Hand.-Mazz. [12, 13], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 432a, 432b, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Cirsium hypoleucum* DC. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37900, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Cirsium leucocephalum* (Willd.) Spreng. subsp. *leucocephalum* [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38365, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Cirsium pseudopersonata* Boiss. & Balansa ex Boiss. subsp. *pseudopersonata* [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 547a, 547b, 547c, H, End., LC.
- Cirsium rhizocephalum* C.A.Mey. subsp. *sinuatum* (Boiss.) P.H.Davis & Parris [24], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36202, H.
- Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. [23], 09.10.1976, Alpınar 38689, H.
- Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38363, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Helichrysum arenarium* (L.) Moench subsp. *aucheri* (Boiss.) P.H. Davis & Kupicha [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 703, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Helichrysum plicatum* DC. subsp. *plicatum* [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38031, H.
- Tanacetum argenteum* (Lam.) Willd. subsp. *canum* (K.Koch) Grierson var. *canum* [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38017, H.
- Tanacetum armenum* (DC.) Sch.Bip. [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 323, H.
- Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch.Bip. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 441, H.
- Tanacetum poteriifolium* (Ledeb.) Grierson [1, 2, 3, 4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 540a, 540b, 540c, 540d, H.
- Hieracium labillardierei* Arv.-Touv. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37120, H.
- Hieracium pannosum* Boiss. [16], 08.10.1978, Alpınar 41602, H, E.Medit.
- Lapsana communis* L. subsp. *alpina* (Boiss. & Balansa) P.D. Sell [16], 08.10.1978, Alpınar 41599, H.
- Lapsana communis* L. subsp. *intermedia* (M.Bieb.) Hayek var. *intermedia* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 535a, 535b, 535c, 535d, 535e, 535f, 535g, H.
- Scorzonera cana* (C.A.Mey.) Griseb. var. *cana* [14], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 512, H.
- Scorzonera laciniata* L. subsp. *laciniata* [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 322, H.
- Inula ensifolia* L. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38343, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Inula oculus-christi* L. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38354, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Achillea arabica* Kotschy [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 683, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Achillea biserrata* M.Bieb. [16], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38459, H.
- Achillea grandifolia* Friv. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38420, H.
- Achillea millefolium* L. subsp. *millefolium* var. *millefolium* [6, 9, 11, 12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 635a, 635b, 635c, 635d, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Achillea setacea* Waldst. & Kit. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37883, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Carlina corymbosa* L. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38370, H, Medit.
- Carlina oligocephala* Boiss. & Kotschy subsp. *oligocephala* [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38370a, H.
- Carlina vulgaris* L. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38404, H.
- Doronicum orientale* Hoffm. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 531a, 531b, 531c, 531d, 531e, H.
- Crepis alpina* L. [14], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 515, H.
- Crepis armena* DC. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 428a, 428b, 428c, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Crepis bithynica* Boiss. [11, 12], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 430a, 430b, H, Euro.-Sib.

- Crepis sancta* (L.) Bornm. subsp. *nemausensis* (P. Fourn.) Babç. [10, 13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 445a, 445b, T.
- Crepis vesicaria* L. subsp. *vesicaria* [4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 474, T, Medit.
- Bellis perennis* L. [5, 6, 10, 11], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 624a, 624b, 624c, 624d, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Lactuca muralis* (L.) Gaertn. [23], 09.10.1977, Alpınar 38688, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Lactuca variabilis* Bornm. [16], 24.09.1977, Alpınar 37906, H, End., LC.
- Lactuca viminea* (L.) J.Presl & C.Presl [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38396, H.
- Xanthium spinosum* L. [22], 23.06.1976, Alpınar 36202a, T.
- Echinops ossicus* K.Koch [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38051, H.
- Echinops pungens* Trautv. var. *pungens* [28], 07.08.1978, Alpınar 41572, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Echinops ritro* L. [1, 2, 3, 4], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 707a, 707b, 707c, 707d, H.
- Tragopogon aureus* Boiss. [7], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 389, H, End., LC.
- Tragopogon porrifolius* L. subsp. *longirostris* (Sch.Bip.) Greuter [22], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37097, H.
- Leontodon asperrimus* (Willd.) Endl. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 444, H, Ir.-Tur.
- Leontodon crispus* Vill. subsp. *asper* (Waldst. & Kit.) Röhl var. *asper* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37035, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Leontodon hispidus* L. subsp. *hispidus* [7, 10], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 390a, 390b, H, Euro.-Sib.
- Crupina crupinastrum* (Moris) Vis. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37031, T.
- Xeranthemum annuum* L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 667, T.
- Filago arvensis* L. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 664, T.
- Filago pyramidata* L. [12], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 633, T.
- Picnomon acarna* (L.) Cass. [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38371, T, Medit.
- Anthemis cretica* L. subsp. *candicans* (Boiss.) Grierson [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 603, H.
- Anthemis cretica* L. subsp. *tenuiloba* (DC.) Grierson [10, 13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 443a, 443b, H.
- Anthemis kotschyana* Boiss. var. *kotschyana* [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37070, H.
- Anthemis sintenisii* Freyn [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37065, T, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Pilosella hoppeana* (Schult.) F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip. subsp. *testimonialis* (Naegli ex Peter) P.D.Sell & C.West [1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 563a, 563b, 563c, 563d, 563e, 563f, H.
- Pilosella hoppeana* (Schult.) F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip. subsp. *troica* (Zahn) P.D.Sell & C.West [11], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 644, H.
- Pilosella piloselloides* (Vill.) Soják subsp. *magyarica* (Peter) S.Bräut. & Greuter [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38036, H.
- Pilosella piloselloides* (Vill.) Soják subsp. *piloselloides* [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 564a, 564b, 564c, 564d, 564e, 564f, H.
- Pilosella* x *ruprechtii* (Boiss.) P.D.Sell & C.West [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38344a, H.
- Psephellus hypoleucus* (DC.) Boiss. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 426a, 426b, 426c, 426d, 426e, H.
- Cota tinctoria* (L.) J.Gay ex Guss. var. *tinctoria* [4, 8], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 589a, 589b, H.
- Ptilostemon afer* (Jacq.) Greuter subsp. *eburneus* Greuter [22], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38380, H, End., LC.
- Jurinea pontica* Hausskn. & Freyn ex Hausskn. [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38050, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.

- Senecio vernalis* Waldst. & Kit. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37020, T.
Taraxacum butleri Soest [4], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 473, H.
Taraxacum gracilens Dahlst. [18], 26.05.1977, Alpınar 37116, H, Medit.
Taraxacum macrolepium Schischk. [1, 2, 3], 01.05.2019, Yalçın 478a, 478b, 478c, H.
Taraxacum microcephaloides Soest [6, 14], 23.06.2016, Yalçın 356a, 356b, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
Taraxacum serotinum (Waldst. & Kit.) Fisch. [14], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 513, H.
Tussilago farfara L. [10], 27.03.1977, Alpınar 36561, H, Euro.-Sib.
Centaurea urvillei DC. subsp. *armata* Wagenitz [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 594, H, E.Medit.
Centaurea urvillei DC. subsp. *stepposa* Wagenitz [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 663, H.
Centaurea urvillei DC. subsp. *urvillei* [9], 01.10.1976, Alpınar 36143, H, E.Medit.
Centaurea virgata Lam. [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 672, H, Ir.-Tur.
Petasites hybridus (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb. [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 688, H, Euro.-Sib.

DIPSACALES

ADOXACEAE

- Viburnum lantana* L. [1, 2, 3], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 525a, 525b, 525c, Ch.
Sambucus ebulus L. [6], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 706, Ch.
Sambucus nigra L. [12], 19.09.2019, Yalçın 508, Ch.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

- Lonicera orientalis* Lam. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 521a, 521b, 521c, H, End., LC.
Knautia involucrata Sommier & Levier [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 382, H.
Valeriana alliariifolia Adams [8], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 381, H.
Morina persica L. var. *persica* [13], 22.06.2016, Yalçın 661, H, Ir.-Tur.
Dipsacus laciniatus L. [9], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38378, H.
Cephalaria paphlagonica Bobrov [19], 14.08.1977, Alpınar 38481, H, End., NT.
Valerianella vesicaria (L.) Moench [25], 05.06.1977, Alpınar 29528, T.
Scabiosa columbaria L. subsp. *ochroleuca* (L.) Čélak. var. *ochroleuca* [9], 11.08.1977, Alpınar 38342, H.
Scabiosa rotata M.Bieb. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 36999, T, Ir.-Tur.

APIALES

ARALIACEAE

- Hedera helix* L. [4], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 596, L.

APIACEAE

- Sium sisarum* L. var. *lancifolium* (M.Bieb.) Thell. [26], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38385, H.
Daucus carota L. [21], 08.10.1978, Alpınar 38666, H.
Laser trilobum (L.) Borkh. [1, 2, 3], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 437a, 437b, 437c, H.
Anthriscus nemorosa (M.Bieb.) Spreng. [20], 22.05.1977, Alpınar 36948, H.
Caucalis platycarpus L. [19], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37014, T.
Heracleum platytaenium Boiss. [8], 23.06.2019, Yalçın 687, H.
Zosima absinthifolia (Vent.) Link [27], 28.06.1977, Alpınar 38048, H.
Sanicula europaea L. [8], 27.05.1977, Alpınar 37155, H, Euro.-Sib.
Bupleurum falcatum L. subsp. *persicum* (Boiss.) Koso-Pol. [13], 23.06.2019, Yalçın 648, H.
Bupleurum gerardii All. [13], 22.06.2019, Yalçın 380, T.

- Astrantia maxima* Pall. subsp. *haradjianii* (Grintz.) Rech.f. [16], 24.06.1977, Alpınar 37904, H, End., NT.
- Bunium microcarpum* (Boiss.) Freyn & Bornm. subsp. *bourgaei* (Boiss.) Hedge & Lamond [6, 9, 11, 12, 14], 21.06.2016, Yalçın 438a, 438b, 438c, 438d, 438e, G, Ir.-Tur.
- Eryngium campestre* L. var. *virens* (Link) Weins [12, 13], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 639a, 639b, H.
- Eryngium giganteum* M.Bieb. [1, 2, 3, 6], 21.06.2019, Yalçın 559a, 559b, 559c, 559d, H.
- Scandix iberica* M.Bieb. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29466, T.
- Scandix pecten-veneris* L. [22], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29467, T.
- Artemisia squamata* L. [25], 05.06.1974, Alpınar 29527, T.
- Trinia scabra* Boiss. & Noë [10], 23.06.2019, Yalçın 372, H, Ir.-Tur., End., LC.
- Pimpinella tragioides* Vill. subsp. *lithophila* (Schischk.) Tutin [24], 02.10.1976, Alpınar 36193, H.
- Torilis leptophylla* (L.) Rech.f. [10, 13], 22.06.2019, Yalçın 449a, 449b, H.
- Chaerophyllum byzantinum* Boiss. [12], 12.08.1977, Alpınar 38408, H.
- Turgenia latifolia* (L.) Hoffm. [9], 01.10.1976, Alpınar 36161, T.
- Malabaila secacul* (Mill.) Boiss. subsp. *secacul* [25], 25.05.1977, Alpınar 37003, H.

Appendix 2. Photos of some taxa in the Mt. Akdağ study area (Amasya, Turkey).



Arabis alpina subsp. *alpina*



Astragalus vaginans



Colchicum manissadjianii



Colchicum umbrosum



Corydalis erdelii



Crocus speciosus subsp. *ilgazensis*



Cyclamen coum subsp. *coum*



Fagus orientalis



Fibigia clypeata subsp. *clypeata* var. *eriocarpa*



Globularia trichosantha subsp. *trichosantha*



Iris histrioides



Juniperus excelsa subsp. *excelsa*



Limodorum abortivum var. *abortivum*



Pinus sylvestris var. *hamata*



Scilla bifolia



Scutellaria orientalis subsp. *pinnatifida*



Araştırma Makalesi

Türkiye florası için yeni bir kayıt, *Centaurea gulissashwii* (sek. *Centaurea*, Asteraceae)

Ergin Hamzaoğlu ¹, Murat Koç ^{2,*}

¹Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi Bölümü, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Gazi Üniversitesi, TR-06560, Ankara, Türkiye

²Geleneksel, Tamamlayıcı ve Entegratif Tıp Anabilim, Halk Sağlığı Enstitüsü, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, TR-06010, Ankara, Türkiye

*Yazışmadan sorumlu yazar: Murat Koç, aybumuratcoc@hotmail.com

Geliş: 16.10.2020

Kabul: 27.10.2020

Çevrimiçi Yayın: 01.12.2020

Özet

Sarıdari köyünden (Posof, Ardahan) toplanan *Centaurea gulissashwii*, Türkiye florası için yeni bir kayıttır. Türün Türkiye’de var olduğunu gösteren, toplanmış örneğe dayanan herhangi bir yayına rastlanmamıştır. *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) seksiyonuna ait olan tür, Türkiye ve Balkanlarda yetişen *Centaurea cuneifolia* ile birçok karakter bakımından benzerdir. Ancak *Centaurea gulissashwii* ikiyillik veya kısa-yaşamlı çokyıllık yaşam süresi (çok yıllık değil), alttan üste kadar yoğun dallanması (üstten değil), 10–12 mm kapitulum boyu (12–15 mm değil) ve tercih ettiği bozkır habitatı (orman veya kumul değil) ile *C. cuneifolia*’dan farklıdır. Burada türün incelenen örneklerle dayalı betimlemesi, genel dağılışı, Türkiye için koruma durumu, taksonomisi, habitatı ve bazı ekolojik tercihleri verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Compositae, taksonomi, Türkiye, *Centaurea*, yeni kayıt, Peygamberçiçeği

A new record for the flora of Turkey, *Centaurea gulissashwii* (sect. *Centaurea*, Asteraceae)

Abstract

Centaurea gulissashwii, collected from Sarıdari Village at Posof District in Ardahan Province is a new record for the flora of Turkey. No publication showing the existence of the species in Turkey and that was based on a specimen collected was encountered. This species, belonging the sect. *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) is similar for many characters with *Centaurea cuneifolia* growing in Turkey and the Balkans. However, *Centaurea gulissashwii* is different from *C. cuneifolia* with its biennial or short-lived perennial life period (not perennial), intensive branching from bottom to top (not from the top), length of capitulum is 10–12 mm (not 12–15 mm) and preferring the steppe habitat (not forest or sand dune). Here, the description based on the examined specimens, the general distribution, the conservation status for Turkey, taxonomy, habitat, and some ecological preferences of this species were given.

Keywords: Compositae, taxonomy, Turkey, *Centaurea*, new record, Starthistles

GİRİŞ

Asteraceae 1600–1700 arasında cins ve yaklaşık 24.000 tür içeren kozmopolit (Antarktika hariç) bir familyadır (Ke 2011). Son yıllarda yapılan taksonomik çalışmalar sonucunda Türkiye *Centaurea* L. (s.l.) cinsinden *Psephellus* Cass., *Cyanus* Mill. ve *Rhaponticoides* Vaill. olarak üç cins ayrılmıştır (Wagenitz & Hellwig 2000; Greuter vd. 2005; Bancheva & Greilhuber 2006). Bu çalışmalar

Önerilen Alıntı:

Hamzaoğlu, E. & Koç, M. (2020). Türkiye florası için yeni bir kayıt, *Centaurea gulissashwii* (sek. *Centaurea*, Asteraceae). *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 106–113.

sonrasında, *Centaurea* cinsinin Avrasya’da özellikle İran-Turan ve Akdeniz fitocoğrafik bölgelerinde yayılış gösteren yaklaşık 250 tür içerdiği öngörülmektedir (Susanna & García-Jacas 2007). Türkiye, barındırdığı 216 tür ve türaltı takson ve % 59.7’lik endemizm oranı ile (129 takson endemik) cinsin en önemli gen merkezi konumundadır (Uysal 2012; Uysal vd. 2016; Uysal & Hamzaoğlu 2017; Şirin vd. 2019; 2020).

TANAP (Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project) projesi kapsamında 2020 yılında yapılan “Biyorestorasyon İzleme Çalışmaları” esnasında, Ardahan ili Posof ilçesi Sarıdarı köyü civarından bazı ilginç *Centaurea* örnekleri toplandı. Çok dallanmış gövdesi, pembe çiçekleri ve küçük kapitulumları ile dikkat çeken örneklerden inceleme amacıyla yeterli miktarda alındı. Toplanan örnekler öncelikle Türkiye Florasından (*Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*) yararlanarak teşhis edildi (Wagenitz 1975). Teşhis sonucunda örneklere en yakın türün *Centaurea cuneifolia* Sibth. & Sm. olduğu, ancak yayılış alanı ve bazı karakterler bakımından farklılık gösterdiği anlaşıldı. Bu kez aynı örnekler Rus Florasında (*Flora of the USSR*) verilen anahtar kullanılarak teşhis edildi ve örneklerin Ermenistan’dan bilinen *Centaurea gulissashwili* Dumbadze türüyle örtüştüğü tespit edildi (Tzvelev 2001).

Tonian (1980) tarafından yapılan bir kromozom çalışmasında *Centaurea gulissashwili*’nin Türkiye’de (Anadolu) yetiştiği belirtilmiş, ancak bu bilgi bir örneğe dayandırılmamıştır. Türün Ermenistan’daki tip adresi ile Türkiye sınırı arasında kuş bakışı yaklaşık 60 km’lik bir mesafe vardır. Ayrıca bu alanda, Ermenistan ve Türkiye arasında habitat benzerliği de söz konusudur. Öngörüye dayandığı düşünülen bu bilginin yazımında, bu yakınlık ve habitat benzerliğinin etkili olduğu söylenebilir. Bu bilgiye dayanarak, *Türkiye Bitkileri Listesi (Damarlı Bitkiler)* adlı eserde ve *Centaurea* cinsi taksonomisi ile ilgili yapılan bir çalışmada *C. gulissashwili*’nin Türkiye’de yetiştiği belirtilmiştir (Uysal 2012; Hilpold vd. 2014). Yapılan tüm literatür taramalarına rağmen, türün Türkiye’deki varlığını toplanmış örneğe dayandıran herhangi bir yayına rastlanmamıştır.

Centaurea gulissashwili olduğuna karar verilen Sarıdarı örnekleri ile *C. cuneifolia* arasında çok sayıda benzerlik vardır. Öte yandan bazı farklılıklar da mevcuttur (Wagenitz 1975; Tzvelev 2001). Bu çalışmada sadece *Centaurea gulissashwili*’nin Türkiye florası için yeni kayıt olması tartışılmış, bu iki tür arasındaki benzerlik ve farklılıkların taksonomik karşılığının ne olması gerektiği cinsin uzmanlarına bırakılmıştır.

MATERYAL VE METOT

Bu çalışmanın materyalini, Sarıdarı köyünden (Posof, Ardahan) toplanan ve burada yeni kayıt olarak tanıtılan *Centaurea gulissashwili* türüne ait örnekler oluşturmaktadır. Toplanan örnekler, ilgili literatür ve herbaryum örnekleri ışığında değerlendirilmiştir (Wagenitz 1975; Tzvelev 2001). Sarıdarı’dan toplanan *Centaurea gulissashwili* örnekleri GAZI ve ANK herbaryumlarında muhafaza edilmektedir. Herbaryum kısaltmalarında Thiers (2020) takip edilmiştir. Takson ve yazar isimlerinin yazımında *The International Plant Names Index* (IPNI 2020), sinonimlerin belirlenmesi ise *Plants of the World online* (2020) temel alınmıştır. Betimlemede kullanılan Latince kelimelerin Türkçe karşılıkları yazılırken *Resimli Türkiye Florası* adlı eserden yararlanılmıştır (Güner vd. 2014). Örneklerin incelenmesinde Leica EZ4 stero mikroskop ve fotoğrafların çekiminde Samsung S7 mobil telefon kullanılmıştır. Betimlemede verilen morfolojik karakterlere ait uzunluk değerleri, 0.5 mm hassasiyetli cetvelle belirlenmiştir.

SONUÇLAR VE TARTIŞMA

Centaurea gulissashwili Dumbadze, Dokl. Akad. Nauk Armyanskoi S.S.R. 5(2): 49 (1946). (Şekil 1).

Protolog. [Armenia] Prope p. Stepanavan, in fauce fl. Dzoraget, 26.8.1920, A.Schelkownikow.

Holotip. [Armenia] Lorri: Herbarium Provinciae Lori. Environs of Jelal-ogly [Celaloğlu, Stepanavan], gorge of Kamenka [Dzoraget] River, 26.8.1920, A.Schelkownikow [2798] (ERE, [ERE0000110] sanal görüntü!). (Şekil 2). **Sinonim:** *Centaurea ovina* Pall. ex Willd. subsp. *gulissaschwili* (Dumbadze) Mikheev, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 85(3): 119 (2000).

Betimleme. İkiyıllık veya kısa-yaşamlı çokyıllık otsular. Kökler ince, odunsu, 7–15 mm çapında. Gövdeler tek veya tabana yakın dallanmış 2–7 adet, dik, 25–80 cm boyunda, küt-yivli ve kanallı, yiv boyunca küt kabarcıklar nedeniyle az pürüzlü, altta örümcekağsı-kaba tüylü, yukarıda seyrek örümcekağsı tüylü. Yapraklar çilli-salgılı; taban ve alt gövde yaprakları 10–20 cm boyunda, erken kuruyucu, saplı, iki teleksi parçalı, özellikle sap üstünde örümcekağsı-kaba tüylü veya seyrek örümcekağsı tüylü, altta ve lob kenarlarında dikensi kıllar nedeniyle belirgin pürüzlü; yaprakların uç lobları yumurtamsı-üçgensiz ile dikdörtgensiz-eliptik arasında veya mızraksı, en fazla 7 × 2–3.5 mm, küt veya küt-sivri; orta gövde yaprakları sapsız, teleksi parçalı, tabanda loblu kulakçıklı, loblar dikdörtgensiz-şeritsiz veya mızraksı, sipsivri; üstteki yapraklar şeritsiz veya şeritsiz-mızraksı, sivri. Genel çiçekdurumunda dallanma yoğun, ters-piramitsiz, dallar yayvan. Kapitulumlarda dal ucunda tek, dallar seyrek yapraklı ve 2–17 cm boyunda. İnvolukrum dikdörtgensiz-yumurtamsı, 10–12 × 6–8 mm, iki-renkli; filariler yeşil veya sarımsı-yeşil, bazen uca doğru morumsu, apendajlar kenarda sarımsı-kahve, ortada kırmızımsı-kahve; dış filariler yumurtamsı, yaklaşık 3–4 mm boyunda, kenarda dar zarsı, apendaj mızraksı, kenarda 2–3 çift beyazımsı kirpikli, kirpikler 0.5–1.5 mm, uç kısım kirpiklerden uzun; orta filariler dikdörtgensiz-yumurtamsı, 4–7 mm boyunda, 2.5–3.5 mm eninde, 5–7-damarlı, kenarlar zarsı, apendajlar geniş yumurtamsı, yaklaşık 2.5–4 × 4–5 mm, kenarda 4–7 çift düzenli kirpikli, kirpikler 1–2 mm boyunda, kenarlar zarsı, dişli veya tabanda düzensiz çentikli kulakçıklı, apendaj ucu 0.7–1.5 mm boyunda, ince uçlu, geri-kıvrık. Çiçekler pembe, yaklaşık 15 mm boyunda, kenardakiler hafifçe ışınal. Akenler dikdörtgensiz, 3–3.7 × 1.2–1.5 mm, seyrek cılız tüylü, 11–15-çizgili, olgunlukta siyahımsı, sorguçlar 1–2 mm boyunda.

Habitat ve ekoloji. Sarıdarı popülasyonunda yapılan gözlemlere göre *Centaurea gulissashwili* yaklaşık olarak 1200–1250 metreler arasındaki taşlı yamaçları tercih eder. Türün çiçeklenme dönemi Temmuz-Ağustos, meyvelenme dönemi ise Ağustos-Eylül aylarıdır. Rus Florasında türün taşlı yamaçlarda ve kumlu yerlerde yetiştiği belirtilmektedir (Tzvelev 2001). Bu bilgi ile Sarıdarı popülasyonunun tercih ettiği habitat örtüşmektedir. *C. gulissashwili*'nin yaşadığı komünitede *Clinopodium acinos* Kuntze, *Dactylis glomerata* L., *Dianthus cruentus* Griseb., *Eryngium campestre* L., *Festuca valesiaca* Schleich. ex Gaudin, *Medicago falcata* L., *Petrorhagia alpina* (Hablitz) P.W.Ball & Heywood, *Phleum montanum* K.Koch, *Polygala anatolica* Boiss. & Heldr., *Scabiosa ochroleuca* L., *Securigera orientalis* (Mill.) Lassen, *Sedum pallidum* M.Bieb., *Stachys iberica* M.Bieb., *Stipa holosericea* Trin., *Teucrium chamaedrys* L. ve *Ziziphora clinopodioides* Lam. sıklıkla gözlenen diğer bitki türleridir.

Taksonomik notlar

Centaurea gulissashwili, Türkiye ve Balkanlarda yetişen *C. cuneifolia* ile birçok karakter bakımından benzerdir. Ancak *Centaurea gulissashwili* ikiyıllık veya kısa-yaşamlı çokyıllık yaşam süresi (çokyıllık değil), alttan üste kadar yoğun dallanması (üstten değil), 10–12 mm kapitulum

boyu (12–15 mm değil) ve tercih ettiği bozkır habitatı (orman veya kumul değil) ile *C. cuneifolia*'dan farklıdır (Wagenitz 1975; Tzvelev 2001). Bu iki tür yayılış alanı bakımından da farklılık gösterir. Şöyle ki, burada verilen Sarıdarı popülasyonuna göre *Centaurea gulissashwilii*'nin yayıldığı en batı sınır Posof (Ardahan) ve yapılan son floristik çalışmalara göre *C. cuneifolia*'nın yayıldığı en doğu sınır ise Başiskele (Kocaeli)'dir (Efe vd. 2013). Veriler bu iki türe ait yayılış alanlarının, Türkiye'nin doğu ve batısında iki farklı küme oluşturduğunu göstermektedir. Henüz, bu kümeler arasında iki türe ait herhangi bir kayda rastlanmamıştır.

Rus Florasında verilen *Centaurea gulissashwilii* betimlemesinde filari rengi sarımsı-kahve olarak belirtilmiştir (Tzvelev 2001). Oysaki hem tip ve hem de Sarıdarı örneklerinde yapılan inceleme sonucu fillari renginin yeşil veya sarımsı-yeşil olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Şekil 1 ve 2). Gerek *Centaurea gulissashwilii* tip örneği ve gerekse Sarıdarı örnekleri incelendiğinde, filarilerde baskın rengin yeşil olduğu açıkça görülmektedir. Bu uyumsuzluğa, Rus Florasında filari renginin sadece kuru kapitulular dikkate alınarak yazılmasının neden olduğu söylenebilir.

Centaurea gulissashwilii'nin Sarıdarı örnekleri ile Rus Florasında verilen betimlemesi arasında bazı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir. Örneğin; Sarıdarı örneklerinde orta filari şekli dikdörtgensiyimsi-yumurtamsı ve eni 2.5–3.5 mm (yumurtamsı ve 3–3.5 mm değil), apendaj boyu 2.5–4 mm (3–4 mm değil), kirpik boyu 1–2 mm (1.5–2.5 mm değil), olgun aken boyu 3–3.7 mm ve rengi siyahımsı (3–3.4 mm ve zeytin-kahve değil) ve sorguç boyu 1–2 mm (1–1.5 mm değil) olarak ölçülmüştür (Tzvelev 2001). Bu farklılıklar, bir türün iki popülasyonu arasındaki muhtemel varyasyonlar olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Yayılış ve koruma durumu

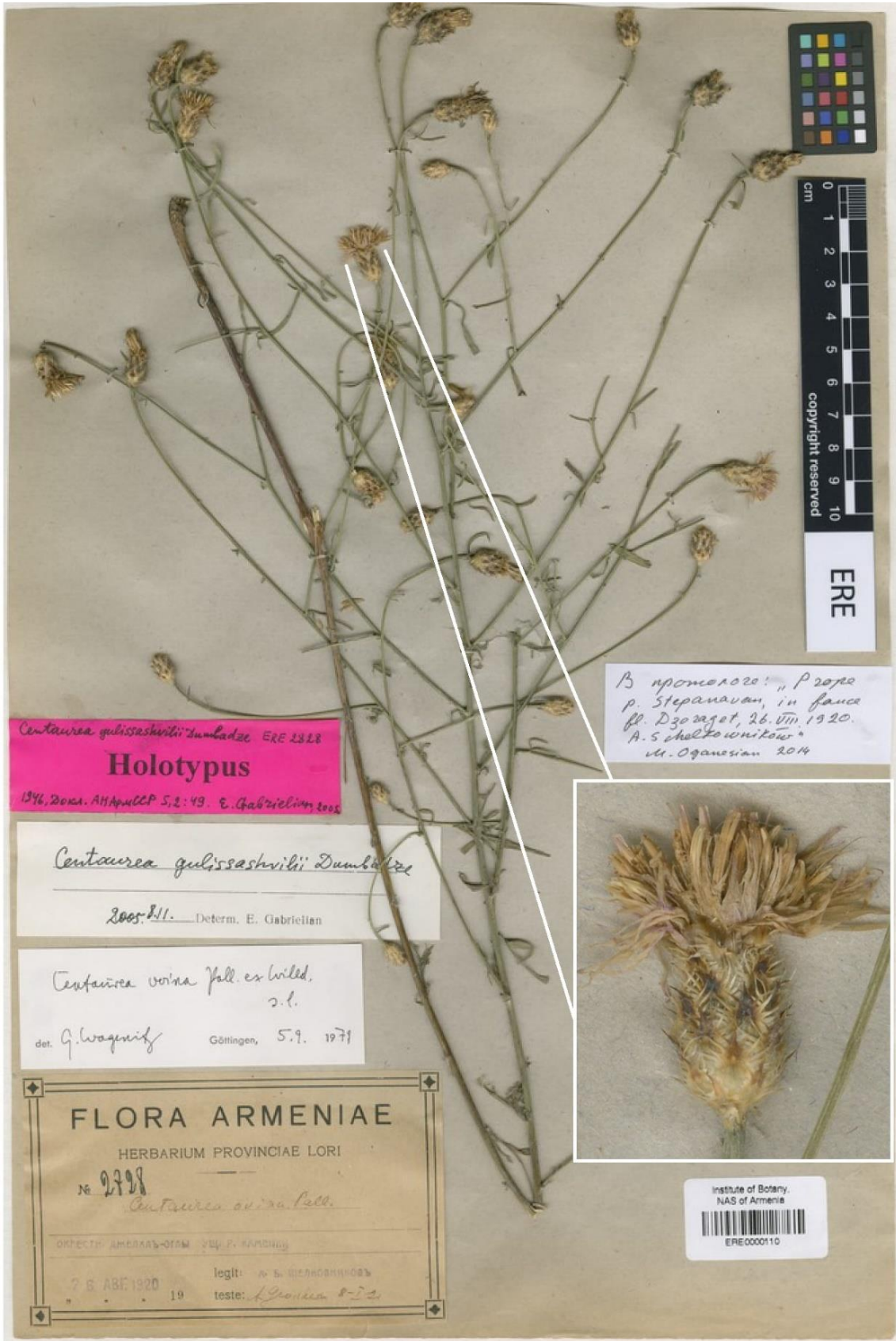
Rus Florasına göre, *Centaurea gulissashwilii* Güney Transkafkasya'da muhtemelen Gürcistan ve Ermenistan'da yayılış gösterir (Tzvelev 2001). Ancak türün bu ülkelerdeki yayılış durumu hakkında herhangi bir bilgiye ulaşılamamıştır. Tür Türkiye'de sadece Sarıdarı köyünde (Posof, Ardahan) tespit edilen popülasyonla bilinir. *Centaurea gulissashwilii* endemik olmayan, Gürcistan, Ermenistan ve Türkiye'den (tek adresten) bilinen nadir bir türdür. Gövdesindeki örümcekağsı-kaba tüylenme ve filari apendajlarının batıcı olması nedeniyle, çiftlik hayvanları tarafından zorunlu kalınmadıkça tüketilmeyen bir türdür. Bu nedenle tür üzerinde yoğun otlatma tehdidi yoktur. Öte yandan Sarıdarı popülasyonunun tercih ettiği habitat ve Rus Florasında verilen habitat bilgileri dikkate alındığında, türün Türkiye'de en azından Posof Çayı vadilerinde farklı adreslerde bulunma ihtimali de oldukça yüksektir (Tzvelev 2001). Bu veriler dikkate alındığında; *Centaurea gulissashwilii* Ardahan popülasyonunun tahmin edilen EOO değerinin 20.000 km²'den az olması, AOO değerinin 2.000 km²'den az olması, ciddi derecede parçalanmış veya sadece 10 veya daha az yerden bilinmesi ve popülasyonda 1000'den az ergin birey olması nedeniyle IUCN ölçütlerine göre tükenme riski için VU (Duyarlı) [B1ab(i,ii,v) + C2a(i) + D1] sınıfı önerilmiştir (IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2019).

İncelenen örnekler

Centaurea gulissashwilii. Türkiye. **A9 Ardahan**: Posof, Sarıdarı köyü, Posof Çayı karşısı, TANAP Boru Hattı civarı, 38 T 0318759 – 4603548, 1215 m a.s.l., taşlı yamaçlar, bozkır, 26.08.2020, Koç & Hamzaoğlu 7830 (GAZI, ANK). Ermenistan. **Lori**: Environs of Jelal-ogly [Celaloğlu, Stepanavan], gorge of Kamenka [Dzoraget] River, 26.08.1920, A.Schelkownikow 2798 (holotip, ERE, [ERE0000110] sanal görüntü!).



Şekil 1. *Centaurea gulissashwili*'de habit (A), kapitulum (B) ve aken (C).



Şekil 2. *Centaurea gulissashwili*'nin ERE herbaryumunda (Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia) bulunan holotipi (resmin sağ altında yer alan büyütülmüş kapitulum görüntüsü yazarlar tarafından eklenmiştir).

TEŞEKKÜR

Yeni kayıt olarak tanıtilan *Centaurea gullissashwili*'ye ait örnekler, TANAP (Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project) kapsamında 2020 yılında gerçekleştirilen “Biyorestorasyon İzleme Çalışmaları” esnasında toplanmıştır. Örneklerin yetiştiği habitat, hâlihazırda TANAP tarafından izlenmesi gereken *Kritik Habitat* listesinde yer almaktadır. Türkiye *Centaurea* florasına katkı sağlayan bu keşfe zemin hazırlayan TANAP Doğalgaz İletim A.Ş.'ye ve yüklenici firma Assystem Envy'ye teşekkür ederiz.

KAYNAKLAR

- Bancheva, S. & Greilhuber, J. (2006). Genome size in Bulgarian *Centaurea* s.l. (Asteraceae). *Plant Syst Evol* 257(1–2): 95–117. DOI: 10.1007/s00606-005-0384-7.
- Efe, A., Aksoy, N., Güneş Özkan, N., Demir Oralı, D. & Aslan, S. (2013). Yuvacık Barajı Havzası'nın (Kocaeli-Sakarya) Florası. *Ormanlık Dergisi* 9(2): 56–92.
- Greuter, W., Aghababian, M. & Wagenitz, G. (2005). Vaillant on Compositae: systematic impact and nomenclatural consequences. *Taxon* 54(1): 149–174. DOI: 10.2307/25065315.
- Güner, A., Karabacak, E., Çingay, B., Güneş, F., Eker, İ., Öztekin, M., Keskin, M. & Körüklü, T. (2014). [Ek 6 - Teknik Bitki Terimleri] In: Güner, A. (Ed.). *Resimli Türkiye Florası*. Cilt 1. Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi, İstanbul, pp. 445–527.
- Hilpold, A., García-Jacas, N., Vilatersana, R. & Susanna, A. (2014). Taxonomical and nomenclatural notes on *Centaurea*: A proposal of classification, a description of new sections and subsections, and a species list of the redefined section *Centaurea*. *Collectanea Botanica* 33: e001. DOI: 10.3989/collectbot.2013.v33.001.
- IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee (2019). *Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 14. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee. Committee*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf> [11.10.2020].
- IPNI (2020). The International Plant Names Index (IPNI). <http://www.ipni.org> [23.10.2020].
- Ke, J. (2011). [Asteraceae] In: Wu, Z.Y., Raven, P.H. & Hong, D.Y. (Eds). *Flora of China*. Vol. 20–21. (Asteraceae). Science Press, Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis.
- Plants of the World online (2020). <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org> [24.10.2020].
- Susanna, A. & García-Jacas, N. (2007). [Tribe Cardueae Cass.] In: Kadereit, J.W. & Jeffrey, C. (Eds.) *Kubitzki's The Families And Genera of Vascular Plants*. Vol. 8. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg, pp. 123–147.
- Şirin, E., Çeçen, Ö., Bozkurt, M. & Ertuğrul, K. (2019). *Centaurea uysalii* (Cyanus/Asteraceae), a new species from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 43(6): 809–816. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1901-12.
- Şirin, E., Uysal, T., Bozkurt, M. & Ertuğrul, K. (2020). *Centaurea akcadaghensis* and *C. ermenekensis* (Asteraceae), two new species from Turkey. *Mediterranean Botany* 41(2): 173–179. DOI: 10.5209/mbot.68628.
- Thiers, B. (2020). Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. New York Botanical Garden's Virtual Herbarium. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/> [11.10.2020].
- Tonian, T.R. (1980). Relation between chromosome number and some morphological feature of *Centaureinae* Less. representatives. *Biologideskij Žurnal Armenii* 33(5): 552–554.

- Tzvelev, N.N. (2001). [*Centaurea* L.] In: Bobrov, E.G. & Czerepanov, S.K. (Eds.). *Flora of USSR*. Vol. 28 (Translated from Russian: Smithsonian Institution Libraries). Amerind Publishing, Washington, D.C., pp. 529–530.
- Uysal, T. (2012). [*Centaurea* L.] In: Güner, A., Aslan, S., Ekim., T., Vural, M. & Babaç, M.T. (Eds.). *Türkiye Bitkileri Listesi (Damarlı Bitkiler)*. Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi & Flora Araştırmaları Derneği, İstanbul, pp. 127–140.
- Uysal, T., Hamzaoğlu, E., Ertuğrul, K. & Bozkurt, M. (2016). New species of *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) from Turkey. *Phytotaxa* 275(2): 149–158. DOI: 10.11646/phytotaxa.275.2.6.
- Uysal, T. & Hamzaoğlu, E. (2017). A new *Centaurea* L. (Asteraceae) species from Turkey. *Plant Biosystems* 151(5): 813–821. DOI: 10.1080/11263504.2016.1211196.
- Wagenitz, G. (1975). [*Centaurea* L.] In: Davis, P.H. (Ed.). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. Vol. 5. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, pp. 465–585.
- Wagenitz, G. & Hellwig, F. H. (2000). *Psephellus* Cass. (Compositae, Cardueae) revisited with a broadened concept. *Willdenowia* 30: 29–44. DOI: 10.3372/wi.30.30102.



Araştırma Makalesi

Astragalus askaleensis (sek. *Adiaspastus*, Fabaceae), Türkiye’den yeni bir tür

Ergin HAMZAOĞLU 

Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi Bölümü, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Gazi Üniversitesi, TR-06560, Ankara, Türkiye

Yazışmadan sorumlu yazar: Ergin Hamzaoglu, erginhamzaoglu@gazi.edu.tr

Geliş: 10.10.2020

Kabul: 01.11.2020

Çevrimiçi Yayın: 01.12.2020

Özet

Aşkale’den (Erzurum) sürünücü gövdeli ve dikenleri batıcı olmayan bazı ilginç *Astragalus* (Fabaceae) örnekleri toplandı. Yapılan incelemede örneklerin *Adiaspastus* seksiyonuna ait *Astragalus michauxianus*, *A. karabaghensis* ve *A. ochrochlorus* türlerine benzediği, ancak bazı generatif ve vejetatif karakterler bakımından onlardan farklı olduğu tespit edildi. Yakın türlerle mukayese edildikten sonra bilim dünyası için yeni bir tür olarak tanıtıldı ve *Astragalus askaleensis* olarak adlandırıldı. Yeni tür deniz seviyesinden 1745 metre yüksekteki jipsli bozkırlardan toplanmıştır. Petallerin tamamen pembe, bakla boyunun 3–4 mm, yaprakçık sayısının 8–11 çift olması ve yaprak eksen ucunun dikensi, ancak batıcı olmaması *Astragalus askaleensis*’i yakın türlerden ayıran en belirgin özelliklerdir. Burada; yeni türün betimlemesi, benzer olduğu taksonlarla karşılaştırılması, bilgilendirici fotoğrafları ve bazı ekolojik tercihleri verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anadolu, *Astragalus*, taksonomi, Türkiye, yeni tür

Astragalus askaleensis (sect. *Adiaspastus*, Fabaceae), a new species from Turkey

Abstract

Some interesting *Astragalus* (Fabaceae) specimens were collected from Aşkale, Erzurum, that have creeping and woody stem and thorns are not piercing. In the careful examination made, the specimens resemble the specimens *Astragalus michauxianus*, *A. karabaghensis* and *A. ochrochlorus* belonging to the sect. *Adiaspastus* section, but it was determined that it is different from them due to some generative and vegetative characters. After compared with the closed taxa, it was decided that, it is new for science and named *Astragalus askaleensis*. It is growing above 1745 altitude on the gypsum steppe. The fact that the petals are completely pink, the length of fruits is 3–4 mm, the number of leaflets pairs are 8–11 and the leaf rachis ending as spinose, but it is not piercing. All these characters are distinguishing *Astragalus askaleensis* from other close taxa. Here, the description of the new species, comparison with the similar taxa, informative photographs, and some ecological preferences have been given.

Keywords: Anatolia, *Astragalus*, new species, taxonomy, Turkey

GİRİŞ

Fabaceae (Baklagiller), içerdiği yaklaşık 650 cins ve 18.000 türle dünyanın en büyük familyalarından biridir (Ke 2010). *Astragalus* L., familyanın ve dünyanın en zengin cinsidir ve yaklaşık 3.000 tür içerir (Xu & Podlech 2010). *Acacia* Mill.(yaklaşık 1000 tür), *Indigofera* L. (yaklaşık 700 tür), *Crotalaria* L. (yaklaşık 700 tür) ve *Mimosa* L. (yaklaşık 400 tür) tür sayısı

Önerilen Alıntı:

Hamzaoglu, E. (2020). *Astragalus askaleensis* (sek. *Adiaspastus*, Fabaceae), Türkiye’den yeni bir tür. *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 114–123.

bakımından diğer zengin cinslerdir. *Astragalus* sadece dünyanın değil, aynı zamanda Türkiye'nin de en fazla takson içeren cinsidir. Cins, Türkiye'de daha çok Irano-Turanian fitocoğrafik bölgesine adapte olmuş 63 seksiyona bağlı 489 taksonla temsil edilir. Bu taksonların yaklaşık % 43'ü endemiktir (Chamberlain & Matthews 1969; Davis vd. 1988; Aytaç 2000; Duman & Akan 2003; Taeb & Uzunhisarcıklı 2010; Dinç vd. 2013; Karaman Erkul & Aytaç 2013; Ekici vd. 2015; Çeçen vd. 2016; İlçim & Behçet 2016; Dönmez & Uğurlu Aydın 2018; Aytaç vd. 2020).

TANAP (Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project) kapsamında 2019 yılında yapılan "Biyorestorasyon İzleme Çalışmaları" esnasında bazı ilginç *Astragalus* örnekleri toplandı. Gövdenin sürünücü olması ve yaprak eksen uçlarının dikensi, ancak batıcı olmaması örneklerin ilk dikkat çeken özellikleriydi. Jipsli bozkıra uyum sağlamış bitkinin Mayıs ayı sonunda çiçekli örnekleri, Haziran ayı ortasında ise meyveli örnekleri toplandı. *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* ve son revizyon çalışmaları dikkate alınarak yapılan inceleme sonucunda, örneklerin *Adiaspastus* Bunge seksiyonu için yeni bir tür olduğuna karar verildi (Chamberlain & Matthews 1969; Podlech & Zarre 2013).

Adiaspastus, çoğunluğu Türkiye, Kafkaslar, Irak, İran ve Orta Asya'da yetişen toplam 41 tür içeren küçük bir seksiyondur (Podlech & Zarre 2013). Seksiyona dahil edilen türlerde; bitki kısa çalimsı, basit tüylü; yaprakları çift teleksi, eksen ucu dikensi, yaprakçıkların üstü tüysüz veya basit tüylü; çiçekdurumu 1–4 cm eninde; bırıkteleri zarsı veya kâğıtsı, koltukaltı kümeler 1–17-çiçekli; bırıkteoller yok, şayet varsa sadece bir adet ve şekli bırıktelerden farklı; baklası stipesiz, bir bölümlü, kaliksten kısa; kaliksi sağlam, meyvelenme zamanı hat boyunca yırtılıcı; petalleri tüysüz, bayrakçık kılavsız (platynchioid), kayıkçık kanatçıklardan kısa, kayıkçık kılavı ve kanatlar sitamen tüpü tabanında en fazla 1.5 mm birleşiktir. Burada tanımlanan yeni türle birlikte, Türkiye *Adiaspastus* seksiyonu tür sayısı 16'ya yükselmiştir (Podlech & Zarre 2013).

MATERYAL VE METOT

Yeni türe ait örnekler Mayıs ve Haziran aylarında Erzurum, Aşkale ilçesi Yeşilova köyünün kuzeyinden toplanmıştır (Doğu Anadolu, Türkiye). Örneklerin teşhis ve değerlendirilmesinde ilgili literatürler (Chamberlain & Matthews 1969; Podlech & Zarre 2013), GAZI ve ANK herbaryumlarında bulunan örnekler ile E, P, BM, FI, JE, LE, G, W ve MO herbaryumlarında bulunan yüksek çözünürlüklü fotoğraflardan yararlandı (Thiers 2020). Latince botanik terimlerinin Türkçe karşılıklarının yazımında *Resimli Türkiye Florası* adlı eserden yararlanılmıştır (Güner vd. 2014). Örneklerin incelenmesinde ve fotoğrafların çekilmesinde Leica EZ4 stero mikroskop ve Samsung S7 mobil telefon, ölçümlerde ise 0.5 mm hassasiyetli cetvel kullanıldı.

SONUÇLAR VE TARTIŞMA

Taksonomik işlem

Astragalus askaleensis Hamzaoglu, **sp. nov.** (seksiyon *Adiaspastus*).

Holotip: Türkiye. Erzurum: Aşkale, Yeşilova köyü kuzeyi, 1745 m, jipsli bozkır, 14.6.2019, E.Hamzaoglu 7594 (GAZI; **izotip:** GAZI, ANK). (Şekil 1–2).

Diyagnoz. *Astragalus askaleensis* is related to *A. michauxianus*. It differs from this species mainly by stipules with 5–7 loosely branched nerves (not with a single distinct nerve); leaves rachis spiny, but not stinging (leaves rachis spiny and stinging); terminal spine 1/3–3/5 as long as the uppermost leaflets (not 1/10–1/3 as long as the uppermost leaflets); axillary clusters 4–6-flowered (not 7–10-

flowered); bracts densely hairy at apex and sparsely hairy at base (not completely glabrous); legumes $3-4 \times 1.5-2$ mm (not $6-8 \times 3-4$ mm).

Betimleme. Yatık-sürünücü çalimsılar. Gövdeler 15–25 cm, gevşek dallanmış; genç sürgünler 2.5–5 cm boyunda, 2–3 mm çapında, yoğun uzun basık tüylü, sonradan tüysüzleşir; yaşlı gövde geçmiş yıllara ait sitipül kalıntıları ile kaplı. Sitipüller birbirine bağlı değil, dikdörtgensimizraksı ile eliptik arası, 8–12 mm uzunlukta, seyrek basık tüylü, kenarlarda kirpikli, saman-rengi, zarsı, gevşek dallanmış 5–7-damarlı, sivri, 5–8 mm’si petiyole bağlı, diğer kısmı serbest. Yaprak eksen ucu dikensi, fakat batıcı değil, 2–5.5 cm boyunda; petiyol 0.5–1.5 cm, dik veya kıvrık, ince, esnek, yoğun keçemsi tüylü; dikensi kısım en üstteki yaprakçığın $1/3-3/5$ ’i kadar. Yaprakçıklar 8–11 çift, dar dikdörtgensim-eliptik, $4-10 \times 1-2$ mm, içe katlanmış, sivri veya küt, mukrosuz, her iki yüzey seyrek basık veya dağınık tüylerle kaplı, üst yüzey sonradan tüysüzleşir. Çiçekdurumu çok yoğun, küremsi ile yumurtamsı arası, 2.5–4 cm boyunda, en fazla 3.5 cm çapında, sapsız çiçekli, koltukaltı kümeler 4–6-çiçekli. Birakteler zarsı, şeritsi ile dar mizraksı arası, $7-10 \times 2-3$ mm, uçta yoğun tüylü, tabanda seyrek tüylü, kenarlarda kirpikli sipsivri. Birakteoller yok. Kaliks tüpsü, 12–17 mm, tamamen uzun yumuşak tüylü (en fazla 4 mm), beyazımsı, dişlere doğru yeşil ile morumsu arası, 10–13 paralel damarlı; dişler ipliksi, 9–11 mm. Petaller tamamen pembe. Bayrakçık mizraksı, kılavsız (platynychioid), $16-19 \times 5-6.5$ mm, girintili, üstte hafifçe daralmış, altta daha geniş. Kanatçıklar 14–17 mm, neredeyse bayrakçık kadar; ayalar dikdörtgensim-mizraksı, $7.5-8.5 \times 1.6-2.2$ mm, yuvarlak; kulakçıklar 0.8–1.3 mm, kılav 6.5–8.5 mm. Kayıkçık 11–13 mm; ayalar eliptik-üçgensim, $4-5 \times 1.7-2.5$ mm, sivri veya küt. Sitamenler 11–13 mm, üstten 2–2.5 mm kadar birbirinden bağımsız. Ovaryum yoğun tüylü; sitilus 6–8 mm, tabandan itibaren uzunluğunun $3/4$ ’ü kadar tüylü. Bakla eliptik-mizraksı, $3-4 \times 1.5-2$ mm, en fazla 1.5 mm kadar gagalı. Tohumlar 4–6 adet.

Paratip. Türkiye. Erzurum: Aşkale, Yeşilova köyü kuzeyi, 1745 m, jipsli bozkır, 29.5.2019, E.Hamzaoğlu 7585 (GAZI, ANK).

Etimoloji. Yeni tanımlanan tür, yetiştiği tip adres olan Aşkale’den esinlenerek adlandırılmıştır.

Türkçe isim. *Astragalus askaleensis*’e Türkçe, yetiştirme yeri dikkate alınarak “Aşkale Geveni” ismi verilmiştir.

Habitat ve ekoloji. *Astragalus askaleensis*’e ait örnekler tek bir adresten toplanmıştır. Ancak yakın çevredeki benzer anakaya ve habitat dikkate alındığında, türün yaklaşık olarak 1650–1900 metreler arasındaki jipsli bozkırları tercih ettiği söylenebilir. Türün çiçeklenme dönemi Mayıs ortası ile Haziran başıdır. *Astragalus askaleensis*’in yetiştirme yerinde *Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreb. subsp. *chia* (Schreb.) Arcang., *Alyssum linifolium* Stephan ex Willd., *Anthemis cretica* L., *Astragalus ascicalyx* Bunge, *Bromus japonicus* Thunb., *Bunge trifida* (Vahl) C.A.Mey., *Cota tinctoria* (L.) J.Gay, *Crupina crupinastrum* (Moris) Vis., *Eryngium campestre* L., *Gypsophila eriocalyx* Boiss., *Helichrysum aucheri* Boiss., *Marrubium parviflorum* Fisch. & C.A.Mey., *Minuartia hamata* (Hausskn.) Mattf., *Poa bulbosa* L., *Scorzonera suberosa* K.Koch, *Stipa holosericea* Trin., *Teucrium polium* L., *Thymus canoviridis* Jalas ve *Ziziphora tenuior* L.’de sıklıkla gözlenen türlerdir.

Taksonomik notlar

Sadece Türkiye *Adiaspastus* seksiyonuna odaklanmış ilk revizyon çalışması *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* adlı eserin 3. cildinde yer alır (Chamberlain & Matthews 1969). Eserin daha sonra yayınlanan iki ek cildinde (10 ve 11. ciltler) seksiyona herhangi bir ilave yapılmamıştır (Aytaç 2000; Davis vd. 1988). Chamberlain ve Matthews (1969) tarafından yapılan revizyonda

Astragalus aureus Willd., *A. caspicus* M.Bieb., *A. caucasicus* Pall., *A. celakovskyanus* Freyn & Bornm., *A. eriocephalus* Willd., *A. gevashensis* D.F.Chamb. & V.A.Matthews, *A. karabaghensis* Bunge, *A. noaeanus* Boiss., *A. oltensis* Grossh., *A. polyanthus* Bunge ve *A. pseudocaspius* Fisch. türlerine yer verilmiştir. Podlech ve Zarre (2013) tarafından hazırlanan *A taxonomic revision of the genus Astragalus L. (Leguminosae) in the Old World* adlı eser, *Adiaspastus* seksiyonunun tüm türlerini içeren oldukça detaylı bir çalışmadır.



Şekil 1. *Astragalus askaleensis* türünde; holotip (A), bırakte (B), kaliks (C), bayrakçık (D), kanatçıklar (E), kayıkçık (F), sitamenler ve pistil (G).



Şekil 2. *Astragalus askaleensis* türünde; genel görünüm (A), yaprak (B), çiçekdurumu (C).

Bu çalışmada; *Astragalus polyanthus* ve *A. karabaghensis*'in Türkiye'de yetişmediği ve *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*'da verilen *A. karabaghensis* örneklerinin *A. michauxianus* Boiss.'a ait olduğu, *A. eriocephalus*'un *A. breviflorus* DC.'a ve *A. celakovskyanus*'un *A. noaeanus*'a sinonim olduğu ve *A. pseudocaspicus*'un *A. caspicus* altında alttür olduğu belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca, Türkiye'de *Astragalus brachycalyx* Fisch. ex Boiss., *A. coarctatus* Trautv., *A. icmadophilus* Hand.-Mazz., *A. oreites* Beck ex Stapf, *A. leiophyllus* Freyn & Bornm., *A. hareftae* (Nábělek) Širj., ve *A. hystrix* Fisch. & C.A.Mey. türlerinin de yetiştiği kaydedilmiştir (Podlech & Zarre 2013). Bu çalışmaya göre Türkiye'de *Adiaspastus* seksiyonuna ait toplam 15 tür yetişmektedir ve bunlardan *Astragalus breviflorus*, *A. coarctatus*, *A. gevashensis*, *A. hareftae*, *A. noaeanus* ve *A. oreites* (6 tür) endemiktir (Podlech & Zarre 2013).

İlk görüldüğü andan itibaren, *Astragalus askaleensis*'in en ilgi çekici tarafı batıcı olmayan eksen ucu ve sürünücü gövdesi olmuştur. Yapraklar yumuşak yapıda ve eksen ucu kısa olduğundan, taze örneklerle elle temas edildiğinde herhangi bir batma hissi uyandırmaz. Sürünücü olan yaşlı gövde üzerinde geçmiş yıllara ait kurumuş eksenler yerine, daha çok sitipül kalıntıları gözlenir (Şekil 1–2). *Astragalus askaleensis*, anakaya (jips) ve habitat (bozkır) tercihi bakımından, bir Orta Anadolu endemiği olan *A. noaeanus* ile benzerlik gösterir. Bu iki tür arasında bazı morfolojik benzerlikler bulunmakla birlikte, tespit edilen farklılıklar hem daha fazla hem de taksonomik bakımdan daha önemlidir. Örneğin *Astragalus askaleensis*'te yaprakçıklar 8–11 çift (2–6 çift değil), koltukaltı kümeler 4–6-çiçekli (1–2-çiçekli değil), kaliks 12–17 mm (5–10 mm değil), bırıkteler

7–10 mm (4–6 mm değil) ve bayrakçık 16–19 mm (10–14.5 mm değil)'dir (Podlech & Zarre 2013).

Astragalus askaleensis, morfolojik olarak en fazla *A. michauxianus* ile benzerlik gösterir. Bu iki tür arasında özellikle sitipül ve birkte gibi vejetatif karakterler ile kaliks, bayrakçık, kanatçık ve kayıkçık gibi generatif karakterlere ait uzunluk değerleri arasında büyük oranda örtüşme gözlenir (Podlech & Zarre 2013). Öte yandan; *Astragalus askaleensis*'te *A. michauxianus*'tan farklı olarak sitipüller 5–7-damarlı (1-damarlı değil), eksen ucu batıcı değil (batıcı), koltukaltı kümeler 4–6-çiçekli (7–10-çiçekli değil), birkte tüylü (tüysüz değil), petaller tamamen pembe (beyazımsı), ayalar pembe alacalı değil) ve bakla 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm (6–8 × 3–4 mm değil), birkte 7–10 mm (4–6 mm değil) ve bayrakçık 16–19 mm (10–14.5 mm değil)'dir (Tablo 1).

Astragalus askaleensis, Ermenistan, Azerbaycan ve İran'da yetişen *A. karabaghensis* ve İran'da yetişen *A. ochrochlorus* Boiss. & Hohen. ile de benzer taksonomik karakterlere sahiptir. Ancak *Astragalus askaleensis*, *A. karabaghensis*'ten sitipül şekli ve damar sayısı, eksen ucunun batıcılığı ve dikensi yapının en üstteki yapraklara oranı, yaprakçık çift sayısı, koltukaltı kümelerdeki çiçek sayısı, petallerin rengi ve kanatçık ayasının boyu bakımından, *A. ochrochlorus*'tan ise eksen ucunun batıcılığı ve dikensi yapının en üstteki yapraklara oranı, yaprakçık çift sayısı, birkte tüylülüğü, petallerin rengi, kayıkçık ayasının boyu ve bakla ölçüleri bakımından farklıdır (Tablo 1).

Yayılış ve koruma durumu

Mevcut verilere göre, *Astragalus askaleensis* sadece tip adresinden bilinen bir türdür. Tip adresinde, bağımsız köke sahip yaklaşık 50 birey sayılmıştır. Tür, jips anakaya üzerindeki düşük eğimli derin topraklarda yetişir. Hemen yakın çevresinde benzer alanlar tarım arazisi olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu durum, türün neslini tehdit eden önemli bir etkidir. Ayrıca, alanda gözlenen, özellikle büyükbaş hayvanlarla yapılan yoğun otlatmanın da tür üzerinde bir baskı oluşturduğu söylenebilir. Türün yetişebileceği, tip adrese yakın jipsli bozkırlar dikkate alındığında, *Astragalus askaleensis*'in 100 km²'den daha küçük bir alanda yayılış gösterdiği tahmin edilmektedir. Şimdilik sadece bir adresten bilinmesi, hesaplanan yayılış alanı genişliği ve mevcut veya öngörülen tehditler bir arada değerlendirildiğinde türün tükenme riski için Kritik [CR: B1ab(i,iii)] sınıfının önerilmesinin uygun olacağına karar verilmiştir (IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2019).

Tablo 1. *Astragalus askaleensis* ve benzer türlerin morfolojik olarak karşılaştırılması.

Karakter	<i>Astragalus askaleensis</i>	<i>Astragalus michauxianus</i>	<i>Astragalus karabaghensis</i>	<i>Astragalus ochrochlorus</i>
Sitipül	dikdörtgensi-mızraksı ile eliptik arası, gevşek dallanmış 5–7-damarlı	yumurtamsı ile dar üçgensiz arası, belirgin bir damarlı	üçgensiz ile yumurtamsı arası, gevşek dallanmış 3-damarlı	dar üçgensiz, paralel 3–5-damarlı
Yaprak	eksen ucu dikensi, fakat batıcı değil; dikensi kısım en üstteki yaprağın 1/3–3/5'i kadar	eksen ucu dikensi ve batıcı; dikensi kısım en üstteki yaprağın 1/10–1/3'ü kadar	eksen ucu dikensi ve batıcı; dikensi kısım en üstteki yaprağın 1–2 katı kadar	eksen ucu dikensi ve batıcı; dikensi kısım en üstteki yaprağın 1–4 katı kadar
Yaprakçık	8–11 çift	4–8(–9) çift	5–8 çift	(3–)5–8 çift

Çiçekdurumu	koltukaltı kümeler 4–6-çiçekli	koltukaltı kümeler 7–10-çiçekli	koltukaltı kümeler 7–10-çiçekli	koltukaltı kümeler 5–7-çiçekli
Birakte	uçta yoğun tüylü, tabanda seyrek tüylü, kenarlarda kirpikli	kenarlarda kirpikli, diğer kısımlar tüysüz	orta damarda tüysüz veya seyrek basık tüylü, kenarlarda kirpikli	tamamen tüysüz veya sadece kenarlarda kirpikli
Petal	tamamen pembe	beyazımsı, ayalar pembe alacalı	sarımsı beyaz, ayalar pembe alacalı	pembe veya mavi - menekşe
Kanatçık	aya 7.5–8.5 mm boyunda; kulakçık 0.8–1.3 mm	aya 5–8 mm boyunda; kulakçık c. 0.5 mm	aya 6–7 mm boyunda; kulakçık 0.3–0.5 mm	aya 5.5–8 mm boyunda; kulakçık 0.3–1 mm
Kayıkçık	aya 4–5 mm boyunda	aya 4–6.5 mm boyunda	aya 4–5 mm boyunda	aya 5.5–7 mm boyunda
Bakla	3–4 × 1.5–2 mm	6–8 × 3–4 mm	bilinmiyor	6–7 × 3.5–4 mm

Astragalus askaleensis ve yakın türler için teşhis anahtarı

Teşhis anahtarında, Türkiye’de yetişmemesine rağmen *Astragalus askaleensis* ile taksonomik benzerliğe sahip *A. karabaghensis* ve *A. ochrochlorus* türlerine de yer verilmiştir (Podlech & Zarre 2013).

- 1 Eksen ucu dikenini en üstteki yaprakçıklardan belirgin olarak kısa 2
 – Eksen ucu dikenini en üstteki yaprakçıklar kadar veya daha uzun 3
 2 Eksen ucu dikensi, fakat batıcı değil; sitipüller 5–7-damarlı; koltukaltı kümeler 4–6-çiçekli; petaller tamamen pembe; bakla 3–4 mm boyunda **askaleensis**
 – Eksen ucu dikensi ve batıcı; sitipüller belirgin 1-damarlı; koltukaltı kümeler 7–10-çiçekli; petaller beyazımsı, ayalar pembe alacalı; bakla 6–8 mm boyunda **michauxianus**
 3 Petaller pembe veya morumsu; kayıkçık ayası 5.5–7 mm **ochrochlorus**
 – Petaller sülfür sarısı veya beyazımsı, ayalar pembe alacalı; kayıkçık ayası 4–5 mm **karabaghensis**

Türkiye *Adiaspastus* seksiyonu teşhis anahtarı

Türkiye *Adiaspastus* seksiyonu, *Astragalus askaleensis* ile birlikte toplam 16 tür içerir. Göndermeli teşhis anahtarının güncellenmesinde *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* adlı eser ve son revizyon çalışmalarından yararlanılmıştır (Chamberlain & Matthews 1969; Podlech & Zarre 2013).

- 1 Kaliks tamamen veya kısmen siyah tüylü 2
 – Kaliks tamamen beyaz tüylü 4
 2 Yaprakçıkların ucu düz veya girintili **icmadophilus**
 – Yaprakçıkların ucu küt veya sivri 3
 3 Yaprakçıklar 6–9 çift; bırıkteler 3–5 × 1.5–2 mm, dar yumurtamsı; pediseller 1–2 mm; kanatçık kılavı 6.2–6.5 mm **oreites**
 – Yaprakçıklar 3–6 çift; bırıkteler 5–10 × 3–5 mm, yumurtamsı veya yuvarlağımsı; çiçekler sapsız; kanatçık kılavı 8–10.5 mm **leiophyllus**
 4 Kaliks tüpü tamamen tüysüz veya sadece uca doğru tüylü 5

- Kaliks tüpü tamamen tüylü 9
- 5.** Bayrakçık 19–23 mm; kanatçık ayası 8–10 mm **hareftae**
- Bayrakçık 7–16 mm; kanatçık ayası 2.7–7 mm 6
- 6** Bayrakçık 7–12 mm; kanatçık ayası 2.7–3.8 mm; kayıkçık ayası 2.5–4 mm 7
- Bayrakçık (10–)12–14(–16) mm; kanatçık ayası (4–)5–6(–7) mm; kayıkçık ayası 4–5(–6) mm ... 8
- 7** Çiçekdurumu küremsi; bırıkteler dar dikdörtgensı, 0.5–1 mm eninde; kaliks tüpü genellikle tamamen tüysüz; petaller pembe veya morumsu **oltensis**
- Çiçekdurumu silindirik; bırıkteler geniş mızraksı veya yumurtamsı, 1–2.5 mm eninde; kaliks tüpü sadece tabanda tüysüz; petaller beyazımsı, ayalar pembe alacalı **caspicus**
- 8** Stipüller 7–12 mm uçta uzun sipsivri; bırıkteler şeritsi, 0.5–1 mm eninde; petaller kremsi veya sarımsı beyaz **caucasicus**
- Stipüller 3–8 mm, uçta kısa sipsivri; bırıkteler tersyumurtamsı veya kaşıkı, 2.5–3.5 mm eninde; petaller pembe veya morumsu **noeanus**
- 9** Kaliks 3–4.5 mm **brachycalyx**
- Kaliks 7–18 mm 10
- 10** Bayrakçık 26–30 mm; kanatçık 21–25 mm; kayıkçık 18–20 mm **coarctatus**
- Bayrakçık 9–25 mm; kanatçık 8.5–19 mm; kayıkçık 8–16 mm 11
- 11** Bazı yaprakçıkların ucu girintili; koltukaltı kümeler 1–2-çiçekli **hystrix**
- Tüm yaprakçıkların ucu sivri veya küt; koltukaltı kümeler 2–12-çiçekli 12
- 12** Yaprakçıklar yoğun basık tüylü; koltukaltı kümeler 2–4-çiçekli **gevasiensis**
- Yaprakçıklar tüysüz veya seyrek tüylü; koltukaltı kümeler 4–12-çiçekli 13
- 13** Eksen ucu dikenı en üstteki yaprakçıklardan belirgin olarak kısa 14
- Eksen ucu dikenı en üstteki yaprakçıklar kadar veya daha uzun 15
- 14** Eksen ucu dikensı, fakat batıcı değil; stipüller 5–7-damarlı; koltukaltı kümeler 4–6-çiçekli; petaller tamamen pembe; bakla 3–4 mm boyunda **askaleensis**
- Eksen ucu dikensı ve batıcı; stipüller belirgin 1-damarlı; koltukaltı kümeler 7–10-çiçekli; petaller beyazımsı, ayalar pembe alacalı; bakla 6–8 mm boyunda **michauxianus**
- 15** Bayrakçık 9–12 mm; kanatçık ayası 3–5 mm **breviflorus**
- Bayrakçık 13–21 mm; kanatçık ayası 6–11 mm **aureus**

İncelenen örnekler

Astragalus askaleensis. TÜRKİYE. **Erzurum:** Aşkale, Yeşilova köyü kuzeyi, 1745 m a.s.l., jipsli bozkır, 14.6.2019, E.Hamzaoğlu 7594 (holotip: GAZI; izotip: GAZI, ANK); aynı yer, 29.5.2019, E.Hamzaoğlu 7585 (paratip: GAZI, ANK).

Astragalus michauxianus. TÜRKİYE. **Hakkari:** Ciyasipi, Beyaz Dag, NE spur, 1850 m a.s.l., 13.6.1966, Cheese & Watson 1850 (E [E00343458] foto; Near Ziri, S of Cilo dağ, 1830 m a.s.l., 10.6.1970, Trelawny 1836 (E [E00343459] foto). İRAN. [**Hamadan**] In Persiae, monte Elwind, P.M.R.Aucher-Eloy 3829 (Lektotip [Zarre , 1998]: P [P00048982] foto, P [P00048983] foto, FI [FI009535] foto, FI [FI010789] foto); 70 km north of Sanandaj, 1830 m a.s.l., 19.5.1962, P.Furse 2122 (E [E00343454] foto); Assadabad pass, W of Hamadan, 2220 m, 12.5.1966, Archibald 1807 (E [E00343452]); **Khamseh:** Manjil to Zanjan, south side of Tarom pass, 42 km from Tashvir, 2.6.1971, J.Lamond & M.Iranshahr 3609 (E [E00343456] foto).

Astragalus karabaghensis. AZERBAYCAN. [**Dağlık Karabağ**] Jugo karabaghensi, inter fluvios In-tschai et Akar-tschai, A.J.Szovits 236 (İzolektotip [Zarre, 1998]: E [E00301485] foto, P

[P00721267] foto, P [P00606130] foto, FI [010750] foto, JE [JE00007768] foto). İRAN. [**Gilan**] In Persia prov. Ghilan, P.M.R.Aucher-Eloy 4396 (Sintip: P [P00609653] foto, LE [LE00014083] foto, FI [FI009484] foto, G [G00386908] foto, BM [BM000630430] foto).

Astragalus ochrochlorus. İRAN. [**Tahran**] Ad radices montis Demawend prope Lar, 19.6.1843, Th.Kotschy 336 (İzotip: W [W0026087] foto, BM [BM000885161] foto, BM [BM000885162] foto, MO [MO-149774] foto, P [P00607723] foto); Demawend, S. slopes, 2130 m a.s.l., 12.6.1962, P.Furse 2534 (E [E00057813] foto); **Nigarman**: In declivibus australibus montium Shahvar ad supra Nekarman, 20.7.1948, K.H.Rechinger 5842 (E [E00057812] foto); **Mazanderan**: Kuhikaka Shan, 3050 m a.s.l., 18.7.1940, W.Koelz 16363 (E [E00057814] foto).

TEŞEKKÜR

Yeni tür olarak tanımlanan örnekler, TANAP (Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project) kapsamında gerçekleştirilen “Biyorestorasyon İzleme Çalışmaları” esnasında toplanmıştır. Türün yetiştiği habitat, TANAP tarafından “izlenmesi gereken kritik habitat” olarak belirlenmiştir. *Astragalus* taksonomisine katkı sağlayan bu çalışmaya zemin hazırlayan TANAP Doğalgaz İletim A.Ş.’ye ve yüklenici firma Assystem Envy’ye teşekkür ederim.

KAYNAKLAR

- Aytaç, Z. (2000). [*Astragalus* L.] In: Güner, A., Özhatay, N., Ekim, T. & Başer, K.H.C. (Eds.). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands (Suppl. II)*. Vol. 11. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, pp. 79–88.
- Aytaç, Z., Çeçen, Ö. & Fişne, A. (2020). *Astragalus sertavulensis* (sect. *Onobrychoidei* / Fabaceae), a new species from Turkey. *Nord J Bot* 2020: e02829. DOI: 10.1111/njb.02829.
- Chamberlain, D.F. & Matthews, V.V. (1969). [*Astragalus* L.] In: Davis, P.H. (Ed). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. Vol. 3. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, pp. 249–254.
- Çeçen, Ö., Aytaç, Z. & Mısırdalı, H. (2016). *Astragalus unalii* (Fabaceae), a new species from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 40(1): 81–86. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1407-9.
- Davis, P.H., Mill, R.R. & Kit, T. (1988). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands (Suppl. I)*. Vol. 10. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, pp. 166–169.
- Dinç, M., Aytaç, Z. & Doğu, S. (2013). A new species of *Astragalus* (Fabaceae) from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 37(5): 841–846. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1212-3.
- Dönmez, A. A. & Uğurlu Aydın, Z. (2018). *Astragalus ihsancalisii* (Fabaceae), a new species from Erzurum province, E Turkey. *Willdenowia* 48(3): 399–404. DOI: 10.3372/wi.48.48309.
- Duman, H. & Akan, H. (2003). New species of *Astragalus* (sect. *Alopecuroidei*: Leguminosae) from Turkey. *Bot J Linn Soc* 143: 201–205. DOI: 10.1046/j.1095-8339.2003.00213.x.
- Ekici, M., Akan, H. & Aytaç, Z. (2015). Taxonomic revision of *Astragalus* L. section *Onobrychoidei* DC. (Fabaceae) in Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 39(4): 708–745. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1405-41.
- Güner, A., Karabacak, E., Çingay, B., Güneş, F., Eker, İ., Öztekin, M., Keskin, M. & Körüklü, T. (2014). [Ek 6 - Teknik Bitki Terimleri] In: Güner, A. (Ed.). *Resimli Türkiye Florası*. Cilt 1. Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi, İstanbul, pp. 445–527.
- IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee (2019). Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 14. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee.

Available from: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf> (accessed 07.10.2020).

- İlçim, A. & Behçet, L. (2016). *Astragalus topalanense* (Fabaceae), a new species from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 40(1): 74–80. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1409-22.
- Karaman Erkul, S. & Aytaç, Z. (2013). *Astragalus yukselii* (Leguminosae), a new species from Turkey. *Turk J Bot* 37(5): 836–840. DOI: 10.3906/bot-1210-36.
- Ke, D. (2010). [Fabaceae] In: Wu, Z.Y., Raven, P.H. & Hong, D.Y. (Eds). *Flora of China*. Vol. 10. (Fabaceae). St. Louis, Science Press, Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press.
- Podlech, D. & Zarre, S.H. (2013). *A taxonomic revision of the genus Astragalus L. (Leguminosae) in the Old World*. Vol. I. Vienna, Naturhistorisches Museum, pp. 1–2439.
- Taeb, F. & Uzunhisarcıklı, M.E. (2012). *Astragalus argentophyllus* (Fabaceae), a new species from south Anatolia, Turkey. *Ann Bot Fennici* 49(4): 259–262. DOI: 10.5735/085.049.0407.
- Thiers, B. (2020). Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. New York Botanical Garden's Virtual Herbarium. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/> [25.10.2020].
- Xu, L.R. & Podlech, D. (2010). [*Astragalus* L.] In: Wu, Z.Y., Raven, P.H. & Hong, D.Y. (Eds.) *Flora of China*. Vol. 10. (Fabaceae). St. Louis, Science Press, Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press.



Research Article

Determination of mycorrhizal developments in *Pinus pinea* (stone pine) seedlings inoculated with *Tuber aestivum* (summer truffle)

Sevgin Özderin 

Truffle Application and Research Center, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, TR-48000, Muğla, Turkey
Correspondence: Sevgin Özderin, sevginozderin@mu.edu.tr

Received: 07.08.2020

Accepted: 02.11.2020

Published Online: 01.12.2020

Abstract

While natural harvesting of truffles (*Tuber* sp.) has decreased worldwide in recent years, truffle cultivation has been increasing as a consequence of modern cultivation techniques. *Tuber aestivum*, which is known in the world as the summer truffle, is the most prevalent edible ectomycorrhizal fungus with increasing commercial interest, both in the world and in Turkey. Truffles can develop symbiotically with various forest trees and some bush species. In this study, by inoculating the seedlings of *Pinus pinea* (stone pine), which is a main forest species grown naturally in Turkey, with *Tuber aestivum*, the mycorrhizal developments that emerged were determined morphologically and it was seen that stone pine, selected as the host species, was compatible with *Tuber aestivum*. Ninety-two of the stone pine seeds were allowed to germinate and germination was observed in 60 seeds. The germination rate was determined to be 65%. Sixty germinated saplings were inoculated with *Tuber aestivum*. Mycorrhiza were observed in 46 seedlings. The success rate was recorded at 77%. Mycorrhizal dimensions were determined to be an average of 0.0023 cm.

Keywords: *Tuber aestivum*, *Pinus pinea*, ectomycorrhiza, truffle cultivation, Turkey

***Tuber aestivum* (yazlık trüf) aşılansmış *Pinus pinea* (fıstık çamı) fidanlarında mikorizal gelişimlerin belirlenmesi**

Özet

Son yıllarda tüm dünyada doğal trüf (*Tuber* sp.) hasat miktarı azalırken, modern yetiştirme tekniklerinin bir sonucu olarak trüf kültivasyonu artmaktadır. Dünyada yazlık trüf olarak bilinen *Tuber aestivum*, dünyada ve Türkiye’de ticari ilginin arttığı en yaygın yenilebilir ektomikorizal mantardır. Ektomikorizal mantarlar çeşitli orman ağaçları ve bazı çalı türleriyle simbiyotik olarak gelişirler. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de doğal olarak yetişen asli orman ağaçlarından *Pinus pinea* (fıstık çamı) fidanlarına *Tuber aestivum* aşılansmış, ortaya çıkan mikorizal gelişimler morfolojik olarak belirlenmiş ve konukçu tür olarak seçilen fıstık çamının *Tuber aestivum* ile uyumlu olduğu görülmüştür. Çimlenmek üzere bırakılan 92 fıstık çamı tohumdan 60 adedinde çimlenme gözlemlendi. Çimlenme oranı %65 olarak belirlendi. Çimlenen 60 tohuma *Tuber aestivum* aşılandı. *Tuber aestivum* aşılansmış olan 60 adet fidandan 46 adedinde mikoriza gözlemlendi ve başarı oranı %77 olarak kaydedildi. Ortalama mikoriza boyutları 0.0023 cm olarak belirlendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Tuber aestivum*, *Pinus pinea*, ektomikoriza, trüf yetiştirme, Türkiye

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the richness of its flowering plant flora (Davis et al. 1988; Güner et al. 2000), Turkey also has abundant fungi (Sesli & Denchev 2014; Allı & Doğan 2019). Naturally growing edible fungi are some of the significant nutritional sources for the fast-growing population of the world

Suggested Citation:

Özderin, S. (2020). Determination of mycorrhizal developments in *Pinus pinea* (stone pine) seedlings inoculated with *Tuber aestivum* (summer truffle). *Türler ve Habitatlar* 1(2): 124–130.

(Marschner 1995). Truffles, which have a unique place among fungus species with their unique flavor and scent, are used prevalently worldwide. Truffle species are edible, delicious natural fungi in a tuberous form growing underground (hypogean) and belonging to the *Tuberaceae* family in the Tuberales order in the Ascomycota class, which is one of the second largest groups of the Myceteae kingdom (Alsheikh & Trappe 1983; Moreno et al. 2014). The genus *Tuber* P.Micheli ex F.H.Wigg. includes around 180 species, most of which are naturally distributed in the northern hemisphere. Only 13-14 *Tuber* species are consumed because of their unique aroma. Some of these species, *Tuber magnatum* Picco (Italian white truffle), *T. melanosporum* Vittad. (Perigord black truffle), *Tuber aestivum* (Wulfen) Spreng. (summer truffle), and *T. borchii* Vittad. (Bianchetto truffle), are the most economically significant fungi and used in elite cuisines around the world. These fungi species are among the most valuable and expensive foods in the world (Bonito et al. 2009). Truffles in the *Tuber* genus live symbiotically with tree species that are the main building blocks of a forest ecosystem such as pine, cedar, fir and oak. Their sporocarps form 5-20 cm below the ground at locations close to the roots of trees. Pollution, deforestation, overexploitation, climatic changes and irresponsible collection of truffle species with commercial concerns have led to a decline in the number of naturally harvested truffles in recent decades (Hall et al. 2003; Stobbe et al. 2012). Since truffle farming is a profitable business, it has given rise to the need for establishing truffle gardens and truffle cultivation techniques have been developed to offset the decrease in naturally harvested truffles. Conditions required for *Tuber* growth are a production area that is highly compatible with reforestation conditions.

An important point to be considered in areas where afforestation will be carried out is the added-value that is created, as well as socioeconomic opportunities, especially for the local people. The plant species that is being used in afforestation is important, especially for contributing to forest villagers and the continuation of sustainability relationships in forest resources. *Pinus pinea* L. (stone pine), which has this significance and is one of the important main forest tree species in the Mediterranean forest ecosystem, is significant for its usage in both specific afforestation efforts and natural regeneration areas. The economic inputs that have been provided by forests for Turkey originate from the collective-cultural and sociopolitical benefits they create. While *Pinus pinea* is frequently preferred in afforestation due to its ecological, as well as economic and aesthetic properties, is a significant species that provides an important contribution to Turkey's economy with non-wood forestry products, such as pine nuts (Mirov 1967; Masetti & Mencuccini 1991; Montero et al. 1997). The growing areas of *Pinus pinea* in Turkey show that it originates from the Mediterranean river basins. It is distributed in Turkey in Kozak, Bergama, Izmir Province; Koçarlı, Aydın Province; Muğla Province; Side, Antalya Province; around the Marmara Sea; the Gemlik Bay; the Önsen and Hacıağa Villages in Kahramanmaraş Province; Eastern Tarsus; Artvin Province; Trabzon Province and the Black Sea Region in general, and it covers a total area of 30-35 thousand hectares (Akman 1995; Varol 2003).

In the Mediterranean climate conditions, its seedlings are used for afforestation in problematic areas. Ectomycorrhizal formation plays an important role in protection of plants against environmental stress conditions (drought, pathogens, heavy metal pollution, etc.), and it mainly improves the intake of water and nutrients by the plant from soil (Boyd & Hellebrand 1991; Leyval et al. 1997; Smith & Read 1997). The usage of seedlings obtained with controlled inoculation

techniques increases the success in afforestation activities (Cordell et al. 1987; Mousain et al. 1987).

Determination of the ecological and physical properties of the plant material and fungus that will be used in fields and the adaptation between the fungus and the host plant species are important criteria for grafting techniques (Marx 1980; Brundrett et al. 1996). The purpose of our study was to determine the morphological characterization of the mycorrhizal structure formed between the *Tuber aestivum* and stone pine (*Pinus pinea*).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Collection of the seeds and truffles

In this study, the seeds of *Pinus pinea* were collected from the Gülağzı area in Muğla Province at an elevation of 640 m during the ripening periods (October-November 2018). The seeds were kept in plastic containers in perlite at +4°C for 2 months prior to the inoculation study at the Truffle Application and Research Center of the Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University.

The *Tuber aestivum* ascocarps were collected at different localities in Muğla in spring and early summer as mature ascocarps from *Pinus brutia* Ten. and various *Quercus* sp. forests, and their localities and habitats were defined and photographed. The ascocarps of the *Tuber aestivum* samples were confirmed according to Hall et al. (2007). The soil remains on the ascocarps were cleaned with a brush and water, and the ascocarps that had rotten parts or larvae were removed. The selected ascocarps were then sterilized with 75% ethanol, put in plastic bags and kept at -20°C until the inoculation experiments were initiated (Marozzi et al. 2016; Yuanzhi 2016).

Seed Germination

A total of 150 seeds were used for germination. They were sterilized in 5% hydrochloric acid for 30 min in plastic containers and rinsed in distilled water several times. Then, perlite was sterilized in a sterilizer at 121°C and a pressure of 1.5 atm for 1 hour. The seeds were left to develop in perlite at 20°C in a 16-hour light cycle and at a humidity of 50-60 until germination. The plants that were suitable for truffle inoculation (Hall et al., 2007) were selected, and the others were discarded (Figure 1).

Sterilization of the vials

Plastic pots (10 cm diam. and 20 cm deep) were used for transplantation of the plants in the trial after they were washed with tap water, kept in a 10% HCl solution for 24 hours before the trial and then washed again with distilled water.

Inoculation

In March 2018, a 400 g sample of the ascocarps of *Tuber aestivum* was obtained from fresh, chilled, dried or frozen ascocarps weighed and blended in 2 L of distilled water. Then, an agarose/water mixture (7 g Sigma agarose / 1 L) was added and mixed again to obtain a homogenous solution (Zambonelli, 1990). The roots of the randomly selected seedlings were submerged in the solution to ensure inoculation (Zambonelli, 1990; Hall et al., 2007). The inoculated seedlings were planted into the plastic pots with sterilized peat, and they were left to grow for 15 months at a humidity of 50%, 12-hour daylight and at a minimum temperature of 4°C and maximum of 32°C, by applying regular

care in groups of 60 seedlings (Zambonelli et al. 1993) (Figure 1). Ninety-two seeds were allowed to germinate and 60 seeds were germinated. Germination rate was determined to be 65%.

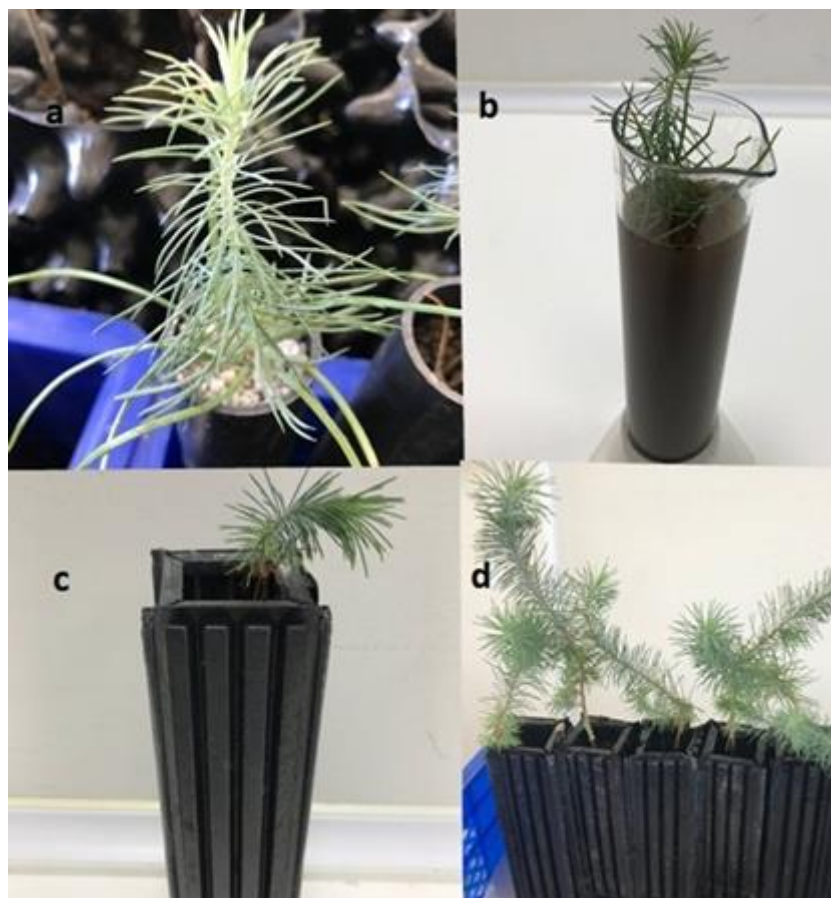


Figure 1. (a) Germination of *Pinus pinea* in peat, (b) the solution to be used for the inoculation and the inoculating process, and (c, d) the inoculated *Pinus pinea* seedlings left to grow.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pine forests located in the Mediterranean basin are rich for fungus and underground fungus species. In many regions, harvesting of edible mycorrhizal species provides more economic benefits than other forestry products (Oria 1989 and 1991). As the production of truffles in nature decreased in Europe, scientists and landowners started to develop methods for truffle cultivation and became successful (Pruett et al. 2009). Ecological factors have provided an opportunity for the development of symbiosis between *Tuber* and different host species.

Ectomycorrhizal formation is a complex process that involves several morphogenetic, physiological and molecular changes in both the fungus and host species. Although species in the *Tuber* genus are the most frequently sought fungus species in pine forests, information on *Pinus* species in cultivation of *Tuber* species is very limited (García-Montero et al. 2007). When the literature was reviewed, it was seen that a study on *Pinus pinea* (Rincón et al. 1999) determined that the plant formed a mycorrhizal relationship on its roots with *Tuber borcii* and *T. albidum*, which supported the results of our study. In our study, 60 saplings were inoculated. Mycorrhiza were

observed in 46 seedlings. The success rate was set at 77%. The *Tuber aestivum* mycorrhizal structure started to form 5 months after being inoculated onto *Pinus pinea* seedlings. Mycorrhizal dimensions were determined to be an average of 0.0023 cm.

Tuber aestivum successfully formed a mycorrhizal relationship with *Pinus pinea* seedlings. The mycorrhizas of the *Tuber aestivum* are pale brown to brown with long, wavy, yellow-ochre cystidia with rounded tips. The mantle is composed of polygonal cells with rounded angles (Figure 2).

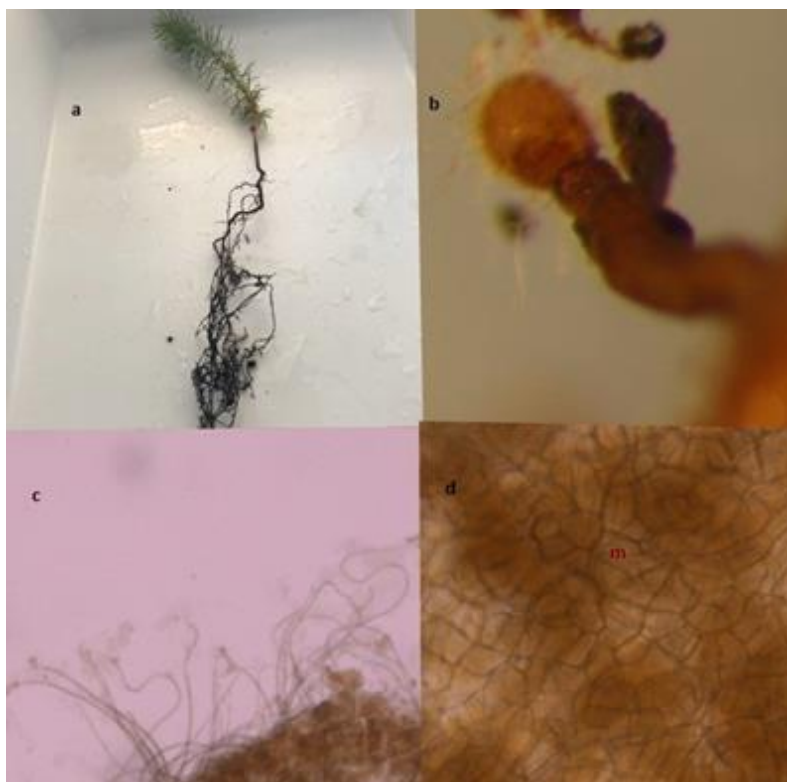


Figure 2. (a) *Pinus pinea* seedlings, (b) the mycorrhizal structure in the roots, (c) the cystidia, and (m, d) the mantle.

Based on the results obtained, it was determined that the mycorrhiza on the roots of the *Pinus pinea* species showed morphologically very similar features in comparison to the mycorrhiza forming on oaks (*Quercus* sp.), Pecan species and *Castanea sativa* (Álvarez-Lafuente et al. 2017; Özderin et al. 2018; Özderin & Allı 2020). Consequently, with this study, it was shown that the *Tuber* species with their high economic value, could be developed on the roots of a tree species, which has high economic significance and economic input, with its seeds by facilitating the growth of a mycorrhizal fungus on this tree species. According to these results, it was shown that *Tuber aestivum* mycorrhiza inoculated on *Pinus pinea* (stone pine) was successful, and this demonstrated that truffle inoculated on *Pinus pinea* seedlings may be utilized.

REFERENCES

- Akman, Y. (1995). Türkiye Orman Vejetasyonu. Palme Yayınevi, Ankara.
- Allı, H. & Doğan, H.H. (2019). A new genus (*Balsamia*) addition for Turkish mycota. *Mantar Dergisi / The Journal of Fungus* 10(1): 23–25. DOI: 10.30708mantar.482166.

- Alsheikh, A.M. & Trappe, J.M. (1983). Taxonomy of *Phaeangium lefebvrei*, a desert truffle eaten by birds. *Can J Mycol* 61: 1919–1925.
- Álvarez-Lafuente, A., Benito-Matías, L.F., Peñuelas-Rubira, J.L. & Suz, L.M. (2017). Multi-cropping edible truffles and sweet chestnuts: production of high-quality *Castanea sativa* seedlings inoculated with *Tuber aestivum*, its ecotype *T. uncinatum*, *T. brumale*, and *T. macrosporum*. *Mycorrhiza* 28(1): 29–38. DOI: 10.1007/s00572-017-0805-9.
- Bonito, G., Trappe, J.M. & Vilgalys, R. (2009). North American truffles in Tuberaceae: Molecular and morphological perspectives. *Acta Botanica Yunnanica* 31(S16):39–51.
- Boyd, C.D. & Hellebrand, K.E. (1991). Assessment of the effect of mycorrhizal fungi on drought tolerance of conifer seedlings. *Can J Bot* 69: 1764–1771.
- Brundrett, M., Bougher, N., Dell, B., Grove, T. & Malajczuk, N. (1996). Working with mycorrhizas in forestry and agriculture. ACIAR Monograph 32, Canberra.
- Cordell, C.E., Owen, J.H. & Marx, D.H. (1987). Mycorrhizae nursery management for improved seedling quality and field performance. Meeting the challenge of the nineties. Proceedings of the Intermountain Forest Nursery Association. Oklahoma City, Okla, GTR- RM-151, pp. 105–115.
- Davis, P.H., Mill, R.R. & Tan, K. (1988). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* (Suppl.). Vol. 10. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- García-Montero, L.G., Di Massimo, G., García-Abril, A. & Grande, M.A. (2007). Suitability of lime trees for *Tuber melanosporum* culture: mycorrhizae, soil studies, and truffle harvest associated with *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. x vulgaris*. *Sydowia* 59(1): 46–55.
- Güner, A., Özhatay, N., Ekim, T. & Başer, K.H.C. (2000). *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*. (Suppl. 2). Vol. 11. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Hall, I.R., Stephenson, S.L, Buchanan, P.K., Yun, W. & Cole, A.L.J. (2003). *Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World*. Timber Press, Portland.
- Hall, I., Brown, G.T. & Zambonelli, A. (2007). *Taming the Truffle: The History, Lore and Science of the Ultimate Mushroom*. Timber Press, Portland.
- Leyval, C., Turnau, K. & Haselwandter, K. (1997). Effect of heavy metal pollution on mycorrhizal colonization and function: physiological, ecological and applied aspects. *Mycorrhiza* 7: 139–153. DOI: 10.1007/s005720050174.
- Marozzi, G., Sánchez, S., Benucci, G.M.N., Bonito, G., Falini, L.B., Albertini, E. & Donnini, D. (2016). Mycorrhization of pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) with black truffles: *Tuber melanosporum* and *Tuber brumale*. *Mycorrhiza* 27(3): 1–7. DOI: DOI 10.1007/s00572-016-0743-y.
- Marschner, H. (1995). *Mineral Nutrition of Higher Plants*. Academic Press, London, pp. 382–383.
- Marx, D.H. (1980). [Ectomycorrhizal fungus inoculation: a tool for improving forestation practices] In: Mikola, P. (Ed.) *Tropical Mycorrhiza Research*. Oxford University Press, New York, pp. 13–71.
- Masetti, C. & Mencuccini, M. (1991). Régénération naturelle du pin pignon (*Pinus pinea* L.) dans la pineta Granducale di Alberse (Parco Naturale della Maremma, Toscana, Italie). *Ecologia Mediterranea* 17: 103–118.
- Mirov, N.T. (1967). *The Genus Pinus*. The Ronald Press Company, New York, p. 602.

- Montero, G., Candela J.A., Gutiérrez, M., Pavon, J., Ortega, C., García, C.G. & Cañellas, I. (1997). *Manual de Claras Para Repoblaciones de Pinus pinea L.* EGMASA & Junta de Andalucía, Huelva.
- Moreno, G., Alvarado, P. & Manjón, J.L. (2014). [Hypogeous Desert Fungi] In: Kagan-Zur, V., Roth-Bejerano, N., Sitrit, Y. & Morte, A. (Eds.) *Desert Truffles*. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp. 3–20.
- Mousain, D., Falconnet, J., Gruez, J., Chevalier, G., Tillard, P., Bousquet, N., Plassard, C. & Cleyet-Marel, J.C. (1987). [Controlled ectomycorrhizal development of Mediterranean forest seedlings in the nursery. First results and prospects] In: Sylvia, D.M., Hung, L-L.L, Graham, J.H. (Eds.) *Proceedings of the 7th North American Conference on Mycorrhizae*. University of Florida, Florida, Gainesville.
- Oria, J.A. (1989). Silvicultura y ordenación de montes productores de hongos micorrizógenos comestibles. *Boletín de la Sociedad Micológica de Madrid* 13: 175–188.
- Oria, J.A. (1991). Bases para la silvicultura y evaluación de montes productores de hongos micorrizógenos comestibles. *Montes* 26: 48–55.
- Özderin, S., Yılmaz, F. & Allı, H. (2018). Determining mycorrhiza rate in some oak species inoculated with *Tuber aestivum* Vittad. (summer truffle). *Turkish Journal of Forestry* 19(3): 226–232. DOI: 10.18182/tjf.435372.
- Özderin, S. & Allı, H. (2020). Determination of mycorrhizal developments in pecan nut seedlings inoculated with *Tuber aestivum* Vittad. (summer truffle). *Turkish Journal of Forestry* 21(2): 131–135. DOI: 10.18182/tjf.644385.
- Pruett, G.E., Bruhn, J.N. & Mihail, J.D. (2009). Greenhouse production of Burgundy truffle mycorrhizae on oak roots. *New Forests* 37(1): 43–52. DOI: 10.1007/s11056-008-9108-5.
- Rincón, A., Álvarez, I.F. & Joan, P. (1999). Ectomycorrhizal fungi of *Pinus pinea* L. in northeastern Spain. *Mycorrhiza* 8(5): 271–276. DOI: 10.1007/s005720050245.
- Sesli, E. & Denchev, C.M. (2014). Checklists of the myxomycetes, larger ascomycetes, and larger basidiomycetes in Turkey. 6th ed. Mycotaxon Checklists Online. <http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/checklists/sesli-v106-checklist.pdf>. [07.07.2020].
- Smith, S.E. & Read, D.J. (1997). *Mycorrhizal Symbiosis*. Academic Press, London.
- Stobbe, U., Büntgen, U., Sproll, L., Tegel, W., Egli, S. & Fink, S. (2012). Spatial distribution and ecological variation of re-discovered German truffle habitats. *Fungal Ecology* 5(5): 591–599. DOI: 10.1016/j.funeco.2012.02.001.
- Varol, Ö. (2003). Floristic composition and diversity of a *Pinus pinea* L. forest in the west-Anatolia Region (Mugla-Turkey). *Flora Mediterranea* 13: 331–346.
- Yuanzhi, T. (2016). Method for cultivating wild truffles. Google Patents (CN105349435A). <https://patents.google.com/patent/CN105349435A/en> [07.07.2020].
- Zambonelli, A. (1990). Confronto fra diversi metodi di conservazione dell'inoculo di *Tuber* spp. *Micologia Italiana* 19(3): 23–29.
- Zambonelli, A., Salomoni, S. & Pisi, A. (1993). Caratterizzazione anatomomorfologica delle micorrize di *Tuber* spp. su *Quercus pubescens* Willd. *Micologia Italiana* 22(3): 73–90.