Abstract. The plants listed in this study were collected on the Huzurlu High Plateau (Gaziantep) between 2002 and 2004. The main concern of our study was to determine tree and shrub species of this intact area. The research area situated in the northeast of the Amanos Mount falls within Square C6 of the grid system. As a result of the investigations, Euro-Siberian elements were identified in the research area in the form of exclave, particularly in humid places. During the floristic studies, 80 taxa belonging to 58 genera and 34 families were determined. There were nine endemic and rare taxa and the endemism rate was 11.2 %. The List of endemic plants and risk categories follows the IUCN criteria.

Key words: Amanos Mts, flora, shrubs, trees, Turkey

Introduction

The study area lies on the eastern slopes of the Amanos Mts and borders on the province of Osmaniye to the west, district of Islahiye (Gaziantep) to the east and south, and district of Fevzipasa (Gaziantep) to the north. It falls within Square C6 of the grid system adopted by Davis (1965) (Fig. 1). This area was declared a tourist site by the Ministry of Tourism Affairs in 1995 (Official Newspaper 1995) on the account of its floristic and faunistic importance and habitat destruction. Thus we started initially with determination of the tree and shrub species in the study area, while the flora of Huzurlu High Plateau will be completed in the near future.

The region was selected for investigation for the following reasons:

1. The study area was located on the Anatolian Diagonal (Seçmen 1996).
2. The study area was situated between the Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian phytogeographical regions (Atalay 1983).
3. In the research area, the Euro-Siberian taxa were found in the form of an exclave, particularly in humid places (Atalay 1983).
4. The habitats were subjected to destruction by the local people.

The altitude of the area increases from 1430 m to 2085 m from west to east, and the highest point of the area is Yağhpınar summit (2085 m). The slopes generally face east and southeast, and the topography is very steep and broken.

The geological structure of the area is formed by Mesozoic and Cretaceous limestones, Upper Cretaceous ultra-basic rocks (Gabro and Serpentine) and Tertiary marls. The following common soil formations were distinguished in the area: brown calcareous, brown forest, terra rossa, reddish-brown Mediterranean, colluvial, and mixed soil types (Akman 1973a, b).

The study area has a Mediterranean climate, mainly characterised by droughts and hot summers, and rainy and mild winters. Annual precipitation varies from 1332.5 mm to 2525.9 mm, depending on altitude and...
type of summits. The seasonal precipitation regime during the year follows the Winter-Spring-Autumn-and-Summer scheme. This is a typical first version of the East Mediterranean climate (Akman 1990). The annual mean temperature is 11.9 ºC. The maximum mean temperature (M) is 29.7 ºC in July, and the minimum mean temperature (m) is -3.6 ºC in January. The ombrothermic diagram of the study area was prepared according to the climatic data (Anonymous 1999) obtained from Islahiye Meteorological Station (Fig. 2).

According to Emberger’s method, the precipitation–temperature coefficient ($Q_2 = 140, m = -3.6$ ºC) indicates a Mediterranean climate with rainy and cold weather. On the other hand, according to Climagram Climate Method, climatic data ($M - m = 33.3$ ºC and $M + m/2 = 13.5$ ºC) indicates a semi-land climate with cold weather (Akman 1990). These climatic results supported the presumption that the study area has varied microclimatic regions.

The study area lies within the Mediterranean phytogeographical region and, compared to neighboring terrains (Table 1), three main vegetation types can be distinguished there:

1. Maquis vegetation, 500 m to 1000 m, consists of evergreen shrubs and begins at low altitudes in the study area.

2. Forest vegetation, 600 m to 1900 m, occupies different zones depending on local climate conditions, altitude.

3. Steppe vegetation, 1900 m to 2085 m, is mostly found just above the timberline at 1900 m and in the place of destroyed Abies and Cedrus forests. This vegetation consists of pillow-formed and thorny steppe elements (Tragacanth steppe).

Fig. 2. The weather diagram of research area.
Table 1. Comparison of the study area with the neighbouring regions in relation to vegetation types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation type</th>
<th>Flora of Dortyol and Erzin (Hatay) (Turkmen &amp; Duzenli 1998)</th>
<th>Flora of Çimen Mt (Kahramanmaras) (Varol &amp; Tatlı 2003)</th>
<th>Flora of Başkonuş Mt (Kahramanmaras) (Varol 2002)</th>
<th>Present study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macchie vegetation</td>
<td>Quercus coccifera; Erica manipuliflora Salbs.; Rhamnus punctatus Boiss. var. angustifolius Post; Pistacia terebinthus subsp. palaestina; Cistus coccifera Scop.; Phyllyrea latifolia L. subsp. orientalis</td>
<td>Quercus coccifera; Calicotome villosa; Cercis siliquastrum subsp. siliquastrum; Styrax officinalis; Arbutus unedo L.; Erica manipuliflora; Pistacia terebinthus subsp. palaestina; Cotinus coggygria</td>
<td>Quercus coccifera; Styrax officinalis; Arbutus unedo; Pistacia terebinthus subsp. palaestina; Cotinus coggygria</td>
<td>Olea europaea var. europaea; Quercus coccifera; Arbutus andrachne; Pistacia terebinthus subsp. palaestina; Styrax officinalis; Rhus coriaria; Cistus salviifolius; C. creticus; Colutea citicina; Calicotome villosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest vegetation</td>
<td>Pinus brutia; P. nigra subsp. pallasiana; Cedrus libani; Abies cilicica subsp. cilicica</td>
<td>Pinus brutia; P. nigra subsp. pallasiana; Cedrus libani; Abies cilicica subsp. cilicica; Fagus orientalis; Carpinus orientalis; Quercus cerris var. cerris; Quercus petraea subsp. pinnatifida; Ostrya carpinifolia; Populus tremula; Taxus baccata; Praxinus ornus subsp. cilicica; Sorbus umbellata var. umbellata; S. torminalis var. pinnatifida; Corylus avellana var. avellana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steppe vegetation</td>
<td>Acantholimon libanoticum; Astragalus macrocarpus Fisch. &amp; Mey.; Rosa pulverulenta; Cenusa prostrata (Lab.) Ser. var. prostrata; Cotoneaster nummularia</td>
<td>Acantholimon acerosum (Willd.) Boiss. var. acerosum; Astragalus cuspistipulatus Eig.; Thymus kotschyvanus Boiss.; A. kurdicus Boiss. var. kurdicus</td>
<td>Astragalus plamosus var. plamosus; A. angustifolius Lam. subsp. angustifolius var. angustifolius</td>
<td>Acantholimon libanoticum; Astragalus plamosus var. plamosus; Astragalus commagensicus; Astragalus barbeyanus; Thymus spiculeus subsp. rosulans; Cotoneaster nummularia; Rosa pulverulenta; Prunus divaricata subsp. divaricata; Daphne oleoides subsp. kunfica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Materials and method

The materials of this study comprised 80 woody plant taxa collected on the Huzurlu Plateau in the Amanos Mts, between 2002 and 2004. All plant specimens were identified according to the *Flora of Turkey* (Davis 1965-1982) and various dendrological books (Kayacık 1980, 1981; Anşin & Özkan 1993). All herbarium specimens were deposited at the Herbarium of the Arts and Science Faculty of Gaziantep University. The ombrothermic diagram of the study area was drawn with the help of the interpolation method (Akman 1990), depending on the data obtained from Islahiye Meteorological Station.

The List of endemic plants and risk categories follows the IUCN criteria (1994).

The following abbreviations for the floristic elements are used: Med = Mediterranean, Eur-Sib = Euro-Siberian, Iran-Turan = Irano-Turanian, Cosm = Cosmopolitan-indeterminate as well as E = endemics and R = rare species.

Discussion and conclusion

During the floristic studies in the research area, a total of 81 arboreal plant taxa belonging to 58 genera and 34 families were recorded. Seven taxa were referred to the *Gymnospermae* and the rest to *Angiospermae*. Owing to the fact that arboreal phytodiversity was high at genus and family level, we assumed that this area is a small gene pool. The life forms of the taxa, according to Raunkiaer (1934), have been as follows: microphanerophytes (31.25 %), nanophanerophytes (27.5 %), mesophanerophytes (26.25 %), epiphytephanerophytes (8.75) and megaphanerophytes (6.25) (Fig. 3). Three taxa of the epiphytes were semi-parasitic. It was determined that eight of the identified taxa were endemic and one of those was rare for the flora of Turkey (Ekim & al. 2000), while the rate of endemism was 11.25 %.

Distribution of the phytogeographical elements in the study area was as follows: Mediterranean (28.75 %), Euro-Siberian (17.5 %), Irano-Turanian (7.5 %), and cosmopolitan and indeterminate (46.25 %) (Fig. 4). Dominance of the Mediterranean and Euro-Siberian elements testified that our study area is a meeting point of the two regions. It was known that many northern plants had migrated to the Amanos Mts by means of the Anatolian Diagonal at the glacial periods and then many of them were drawn back again to the North during the interglacial periods, when the climate became arid and hot. Some species favoured particularly humid places and high altitudes (Davis & al. 1971). Therefore, there were certain historical reasons related to the plant formations occurring at the Huzurlu Plateau.

Our results coincide with the others (Türkmen & Düzenli 1998; Varol 2002; Varol & Tatlı 2003) (Table 1). On the northern slopes, *Fagus orientalis* and *Corylus avellana* formations, which are widespread especially in the Euro-Siberian floristic region of Turkey, constitute a large community on intrusive bedrock at 1500 m to 2000 m a.s.l. The presence of these formations in the study area may be due to local microclimate, the existence of many small streams, frequent fogs that produce higher humidity than in the other Mediterranean regions, and the orographic structure and precipitation.

The families representing the highest number of species are *Rosaceae* (15), *Fabaceae* (9) and *Fagaceae* (7), and the genera with the highest number of species are *Quercus* (6), *Astragalus* (4), *Rosa* (3), *Salix* (3), and *Lonicera* (3).

After a thorough study of the relevant papers about this district (Yıldız 1984, Donner 1990; Duman & al. 1991; Türkmen & Düzenli 1995, 1998; Varol 2002, Varol & Tatlı 2003), a total of four species can be regarded as new records for Square C6: *Capparis ovata* var. *palaestina*, *Frangula alnus* subsp. *alnus*, *Rosa villosa*, and *Salix cinerea*.

![Fig. 3. Life form spectrum.](image-url)  ![Fig. 4. Phytogeographic region spectrum.](image-url)
The anthropogenic impact was rather heavy in the study area, especially on the communities consisting mostly of endemic plants. For example, the habitats were destroyed by cutting of trees and shrubs for the needs of the local people. During our surveys we talked to the local people about the importance of preserving the habitats and informed them about the endemic and rare plants.

Several species of ornamental trees have been found in the study area, such as Pyrus communis, Malus sylvestris and Punica granatum cultivated by some of the local people. And there were some cultivated Rosa species in local gardens.

### Table 2. Endemic plants and risk category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Taxa</th>
<th>Endemism</th>
<th>IUCN category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Betulaceae</td>
<td>Alnus glutinosa subsp. antitaurica</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>Alyssum peltarioides subsp. virgatiforme</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (lc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>Lonicera caucasica subsp. orientalis</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (lc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Astragalus aizubicus</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (cd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>A. commagenicus</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (lc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Phlomis longifolia var. balanica</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (cd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleaceae</td>
<td>Fraxinus ornus subsp. cilicica</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>LR (lc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbaginaceae</td>
<td>Acantholimon libanoticum</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Vu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endemism and rareness ratio: % 11.25

### Appendix 1

**List of tree and shrub species**

**GYMNOSPERMAE**

**Cupressaceae**

Juniperus drupacea Labill.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Yağlıpınar summit, Pinus nigra forest, 1800-1850 m, 15.09.2003 (Cosm).

Juniperus oxycedrus L. subsp. oxycedrus: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Hanife summit, circumstances, south slopes at free areas, 1550-1600 m, 24.06.2003 (Med).

**Pinaceae**


Pinus nigra Arn. subsp. pallasiana (Lamb.) Holmboe: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kansız ridges, pure forest, 1600-1650 m, 14.09.2003 (Cosm).

**Taxaceae**

Taxus baccata L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kansız location, the next to the stream, 1700-1750 m, 06.09.2002 (Cosm).

**ANGIOSPERMAE**

**Magnoliopsida**

**Aceraceae**

Acer monspuessulanum L. subsp. microphyllum (Boiss.) Bornm.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, the southwestern part of plateau, at slopes, 1600-1650 m, 12.07.2003 (Cosm).

Acer platanoides L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı-Kansız stream location, the edge of stream, 1350-1400 m, 25.10.2002 (Eur-Sib).

**Anacardiaceae**

Pistacia terebinthus L. subsp. palaestina (Boiss.) Engl.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, the exit of plateau, slopes, 1500-1550 m, 12.07.2003 (Med).

Rhus coriaria L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, the exit of plateau, at slopes, 1500-1550 m, 12.07.2003 (Cosm).

**Araliaceae**

Hedera helix L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı-Kansız location, at tree, 1400-1450 m, 13.09.2003 (Cosm).

**Betulaceae**

Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. subsp. antitaurica Yalt.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kansız location, the edge of stream, 1300-1350 m, 16.09.2003, E (Med).

**Brassicaceae**

Alyssum peltarioides Boiss. subsp. virgatiforme (Nýar.) Dudley: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Uçtepe-Hafşo lo-
cation, free area, 1600-1650 m, 22.06.2003, E (Iran-Turan).

**Buxaceae**

*Buxus sempervirens* L.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Karagöz location, in forest, 1400-1450 m, 16.09.2003 (Eur-Sib).

**Capparaceae**

*Capparis ovata* Desf. var. *palestina* Zohary: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit of plateau, the edge of way, 1100-1150 m, 16.09.2003 (Med).

**Caprifoliaceae**

*Lonicera caucasica* Pall. subsp. *orientalis* (Lam.) D.F Chamb. & Long: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız stream location, at slopes, free area, 1350-1400 m, 07.06.2003, E (Cosm).

*L. etrusca* Santi var. *hispidula* Boiss.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, 07.06.2003 (Cosm).

*L. nummulariifolia* Jaub. & Spach subsp. *nummulariifolia*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız stream location, the edge of way, 1350-1400 m, 17.05.2003 (Cosm).

**Celastraceae**

*Euonymus latifolius* (L.) Mill. subsp. *latifolius*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kozluk stream location, the edge of stream, 1450-1500 m, 15.09.2003 (Eur-Sib).

**Cistaceae**

*Cistus creticus* L.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kansız-Bileydik stream location, 1200-1250 m, 25.10.2003 (Med).

*C. salviifolius* L.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit way of plateau, 1450-1500 m, 07.06.2003 (Cosm).

**Cornaceae**

*Coronis sanguinea* L. subsp. *cilicica* (Wangerin) D.F Chamb.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kozluk-Kansız stream location, free area, 1350-1400 m, 13.09.2003 (Med).

**Coriaceae**

*Carpinus orientalis* Mill. subsp. *orientalis*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız stream location, the edge of stream, 1300-1350 m, 07.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*Corlylus avellana* L. var. *avellana*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kabaklık-Kozluk stream junction, 1300-1350 m, 07.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kabaklık-Kozluk stream junction, the edge of stream, 1300-1350 m, 07.06.2003 (Med).

**Ericaceae**

*Arbutus andrachne* L.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit way of plateau, the edge of way, 1500-1550 m, 12.07.2003 (Med).

**Fabaceae**

*Astragalus aintabicus* Boiss.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kansız location, at slopes, free area, 1400-1450 m, 16.09.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*A. barbeyanus* Post: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Y ağlıpınar summit, southern slopes, 1750-1800 m, 07.06.2003 (Cosm).

*A. commagenicus* (Hand.-Mazz.) Şirj.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Yağlıpınar summit, southern slopes, 1750-1800 m, 07.06.2003, E.

*A. plumosus* Willd. var. *plumosus*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Yağlıpınar summit, southern slopes, 1500-1550 m, 17.05.2003 (Med).

*Calicotome villosa* (Poir.) Link: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, The exit way of pleateau, the edge of way, 1500-1550 m, 17.05.2003 (Med).

*Cercis siliquastrum* L. subsp. *siliquastrum*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kansız-Bileydik stream location, the edge of stream, 1300-1350 m, 25.10.2003 (Cosm).

*Colutea cilicica* Boiss. & Bal.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Hamo summit location, at forest, 1600-1650 m, 28.09.2003 (Cosm).

*Coronilla emerus* L. subsp. *emeroides* (Boiss. & Sprun.) Uhrova: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız stream location, the edge of way, 1350-1400 m, 21.06.2003 (Cosm).

*Spartium junceum* L.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, The exit way of plateau, 1550-1600 m, 17.05.2003, (Med).

**Fagaceae**

*Fagus orientalis* Lipsky: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, Hafsa summit location, pure forest, 1800-1850 m, 22.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*Quercus brantii* Lindl.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit way of plateau, at slopes, 1200-1250 m, 12.07.2003 (Iran-Turan).

*Q. cerris* L. var. *cerris*: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit way of plateau, the edge of way, 1550-1600 m, 21.06.2003 (Med).

*Q. coccifera* L.: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit way of plateau, 1100-1200 m, 16.09.2003 (Med).

*Q. infectoria* Olivier subsp. *boissieri* (Reut.) O. Schwarz: C6, Gaziantep, İslahiye, the exit way of plateau, at slopes, 1500-1550 m, 12.07.2003 (Med).
Q. libani Olivier: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, the exit way of plateau, at slopes, 1450-1500 m, 12.07.2003 (Iran-Tuan).

Q. petraea (Mattuschka) Liebl. subsp. pinnatifida (C. Koch) Menitsky: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Yağlıpınar-Burunsuz location, at slopes, 1800-1850 m, 12.07.2003, E.

**Juglandaceae**

Juglans regia L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kozluk stream location, the edge of stream, 1350-1400 m, 15.09.2003 (Cosm).

**Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

Phlomis longifolia Boiss. & Bl. var. bailanica (Vierh.) Hub.-Mor.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Tandır village, the edge of way, 600-650 m, 17.05.2003, E.

Thymus sipyleus Boiss. subsp. rosulans (Borbás) Jalas: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Yağlıpınar summit, free rocky area, 1900-1950 m, 14.09.2003 (Cosm).

Loranthaceae

Loranthus europaeus Jacq.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kansız-Bileydik stream location, at oak, 1300-1350 m, 25.10.2003 (Cosm).


**Malvaceae**

Acantholimon libanoticum Boiss.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Y ağlıpınar summit, at tragacanth steppe, 1450-1500 m, 14.09.2003 (Cosm).

**Rosaceae**

Cerasus mahaleb (L.) Mill. var. mahaleb: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Yağlıpınar stream location, at tree, 1350-1400 m, 12.07.2003 (Cosm).

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. subsp. monogyna: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, the exit way of plateau, at slopes, 1600-1650 m, 12.07.2003 (Cosm).

C. orientalis Pall. ex M. Bieb. var. orientalis: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı-Köskuz stream location, at slopes, 1500-1550 m, 27.09.2003 (Cosm).

Malus sylvestris Mill. subsp. orientalis (Uglitzk.) Browicz. var. orientalis: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı-Köskuz stream location, the edge of stream, 1350-1400 m, 15.09.2003 (Cosm).

**Plumbaginaceae**


**Ranunculaceae**

Clematis vitalba L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Yağlıpınar stream location, at tree, 1350-1400 m, 15.09.2003 (Cosm).

**Rhamnaceae**


**Moraceae**

Ficus carica L. subsp. carica: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı-Kansız stream location, at slopes, 1400-1450 m, 07.06.2003 (Cosm).

**Oleaceae**


**Rhytidaceae**

Pyrus elaeagnifolia Pall. subsp. kotschyana (Boiss. ex Decne) Browicz: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı-Köskuz stream location, at free areas, 1350-1400 m, 14.09.2003 (Iran-Turan).

P. syriaca Boiss. var. syriaca: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, the entrance way of plateau, at slopes, 1600-1650 m, 12.07.2003 (Cosm).

**Phytolaccaceae**

Phytolacca pruinosa Fenzl: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Hamo summit, the edge of way, 1450-1500 m, 13.09.2003 (Med).

**Platanaceae**

Platanus orientalis L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklı location, the edge of stream, 1400-1450 m, 13.09.2003 (Cosm).
way of plateau, at slopes, 1550-1600 m, 23.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*R. sanctus* Shreb.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Plateau center, the edge of river, 1400-1450 m, 23.06.2003 (Cosm).

*Salix alba* L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Hanife summit location, the edge of stream, 1450-1500 m, 22.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*S. cinerea* L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Hanife summit location, the edge of stream, 1400-1450 m, 22.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

*S. pedicellata* Desf. subsp. *pedicellata*: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kansız location, the edge of stream 1400-1450 m, 25.10.2002 (Med).

**Salicaceae**

*Populus tremula* L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız stream location, the edge of stream, 1350-1400 m, 21.06.2003 (Eur-Sib).

**Thymelaeaceae**

*Daphne oleoides* Schreber subsp. *kurdica* (Bornm.)


**Ulmaceae**

*Ulmus glabra* Huds.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız location, the edge of stream, 1300-1350 m, 17.05.2003 (Eur-Sib).

**Liliopsida**

**Liliaceae**

*Smilax excelsa* L.: C6, Gaziantep, Islahiye, Kabaklık-Kansız location, the edge of stream, 1300-1350 m, 25.10.2003 (Eur-Sib).

References


