

21. Yüzyılda



Fen ve Teknik

Journal of Science and Technology in the 21st Century

Cilt / Volume 10 - Sayı / Number 19 - 2023

ISSN : 2587-0327



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21. YÜZYILDA FEN VE TEKNİK DERGİSİ
JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE 21st CENTURY

VOLUME: 10 ISSUE: 19 2023 ISSN: 2587-0327

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JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE 21st CENTURY

CİLT: 10 SAYI: 19 2023 ISSN: 2587-0327

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A peer reviewed international journal, published biannually (June and December) by
Turkish Education and Science Workers Trade Union

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Potential Distribution Modeling of Sütçüler Thyme (*Origanum minutiflorum*)

Alican Çivga 

Abstract: The Sütçüler thyme (*Origanum minutiflorum*) is an endemic species to the Sütçüler district of Isparta province in Turkey. Locally known as Eşek kekiği, Tota kekiği, and Yayla kekiği, this species holds particular commercial importance for the local community. Its essential oil and components make it valuable in the fields of medicine and pharmacy. Apart from its use as a spice in flowers and leaves, it is known for its respiratory benefits and its use in the treatment of colds, throat infections, and other ailments. However, the population of Sütçüler thyme has been declining due to uncontrolled harvesting and consumption. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the potential distribution areas and enhance the presence of Sütçüler thyme by identifying its potential habitat areas. The classification tree technique, a group separation method, was used in this study. This method helped determine the ecological information of potential distribution areas for the species. The obtained model for the species had a training AUC value of 0.81 and a testing AUC value of 0.76. The contributing variables in the model were elevation, annual precipitation (bio12), slope, and parent rock type in order of importance. The ideal potential areas for the target species were identified as those with elevations between 1159-1696 m, slopes exceeding 23%, precipitation above 620 mm, and the absence of basalt-sandstone parent rock types. The results of this study provide valuable insights that can contribute to management planning in the region.

Keywords: Classification tree technique, Medicinal and aromatic plant, Non-wood forest products, Species distribution modeling, Sütçüler thyme.

Sütçüler Kekiği (*Origanum minutiflorum*) Potansiyel Dağılım Modellemesi

Özet: Sütçüler kekiği (*Origanum minutiflorum*) Türkiye Isparta ili Sütçüler ilçesinde ve yöresinde yayılış gösteren yöreneye endemik bir türdür. Yöresel olarak Eşek kekiği, Tota kekiği ve Yayla kekiği olarak da isimlendirilen tür özellikle yöre halkı için ticari anlamda da ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Türün bünyesinde barındırdığı uçucu yağ ve bileşenlerinden dolayı tıp ve eczacılık alanında yaygın bir kullanımının olması türün önemini artırmaktadır. Çiçeklerinin ve yapraklarının baharat olarak kullanımının yanı sıra, nefes açıcı olarak kullanımı, soğuk algınlığı ve boğaz enfeksiyonları gibi hastalıklarda da tedavi amaçlı kullanımları bilinmektedir. Bu sebeple bu çalışmada son yıllarda bilinçsiz toplama ve tüketiminden dolayı popülasyonu gittikçe azalan Sütçüler kekiğinin potansiyel dağılım alanlarının belirlenmesi ve varlığının artırılması için potansiyel alanlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışmada grup ayırm tekniklerinden sınıflandırma ağaç tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bu yöntem ile türe ait potansiyel dağılım alanlarının ekolojik bilgileri saptanmıştır. Türe ait elde edilen modelin eğitim AUC değeri 0,81, test AUC değeri 0,76 olmuştur. Modeli oluşturan değişkenler ise katkı durumlarına göre sırasıyla yükseltti, yıllık yağış (bio12), eğim ve anakaya olmuştur. Hedef tür için 1159-1696 m yükselti aralığında, eğimin %23'ten fazla olduğu, yağışın 620 mm'den yüksek olduğu ve bazalt – kumtaşı anakaya tiplerinin olmadığı alanların ideal potansiyel alanlar olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda ortaya konulan sonuçlar yörede yapılacak yönetim planlamalarına hizmet edebilecek önemli çıktılar ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Odun dışı orman ürünü, Sınıflandırma ağaç teknigi, Sütçüler kekiği, Tıbbi ve aromatik bitki, Tür dağılım modellemeleri.

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Citation (Atif): Çivga, A. (2023). Sütçüler Kekiği (*Origanum minutiflorum*) Potansiyel Dağılım Modellemesi. 21. Yüzyılda Fen ve Teknik Dergisi, 10(19): 1-8.

1. GİRİŞ

Lamiaceae familyasının önemli gen merkezlerinden birisi olan Türkiye'de, bu familyaya ait 45 cins ve 574 tür bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca %44.5 endemizm oranı ile ülkemizin en zengin üçüncü familyası konumundadır (Güner vd., 2000; Kahraman vd., 2009). Bu familyada yer alan ve "kekik" olarak adlandırılan pek çok aromatik bitki türü bulunmaktadır. Fakat bünyesinde özellikle timol ve karvakrol tipi uçucu yağ barındıran türler "kekik" olarak kabul görmekte ve ekonomik olarak büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda ekonomik anlamda öneme sahip cinsler ise genellikle *Thymus*, *Thymbra*, *Satureja*, *Origanum* ve *Coridothymus*'lardır (Başer vd., 1994).

Türkiye'de kekik olarak adlandırılan cinsler arasında *Origanum* türlerine ait bitkiler en yüksek oranda toplanan bitkilerdir. Özellikle Ege, Akdeniz ve Güney Doğu Anadolu bölgelerinde yoğun şekilde bulunan İzmir kekiği (*O. onites*), İstanbul kekiği (*O. vulgare* ssp. *hirtum*), Sütçüler kekiği (*O. minutiflorum*), Alanya kekiği (*O. majorana*) ve Suriye kekiği (*O. syriacum* var. *bevanii*) ülkemizin kekik ticaretinde önemli bir noktadadır (Baydar, 2007; Baydar vd., 2009).

Bu türler arasında yöresel olarak Eşek kekiği, Tota kekiği, Yayla kekiği ve Sütçüler kekiği olarak bilinen (*O. minutiflorum*) tür, ülkemizde sadece Isparta ili Sütçüler ilçesinde ve yöresinde yayılış yapan endemik bir türdür. Bu türün bilincsiz bir şekilde ve aşırı yoğun olarak toplanması, türün yoğunluğunun her geçen yıl azalmasına sebep olarak türün varlığını tehdite sokmaktadır. Bu sebeplerden dolayı *O. minutiflorum* türü geleceği tehdit altında gösterilen ve korunması gereken ilk 10 tür arasında yer almaktadır (Özhatay vd., 1997).

Daha çok endemik olduğu ilçenin adıyla anılan Sütçüler kekiği özellikle insan sağlığı konusunda önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bünyesinde barındırdığı uçucu yağ ve bileşenlerinin tip ve eczacılık alanlarında sık kullanımından dolayı da birçok araştırmaya konu olmuştur (Elmastaş vd., 2018; Özkan vd., 2019; Kostic vd., 2022; Yıldız vd., 2023; Veljovic vd., 2023) Çiçeklerinin ve yapraklarının baharat

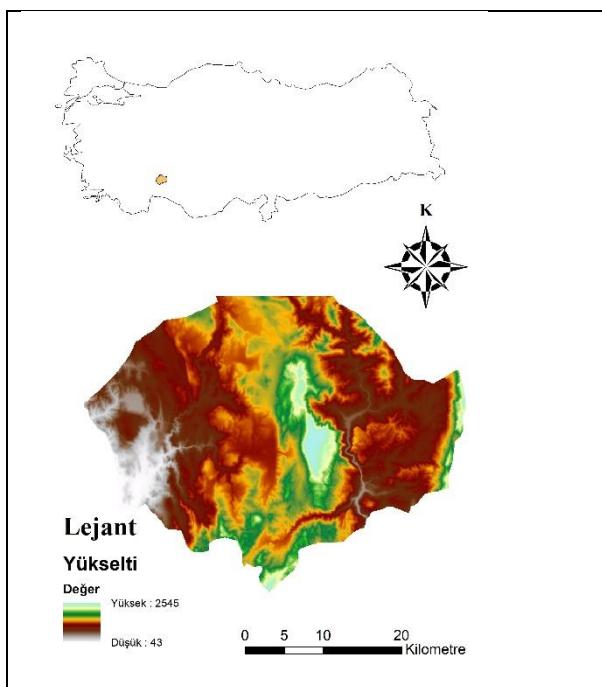
olarak kullanımının yanı sıra, nefes açıcı olarak kullanımı, soğuk algınlığı ve boğaz enfeksiyonları gibi hastalıklarda da tedavi amaçlı kullanımları bilinmemektedir (Büyükgebiz, 2006). Bahsi geçen bu faydalardan dolayı türün sürdürülebilirliğinin korunması ve hatta azalmış olan popülasyonunun arttırılmasına yönelik gerçekleştirilecek olan çalışmalar oldukça önem kazanmıştır.

Belli bir türün varlığını artırmaya yönelik yapılan çalışmaların başında tür dağılım modellemeleri gelmektedir. Bu yöntemlerle türlerin ekolojik isteklerinin belirlenip, bu bilgiler doğrultusunda modellenmesi ve haritalanması gerçekleştirilmektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlarla türün yayılış yapabileceği alanlar ortaya konulmaktadır. Son yıllarda bu yöntemlerle su organizmaları (Drake ve Bossenbroek, 2004; Sousa vd., 2006; Herborg vd., 2007), ormanlardaki yaban hayatı türleri (Martinez vd., 2003; Lopez-Lopez vd., 2007; Morelle ve Lejeune, 2012; Süel, 2019) ve bitki türleri (Munoz ve Felicísimo, 2004; Liu vd., 2005; Marmion vd., 2009; Gülsoy vd., 2017; Karataş vd., 2019; Şentürk vd., 2019) üzerine gerçekleştirilen birçok çalışma bulunmaktadır.

Bu araştırma kapsamında da *O. minutiflorum* türünün yayılışında etkili olan yetişme ortamı faktörlerinin sınıflandırma ağacı yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilecek modelleme sonucunda ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilecek sonuçların ise yörede hedef türün popülasyonunun arttırılması konusunda önemli olacağı düşünülerek bu çalışma yürütülmüştür.

2. MATERİYAL VE METOT

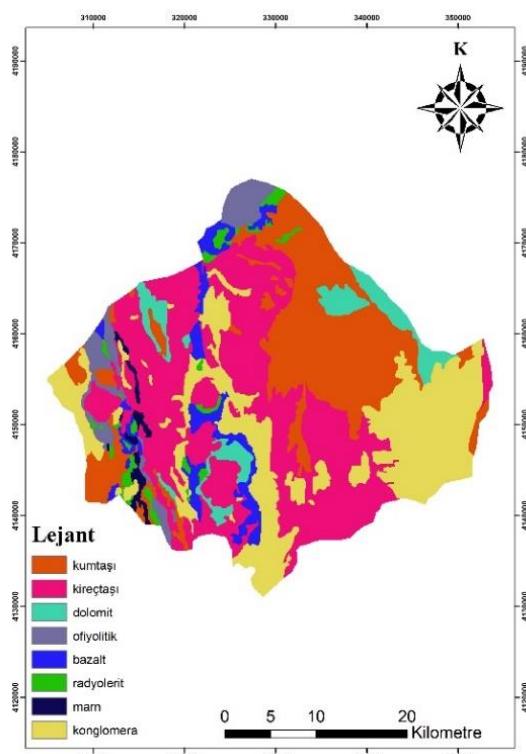
Bu araştırma *O. minutiflorum* türünün büyük bir çoğunluğunun yayılış gösterdiği Sütçüler ilçesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir (Şekil 1). Çalışma alanının iklim özelliği Akdeniz iklimi ile Karasal iklim arasında geçiş özelliğine sahiptir. Yörede yazlar sıcak ve kurak geçerken, kışları soğuk ve yağışlı geçmektedir. Yörede gerçekleşen yağış miktarlarına bakıldığından Akdeniz bölgесine göre daha düşük seviyede olduğu, ortalama sıcaklık değerlerine bakıldığından ise Orta Anadolu Bölgesine yakın olduğu görülmektedir (Baydar ve Avcu, 2020).



Şekil 1. Sütçüler ilçesinin konumunu gösteren harita

Yapılan arazi çalışmaları neticesinde 137 farklı örnek alan içerisinde hedef türne rastlanılmış ve koordinatları kaydedilmiştir. Dolayısıyla türün görüldüğü alanlarda var verisi, görülmemiş alanlarda ise yok verisi kaydedilmiştir. Saha çalışmalarının tamamlanmasının ardından hedef türün modellenmesi amacıyla çevresel değişkenlerin sayısal altlık haritaları oluşturulmuştur. Yöreye ait yükseklik, eğim, sıcaklık indeksi, radyasyon indeksi, pürüzlülük indeksi, topografik pozisyon indeksi haritaları elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca araştırma alanının iklim değişkenlerine de Chelsa

İklim veri tabanından ulaşılmıştır (Riley vd., 1999; Gallant, 2000; Evans vd., 2014). Elde edilen iklim verilerinden yıllık ortalama sıcaklık (Bio1) ve yıllık yağış miktarları (Bio12) çalışmada kullanılmak üzere temin edilmiştir. Son olarak Maden Tetkik ve Arama Genel Müdürlüğü'nden yöreye ait anakaya haritası temin edilmiş ve sınıflandırılarak Şekil 2'de verilmiştir. Dolayısıyla hedef türün modellenmesi amacıyla çevresel değişkenlere ait altlık haritalar elde edilmiş ve kısaltma kodları (Tablo 1) ile beraber dijital ortama aktarılmıştır.



Şekil 2. Sütçüler ilçesine ait anakaya haritası

Tablo 1. Çevresel değişkenlere ait kısaltma kodları

Değişken	Kod	Değişken	Kod
Yükselti	yükselti	Sıcaklık indeksi	sicind
Eğim	eğim	Pürüzlülük indeksi	pürüz
Radyasyon indeksi	radind	Yıllık ortalama sıcaklık	bio1
Anakaya	anakaya	Yıllık yağış miktarı	bio12
Topografik pozisyon indeksi	tpi		

İstatistiksel analiz aşamasında öncelikle çevresel değişkenler arasında Pearson korelasyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Bunun nedeni modelleme aşamasında ortaya çıkabilecek çoklu bağlantı problemlerinin önüne geçmektir. Çoklu bağlantı problemi bağımsız değişkenlerin kendi aralarında gösterdikleri yüksek korelasyondan dolayı, bağımlı değişken üzerindeki doğru etkilerin saptanamaması olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Alin, 2010). Pearson korelasyon analizi sonucunda yüksek korelasyona sahip bazı değişkenler elenmiş ve elenenler için temsili değişkenler belirlenmiştir.

Modelleme aşamasında kullanılan yöntemler bağlantı yöntemleri ve mekanistik yöntemler olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Bağlantı yöntemleri, mekanistik yöntemlere göre daha fazla tercih edilmektedir. Bu durumun sebebi mekanistik yöntemlerin hedef türde ait ekofizyolojik özelliklere detaylı bir şekilde ihtiyaç duymasıdır. Bağlantı yöntemlerinde ise böyle bir durum söz konusu değildir (Özkan, 2014).

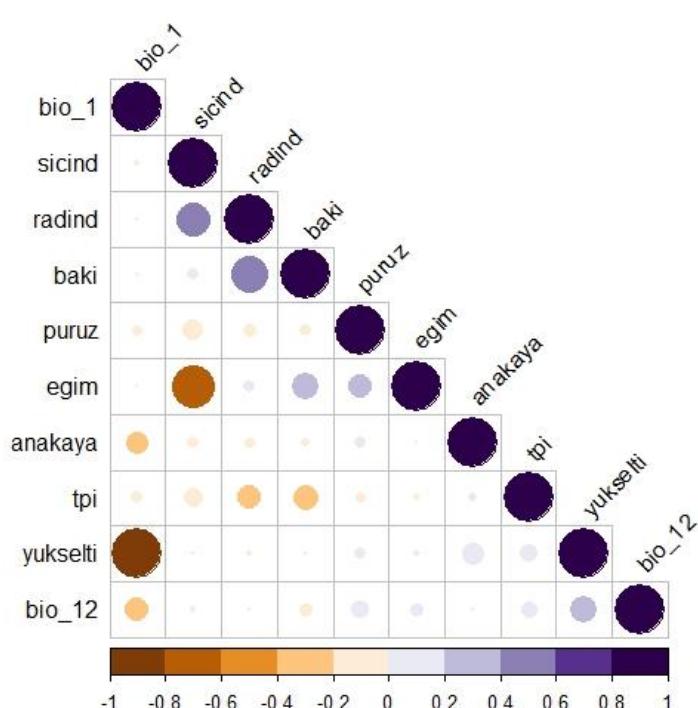
Bağlantı yöntemleri de kendi içerisinde grup ayırm teknikleri ve profil teknikleri olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Grup ayırm teknikleri bağımlı değişkenin var-yok şeklinde ikili veriden oluşan yöntemiştir. Bu

yöntemler arasında en sık kullanılanları ayırm analizi, lojistik regresyon analizi, genelleştirilmiş eklemeli model ve sınıflandırma ağacı tekniğidir (Özkan, 2014).

Sınıflandırma ağacı tekniği, çok sayıda değişken arasından seçilen ve ortaya çıkan ilişkileri açıklayan parametrik olmayan bir yöntemdir (Yohannes, 1999). Bu basit kural tabanlı teknik, analiz edilen veriyi homojen alt gruptara ayırmak için parçalara böler (De'ath ve Fabricius, 2000). Alt grupper ağaç yapısıyla dallanır ve bu dallardaki düğümler en iyi ayrimı sağlayan değişkenleri temsil eder. Her düğümde, alt grupper ayrılan bağımlı değişkenlerin belirli bir eşik değeri vardır. İlk düğüm noktasından son düğüm noktasına kadar her sınıf ayrimında kurallar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada da *O. minutiflorum* türünün dağılım modelini elde etmek amacıyla sınıflandırma ağacı tekniği kullanılmıştır (De'ath ve Fabricius 2000; McKenney ve Pedlar, 2003; Chu vd., 2009).

3. BULGULAR

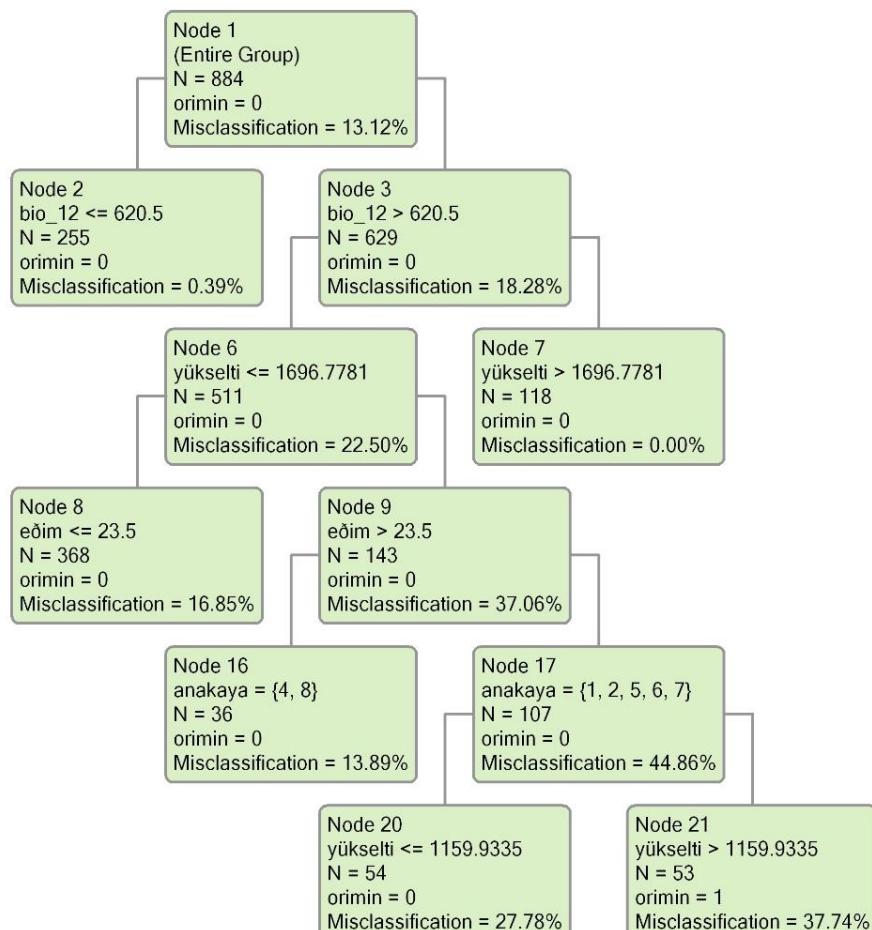
Çalışmada daha önce de bahsedildiği üzere öncelikle çevresel değişkenler arasında Pearson korelasyon analizi gerçekleştirilmiş ve Şekil 3'te verilmiştir.



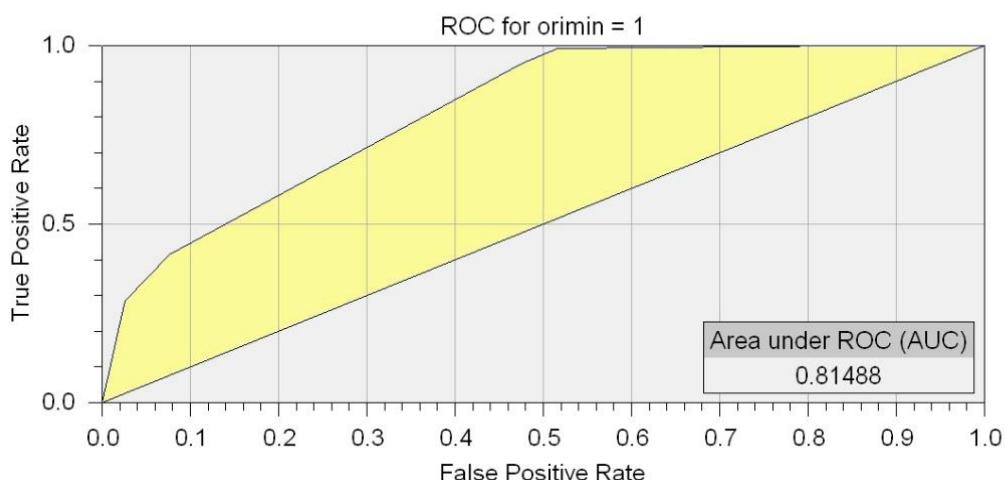
Şekil 3. Hedef tür için gerçekleştirilen Pearson korelasyon analizi sonuçları

Gerçekleştirilen Pearson korelasyon analizi neticesinde iklim değişkenlerinden bio1 ile çevresel değişkenlerden yükselti arasında $p \geq 0.80$ düzeyinde bir korelasyon görülmüştür. Bu durumun modelleme sürecinde çoklu bağlantı problemine yol açacağından dolayı bio1 değişkeni modelleme aşamasına dahil edilmemiştir.

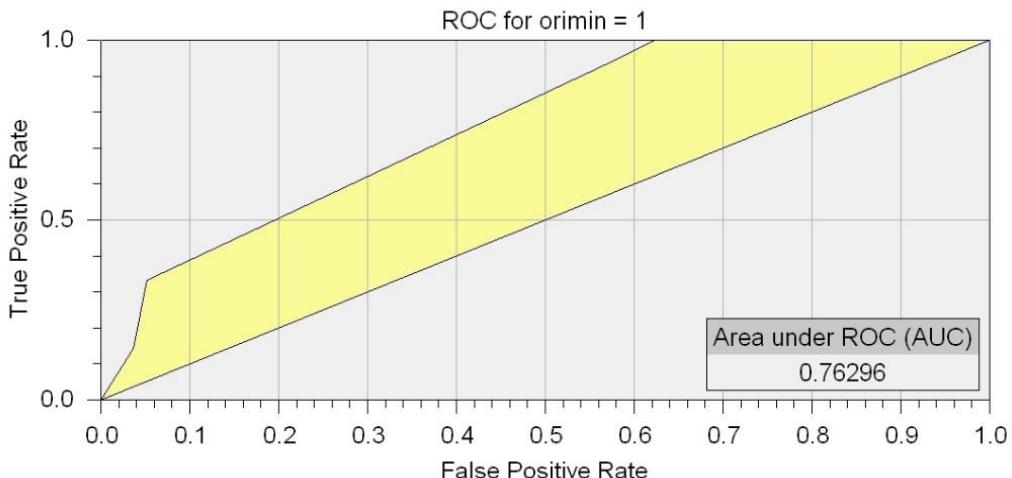
Modelleme sürecine dahil edilecek değişkenlerin belirlenmesinin ardından DTREG paket programında Sınıflandırma ağacı teknigi ile analizlere geçilmiştir. Bu yöntemle elde edilen ağaç model ve AUC değerleri Şekil 4, Şekil 5 ve Şekil 6'da verilmiştir.



Şekil 4. *O. minutiflorum* türüne ait elde edilen ağaç model



Şekil 5. *O. minutiflorum* için elde edilen modele ait AUC eğitim değeri

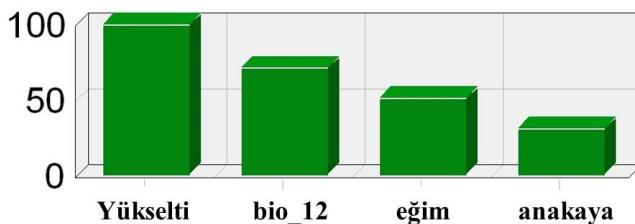


Şekil 6. *O. minutiflorum* için elde edilen modele ait AUC test değeri

Tür için elde edilen modele bakıldığındaysa yıllık toplam yağışın (bio12) 620 mm'den düşük olduğu alanların hedef tür için elverişli olmadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca türün minimum 1159 m, maksimum 1696 m yükselti aralığının dışındaki yükseltileri tercih etmediği, aynı zamanda bu yükselti aralığı içinde eğimin %23'ten az olduğu, bazalt ve kumtaşı tipi anakayaları da tercih etmediği belirlenmiştir. *O. minutiflorum* için potansiyel dağılım alanları kriterlerini özetlemek gerekirse, 1159-1696 m yükselti aralığında

eğimin %23'ten fazla olduğu, yağışın 620 mm'den yüksek olduğu ve bazalt – kumtaşı anakaya tiplerinin olmadığı alanların tür için ideal potansiyel alanları olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Elde edilen modelin AUC değerlerine bakıldığındaysa ise AUC eğitim değeri 0.81, AUC test değeri 0.76 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu aşamada son olarak modele katkı sağlayan değişkenler elde edilmiş ve Şekil 7'de verilmiştir.



Şekil 7. *O. minutiflorum* türü için elde edilen modele değişken katkı oranları

Hedef tür için potansiyel alanların ortaya konduğu modele katkı sağlayan değişkenlere bakıldığındaysa modeli sırasıyla yükselti, bio12, eğim ve anakaya değişkenlerinin oluşturduğu görülmüştür.

4. TARTIŞMA VE SONUÇ

Özellikle son 30 yılda teknoloji ve tıbbın paralel olarak hızlı gelişimi, bitkisel kökenli odun dışı orman ürünlerini için yeni kullanım alanlarının keşfedilmesine yol açmıştır. Ayrıca insanların kimyasal ürünlerden uzak durma tercihi de bu ürünlerle olan talebin artmasına katkıda bulunmuştur (Faydaoglu ve Sürütçüoğlu, 2011). Sonuç olarak, odun dışı orman ürünlerinin sürdürülebilirliği ve yaygın kullanımı için her geçen gün çaba sarf edilmektedir. Sürecin en önemli aşaması, ilgili türe ait ekolojik bilgilerin elde edilmesi ve bu bilgilerin işlenerek türler için doğal yaşam alanlarında koruma ve kullanma bileşeni oluşturulmasıdır. Bu işlemi gerçekleştirmenin en etkili yöntemi, türün potansiyel yayılış alanlarını model çıktılarına dönüştürmektir.

Bu yaklaşımından hareketle gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada yörede belirli bir düzeyin üzerinde aktüel dağılımının olması, yöre halkı tarafından bilinen ve geleneksel kullanım

icin tercih edilirliği ve tıbbi ve aromatik özelliği ile ticari öneminin bulunması kriterleri göz önünde bulundurularak Sütçüler ilçesine endemik olan Sütçüler kekiği türünün potansiyel dağılım alanlarının ortaya koyması amaçlanmıştır.

Bu doğrultuda hedef tür için sınıflandırma ağıacı tekniği yöntemi ile elde edilen modelin ilk olarak AUC değerlerine bakıldığındaysa eğitim AUC değerinin 0.81, test AUC değerinin 0.76 olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen AUC değerleri, ilgili modelin potansiyel tür dağılım sınıflarını ne kadar başarılı şekilde açıklayabildiğinin bir ölçüsü olmaktadır (Araújo vd., 2005). Swets (1988) gerçekleştirdiği bir çalışmada dağılım modelleri neticesinde elde edilen AUC değerlerinin, $AUC \geq 0.90$ mükemmel, $0.90 > AUC > 0.81$ iyi, $0.80 > AUC > 0.71$ orta, $0.70 > AUC > 0.61$ zayıf ve $AUC < 0.60$ koşulunda başarısız olduğunu ifade etmiştir. Bu sınıflandırmaya göre *O. minutiflorum* için elde edilen modelin yöre ölçünginde “iyi” kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Modele katkı sağlayan değişkenlere bakıldığındaysa ise yükseltinin 1159-1696 m aralığında olduğu, yıllık yağış miktarının (bio12) 620 mm üzerinde olduğu, eğimin %23'ten

az olduğu ve anakaya tipi bazalt ve kumtaşı haricinde kireçtaşısı, dolomit, konglomera, marn, radyolerit, ofiyolitik ve dolomit tipi anakayalarda yayılış yapabileceği tespit edilmiştir. Davis vd. (1982) yaptıkları bir araştırmada türün yükselti olarak en çok 1500-1800 m aralığında yayılış gösterdiğini belirtmişlerdir. Araştırmacıların ortaya koyduğu bu sonuç, *O. minutiflorum* için bu çalışma kapsamında elde edilen sonuçla benzerlik göstermektedir. Ayrıca yine Davis vd. (1982) bu türün kayalık alanlarda ve kireçli yamaçlarda daha çok bulunduğuunu belirtmişlerdir. Bu sonuç da hedef tür için bu çalışma kapsamında elde edilen anakaya tercihlerini desteklemektedir.

Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulardan da anlaşılacağı üzere bulgular yörede yapılacak planlamalara hizmet edebilecek önemli çıktılar ortaya koymuştur. Bölgede tür için gerçekleştirilecek bir yönetim planlamasına Sütçüler kekiği ile ilgili potansiyel alanların incelenip, uygun sahalarda türün popülasyonunu artırmaya yönelik çalışmalar eklenebilir hale gelmiştir.

Ethics Committee Approval

N/A

Peer-review

Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Funding

The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

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A New Blockchain-Based Authentication Infrastructure For Wireless Networks: BCAUTH

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Abstract: Authentication in wireless networks is the process of verifying the identity of users to authorize them to access the wireless network. This process is critical to ensure network security and prevent unauthorized access. Access to wireless networks carries the risk of unauthorized persons interfering with the network, accessing sensitive data, or engaging in malicious activities on the network. Authentication ensures that only authorized users can access the network and helps prevent security vulnerabilities. The inability of unauthorized access to the network prevents data traffic from being monitored and malicious actors from stealing data. Authentication helps manage network resources effectively. Unauthorized users accessing the network can degrade network performance and lead to inefficient use of resources. Authentication increases network efficiency by ensuring that only authorized users can access network resources. The fact that blockchain technology has proven itself in data security is quite suitable for combining it with such a critical area as authentication. In this study, an authentication system with the help of smart contracts is connected to a blockchain infrastructure and executed. The performance tests of the proposed model are rigorously performed and discussed.

Keywords: Blockchain, wireless network authentication, secure authentication, smart contract authentication.

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Citation: Gürfidan, R., Açıkgözoglu, E. (2023). A New Blockchain-Based Authentication Infrastructure for Wireless Networks: BCAUTH. 21. Yüzyılda Fen ve Teknik Dergisi, 10(19):9-17.

1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless networks are one of the most popular methods of providing internet connectivity. Wireless networks communicate and exchange information between computers, phones, and other devices. However, vulnerabilities can occur during this communication and can lead to data theft and other cyber-attacks by malicious users. The widespread use of wireless networks with rapidly developing technologies has revealed the need to authenticate the identity of devices connected to the network. Authentication is the most important and challenging way to secure wireless networks in organizations. With authentication, devices that want to connect to the network are taken into the wireless network environment through a series of processes and their access status to network services is decided. In this way, a more secure and sustainable network is created (Henry and Luo, 2002; Dantu, Clothier and Atri, 2007).

Authentication is a process used to verify the credentials (such as username and password) of a user who wants to connect to a wireless network. Authentication protects against data theft and other cyber-attacks by preventing unauthorized access to wireless networks. Authentication alone is not enough to secure wireless networks. Additional security measures, such as encryption and firewalls, can help make wireless networks more secure. However, authentication plays a fundamental role and is an important step in securing wireless networks. Authentication is when users pass an audit and prove their authenticity before joining a network. The user's identity data (username, password, etc.) is stored in a database. The data transfer between the information provided by the user to join the network and the server to verify the data must also be encrypted for data security. Authorization determines which operations users can perform on the network they join after successful authentication (Yildirim *et al.*, 2021).

The WEP protocol was first developed to ensure the security of wireless networks. Identity control cannot be provided with the WEP protocol, which can be easily broken and has security weaknesses. After the WEP protocol, the WPA protocol was developed to eliminate all the weaknesses of the Web. When the TKIP encryption used with the WPA protocol also became crackable by attackers, the WPA2 protocol was developed. WPA2 uses CCMP-AES as a security protocol and CBC-MAC to ensure data integrity (*(PDF) Securing UMaT Wireless Network Using pfSense Captive Portal with Radius Authentication*, no date). IEEE 802.1x provides a port-based mechanism that provides authentication and authorization mechanisms for connecting devices to a wireless network (Chen and Wang, 2005). Figure 1 shows an authentication messaging used for 802.1x.

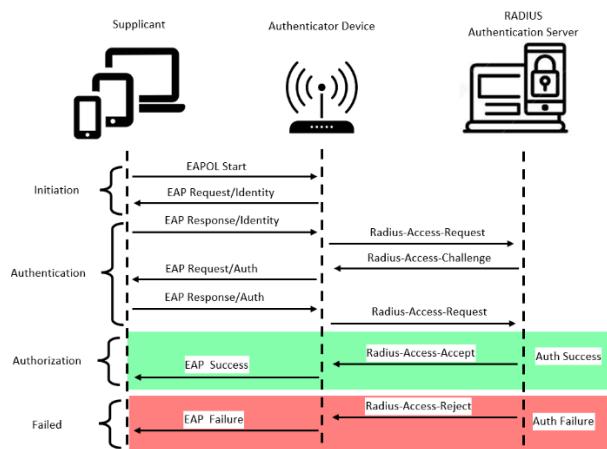


Figure 1. 802.1x user authentication steps

Table 1. Wireless network authentication protocols (*Kablosuz Ağlarda Şifreleme, Kimlik Doğrulama ve Güvenlik Önlemleri*)

802.11 Standart	Auth.	Encryption	Encryption Algorithm	Key Generation Method
WEP	Open/Shared Key	WEP	RC4 (24 Bit)	Static
WPA	PSK	TKIP	RC4 (48 Bit)	Dynamic
WPA2	PSK	CCMP	AES	Dynamic
WPA	802.1x	TKIP	RC4 (24 Bit)	Dynamic
WPA2	802.1x	CCMP	AES	Dynamic

Authentication of users is one of the basic procedures used to ensure secure communication over an insecure wireless network. To secure wireless network systems, it is necessary to use effective and simple authentication methods. Authentication methods using usernames and passwords provide the basic components to prevent unauthorized access and ensure network security (Liao and Lee, 2010). AAA is used as an acronym for authentication, authorization, and accounting. Authentication is the process of controlling a user's access to a network with valid credentials. Authorization controls access for each user after the user has been authenticated and controls the privileges, services and

commands that belong to the user. Accounting monitors network traffic passing through the firewall and provides a record of the user's activities (Alabady, 2008). The TACACS+ protocol is a Cisco proprietary protocol that provides access control for network routers, network access servers, and other network computing devices through one or more centralized servers. TACACS+ provides AAA services for Authentication, Authorization, and Accountability, respectively. Authentication is the process of determining who the user (or agent) is and checking that the agent is the correct agent to access the network. Most computer systems use a username and a fixed password authentication mechanism, TACACS+ also uses the same approach for authentication. However, fixed passwords have several security threats and drawbacks (Pradeep *et al.*, 2019). Kerberos is a distributed authentication service that allows a client to verify its identity from a server or application server without sending data over the network. Kerberos provides optional integrity and confidentiality of data sent and received between client and server. Developed in mid-1980 as part of the Ahtena Project, Kerberos is now in its 5th version, supported by new usage models and policies as its use has expanded. Version 5 of the Kerberos authentication service is considered the standard Kerberos (Neuman and Ts'o, 1994). 802.1X provides a secure and flexible authentication mechanism that facilitates dynamic virtual private network (VLAN) assignment to users. Dynamic network assignment provides security, performance and mobility through the division of the network into multiple broadcast domains. 802.1X consists of three elements, the purpose of which is to restrict unauthorized devices from accessing the network (Benzekki, El Fergougui and El Belrhiti El Alaoui, 2016).

- Client: It is the device that wants to access the wired or wireless network by sending its credentials to the authenticator. The data between the client and the authentication mechanism is held and encapsulated by EAP.

- Authenticator: Devices located between the client and the authentication server. It is usually a switching device or a wireless access point. The main role of this component is to receive credentials from the requester and transmit them to the Authentication Server. It is usually based on the RADIUS protocol.

- Authentication Server: A server that serves to authenticate one or more clients based on the credentials provided to it. It needs a local database to check and verify credentials.

Authentication systems in wireless networks are potentially vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Malicious actors use various methods to access authentication systems and connect to the wireless network without authorization. Therefore, authentication systems used in wireless networks must be designed to be secure and protected against cyber-attacks. Some types of cyber-attacks are direct attacks on authentication systems. For example, brute-force attacks are when an attacker uses an automated program to try username and password combinations. This type of attack is used to obtain a user's credentials. Another type of cyber-attack is sniffing attacks, where an attacker listens and records traffic on a wireless network. This type of attack means that an

attacker listens to traffic on a wireless network and captures sensitive information such as usernames and passwords. Some attacks can target vulnerabilities in authentication systems. For example, an attacker may find a vulnerability in a protocol used to connect to a wireless network and use this vulnerability to bypass the authentication system.

We would like to explain our motivation for this study in bullet points. In this way, we hope that the purpose and goals of our work will be better understood.

- The reason for using blockchain for authentication on the network is to provide a secure and decentralized authentication process. Blockchain technology is distributed, and each transaction is recorded in a block with other transactions. Each of these blocks is linked with other blocks to increase security and form a whole. Therefore, blockchain technology can provide a secure and decentralized authentication process that is difficult to manipulate.

- Blockchain technology can be used to securely manage the authentication process. This technology can provide users with a unique identity that will help them protect their personal information and prove the authenticity of their identity. Using these identities, users can interact with other users on the network without the need for any centralized authority.

- Blockchain technology also provides greater security by recording the authentication process along with other transactions on the network. Authentication transactions are recorded on the blockchain and cannot be modified retrospectively. Therefore, because it is recorded along with other transactions on the network, any authentication fraud is detected, and transactions can be reversed.

- As a result, blockchain technology provides a decentralized authentication process and provides greater security by recording it along with other transactions on the network. Therefore, authentication on the network with blockchain is an important step to create a more secure network environment.

The second section of the paper describes how authentication methods are provided, how they have been integrated into new technologies over time, and the need for new approaches in this area. The third section describes the technical infrastructure used in the new authentication model proposed in this paper, the smart contract details, and pseudo codes. The fourth section evaluates the proposed model in terms of performance criteria and discusses the results obtained. In the last section of the paper, all the data are evaluated together, and the experience gained from this study and the future vision of this study are described.

2. RELATED WORKS

Network authentication has become one of the most critical and widespread areas of study with the widespread use of Internet services. User authentication methods have been developed for many different purposes and concepts and have been enhanced and improved with new technologies over time. The next enhanced method shows how it

overcomes the shortcomings of previous works or hints at vulnerabilities. Researchers have made comparisons on securing an enterprise wireless network using WPA2 based PEAP MS-CHAP and Captive portal. They separated the employee and visitor networks to increase the security level on the corporate wireless network. As a result of the study, they showed that the wireless network can be cracked using attack tools such as airodump, aireplay and aircrack (Soewito and Hirzi, 2014). When the causes of these vulnerabilities are analysed in detail, it has been shown that they are due to the incorrect or incomplete application of the methods put forward over time. To overcome this problem, researchers have focused on informational studies. For example, documents and articles were prepared to explain how to use Active Directory, Captive Portal applications and pfSense firewall to manage the authentication process of users on a university's wireless network ((PDF) *Securing UMaT Wireless Network Using pfSense Captive Portal with Radius Authentication*, no date).

The increase in the number of portals using the Internet and the increase in the technical needs of the users naturally creates serious problems. To solve this problem, research has been carried out on the technical and basic requirements for meeting the broadband needs of users that will arise from the use of wireless networks in public areas after home and work environments, and solution approaches have been discussed (Henry and Luo, 2002). Researchers have further explored real-time approaches that simulate situations in outdoor and indoor networks. In a case study, taking a campus network as an example, a portal application running at OSI Layer 2 within the campus area was developed. The developed application was subjected to different tests in the Eve-Ng virtualization environment and simulated user registration, user authorization and internet access(Yildirim *et al.*, 2021)].

With personal data protection rights, GDPR laws, and the legal determination of user responsibilities in internet services provided to the masses, authentication methods have become more important in the use of wired and wireless internet services and studies in these areas have gained popularity. The researchers examined the widely used Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) protocols. They have also presented a literature review of authentication protocols. They examined the most widely used protocols of the EAP framework and the advantages and disadvantages of these protocols (Kumar and Gambhir, 2014). By characterizing the information on authentication systems as sensitive data, a new wireless network authentication protocol that provides user anonymity is proposed. In the study, symmetric encryption and decryption operations are performed for mobile users with hash function and smart cards. The most important feature of the work is the use of a one-time key between the user and the wireless network (Zhu and Ma, 2004). They identified the weakness of PairHand authentication phases and showed that the session key can be compromised under certain conditions. They proposed simple modifications to solve the security problems they identified without losing the security and efficiency of PairHand. They experimentally tested their implementation and showed that it can be used in real applications (He *et al.*, 2012). By classifying and comparing existing authentication techniques, the researchers aimed to make it easier for

system designers to determine the appropriate technique for their computational, communication, and application requirements (Grover and Lim, 2015).

Mohsin et al. (2019) created a research environment with authentication using blockchain technology over the network and different authentication systems of various platforms using blockchain technology. With the research environment they created, they provided classified and useful information on how blockchain technology and various authentication systems can be combined. With the study, they emphasized the capabilities, importance, and challenges of blockchain technology used in various fields with different applications (Mohsin et al., 2019). Hammi et al. (2018) proposed a decentralized system for verifying and identifying IoT devices called trust bubbles. The proposed system utilizes the security advantages of blockchain technology to protect data integrity and data availability. They developed a real implementation of the system using the Ethereum blockchain and C++ language (Hammi et al., 2018). Lau et al. (2019) utilized blockchain technology to authenticate any device that will be included in the network in IoT networks. Using the features of the blockchain, they created digital identities of IoT devices and used these identities for the device authentication process. In this process, they proposed the Authenticated Devices Configuration Protocol (ADCP). They demonstrated all the results of the solution with a working application (Lau, Alan and Yan, 2019).

We briefly mentioned recent studies on authentication in wired and wireless networks in different methods and techniques. As the security, privacy, and immutability features of blockchain technology have become popular, it has contributed to alternative solutions to the authentication mechanisms implemented in previous years. Verification and access systems have been strengthened by contributing to the work done in previous years in various dimensions. Blockchain-based solutions have been proposed and implemented to carry out authentication and authorization processes in smart cities. The advantages of this method include the detection of malicious behavior and the removal of potential security violators from the infrastructure service (Esposito, Ficco and Gupta, 2021). Research on authentication and security in IoT (Internet of Thing) systems, which are frequently used in smart city infrastructures, is also becoming widespread. In these studies, Hyperledger Fabric infrastructure, which stands out with its powerful structure, was utilized. Among the advantages of the studies, simplicity and openness are emphasized compared to other studies (D. Li et al., 2018). Another study for IoT networks presents the preliminary and initial conceptual design of a blockchain-based distributed IoT data network around urban transportation. It is believed that a vehicular network such as B-DRIVE powered by VANET can address some of the ongoing problems of current urban transportation and overcome security concerns (Zia, 2021).

Blockchain-based verification models carried out in the field of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) have been evaluated in terms of security and performance criteria and introduced to the literature (Cui et al., 2020). The security aspects and potential vulnerabilities of Vehicular Ad-hoc Networks

(VANETs) technology, which is one of the current parallel comprehensive fields, have been realized in other researches and efforts have been made to provide solutions with blockchain-based authentication methods (Abbas et al., 2021). The gap in this area has been identified by researchers and a new blockchain scheme based on a permissioned blockchain has been developed for secure road traffic data management (Diallo, Dib and Al Agha, 2022).

On 18.05.2023, 593 results were reached in the research conducted by selecting "topics" with the keyword "Authentication" and "Blockchain". According to the years, 468 articles, 47 papers, 2 book chapters and 78 review studies were reached from different disciplines and fields, with the oldest 2018 and the newest 2023. The data were analysed through author-citation-journal-journal-country-institution-keyword and abstract analysis. The content indexed in Web of Science was taken as a database. The keyword map in the research conducted in the literature is shown in Figure 2.

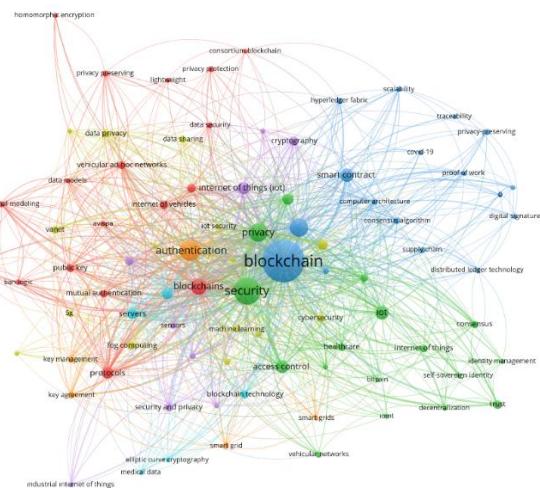


Figure 2. Authentication Literature Tree

A literature tree was obtained by examining the studies identified in the results of the literature search by adding the keywords "Architecture", "Architecture", "Method", "System", "Model", "Approaches", "Scheme", "Algorithm", provided that the keyword "Authentication" remains constant, and by grouping the studies carried out under these headings. This tree is shown in Figure 3. In the grouping made in the light of the scan findings, Smart Phone (Sahu et al., 2018), Financial Sector (Ramya et al., 2022), Smart City (Esposito, Ficco and Gupta, 2021; Ferreira et al., 2021) leaves in the "New Architecture" branch, Commercial Online (Okada et al., 2019), Telecommunication (Pan et al., 2017; Muhammad and Safdar, 2018) leaves in the "New Method" branch, Broadcast (Yavuz, 2014) leaf in the "New System" branch, Internet of Energy (Kim, Yoo and Yoo, 2015; X. Li et al., 2018), Telemedicine(Mir and Nikooghadam, 2015) leaves in "New Model" branch, AI (Liang et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2022) leaves in "New Approaches" branch, Telemedicine (Guo et al., 2019)] leaves in "New Scheme" branch, Social networks(Li et al., 2017; Yu et al., 2017) leaves in "New Algorithm" branch were identified.

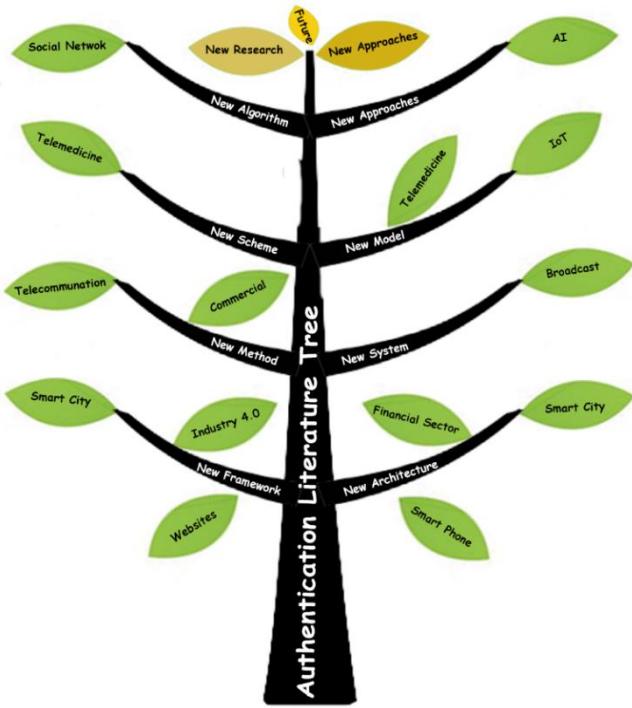


Figure 3. Authentication Literature Tree

3. PROPOSED MODEL

In this section, we will introduce a new infrastructure proposal that will change the functioning of the process that starts with the login panel used to log in to the systems in user interfaces. Let's examine the functioning of the system in stages. First, the user who wants to log in to the system must provide login information such as username, password, registration number, etc. to the interface with which they will interact. The type of hardware logged in can be a cell phone, tablet, laptop, or desktop computer. This device sends this information to the connected modem, server, or an internal firewall by applying its own security procedures. These security measures are usually realized with AES, TKIP or CCMP encryption methods. After this process, the upper service provider that receives the user information initiates the verification process by activating its own verification mechanisms. As a result of this verification process, rejection or approval information is returned. In addition, if the feedback is positive, the user authorization status can be determined on the system and added to the response. This verification mechanism works differently from standard systems. The main reason for this is that instead of a linear method such as a Radius-like verification mechanism, a blockchain-based system is proposed. This chain structure is a mechanism built on Hyperledger Fabric infrastructure and executed with smart contracts methods. Figure 4 shows the working mechanism of the proposed infrastructure.

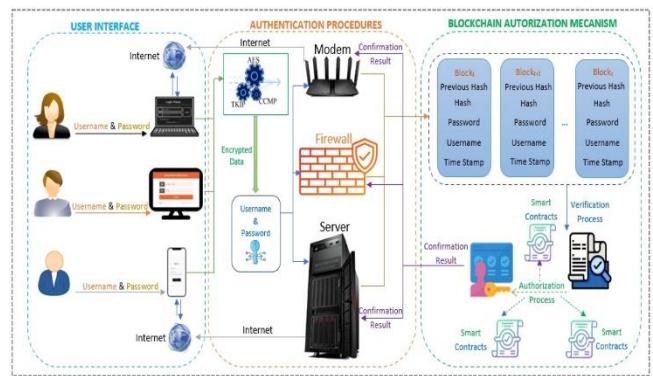


Figure 4. Blockchain-based authentication infrastructure architecture

The block chain structure consists of interrelated information rings that contain summary information of the previous block and are loyal to the distributed ledger technology. The input information received from the service provider is written into the previously issued smart contracts. First, verification is performed within the chain by means of smart contracts containing critical information. If the verification result is positive, the authorization protocol is activated again with smart contracts. The authorization information received from this unit is sent to the service provider with input confirmation. The service provider activates the necessary authorization arrangements and transfers information to the user hardware and the login process is completed.

With the realization of this infrastructure, manipulation processes that may occur in the verification server are prevented due to the nature of the blockchain, and eavesdropping attacks are eliminated due to the nature of smart contracts.

Algorithm 1 Smart Contract Pseudo Code

```

1: function initIdBook ()
2:   config IdBookStandarts ()
3:   function CreateBookMember (cbm, params) ←obj
4:     if exist (cbm) == true then
5:       return error
6:     else
7:       return (obj ⊂ [params])
8:   function GetIdBook (cbm, id)
9:     const allData = []
10:    while ! result. done then
11:      allData.Push → Key: result.value.key, Record:
12:      record
13:      result ← await. iterator. next ()
14:    return allData. AuthorityId
end

```

In the prepared smart contract, the initIdBook method is executed to perform the initial settings that need to be done at the beginning of the distributed ledger settings. Before writing new data into the distributed ledger, it is checked whether there is data with the same Id. When a positive answer is received, a new object is created and the process of registering to the distributed ledger is started and the new record is returned at the end of the process. The GetIdBook method can be executed to read the records. After checking the necessary permissions, the data stored in the distributed

ledger can be read and listed with the help of an iterator. Algorithm 1 shows the pseudo code of the smart contract.

4. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Authentication times of RADIUS, WPA2, WEP, Open Access and BCAUTH wireless authentication systems were measured in the test environment. In order to measure the authentication times, the wireless network packets in the environment were sniffed with the wireshark program installed on a computer with Kali Linux operating system. The connection steps of the sniffed packets and authentication types are given in Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8.

Time	Access Point	Client	Comment
10.410118678		Probe Request, SN=3555, FN=0, Flags=.....C, S...	802.11: Probe Request, SN=3555, FN=0, Flags=.....C, S...
10.413848868		Probe Response, SN=1407, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Probe Response, SN=1407, FN=0, Flags=.....C
10.415345606		Authentication, SN=3556, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=3556, FN=0, Flags=.....C
10.418446576		Authentication, SN=256, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=256, FN=0, Flags=.....C
10.422682416	7	Association Request, SN=3557, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Request, SN=3557, FN=0, Flags=.....C
10.425058839		Association Response, SN=257, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Response, SN=257, FN=0, Flags=.....C
10.487969154		Action, SN=258, FN=0, Flags=.....C, Dialog Tok...	802.11: Action, SN=258, FN=0, Flags=.....C, Dialog Tok...
10.532343923		QoS Null Function (No data), SN=1537, FN=0, Fl...	802.11: QoS Null Function (No data), SN=1537, FN=0, Fl...

Figure 5. Open Access Authentication connection process

Time	Client	Access Point	Comment
7.060433250		Probe Request, SN=2149, FN=0, Flags=.....C, S...	802.11: Probe Request, SN=2149, FN=0, Flags=.....C, S...
7.070604256		Authentication, SN=2150, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=2150, FN=0, Flags=.....C
7.071667598		Authentication, SN=1676, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=1676, FN=0, Flags=.....C
7.075238546	11	Association Request, SN=2151, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Request, SN=2151, FN=0, Flags=.....C
7.077123409		Association Response, SN=1677, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Response, SN=1677, FN=0, Flags=.....C
7.083295467	11	Key (Message 1 of 4)	EAPOL: Key (Message 1 of 4)
7.103803844	11	Key (Message 2 of 4)	EAPOL: Key (Message 2 of 4)

Figure 6. WPA2 Authentication Connection Process

Time	Client	Access Point	Comment
1.334224174		Probe Request, SN=2075, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID="eduroam"	802.11: Probe Request, SN=2075, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID="eduroam"
1.336716973		Probe Response, SN=3488, FN=0, Flags=.....C, BSSID="eduroam"	802.11: Probe Response, SN=3488, FN=0, Flags=.....C, BSSID="eduroam"
1.344091452		Authentication, SN=2076, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=2076, FN=0, Flags=.....C
1.344929948		Authentication, SN=3489, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=3489, FN=0, Flags=.....C
1.351762147	5	Association Request, SN=2077, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Request, SN=2077, FN=0, Flags=.....C
1.357112161		Association Response, SN=3490, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Response, SN=3490, FN=0, Flags=.....C
1.368579925		Request, Identity	EAP: Request, Identity
1.411598935		Request, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)	EAP: Request, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)
1.421637254		Client Hello	TLSv1.2: Client Hello
1.442705692		Response, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)	EAP: Response, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)
1.453080235		Request, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)	EAP: Request, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)
1.454335855		Response, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)	EAP: Response, Tunneld TLS EAP (EAP-TTLS)
1.484846626		Ignored Unknown Record	TLSv1.2: Ignored Unknown Record
1.511510862		Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake	TLSv1.2: Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake
1.517084058		Application Data	TLSv1.2: Application Data
1.587994701		Success	EAP: Success

Figure 7. Radius Authentication Connection process

Time	Client	Access Point	Comment
2.574459065		Probe Request, SN=2163, FN=0, Flags=.....C, S...	802.11: Probe Request, SN=2163, FN=0, Flags=.....C, S...
2.577455756		Probe Response, SN=809, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Probe Response, SN=809, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.578946257		Authentication, SN=2164, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=2164, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.581451985		Authentication, SN=256, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=256, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.590328148		Authentication, SN=2165, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=2165, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.591444858	13	Authentication, SN=257, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Authentication, SN=257, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.593320496		Association Request, SN=2166, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Request, SN=2166, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.594693911		Association Response, SN=258, FN=0, Flags=.....C	802.11: Association Response, SN=258, FN=0, Flags=.....C
2.711080178		Probe Response, SN=259, FN=0, Flags=.....C, B...	802.11: Probe Response, SN=259, FN=0, Flags=.....C, B...
2.716702903		Probe Response, SN=259, FN=0, Flags=.....C, R...	802.11: Probe Response, SN=259, FN=0, Flags=.....C, R...

Figure 8. WEP Authentication Connection Process

Apache jMeter application was used to perform performance tests of the authentication system on the blockchain. JMeter simulates resource requests (web requests) made by real users to servers while using a web application, as if real users were requesting these resources. The user scenarios simulated with JMeter (the way users use the web

application) can be constructed as if multiple users are running the same scenario at the same time by differentiating the inputs requested by the web application and a load of the desired size can be created in the system.

Authentication times were calculated based on the difference between the time when the authentication process started and the time when the authentication process was successful. The calculated times in milliseconds are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Authentication time

Auth. Type	Radius	WPA2	WEP	Open Access	BCAAUTH
Auth. Time (ms)	243.903	6.519	15.747	97.132	240.375

RADIUS authentication takes more time than other authentication types because after the authentication process with radius is successful, the user must be authorized and communicated with to establish the connection. WPA2 was found to be the fastest of the authentication types tested. According to the findings, the main reasons for the delay of the blockchain structure are the time spent for the formation of the genesis block, which is automatically generated at the start of the chain, the verification time applied to test the reliability of the chain, and the transaction processes realized through smart contracts. Considering all the conditions, the performance of the BCAUTH infrastructure proposed in this study is acceptable from the perspective of security measures and technological innovation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Authentication and blockchain technology can be combined to create secure and decentralized systems for authentication and access control. As a distributed and immutable ledger, blockchain provides transparency, immutability, and resistance to tampering, making it suitable for authentication purposes. For user registration, when a user wants to create an account or register on a platform, they provide their personal information and create a digital identity. This identity is then hashed, encrypted, and stored on the blockchain network. The user is given a unique cryptographic key pair consisting of a private key (known only to the user) and a public key. When the user wants to verify their identity on the platform, they start the process by providing their public key or digital ID. The platform verifies the authenticity of the user by checking the blockchain records. Since the blockchain is immutable, any changes or tampering attempts can be detected. Smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with predefined rules encoded in the blockchain, are used for access control. Access to certain resources or services is regulated through smart contracts that enforce certain conditions or permissions based on the identity of the user. This enables decentralized and automated access management without the need for intermediaries. Blockchain-based authentication systems increase privacy by enabling users to control their personal data. Instead of sharing sensitive information with each individual service provider, users can selectively disclose the

information required for authentication purposes without revealing their entire identity. This reduces the risk of data breaches and identity theft. Another advantage of combining authentication with blockchain is the ability to audit and track user activity. The transparent nature of blockchain allows for the creation of an immutable audit trail that provides a comprehensive record of authentication events and related transactions. This is useful for compliance, regulatory purposes, or dispute resolution. It is important to note that while blockchain provides security and decentralization, it can also bring challenges related to scalability, performance, and energy consumption. Numerical results have been obtained that support this view. Therefore, the suitability of combining authentication and blockchain should be evaluated based on specific use cases and requirements. In future studies, it is aimed to implement authentication systems as well as authorization processes and move them to the smart contracts base.

Ethics Committee Approval

N/A

Peer-review

Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Funding

The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

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A Paradigm Shift in Business Intelligence in Rapidly Changing Environment

Melis Ece Özkan 

Abstract: The term Business Intelligence (BI) is increasingly being used in a variety of business systems to develop networks within and between organizations. Business intelligence is based on cognitive strategies and cognitive processes that are functioning for both sustainable and synergetic corporations. To sustain the business systems effectively, BI requires genius, creative and inventive mindsets, and cooperative, innovative, productive skill sets. Plus, the operational procedure would be crucial. This research aims to present a framework of Business Intelligence System Model for data, information, and knowledge management, while creating a scientifically based methodology for managerial decisions and organizational performance. It will discuss how cognitive strategies and processes can contribute to an innovative development of business corporations and it will suggest ways of effectively adopting the system to the environmental changes or paradigm shifts while the system is growing in intelligence, technology, and expertise.

Keywords: Synergetic, (BI) Business intelligence, expertise, invention, innovation, diffusion.

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Citation: Ozkan, M.E. (2023). A Paradigm Shift in Business Intelligence in Rapidly Changing Environment. 21. Yüzyılda Fen ve Teknik Dergisi, 10(19): 18-21.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this increasingly changing environment, business systems require the capability of innovations or inventions. Because adaptability becomes a crucial factor for the evaluation and the survival of any system. In that respect, Business Intelligence Systems need entrepreneurship mechanisms that keep them adapted to dynamics of the environmental changes. In the innovation process, most of the business systems rely on thousands-years-old traditional trials and errors method in the act of creation (Kostler, 1964). However, to improve innovative processes considerably and to avoid costly trials and errors, business intelligence systems need a quantum networking methodology. Everything is operating in an integrated networking system that affects each other.

The common points of inventions and innovations aim to adapt to the changing environment and evolve to create best adjustments in emerging cultural settings. However, with the arising complexity of Business Intelligence Systems becoming the most crucial factor to switch their mindset from individualist to a more cooperative and synergistic model in order to maintain their position and strengthen their framework in the network of accelerating numbers of divergent populations.

Considering these problems and difficulties, there are some questions waiting to be answered.

Over the course of globalization, entrepreneurship has gained critical importance in a rapidly changing science and technology. By the development of science and technology, innovation-related entrepreneurship would have a critical importance to produce high performing business intelligence for a revolutionary or incremental change in businesses. In view of the rapidly changing science, technology and expertise, as the high influence of inventions, which are rapidly turning into innovations, a holistic model to develop an effective business intelligence system is required.

These questions are listed below:

- What are the strategies of inventing a new radical solution; generating new ideas and solving business problems to provide effective results?
- What are the ways of predicting and road-mapping for future generations of products, processes and human researches? What tools, methods and skill sets do we have for better adaptations in any emerging cultural setting?
- Overall, how does a synergetic corporation work as it works in nature that manages organisms in the most effective ways? And how can we apply the same mentality for business corporations? Answering these questions is at the very heart of the requirements for the development of Business Intelligence.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

2.1. Synergetic

What are the means of the words synergy and synergetics?

The word "synergy" means, literally, "working together". It is working on associative cooperation of integrated parts of any complex system through a purpose (Fuller, 1982). Applied to the human mind, "synergy" denotes working together of the enormous variety of cognitive functions that comprise the mind, producing a new whole system greater than the mere sum of its parts. In the synergic mode, a part acts naturally so as not only to achieve its own goals, but also to promote the goals of the whole system. This led to the concept of a science of synergy namely, synergetics (Fuller, 1982).

The application of synergy in a business context requires an associative approach.

2.2. Implication of synergetics to Business Management

A science of synergy has tremendous implications for any complex systems. It is potentially applicable to any complex system in any business corporation - since it enables each part to operate together. According to the science of synergy, each part of the business mutually reinforces to each other to naturally lead to greater effectiveness. Synergetics provides a framework in which any content can work effectively, increasing quality, increasing conformance and performance, expanding to broader market segments, extension of the product range, decreasing production costs, increasing effectiveness.

In other words, synergetics is an organizational mechanism of collaboration which aims to solve any problem with minimum energy and maximum efficacy. Synergetics can be applied to the problem of integrating different fields of knowledge to bridge the gap between fields of science and technology through expertise both individually and cooperatively. On this basis, synergetics is seen as an absolute necessity for any inventive and innovative problem solving processes.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. What is a system? What makes a system complex?

A system can be defined with its purpose, its content, its context, and their interactive relationships. The content of any system is interdependent, modular, in order, hierarchic, chunked (Kaufman, 1993). Additionally, the most important property of a system is its synergy that the relationships between the modular parts act in hierarchy through a common purpose. The operation of a system is studied by R. Buckminster Fuller who coined the term "Synergetics" (1982). In his work of synergetics, he stated that a successful system operates through the same purpose and produces most effective, sustainable, feasible outcomes.

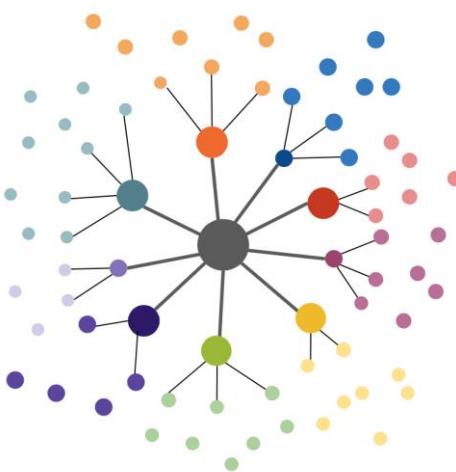


Figure 1. Synergetics network

Synergetics starts from the observation that a system is strongly affected by the environmental conditions of its super system and its many interactive subsystems.

Synergetics starts from the observation that a system is strongly affected by the environmental conditions of its super system and its many interactive subsystems. To invent new qualities of a defined total system, the synergetic cooperation and the synergetic network of the sub-systems need to be studied (Figure 1).

3.1.1. Mindsets of subsystems

Any system needs to increase or decrease the qualities and quantities of their products; goods or services through inventions and innovations managing the complex variables. Most organizations in the public and private sectors have to expand and as they expand, grow or develop, so do the complications they face in their planning, organizing, and control procedures. Correspondingly, a multitude of data sets related to regulations, evolving consumer needs, marketing and advertising, competition in the industries, resource and supply problems, and the correlation of risk and return are the parts of those complex variables. Creating a better mindset and reducing uncertainty; and thereby taking action for the intended purpose would be the most effective way to expand the business model.

3.1.2. Skill Sets of subsystems

Intelligence implies seeing the interpolating, existing relationship. **Creativity** empowers a person to see extrapolating, further configurations and several possible relationships. **Inventiveness** implies amplifications, imagination of relationships which are novel and original and have a potential to be advantageous, viable and meaningful. **Innovativeness** implies situating those novel relationships within a cultural context that would also be adapted to a large number of people in an advantageous, meaningful and evaluative way.

An intelligent business system can become more productive by working on creativeness, inventiveness and

innovativeness and by practicing mindsets and skill sets needed to operate an effective network.

3.2. How do systems work

The components of the subsystems and which skill they should have in order to successfully operate as a system is discussed. Additionally, to make an impact on larger scales, the terminology of diffusion should be considered (Figure 2). Each stage can be discerned by a well-functioning interaction policy and interaction process management.

To invent new qualities of a defined total system, the synergetic cooperation and the synergetic network of the sub-systems need to be studied (Figure 1).

Invention is exploiting new ideas leading to the development of a known system or the creation of a new system. Invention is based on scientific research and scientific discovery. In design, invention is based on creative associations. **Innovation** on the other hand is implementing new ideas leading to the development of a known system or the creation of a new system. It leads to technological development and new ways of information organization. Finally, **diffusion** is the use and advancement process of new knowledge, models, and products by other systems. In the process of diffusion, the models created in research and implementation or in other words invention and innovation processes can be transferred to any fields of other research and implementation processes.

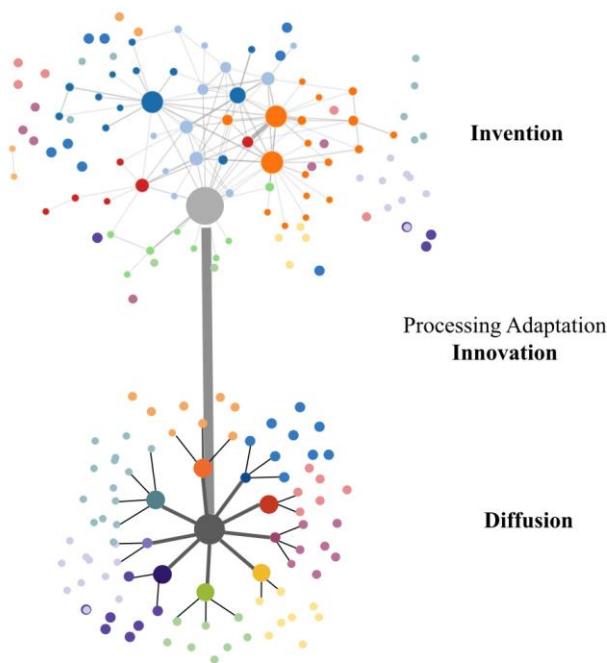


Figure 2. Invention and innovation and diffusion.

3.3. Levels of Innovation

3.3.1. What are these levels of inventive and innovative processes?

There are three levels of inventive and innovative processes (Table 1). First one aims at the refinement of an existing system. Second one includes the addition of new parts to an

existing system. And finally there is a radical innovation which is based on developing a new target system.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Refinement of a target system	Associating two target systems	Developing a new target system
New for a part	New for the systems	New for the world

Table 1. Levels of innovation

3.3.2. The growing pattern of innovation

Change and growth are dynamic and continuous processes in nature. In the concept of the growing process of man-made environment; science, technology and expertise are the main growing axles of invention, innovation and diffusion processes (Figure 2).

For an effective growth of science, technology and expertise, individuals, teams and organizations should operate according to synergistic interaction principles. Moreover, the information database and spatial organization should be designed according to synergetic organization principles interconnected, grouped and hierarchically organized.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on expertise differences, synergetics provides a high functioning structure to guide diffusion processes. For genuine innovations, high functioning teams that are composed of different levels of expertise are one of the most valuable assets an organization can have. On high functioning teams, the members experience a feeling of contentment, juxtaposed by a **creative tension** of the members. Striving to work effectively as a team, the team also creates an environment of personal responsibility where all members are accountable to each other and as a whole.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, it has discussed how innovative practices are amplified by highly collaborative multi-specialty insights and how systematic practices will foster invention and innovation; creative idea generation and creative solution generation. Synergetic network is suggested to associate creative idea generation, effective solution generation and diffusion processes. Synergetics will serve as the models of (BI) Business Intelligence and system management including information management, operation management, and teamwork.

Ethics Committee Approval

N/A

Peer-review

Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Funding

The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

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Ecological Assessment and Implementation Recommendations Based on Indicator Species in the Akdağ (Burdur) Region

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Abstract: This study was conducted to determine indicator species of native forest tree species that occur in the Akdağ region (Burdur) using numerical analysis methods, in order to evaluate them ecologically and provide recommendations for forestry activities during the implementation phase. The target species selected for the study were kızılçam (*Pinus brutia* Ten.), karaçam (*Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* (Lamb.) Holmboe), toros sediri (*Cedrus libani* A. RICH.), and boylu ardiç (*Juniperus excelsa* M. BIEB.), which have a wide distribution in the region as native forest tree species. The data matrix obtained from 85 sample plots representing woody vegetation was used in the study. The data matrix was evaluated using inter-attribute relationship analysis. According to the analysis results, 6 positive and 3 negative indicator species were identified for kızılçam, 4 positive and 4 negative indicator species for karaçam, 4 positive and 2 negative indicator species for toros sediri, and 2 positive indicator species for boylu ardiç. By ecologically evaluating the obtained indicator plant species, recommendations were made for sustainable forestry practices, including the selection of appropriate species for forestry activities.

Keywords: Target species, Indicator species, Inter-attribute relationship analysis

Akdağ (Burdur) Yöresinin Göstergelere Göre Ekolojik Değerlendirmesi ve Uygulama Önerileri

Özet: Bu çalışma Akdağ (Burdur) yöresinde yayılış gösteren aslı orman ağaçları türlerinin sayısal analiz yöntemleri yardımıyla göstergelere türlerinin belirlenerek ekolojik açıdan değerlendirilmesi ve bu sayede ormancılık faaliyetlerinin uygulama aşamasında öneriler sunabilmek amacıyla gerçekleştirılmıştır. Çalışma da hedef türler olarak yörede geniş yayılış gösteren kızılçam (*Pinus brutia* Ten.), karaçam (*Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* (Lamb.) Holmboe), toros sediri (*Cedrus libani* A. RICH.) ve boylu ardiç (*Juniperus excelsa* M. BIEB.) aslı orman ağaçları türleri seçilmiştir. Çalışmada 85 örnek alandan elde edilen odunsu vejetasyona ait düzenlenen var-yok veri matrisinden faydalanyılmıştır. Veri matrisi nitelikler arası ilişki analizi kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre kızılçam için 6 pozitif, 3 negatif, karaçam için 4 pozitif, 4 negatif, toros sediri için 4 pozitif, 2 negatif boylu ardiç için ise 2 pozitif göstergelere türü tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen göstergelere bitki türlerinin ekolojik olarak değerlendirilmesi ile gerçekleştirilecek ormancılık faaliyetlerinde doğru tür seçimi başta olmak üzere sürdürülebilir ormancılığa katkı sağlayacak önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hedef türler, Göstergelere Türler, nitelikler arası ilişki analizi

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Citation (Atıf): Negiz, M.G., Erfidan, O. (2023). Akdağ (Burdur) Yöresinin Göstergelere Göre Ekolojik Değerlendirmesi ve Uygulama Önerileri. 21. Yüzyılda Fen ve Teknik Dergisi, 10(19): 22-28.

1. GİRİŞ

Orman ekosistemlerinin sürdürübilirliği, restorasyonu, izlenmesi ve planlamaların uygulanabilirliği; yörensel ve bölgesel ölçeklerde bitki türlerinin tespit edilmesi, türlerin yayılışına etki eden faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve göstergelerinin belirlenmesi ile mümkün olmaktadır (Fontain vd., 2007; Özkan, 2009; Delang ve Li, 2013; Gülsöy vd., 2013; Özdemir vd., 2017).

Türkiye'de 2020 yılı itibarıyle 22.933,000 ha orman varlığı olduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu orman varlığı Türkiye yüzölçümünün yaklaşık % 29,4'üne tekabül etmektedir. Son 50 yıl içerisinde (1973 yıldan bu yana) orman varlığımız yaklaşık 2.7 milyon ha artmıştır (OGM, 2020). Ancak Türkiye'de potansiyel anlamda ağaçlandırılması gereken daha birçok alan mevcuttur (Gülsöy vd., 2013; OGM, 2020). T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı ve Orman Genel Müdürlüğü'nce özellikle her 5 yılda bir belirlenen kalkınma planları kapsamında potansiyel sahalarда ve bozuk orman alanlarında ağaçlandırma çalışmaları planlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte bahsedilen planlamaların hayatı geçirilmesi uzun zaman isteyen ve oldukça yüksek maliyetli uygulamalar olduğu da bir gerçektir (Gülsöy vd., 2013). Bu açıklamalardan hareketle orman ekosistemlerinin sürdürübilirliği ve hızlı restorasyonu için ihtiyaç duyulan ağaçlandırma faaliyetlerinde uygun/doğru ağaç türlerinin belirlenmesi en önemli hususlardan birisidir.

Ormanlar canlı organizmaların cansız çevreleriyle etkileşimde bulunduğu zengin ekosistemlerdir (Negiz vd., 2015). Canlı çeşitliliği açısından ormanlar tartışmasız en önemli ekosistemlerden birisidir. Türkiye ormanlık alanlarında canlı türü sayısının yaklaşık 100.000 olduğu, bu canlı türlerinin 11.000'in üzerinde (alt türleri ile) çiçekli bitkilerden olduğu ve çiçekli bitkilerin ise yaklaşık üçte birinin endemik olduğu birçok kaynakta belirtilmiştir (Yaltırık ve Akkemik, 2011; Negiz vd., 2019). Orman ekosistemlerinde bahsedilen canlı çeşitliliğinin sürekliliği ve korunması açısından orman ağaçlarının sürdürübilirliği kilit rol oynamaktadır (Fredericksen, 2021). Bu yüzden aslı orman ağaçları olarak nitelendirilen doğal yollardan meşcere oluşturabilecek özelliklerdeki ağaç türlerini konu olan bilimsel çalışmaların önemi özellikle vurgulanmıştır (Şentürk, 2008, Kuzugüdenli, 2014; Kaya, 2020).

Türkiye'de işletme şekilleri açısından ormanların 21,6 milyon hektarı koru ormanı (% 94), 1,3 milyon hektarı ise baltalık ormanı (% 6) niteliğindedir (OGM, 2020). Ormanlık alanlarımızda en fazla bulunan aslı orman ağaç 6.747,440 ha (% 29,42) ile meşe türleridir. Bu türleri sırasıyla 5.215,292 ha ile (% 22,74) kırmızıçam, 4.199,623 ha ile (% 18,31) karaçam ve 1.878,049 ha ile (% 8,19) kayın türü takip etmektedir (OGM, 2020).

Ormancılık faaliyetlerinde potansiyel olarak ağaçlandırma yapılabilecek alanların ve türlerin tespitinde alandaki iklim ve toprak özelliklerinin tespiti önem arz etmektedir. Benzer şekilde hedef türlerin verimliliğini ve tutma kabiliyetini tahmin edebilmek için iklim ve toprak özellikleri ile ilgili bilgilere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır (Karatepe ve Gürlevik, 2005; Gülsöy vd., 2013; Özdemir vd., 2017). Ancak farklı bölgelerde yerel olarak başta toprak ve iklim özellikleri

olmak üzere diğer yetişme ortamı faktörlerinin etkilerinin belirlenmesi yüksek maliyetli ve uzun zaman isteyen işlerdir. Bu yüzden ormancılık faaliyetlerinden özellikle ağaçlandırma çalışmaları aşamasına katkı sağlayacak ve böylece başarıya kısa sürede ulaşabilecek kullanılabilir bilgilerin elde edilmesi gerekmektedir.

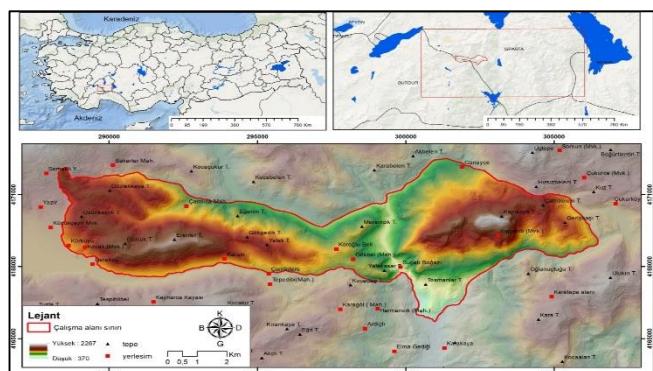
Belirli alanlarda doğal olarak yayılış gösteren türler üzerinde gerçekleştirilecek bilimsel çalışmalar o alanlarda gerçekleştirilmemesi planlanan ağaçlandırma çalışmaları için doğru tür seçimi hakkında bilgilere ulaşmasına imkân sağlamaktadır. Bu noktada özellikle ağaçlandırması planlanan/planlanacak hedef türlerin pozitif ve negatif göstergelerinin belirlenmesi önem arz etmektedir (Godefroid ve Koedam, 2003; Güner vd., 2011; Gülsöy vd., 2013; Özdemir, vd., 2017; Negiz ve Aygül, 2019).

Ağaçlandırma faaliyeti planlanan yörelerde hedef türlerde ait göstergelerin belirlenmesi için çoğunlukla nitelikler arası ilişki analizi tercih edilmektedir (Özkan, 2002; Çelik vd., 2006; Özdemir vd., 2017). Bu analiz yöntemi yanında indikatör tür analizi olarak ifade edilen yöntemi de kullanılmaktadır. Ancak indikatör tür analizinde yalnızca hedef türlerin pozitif göstergeleri belirlenirken nitelikler arası ilişki analizinde hem pozitif hem negatif göstergeler türleri tespit etmek mümkündür. Pozitif göstergeler türlerin fazla tespit edildiği alanlar hedef türler için uygun yetişme ortamları olarak belirlenebildiği gibi negatif göstergelerin fazla gözlemlendiği alanlar hedef türler için uygun olmayan yetişme ortamları olarak nitelendirilebilir (Negiz vd., 2015).

Yapılan açıklamalardan hareketle Akdağ (Burdur) yöresinde gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada hedef tür olarak seçilen aslı orman ağaç türlerinden olan kırmızıçam, karaçam, toros sediri ve boylu ardıç türlerinin göstergeler türlerinin belirlenmesi için nitelikler arası ilişki analizinden faydalanilmıştır. Çalışma alanında hedef türlerin var olduğu ve olmadığı alanlardaki bitki türleri belirlenerek düzenlenen veri matrisleri istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmiş ve test edilmiştir. Böylece başta çalışma alanında olmak üzere farklı yöre ve ölçeklerde gerçekleştirilmesi planlanan ormancılık faaliyetleri için ihtiyaç duyulan pratik bilgiler sunularak uygulayıcılara ve bilimsel çalışmalara katkı sağlayacağı düşüncesiyle söz konusu çalışma gerçekleştirılmıştır.

2. MATERİYAL VE METOT

Çalışmanın gerçekleştirildiği Akdağ Yüresi İsparta Orman Bölge Müdürlüğü'ne bağlı Ağlasun ve Çukur Orman İşletme Şefliklerinin sınırları arasında yer almaktadır. $37^{\circ} 37' 01''$ - $37^{\circ} 40' 41''$ kuzey enlemleri ile $30^{\circ} 48' 23''$ - $30^{\circ} 35' 57''$ doğu boylamları arasında konumlanmış Akdağ yöresi 5.917 ha büyüklüğündedir. Çalışma alanında yükseltisi 403 metreden başlayarak 1.734 metreye kadar çıkmaktadır (Şekil 1.).



Şekil 1. Akdağ Yöresi Yer Bulduru Haritası

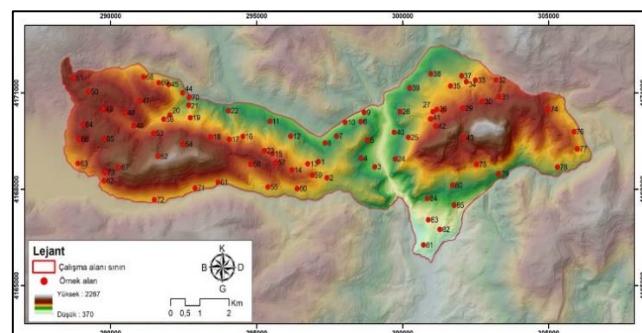
Çalışma alanı ve yakın çevresinin bitki örtüsü üzerine gerçekleştirilen çalışmalarla alanda ağaç türlerinden en fazla kıızılçam (*Pinus brutia* Ten.)'ın bulunduğu bu türü sırasıyla karaçam (*Pinus nigra* Arnold.) meşe türleri (*Quercus* sp.) ve boylu ardıç (*Juniperus excelsa* Bieb.) türlerinin takip ettiği ifade edilmiştir (Fontaine vd., 2007; Carus ve Çatal, 2008; Özkan, 2014). Bahsi geçen bu ağaç türlerine ilaveten yaklaşık 900 ha'lık bir alanda toros sediri (*Cedrus libani* L.)'nın yayılış gösterdiği de bilinmektedir (Özkan, 2014; OGM, 2015). Özkan (2013) tarafından Akdağ yoresinin yakın çevresi olarak nitelendirilebilecek olan Ağlasun yöresinde 284 farklı bitki türü tespit edilmiş bunlardan 42 tanesinin endemik olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Çalışma alanının yakınında bulunan meteoroloji istasyonlarından (Burdur, Ağlasun, Tefenni) elde edilen verilere göre uzun yıllara ait yıllık ortalama sıcaklığı 12,43 °C, yıllık toplam yağışı ise 467,43 mm'dir (MEVBİS, 2022). Thornthwaite yöntemine hesaplanan yağış indeksine göre (6,58) yörenin C2 yarı nemli iklimler sınıfında bulunduğu belirlenmiştir (Thornthwaite, 1948).

Akdağ yoresinin jeolojik ve topografik yapısı incelendiğinde otokton ve allokton kaya birimlerinin, anakaya tipi olarak ise kireçtaşının yaygın olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Hacısalihoglu vd., 2010; Erdoğan, 2013). Benzer şekilde çalışma alanının toprak tipi de genellikle kireçli topraklardan oluşmaktadır (Ceylan, 2015).

2.1. Arazi envanter çalışmaları

Örnek alanlarda arazi envanter çalışmaları için gerçekleştirmesi için vejetasyon çalışmalarında sıkılıkla kullanılan 400 m² (20mx20m) ölçüğünde çalışmalar gerçekleştirilmiştir (Fontaine vd., 2007; Özkan, 2009; Özkan ve Negiz, 2011; Güner vd., 2011). Arazi envanter çalışmaları kapsamında 85 örnek alan alınmıştır. 85 örnek alanın çalışma alanı sınırlarındaki dağılımı Şekil 2.1'de verilmiştir. Örnek alan büyülüğünün belirlenmesi ve örnek alanlarda verilerin toplanması işlemleri birçok orman ekolojisi ile ilgili gerçekleştirilen bilimsel çalışmada önerildiği şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir (Çepel, 1995; Karatepe, 2004; Fontaine vd., 2007; Özkan, 2009; Özkan ve Negiz, 2011; Güner vd., 2011). Her örnek alanda tespit edilen bitki türlerine ait kayıtlar öncelikle Braun Blanquet skalarasından faydalananarak envanter karnelerine işlenmiştir (Braun-Blanquet 1932; Gülsoy vd, 2013)



Şekil 2.1. Örnek Alanların Çalışma Alanı Üzerindeki Dağılımları

2.2. İstatistiksel değerlendirme

Arazi çalışmalarının ardından laboratuvara getirilen bitki örnekleri kurutma kâğıtları değiştirilerek kurutulup herbaryum materyali halinde hazırlanmış böylece teşhis için hazır hale getirilmiştir. Kurutulan bitki örnekleri Davis (1963-1985), Davis vd. (1988) ve Güner vd. (2000)'nin "Flora of Turkey" adlı eserlerine göre teşhis edilmiştir. Flora of Turkey'e göre yazılan bitki taksonlarının isimleri güncellenerek bu işlem için en güncel olan <https://wfoplantlist.org/> adresi kullanılmış olup bitki teşhisini gerçekleştirilmiştir. Arazi envanter çalışmaları ile elde edilen veriler öncelikle Microsoft Excel programında örnek alan ve bitki türlerine göre istatistiksel değerlendirmeler için düzenlenmiştir. Çalışmada arazi envanteri gerçekleştirilen 85 örnek alanda baskın olan 52 farklı odunsu bitki türü tespit edilmiştir. Tespit edilen bitki türlerinin bilimsel isimlerine istatistiksel değerlendirme aşamasında kolaylık sağlamak amacıyla kısaltmalar uygulanmıştır. Örnek alanlarda tespit edilen bitki türleri ve bu türlerde verilen kısaltmalar Çizelge 2.3'de verilmiştir.

Çizelge 2.2. Örnek alanlarda belirlenen bitki türleri ve kısaltmaları

Kodlar	Bitki Türleri
Ailalt	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle
Astmik	<i>Astragalus mikrosefali</i> Willd.
Bercra	<i>Berberis crataegina</i> DC.
Calvil	<i>Calicotome villosa</i> (Poir.) Link
Carnut	<i>Carduus nutans</i> L.
Cedlib	<i>Cedrus libani</i> A. rich.
Cencar	<i>Centaurea cariensis</i> Boiss.
Ciscre	<i>Cistus creticus</i> L.
Cislau	<i>Cistus laurifolius</i> L.
Colarb	<i>Colutea arborescens</i> L.
Catcog	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Scop.
Cupsem	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L.
Dapsler	<i>Daphne sericea</i> Vahl
Ditvis	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> (L.) Greuter
Echono	<i>Echinops onopordum</i> P. H. Davis
Echrit	<i>Echinops ritro</i> L.
Eriver	<i>Erica verticillata</i> P. J. Bergius
Eupamy	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> L.
Eupcha	<i>Euphorbia characias</i> L.
Eupnic	<i>Euphorbia nicaeensis</i> All.
Fonphi	<i>Fontanesia phillyreoides</i> Labill.
Fraorn	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> L.
Hedhel	<i>Hedera helix</i> L.
Hipeme	<i>Hippocratea emerus</i> (L.) Lassen
Junexe	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> M.-Bieb.
Junoxy	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> L.
Loneir	<i>Lonicera etrusca</i> Santi
Nerole	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.
Polpsi	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i> Mill.

Çizelge 2.2. Örnek alanlarda belirlenen bitki türleri ve kısaltmaları (Devam)

Philat	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> L.
Phlgra	<i>Phlomis grandiflora</i> H.S.Thomps.
Pinbru	<i>Pinus brutia</i> Ten.
Pinnig	<i>Pinus nigra</i> J.F. Arnold
Pister	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> L.
Plaori	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> L.
Plocal	<i>Plocama calabrica</i> (L.f.) M.Backlund & Thulin
Poptre	<i>Populus tremula</i> L.
Potrec	<i>Potentilla recta</i> L.
Pruspi	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.
Pyrela	<i>Pyrus elaeagrifolia</i> Pall.
Pyrpyr	<i>Pyrus pyraster</i> (L.) Burgsd.
Quecer	<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.
Quecoc	<i>Quercus coccifera</i> L.
Queinf	<i>Quercus infectoria</i> G.Olivier
Rhacat	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.
Rhucor	<i>Rhus coriaria</i> L.
Robpse	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.
Roscan	<i>Rosa canina</i> L.
Rubcan	<i>Rubus canescens</i> DC.
Salalb	<i>Salix alba</i> L.
Smiasp	<i>Smilax aspera</i> L.
Sorumb	<i>Sorbus umbellata</i> (Desf)

Daha öncede açıklandığı üzere Braun Blanquet skalasına göre kayıtları yapılan ve Çizelge 2.2'de verilen bitki türlerine ait veriler nitelikler arası ilişki analizinin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için var-yok veri seti haline dönüştürülmüştür (Özkan; 2002; Gülsöy vd., 2013; Özdemir vd.; 2017). Bitki türlerine ait var-yok veri setine SPSS kullanılarak nitelikler arası ilişki analizi uygulanmıştır. Nitelikler arası ilişki analizinden elde edilen değerler ile gösterge türlerinin ilişki yönünü (negatif/pozitif) belirleyebilmek için Cole (1949) tarafından önerilen C3 ilişki katsayısı hesabı kullanılmıştır. Bu aşamada gerçekleştirilen işlemler sırasıyla aşağıda verilmiştir.

1. Hedef tür olarak belirlenen aslı orman ağacı türlerinin örnek alanlarda bulunmalarına bağlı olarak a, b, c ve d şeklinde katsayılar belirlenmiştir. (Çizelge 2.3).

Çizelge 2.3. Hedef türler ile diğer bitki türlerinin aynı ortamda bulunma oranının tespit edilmesi için oluşturulan 2x2 tablosu

	Tür Var	Tür Yok	Toplam
Hedef Tür	A	B	A+B
Var			
Hedef Tür	C	D	C+D
Yok			
Toplam	A+C	B+D	A+B+C+D

2. Khi kare değerleri hesaplanmıştır.

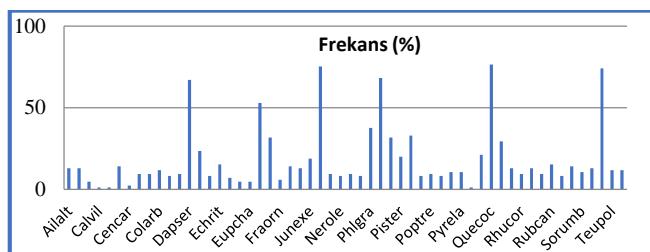
3. Önem seviyesi (p) değerleri belirlenmiştir

4. Önemli bulunan ilişkilerin yönü belirlenmiştir. Bu aşamada eğer ad>bc ise ilişkinin yönü pozitif, bc>ad ise negatiftir (Poole, 1974).

5. En son aşamada ise C3 korelasyon katsayıları belirlenmiştir.

3. BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

Çalışma alanı belirlenen Akdağ yöresinde 85 örnek alanında 52 odunsu bitki türü tespit edilmiştir. Bitki türlerinin örnek alanlara göre bulunma oranları Şekil 3.1'de verilmiştir. Şekil 3.1'de de görüleceği üzere alanda en yüksek bulunma oranına sahip türler sırasıyla Quecoc (% 76,47), Junoxy (% 75,29), Styoff (% 74,11), Pinbru (% 68,24), Dapser (% 67,05), iken en az bulunan türler ise Eupamy (% 4,71), Cencar (% 2,35), Calvil (% 1,17), Carnut (% 1,17), Pyrpyr (% 1,17)'dır. Bunun yanında arazi envanter çalışması esansında kaydedilen türlerden *Centaurea cariensis* Boiss. subsp. *carinensis* Boiss. (Cencar) ve *Echinops onopordum* P. H. Davis (Echono) türlerinin endemik olduğu belirlenmiştir.



Şekil 3.1. Bitki türlerinin örnek alanlardaki bulunma oranları

Yörede yaygın olarak bulunan ve hedef tür olarak belirlenen aslı orman ağaçları karaçam (Pinnig), kızılıçam (Pinbru), toros sediri (Cedlib) ve boylu ardıç (Junexe) türlerinin göstergelerini belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilen nitelikler arası ilişki analizi sonuçları Çizelge 3.2'de sunulmuştur. Çizelge 3.2 incelediğinde hedef türlerden karaçam için 4 pozitif, 4, negatif, kızılıçam için 6 pozitif, 4 negatif, toros sediri için 4 pozitif, 2 negatif, boylu ardıç için ise 2 pozitif gösterge türü tespit edildiği görülmektedir. Yine çizelgede görüleceği üzere karaçam hedef türünün en önemli pozitif göstergesi Cislau ($C_3=0,3341$), en önemli negatif göstergesi ise Pinbru ($C_3=-0,6192$) türleridir. Kızılıçam hedef türünün en dikkat çeken pozitif gösterge türünün Sytöff ($C_3=0,6236$), en dikkat çeken negatif gösterge türünün ise Pinnig ($C_3=-0,6192$) olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Toros sediri hedef türü için Pinnig ($C_3=-0,0129$) türü en önemli pozitif gösterge iken Pinbru (-0,3888) türü en önemli negatif gösterge olmuştur. Son olarak boylu ardıç hedef türünün en önemli pozitif göstergesi Teupol ($C_3=0,2112$) olarak belirlenmesine rağmen boylu ardıç türü için herhangi bir negatif gösterge türü tespit edilememiştir. Burada Pinnig türü; Pinbru hedef türü için negatif gösterge iken Cedlib hedef türünün pozitif göstergesi olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Analiz sonucunda elde edilen önem seviyesi değerlerine göre ($p>0,01$) Pinnig türü oldukça önemli bir gösterge türü olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Ayrıca bu durum çalışma alanında Pinnig türünün Cedlib türü ile aynı ortamı paylaştığı ve veya benzer yetişme ortamı özelliklerine sahip alanlarda yetişebildiğini ancak Pinbru türünün bulunduğu alanları tercih etmediğini göstermektedir. Benzer durum Pinbru türünün gösterge türleri incelendiğinde de görülmektedir. Zira Pinnig ($C_3=-0,6192$) ve Cedlib ($C_3=-0,3888$) türleri Pinbru hedef türünün önemli negatif göstergeleridir. Bu yüzden Pinnig ve Cedlib türleri Pinbru türü ile çalışma alanı ölçünde aynı ortamları tercih etmemektedirler.

Çizelge 3.2. Nitelikler arası ilişki analizi sonucunda çalışma alanındaki hedef türlere ait gösterge türleri

Hedef Tür	Gösterge Türler	Gösterge Yönü	Khi Kare	P	C3
Pinbru	Pinnig	-	17,769	0**	-0,6192
	Ailalt	-	5,922	0,015*	-0,2774
	Robpse	-	9,781	0,002**	-0,3440
	Cedlib	-	12,05	0,001**	-0,3888
	Echrit	+	4,103	0,043*	0,2912
	Fonphi	+	14,375	0**	0,6791
	Plaori	+	5,885	0,015*	0,4555
	Poptre	+	4,111	0,043*	0,2319
	Quecer	+	4,494	0,0034**	0,3494
Pinnig	Styoff	+	22,978	0**	0,6236
	Echrit	-	7,144	0,008**	-0,3873
	Palpsi	-	4,111	0,043*	-0,2319
	Poptre	-	4,111	0,043*	-0,2319
	Pinbru	-	17,769	0**	-0,6192
	Cislau	+	12,657	0**	0,3341
	Hedhel	+	4,551	0,033*	0,2565
	Lonetr	+	3,489	0,05*	0,1978
	Cedlib	+	23,132	0**	0,4974
Cedlib	Pinbru	-	12,05	0,001**	-0,3888
	Pinnig	+	23,132	0**	0,01296
	Ailalt	+	5,157	0,023*	0,1623
	Astmk	+	5,157	0,023*	0,1623
	Nerole	-	5,197	0,023*	-0,1277
Junexe	Robpse	+	10,234	0,001*	0,2189
	Pypryr	+	4,364	0,037*	0,0538
	Teupol	+	7,209	0,007**	0,2112

Özetle bu çalışma Akdağ yöresinde yayılış gösteren aslı orman ağacı türlerinden kızılıçam, karaçam, toros sediri ve boylu ardiç türlerinin gösterge türlerini tespit ederek özellikle ağaçlandırma faaliyetleri başta olmak üzere birçok ormancılık uygulamasına tavsiyelerde bulunmak amacıyla gerçekleştirılmıştır. Gösterge türlerinin belirlenmesine yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar incelendiğinde çok değerli sonuçların literatüre kazandırıldığı görülmektedir (Godefroid and Koedam, 2003; Özkan, 2004; Çelik vd., 2006; Negiz ve Kurt, 2017; Gülsoy vd., 2013; Özdemir vd., 2017). Bugüne kadar gösterge türlerine yönelik gerçekleştiren çalışmalar genellikle belirli tek tür (endemik, nesli tehlike altında veya yüksek verimlilik sebepleriyle) hedef olarak seçilerek yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada ise yörede yayılış gösteren 4 farklı aslı orman ağacı türü hedef tür olarak belirlenmiş ve hepsi için ayrı ayrı pozitif ve negatif gösterge türleri tespit edilmiştir. Şüphesiz ki aslı orman ağaçları ormancılık faaliyetlerinde stratejik öneme sahiptir. İfade edilen bilgiler ışığında bu çalışmada hedef türler olarak; yörede geniş yayılışa sahip aslı orman ağaçları olan kızılıçam, karaçam, toros sediri ve boylu ardiç türleri belirlenmiştir.

Çalışmada hedef türler olarak belirlenen aslı orman ağacı türlerinden özellikle kızılıçam ve karaçam ülkemizde oldukça geniş yayılış göstermektedirler. Ayrıca diğer hedef türlerimiz olan toros sediri ve boylu ardiç türlerinin bulunduğu alanlar ise otlatma baskısı, kaçak kesimler vb. sebeplerle tahrif edilmiş ve bu türlerin hem korunmasına hem de alanlarının artırılmasına yönelik çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyuluğu bilinmektedir (OGM, 2020).

Bitki türlerinin hedef alınarak göstergelerinin belirlendiği çalışmalarda görülmektedir ki çalışma alanları belirli (lokal) sınırlar çerçevesindedir. Çünkü bitki türleri yayılış gösterdikleri alanların lokal çevrelerinin yetişme ortamı özelliklerinin farklılığına göre değişmekte dolayısıyla da

gösterge türleri de değişiklik göstermektedir. Bu durum gösterge türlerin belirlenmesine yönelik çalışmaların yöresel bazda yapılması zorunluluğunu beraberinde getirmektedir. Bahsi geçen sebeplerden dolayı bu çalışma da Akdağ yöresi olarak isimlendirilen yerel bir ormanlık bölgede gerçekleştirılmıştır. Ancak elde edilen sonuçlar benzer yetişme ortamı özelliklerine sahip bölgeler başta olmak üzere ormancılık faaliyetlerinin yürütüldüğü her alan için önemli bir bilgi kaynağı olmaktadır. Böylece ormancılık uygulamaları adına birçok öneride bulunmak mümkün olmaktadır.

Akdağ yöresinde gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada nitelikler arası ilişki analizi kullanılarak hedef tür olarak seçilen aslı orman ağacı türlerinin gösterge türleri belirlenmiştir. Analiz sonucunda toplamda 26 gösterge tür (16 pozitif, 10 negatif) tespit edilmiştir. Kızılıçam (Pinbru) için tespit edilen 6 pozitif gösterge türünden özellikle Sytöff türü analiz sonucunda en yüksek Khi kare değeri ile temsil edilmektedir ki bu durum Sytöff türünün bulunduğu veya bulunması muhtemelen alanlarda kızılıçam türünün yayılış gösterme potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu anlamını taşımaktadır. Zira kızılıçam hedef türü en geniş yayılışını Akdeniz bölgesinde yapmaktadır ki Sytöff başta olmak üzere diğer pozitif göstergeleri olarak belirlenen Echrit, Fonphi, Plaori, Poptre, Quecer türleri de yine Akdeniz flora elementleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Dahası kızılıçam hedef türü için negatif göstergeler olarak belirlenen Pinnig, Ailalt, Robpse ve Cedlib türleri karasal iklim koşullarına uygun türlerdir. Bu durum özellikle çalışma alanı başta olmak üzere birçok bölgede kızılıçam'ın yayılışı ve verimliliği için en yüksek potansiyele sahip olabileceği alanların Akdeniz iklimin düşük rakımlı bölgeleri olduğunu göstermektedir.

Karaçam (Pinnig) hedef türü için belirlenen 4 pozitif gösterge türünden Cedlib türü Khi kare değerleri itibarıyle dikkat çekmektedir. Cedlib türü literatür taramalarından da anlaşılmacağı üzere çoğunlukla karasal iklim özelliklerine uyum sağlamış ve ülkemizde 1000 metre ve üzeri rakımlarda yayılış gösteren aslı ağaç türü olarak bilinmektedir (Karatepe vd., 2005). Aynı şekilde karaçam türünün pozitif gösterge türleri olarak tespit edilen Cislau, Hedhel, Lonetr türleri de benzer yetişme ortamı özelliklerinde yayılış gösterebilen türlerdir. Karaçam türünün negatif gösterge türleri içerisinde yer alan Pinbru, Palpsi türleri ise tipik Akdeniz iklimi özelliklerini yansitan türlerdir. Bu açıklamalar ışığında karaçam türünün karasal iklimin hakim olduğu, Akdeniz ikliminde yer alsa bile orta ve üst rakım sınıflarında en uygun yayılışa sahip olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Toros sediri (Cedlib) hedef türü için de karaçam türü için yapılan açıklamalara benzer yorumlar yapmak yanlış olmaz. Çünkü toros sediri türünün en belirgin negatif gösterge türü Pinbru ve Nerole olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Söz konusu türler tipik Akdeniz ikliminin göstergesi olabilecek nitelikteki türlerdir. Ayrıca nitelikler arası ilişki analizi sonucunda Pinnig türü toros sediri türünün en güçlü pozitif göstergesidir. Dolayısıyla toros sediri hedef türü karaçam türü gibi karasal iklimde daha çok uyum sağlamış, orta ve üst rakımlarda saf veya karaçam ile karışık ormanlar kurabilecek özelliklere sahiptir.

Hedef türlerden son olarak Boylu ardış(Junexe) türü için Teopol ve Pyrpyr olmak üzere iki pozitif göstergе belirlenmiştir. Boylu ardış türü için herhangi bir negatif göstergе tespit edilmemiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar boylu ardış türünün kayalı ya da yüzey taşlılığının yüksek olduğu alanları tercih ettiğini göstermektedir bu nedenle boylu ardış türü ile yayılış gösteren tür sayısı oldukça azdır. Bu yüzden hedef tür olan boylu ardış için sadece pozitif göstergе türleri ortaya çıkmıştır.

Ülkemizde ve dünyada bitki türlerinin dağılım özellikleri, verimliliği ve bunların potansiyel alanlarının belirlenmesi üzerine gerçekleştirilmiş çok sayıda bilimsel çalışma literatürde mevcuttur (Gülsoy vd., 2013; Gülsoy ve Özkan, 2013; Gülsoy ve Negiz, 2014; Özdemir vd. 2017; Fredericksen, 2021). Ancak bu çalışmalara ek olarak türlerin yayılış alanlarında göstergе türlerin belirlenmesi ve göstergе türlerin verimlilik ile değerlendirmesine yönelik çalışmalarla ihtiyaç söz konusudur. Çünkü özellikle ağaçlandırma çalışmalarında doğru tür tespiti başta olmak üzere ormancılıkla ilgili uygulamalarda başarının elde edilmesi doğru göstergе türlerinin belirlenmesine bağlı olmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak; bir bölgede hedef türlerin aktüel yayılış gösterdiği alanlarda pozitif ve negatif göstergе türlerinin belirlenmesi ile potansiyel ağaçlandırma alanlarında yüksek başarıya ulaşılması mümkün olacaktır. Bu açıklamalardan hareketle; Akdağ yöresinde gerçekleştirilen çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların ormancılık faaliyetleri ve bu konuda gerçekleştirecek bilimsel çalışmalar yön göstereceği düşünülmektedir.

Teşekkür

Çalışmayı BAP-2020-YL-0099 No`lu Proje ile maddi olarak destekleyen İsparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri (BAP) Yönetim Birimi Başkanlığı'na teşekkür ederiz.

Ethics Committee Approval

N/A

Peer-review

Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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Potential Distribution Modeling of Wild Olive (*Olea europaea* L. subsp. *europaea*) and Sage (*Salvia tomentosa* Mill.) in the Babadağ (Fethiye) Region

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Abstract: In today's world, non-timber forest products have gained increasing importance and are widely used in various fields such as medicine, pharmaceuticals, industry, food, cosmetics, and perfumery. Based on this, the aim of this study was to conduct species distribution modeling and produce potential distribution maps for two commercially important non-timber forest products in the Fethiye-Babadağ region. Firstly, field surveys were conducted to record presence data for the species. Digital maps for the environmental variables used in the modeling process were then generated. Climatic variables used in the modeling process were obtained from the CHELSA database. The MaxEnt method, which only utilizes presence data, was preferred for the modeling process. The models obtained for the wild olive (*Olea europaea* L. subsp. *europaea*) species and the sage (*Salvia tomentosa* Mill.) species had AUC values of 0.868 and 0.875, respectively. Based on the obtained AUC values, the models were found to be valid for both species. Potential distribution maps were obtained for each species based on these models. The maps revealed that the potential areas for the wild olive species are the eastern, western, and southern slopes of Babadağ, as well as the southeastern regions of Belencik and Ballica within the study area. The potential areas for the sage species were identified in the high-altitude regions of Babadağ and the surrounding high-altitude hills. It is believed that these maps can play an effective and practical role in planning activities related to these species.

Keywords: MaxEnt, Non-wood forest product, *Olea europaea*, *Salvia tomentosa*, Species distribution modeling

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Citation: Çivga, A., Gülsøy, S. Şentürk, Ö. (2023). Potential Distribution Modeling of Wild Olive (*Olea europaea* L. subsp. *europaea*) and Sage (*Salvia tomentosa* Mill.). 21. Yüzyılda Fen ve Teknik Dergisi, 10(19): 29-39.

1. INTRODUCTION

Türkiye, due to its geographical and specific location characteristics, has led to the formation of various climate types, primarily the Mediterranean climate. Wild olive, as a member of the natural vegetation within the Mediterranean climate, is part of the maquis community. Olive (*Olea europaea* L.) is considered a bioindicator characterizing this zone, as it exhibits excellent adaptation to the Mediterranean climate zone (Sağlıker and Darıcı, 2005).

The olive tree is a valuable plant that holds historical and cultural significance, featuring prominently in many legends and myths from ancient times to the present day. Through findings from history as well as contemporary research, its ecological worth has been repeatedly

demonstrated. According to archaeological studies conducted on the island of Santorini in the Aegean Sea, the journey of the olive tree on Earth dates back 39,000 years (Polat and Tunalioğlu, 2012). This journey continued approximately 12,000 years ago in the Eastern Mediterranean basin, where it was part of the natural vegetation, and around 6,000 years ago, it was cultivated in Anatolia. The olive tree, being a plant that yields oil from its fruit, was initially valued by ancient societies and later by civilizations such as the Phoenicians, Minoans, Semites, Egyptians, Hittites, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs, who commercially exploited it (Rodriguez, 1997).

Research studies have revealed that the leaves and bark of *O. europaea*, which symbolize meanings such as friendship, brotherhood, strength, and peace, are used in folk medicine

for the treatment of various ailments. Infusions prepared from these leaves and bark have been traditionally used for conditions such as diuretic, blood pressure-lowering, appetite-stimulating, blood sugar-reducing, constipation relief, fever reduction, as well as for cleaning and dressing inflammatory wounds. Pharmacological studies have provided evidence supporting these traditional uses (Kosak and Stern, 1959; Somova et al., 2004).

Another species addressed in the study is the Sage (*Salvia tomentosa*). *S. tomentosa* is one of the non-timber forest products that is heavily traded in our country. It is a member of the Lamiaceae family, which has 97 different taxa in Türkiye, including 51 endemic species (Davis, 1982; Başer, 2002; İpek and Gürbüz, 2010). This species is characterized by its 5-10 mm-sized, lavender-colored flowers and is a perennial plant. It is distributed in elevations ranging from 0 to 2000 m in our country (Özdemir and Özkan, 2016).

It is known by different names such as Sage, Şalba, and Kırçayı in different regions. In folk medicine, this species has been used since ancient times for conditions such as indigestion, pharyngitis, laryngitis, tongue inflammation, gum inflammation, oral mucosa inflammation, and to increase milk production in lactating women. Due to its known benefits, the name "Salvia" was given to the sage species, inspired by the Latin word "Salveo," meaning "to heal, to save." According to some sources, it is mentioned that Hippocrates (460-357 BC) also used this plant in some treatments due to its contents during ancient times. Another notable piece of information is that during the Ottoman period, *Salvia* L. species were recommended by physicians to enhance people's memories (Tepe et al., 2005; Tel et al., 2010).

Like in all medicinal and aromatic plants that form the basis of modern medicine, the range of applications for *S. tomentosa* species has increased from ancient times to the present. In recent years, *S. tomentosa* has been consumed as a tea, prepared by steeping it in hot water and consumed on an empty stomach. The plant solution is used for the treatment of rheumatic conditions. In different regions, the plant is recommended for various ailments such as relieving abdominal pain, healing inflammatory wounds, alleviating cold symptoms, asthma, cough, and respiratory diseases (Erol and Tuzlacı, 1996; Sezik and Yeşilada, 2002). The inclusion of *S. tomentosa* species in the category of medicinal and aromatic plants, as well as its use in the treatment of certain diseases, can be attributed to its phenolic compounds, minerals, and volatile oils. Therefore, numerous studies have been conducted on this species regarding these aspects (Ulukanlı et al., 2013; Dinçer et al., 2013; Özkan et al., 2018; Özcan et al., 2019; Koçer and İstifli, 2022).

As evident from the information provided above, both the wild olive and the sage species have significant economic value in terms of the country's economy and among the general public. The reason for conducting this study in the

Babadağ region is the lack of previous research on the distribution models of non-timber forest products.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was conducted in Babadağ and its surrounding areas, located within the boundaries of Fethiye district in Muğla province, Türkiye. The study area, which was selected as the research site, covers an approximate area of 44,000 hectares (Figure 1). The reason why this area was chosen as the study area is that Babadağ is one of the 9 hot spots in Türkiye. The area is in a very important position with this feature. The dominant climate in the study area is clearly Mediterranean. It is observed that the region has hot and dry summers, while winters are mild and rainy. The number of days with temperatures below freezing is quite low in the area.

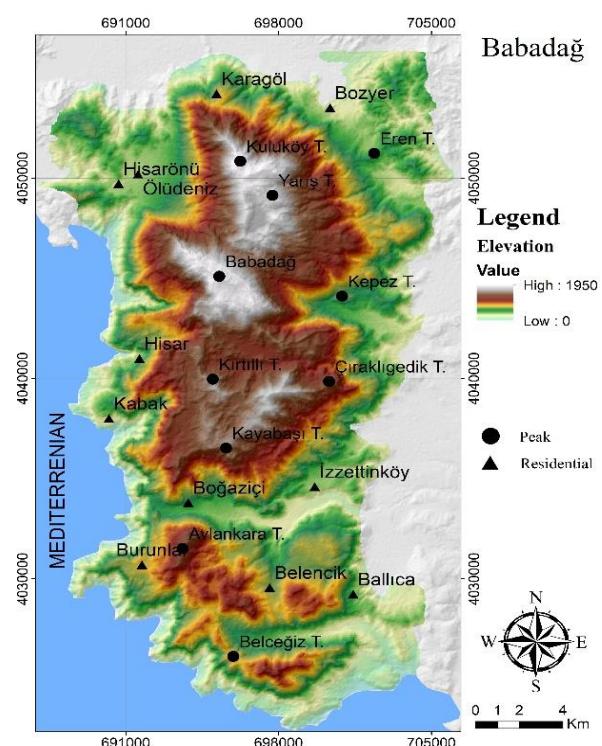
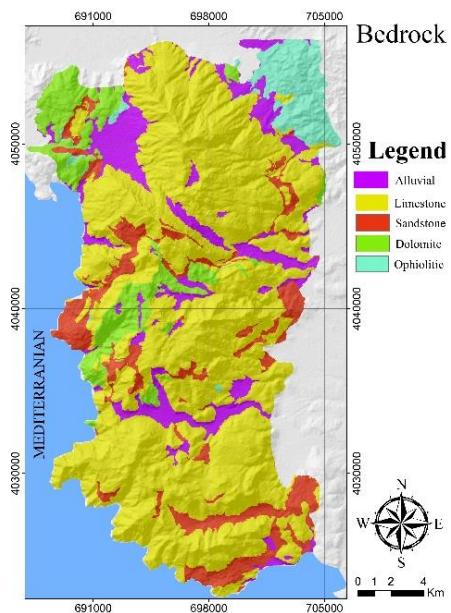


Figure 1. Location map of the study area.

During the field surveys, presence data of the two target species were recorded along with their coordinates. Following the completion of the fieldwork, digital layer of the environmental variables were generated for the species distribution modeling of the target species. Elevation, slope, heat index, radiation index, roughness index, ruggedness index, hillshade index, topographic position index, and canopy maps specific to the study area were obtained. In addition, climate variables for the research area were obtained from the Chelsa Climate database (Riley et al., 1999; Gallant, 2000; Evans et al., 2014). Finally, a bedrock map of the study area was obtained from the General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration (MTA), classified, and presented in Figure 2.

**Figure 2.** Bedrock map of the study area.

Therefore, following the completion of the fieldwork, digital thematic maps of the environmental variables were generated for the species distribution modeling of the target

species, and they were transferred to digital format along with their abbreviation codes (Table 1).

Table 1. Abbreviations for environmental variables

Variable	Code	Variable	Code
Elevation	elvtn	Min temperature of coldest month	Bio6
Slope	slope	Temperature annual range	Bio7
Radiation index	radinx	Mean temperature of wettest quarter	Bio8
Bedrock	bdrck	Mean temperature of driest quarter	Bio9
Topographic position index	tpi	Mean temperature of warmest Quarter	Bio10
Heat index	heat	Mean temperature of coldest quarter	Bio11
Hillshade index	hillsh	Annual precipitation	Bio12
Roughness index	rough	Precipitation of wettest month	Bio13
Ruggedness index	rugged	Precipitation of driest month	Bio14
Stand canopy map	canop	Precipitation seasonality	Bio15
Annual mean temperature	Bio1	Precipitation of wettest quarter	Bio16
Mean diurnal range	Bio2	Precipitation of driest quarter	Bio17
Isothermality	Bio3	Precipitation of warmest quarter	Bio18
Temperature seasonality	Bio4	Precipitation of coldest quarter	Bio19
Max temperature of warmest month	Bio5		

During the statistical analysis stage, Pearson correlation analysis was initially applied among the environmental variables. This was done to address potential issues of multicollinearity that may arise during the modeling stage. Multicollinearity refers to the situation where independent variables exhibit high correlation among themselves, making it difficult to determine the true effects on the dependent variable (Alin, 2010). Based on the results of the Pearson correlation analysis, variables with high correlation were eliminated, and representative variables were identified for the eliminated ones. Similarly, through the factor analysis conducted among the climate variables, variables that could represent the entire set of climate data were chosen, considering their high correlation with each other.

In the modeling stage, the MaxEnt (Maximum Entropy) method, also known as the maximum entropy approach, was employed. This method operates solely based on presence data and aims to predict suitable and unsuitable areas for the target species by determining its ecological requirements. The MaxEnt method is widely preferred for species distribution modeling. The reasons for this preference include its ability to work with smaller sample sizes compared to other methods, its capability to produce better results with fewer presence data, and its high predictive accuracy (Obiakara et al., 2020; Özdemir et al., 2020; Hussein and Workeneh, 2021; Karakaya and Yücel, 2021).

3. RESULTS

As mentioned earlier in the study, a Pearson correlation analysis was conducted among the climate variables, and the results are presented in Figure 3.

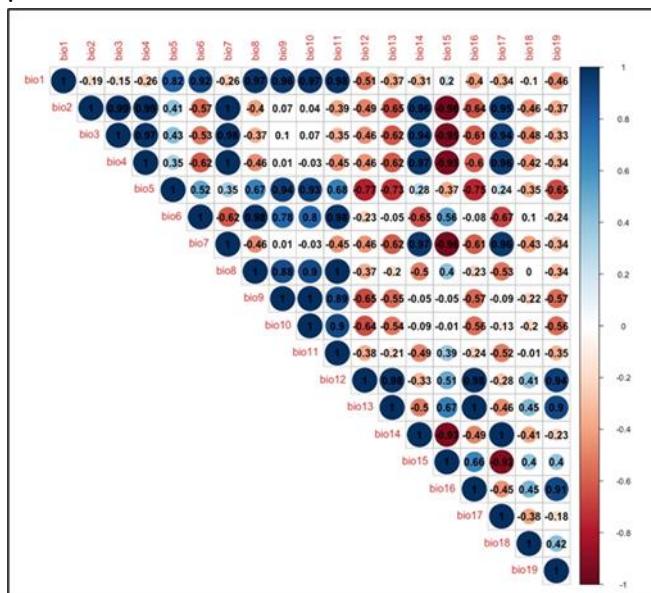


Figure 3. Correlation analysis results between climate variables

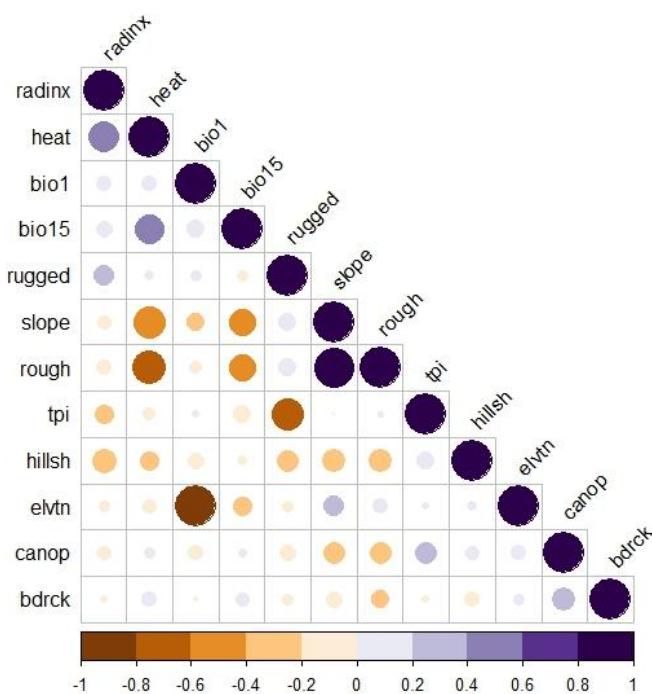


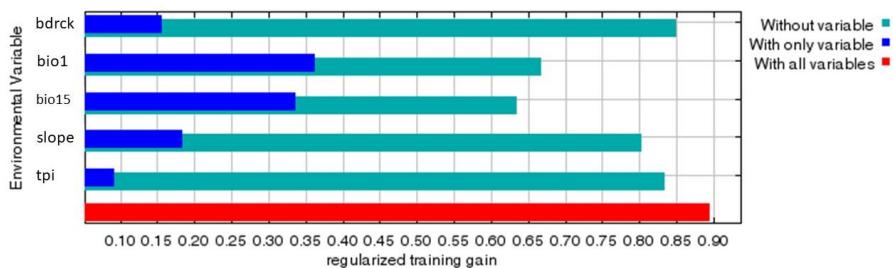
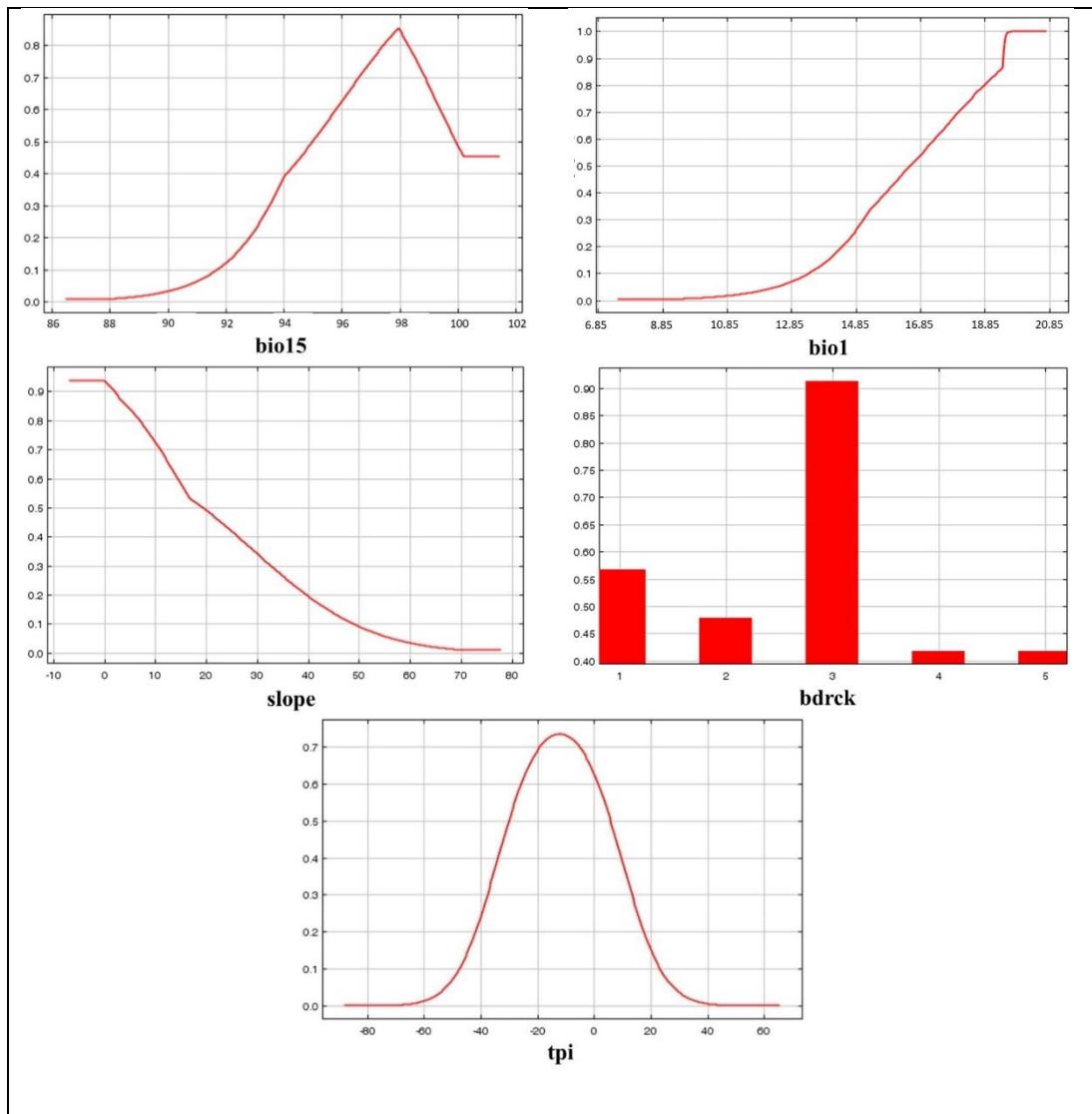
Figure 4. Pearson correlation analysis results of wild olives

Based on the analysis results, a correlation was found at the $p \geq 0.80$ level between bio1 and elevation, as well as between slope and roughness index. Therefore, the elevation and roughness index variables were not included in the model. Hence the comments that can be made with bio1 and slope variables will be more explainable (Tuğac and Sefer, 2021; Tunalioğlu and Gökçe, 2002). After conducting the

In the modeling stage, factor analysis was used to select representative variables among the bioclimatic variables in order to avoid multicollinearity issues affecting the models. Based on the results of the factor analysis, the variable bio1, which had the highest loading coefficient among the temperature variables, was selected as the representative variable. Similarly, the variable bio15, which had the highest loading coefficient among the precipitation variables, was chosen as the representative variable. After determining the representative climatic variables, separate correlation analyses were conducted for each species to select variables and proceed to species distribution modeling.

At this stage, Pearson correlation analysis was again applied to the environmental variables of the areas where wild olives were recorded. Variables with a correlation coefficient of $p \geq 0.80$ were eliminated. The Pearson correlation values among all variables are presented in Figure 4.

modeling process with 10 independent variables, it was determined that 5 variables contributed to the model. When looking at the AUC (Area Under the Curve) values of the obtained model, the training AUC value was 0.868, and the test AUC value was 0.866. The Jackknife plot and marginal response curves of the variables that constitute this model are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6, respectively.

**Figure 5.** Jackknife test results for Variables of wild olive**Figure 6.** The marginal response curves of the variables that constitute the model for wild olive

According to the contribution ratios, the variables that shaped the model for the species were bio15, bio1, slope, parent material, and topographic position index, respectively. The potential distribution map of wild olive

tree species in the study area was generated using the descriptive environmental variables obtained during the modeling process, and it is presented in Figure 7.

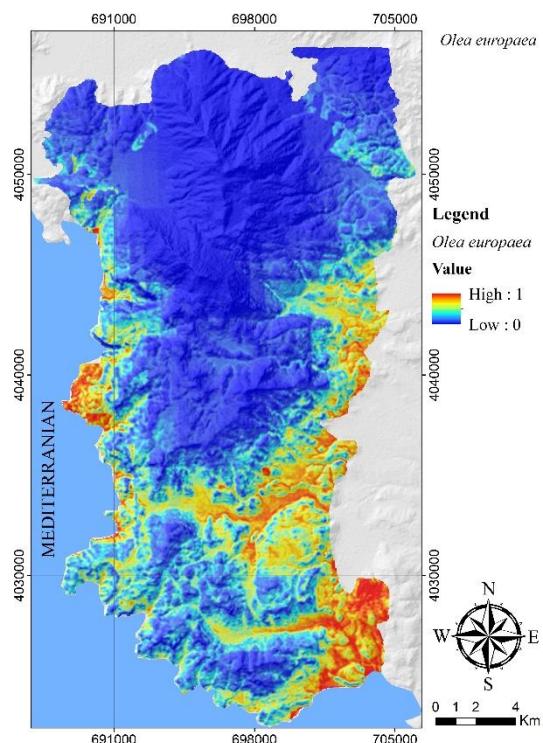


Figure 7. The potential distribution map for wild olive

When examining the potential distribution map of the species, it can be observed that the most suitable areas for the species are the eastern, western, and southern slopes of Babadağ, as well as the Belencik and Balıca regions in the southeastern part of the study area.

Pearson correlation analysis was conducted among the environmental variables of the areas where *S. tomentosa* species was observed in the study area, and the results are presented in Figure 8.

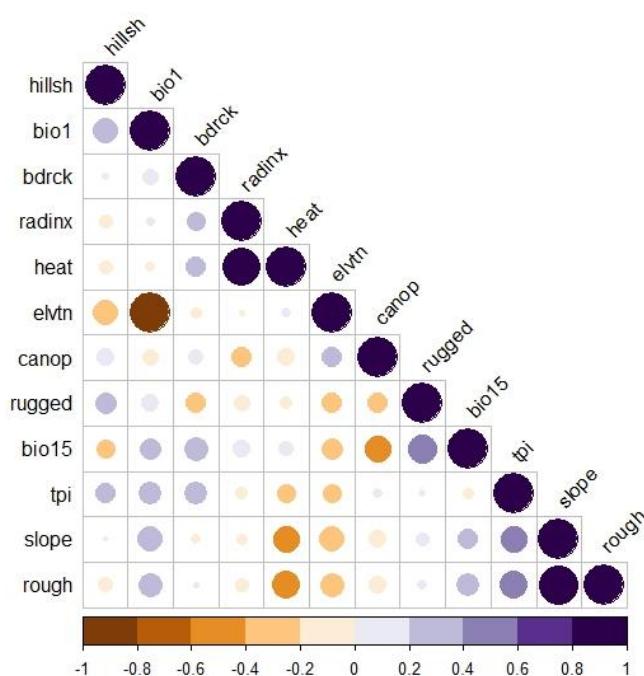


Figure 8. Pearson correlation analysis results of sage

When examining the results of the Pearson correlation analysis, a significant correlation ($p \geq 0.80$) was observed between bio1 and elevation, radiation index and heat index,

as well as between slope and roughness index. Therefore, the variables bio1, heat index, and roughness index were not included in the modeling stage. Hence the comments that

can be made with bio1 and slope variables will be more explainable (Özdemir and Özkan, 2016). The species distribution modeling was performed using 9 variables. After the modeling process, it was found that 5 variables contributed to the model. The training AUC value of the

obtained model was 0.875, while the test AUC value was 0.812. The Jackknife plot and marginal response curves of the variables that constitute this model are shown in Figures 9 and 10, respectively.

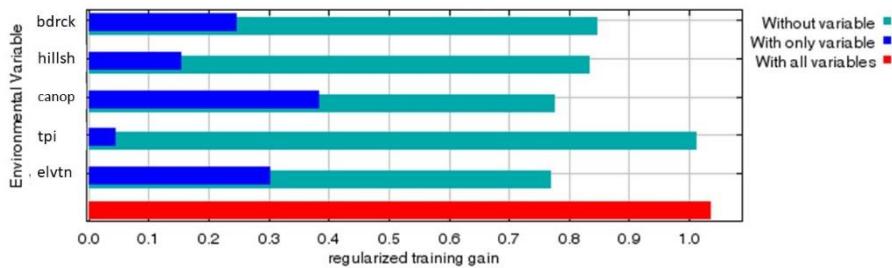


Figure 9. Jackknife test results for Variables of sage

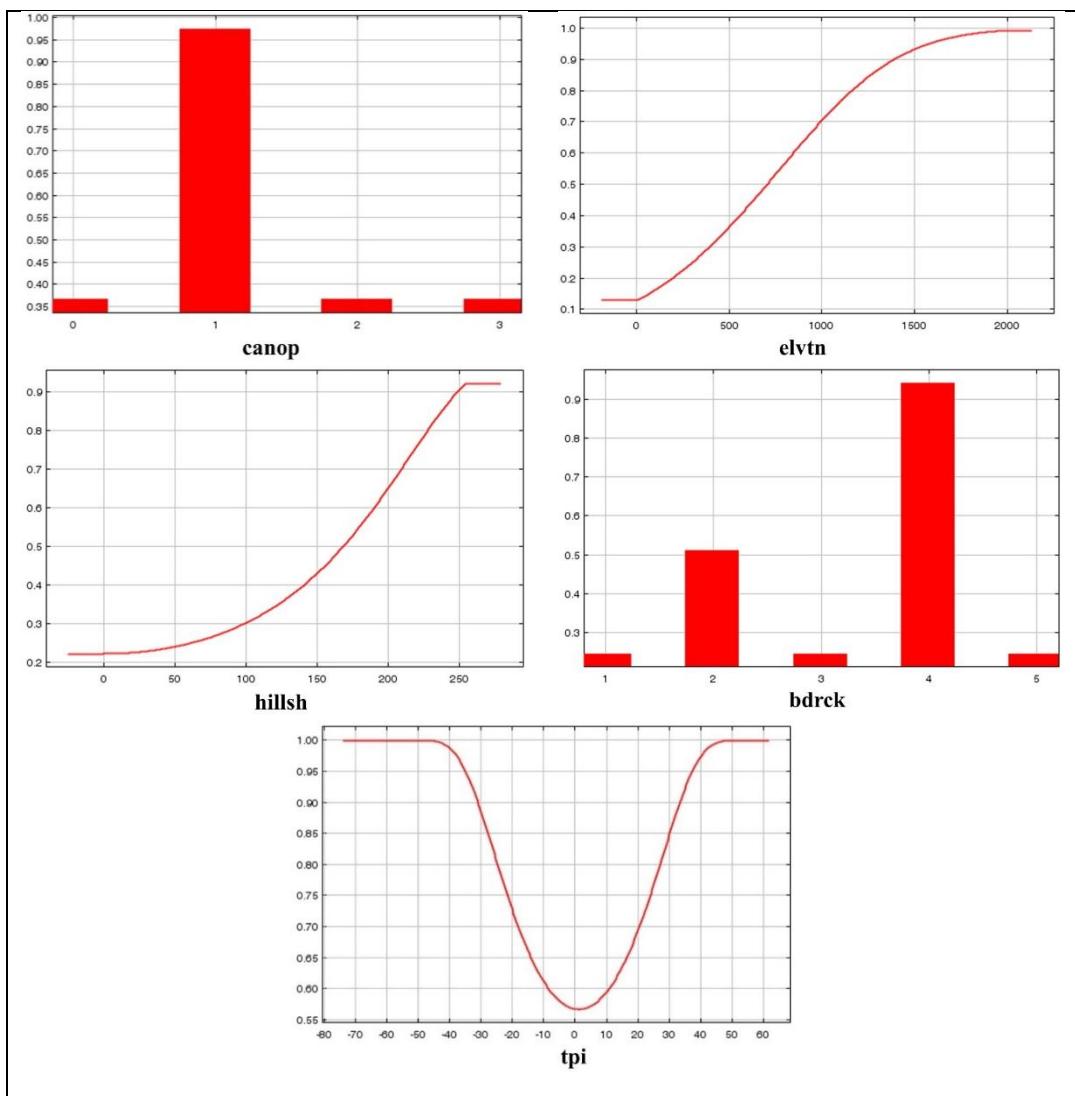


Figure 10. The marginal response curves of the variables that constitute the model for sage

According to the contribution rates, the variables that shaped the model for the species are ranked as follows: canopy, elevation, hillshade index, bedrock, and topographic position index. The potential distribution map

for Sage was created using the descriptive environmental variables obtained during the modeling process and is presented in Figure 11.

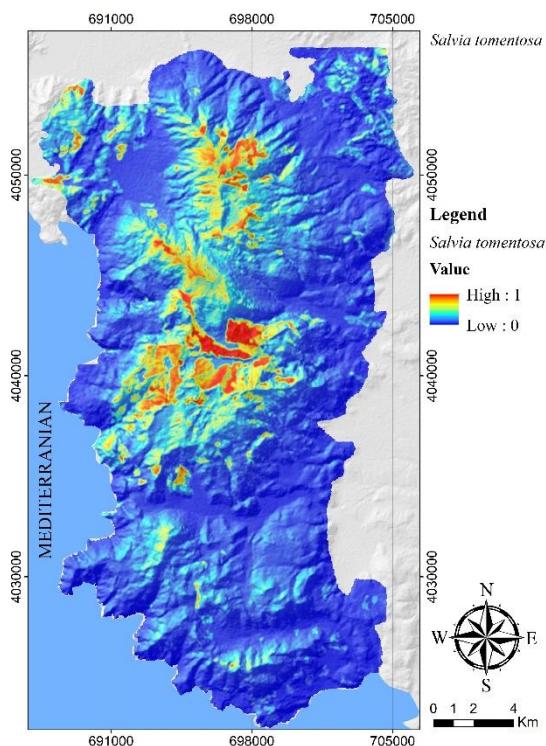


Figure 11. The potential distribution map for sage

Upon examining the potential distribution map of the species, it is determined that the potential areas for Sage within the study area are located in the high-altitude regions of Babadağ and the elevated hills in the surrounding area.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

There are numerous plant species that can be characterized as non-wood forest products and hold significant commercial importance in Türkiye. Wild olive and sage are among Türkiye's most commercially traded species, making them highly significant in trade. However, the intensive commercial pressure on these species has jeopardized their sustainable utilization and has led to an increased need for ecological studies. This situation highlights the importance of the obtained potential distribution models for wild olive and sage, particularly in the Babadağ region where they hold commercial significance. The models developed for these two species in this study were evaluated as "good" according to the performance classification proposed by Swets (1988).

The potential distribution modeling and map of the wild olive species were conducted as the first step in this study. The variable that contributed the most to the potential distribution of the species in the obtained model was bio15, which represents precipitation variability. It was observed that areas with seasonal precipitation variability exceeding 95% corresponded to the potential distribution of the species. Consequently, the potential distribution areas for the wild olive species were found to be located in the low-altitude regions which have low precipitation variability of the study area.

When examining the effect of the annual mean temperature variable (bio1) on the species, it was observed that the potential areas of the species were shaped within temperature values ranging from 15 to 20 °C. Similar studies representing almost the same growth environments have indicated that very low temperatures (below 0 °C) and extremely high temperatures (above 40 °C) have negative effects on olive plants (Efe et al., 2009). Another study determined that the optimal lower limit for the annual mean temperature for olive cultivation in Türkiye was 14.4 °C, while the upper limit was 19.2 °C (Tuğaç and Sefer, 2021).

The inclusion of the slope variable in the model indicates that the potential areas of the species consist of flat or slightly sloping areas in the study region. A study conducted by Tunalioğlu and Gökçe (2002) stated that the distribution and yield of the species decrease in areas with higher slope degrees.

Regarding the effect of the bedrock variable, it was observed that areas with sandstone and alluvial deposits were suitable for the species. Some studies highlighting the species' soil requirements have emphasized the importance of soil pH, organic matter content, calcium content, and water holding capacity for olive trees (Galan et al., 2008; Aguilera and Ruiz-Valenzuela, 2009).

The last variable contributing to the model is the topographic position index. The topographic position index measures the difference in elevation between a specific point and the elevations of neighboring points (De Reu et al., 2013). A value close to 0 indicates a minimal elevation difference, implying a flat area in harmony with its surroundings. Negative values (-) indicate concave areas, while positive values (+) indicate convex areas that differ from the surrounding areas. In the model obtained for wild

olive, it was observed that the suitable potential distribution areas for the species varied between -30 and +10. Hence, it can be inferred that the species prefers flat and slightly sloping areas with either concave or convex features as suitable growth habitats.

The findings obtained for wild olive in this study align with the results of the aforementioned literature studies, providing mutual support to each other.

The potential distribution modeling and map of the other species under investigation, the sage species, were conducted. The variable that contributed the most to the potential distribution of the species in the obtained model was canopy. Canopy refers to the extent to which the tree crowns provide shelter to the ground. When examining the effect of the canopy variable on the species, it is noteworthy that the potential areas of the species are concentrated in areas with a canopy closure degree of 1 (11-40%). Based on this, it can be concluded that while the species has a high light requirement, it also prefers a certain level of understory closure. A study by Tuna (2019) indicated that sage prefers forest clearings and disturbed forest areas in terms of its distribution, and it is found in the understory of low-closure Scots pine and black pine forests.

When examining the effect of the elevation variable on the potential distribution areas of sage, it is observed that the species increases its potential distribution from the lowest elevations in the region up to an elevation level of 2,000 m. In a relevant study, it was determined that the optimal elevation range for the species' distribution is between 150 m and 1,050 m (Özdemir and Özkan, 2016). Another study focusing on the habitat characteristics of sage in Kütahya-Türkmendagi indicated its distribution between 1,333 m and 1,677 m in terms of elevation (Tuna, 2019).

When considering the hillshade index, it is observed that potential areas of sage occur at levels between 170 and 250. Based on these values, it can be inferred that the species prefers shaded areas. In light of this information, it is possible to interpret that the species prefers relatively cool and shaded areas instead of excessively hot and sunny environments.

When examining the effect of the parent material variable, it is evident that the potential areas of the species predominantly consist of limestone and dolomite formations. A study by Eryiğit (2006) indicated that sage prefers soils formed on calcareous or volcanic rocks. Similarly, another study stated that sage grows efficiently in sandy soils rich in limestone content and is drought-resistant (Salem and Ibrahim, 2010).

The last variable contributing to the model is the topographic position index. When examining its effect on the species, it is understood that sage is distributed in all types of landforms, including flat, concave, and convex surfaces, but it has a more suitable habitat in concave and convex terrains.

All this information demonstrates that the ecological characteristics of the regions constituting the potential distribution areas of sage in this study partially align with

the findings of the literature. The observed differences can be attributed to the cosmopolitan and wide distribution of this species, its wide tolerance to various environmental factors, and variations in the type and number of variables used in the modeling process.

The fact that the people in the Fethiye region consume the species subject to the study in large quantities and unconsciously when appropriate, reveals the importance of creating a management plan for the forested areas in this region. Additionally, it is crucial to protect these species in their natural habitats along with their stand structure. It is a fact that the potential areas where these species are abundant or can be found need to be protected against roads, marble quarries, or other types of structures. Furthermore, when implementing silvicultural interventions in the forests where these species occur, their ecological requirements should be taken into consideration. For example, as mentioned in the study, the sage species shapes its potential areas in forests with low canopy closure. Therefore, in studies aimed at promoting the spread of this species, attention should be paid to the canopy closure of the upper layer of trees. On the other hand, similar considerations should be made for the target species within the scope, as variables such as radiation index and shading index shape the models. Hence, the sunlight or shade requirements of these species should be taken into account when intervening in the forests.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work was supported by the Süleyman Demirel University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit. So we would like to thank Süleyman Demirel University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit for supporting our work with the project numbered SDU-FDK-2018-6208.

Ethics Committee Approval

N/A

Peer-review

Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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