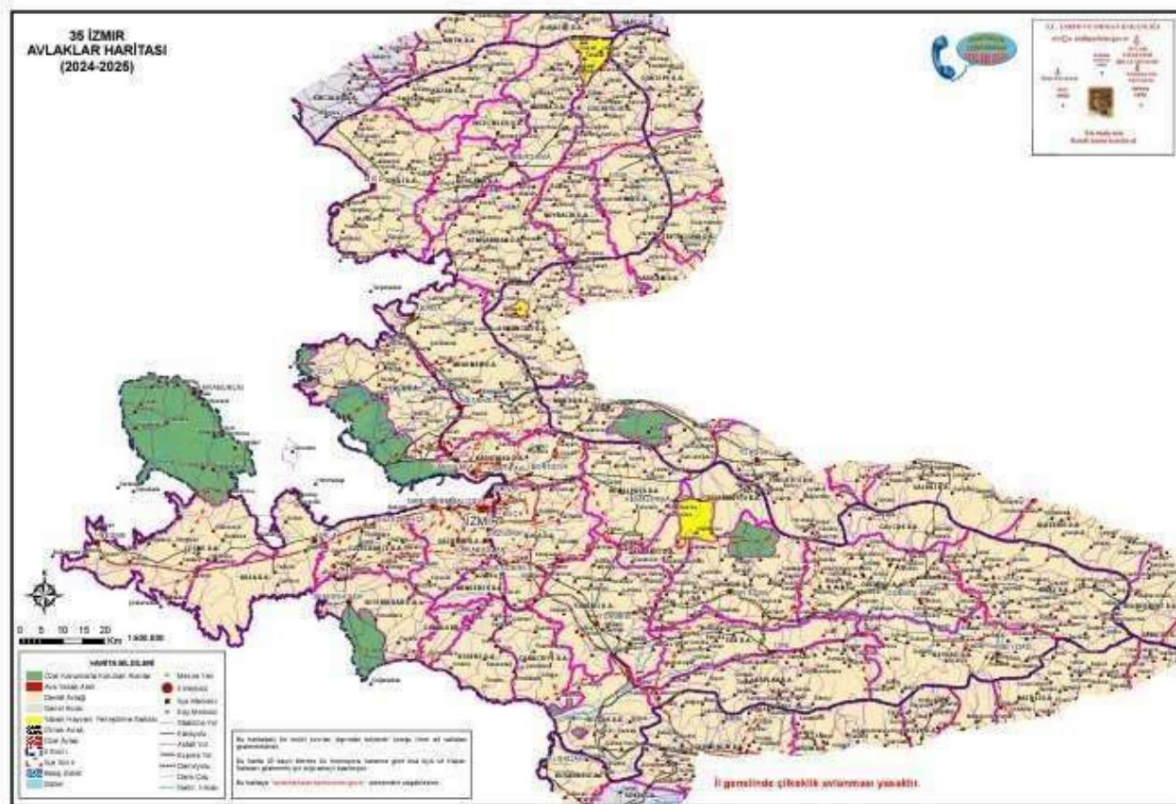




BIODIVERSITY IN İZMİR

A total of 2,188 vascular plant taxa have been identified in the İzmir province, 177 of which have been determined to be endemic. Field studies have identified 1,245 taxa. According to a literature review on mammals, 42 terrestrial mammal species have been found to inhabit the area. Of these 42 species, 29 have been identified; 8 through surveys and 21 through field observations. For birds, literature **reviews** and field studies have identified 277 species from 51 families, 205 of which have been observed in the field.

FLORA OF İZMİR

Lily of the Valley (*Campanula mugeana*)

Campanula mugeana (Lily of the Valley) was first discovered in 2013 on the rocky outcrops below the summit of Mahmut Mountain in Kemalpaşa. The genetic center of the *Campanula* genus is the mountainous areas of the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions. *Campanula* is represented in our country by 131 species and subspecies (including subspecies and varieties), 64 of which are endemic. The endemism rate is...

It is approximately 54.7%. This area is the only known distribution point of *Campanula mugeana* in the world.

Bozdağ Bellflower (*Campanula teucroides*)

Campanula teucroides (Bozdağ bellflower) was first discovered in 1844 in the rocky outcrops of Bozdağ, Ödemiş. *Campanula* L. has approximately 420 species worldwide. The genetic center of the *Campanula* genus is the mountainous areas of the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions. *Campanula* is represented in our country by 131 species and subspecies (including subspecies and varieties), 64 of which are endemic, with an endemism rate of approximately 54.7%. The only known distribution of *Campanula teucroides* in the world is...

The point is Bozday.

Oriental Clover (*Cytisus orientalis*)

Cytisus orientalis (Oriental clover) was first discovered in 1812 in the foothills of the Bozdağ Mountains in İzmir, Tire, and Aydın. It has since been identified in İzmir (Ödemiş/Bozdağ), Kemalpaşa (Mahmut Dağı), and Ula district of Muğla province. There are 19 known species of the *Cytisus* genus in Turkey, 6 of which are endemic. The species has attracted attention due to its showy flowers and large shrub form. The population, particularly in the Tire region, has suffered significant damage due to land clearing for agriculture.

Nyphus (*Minuartia nifensis*)

Minuartia nifensis was first described in 1969 from Nif Mountain in Kemalpaşa, İzmir.

The genus *Minuartia* has 39 species in our country. It is a genus with a high rate of endemism. In İzmir province, Kemalpaşa district, on the summit of Nif Mountain, a species with 2 meta-populations has an estimated distribution area of 1.2 km² and a population of approximately 3300 individuals.

Efe Fennel (*Peucedanum guvenianum*)

Peucedanum guvenianum (Efe fennel) İzmir province, Menderes-Gümüşdüz road, Tahtalı Dam.

It was discovered around 2017. *Peucedanum* is a heterogeneous genus represented by approximately 100-120 species, distributed mainly in Eurasia and Africa. In Türkiye, there are 17 species and 18 taxa belonging to the genus *Peucedanum*, 7 of which are endemic. It was emphasized that it was represented by approximately 500 individuals when it was first discovered.

Bozdağ Hyacinth (*Chionodoxa luciliae* Scilla luciliae)

Scilla luciliae (Bozdağ hyacinth) was first discovered in 1844 on slushy soil in Bozdağ, Ödemiş. The genus *Chionodoxa* has a total of 8 species worldwide. Of these...

Five of them are found in our country, and all are endemic. The endemism rate of the genus throughout Türkiye is...

It is 100% certain. While the distribution of the species *Chionodoxa luciliae* was previously known only in Bozdağ, it was also detected in the mountainous area around Ovacık neighborhood of Ödemiş, İzmir, located in the Aydın Mountains, during a biodiversity study. Its only known distribution point in the world is Bozdağ and the Ödemiş district, which includes Ovacık.

Prostrate Belamot (*Asperula daphneola*)

Asperula daphneola was discovered and introduced to the scientific world by O. Schwarz in 1934 on Mount Nif in Kemalpaşa, İzmir province. Until now, *A. daphneola*, a locally endemic species known only from Mount Nif within the borders of İzmir province, has a second locality on Mount Mahmut, a very close neighboring mountain.

Izmir sage (*Salvia smyrnaea*)

Its distribution area has narrowed considerably, and in Türkiye, there are only two populations: one on Gümüş Mountain in Aydın and the other on Nif Mountain in Kemalpaşa, İzmir. The survival of these populations is severely threatened by human activities, erosion, and grazing. Recent findings indicate that the population on Gümüş Mountain has disappeared. Some interesting morphological variations have been observed among the Nif populations of *Salvia smyrnaea*.

Izmir Onion (*Allium pictistamineum*)

In 2015, as part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Project for Determining Terrestrial Biological Diversity in İzmir Province, a field study conducted at the westernmost tip of the Aydın Mountains, within the borders of Tire district, identified a plant species that stood out for its distinctiveness.

Bozdağ Gökçeni (*Jasione supina* subsp. *Tmolea*)

It is a locally endemic species unique to Bozdağ. In Bozdağ, it is suffering from very serious habitat destruction due to overgrazing, improper afforestation, tourism activities, and road construction works.

In his master's thesis, Eroğlu (2011) determined the number of individuals of the species to be 4296.

Bitter Buckthorn (*Hieracium tmoleum*) - Blue Flax (*Linum tmoleum*) - Bozdağ Sivriçay (*Sideritis tmolea*)

They take their name from Tmolos, the mythological name of Bozdağ. They are few in number and distributed over a very small area. They have suffered significant habitat loss due to reforestation efforts in Bozdağ. Furthermore, they have experienced extensive habitat loss due to the ski resort built in Bozdağ. Their habitat area has been greatly reduced. *Sideritis tmolea* is generally collected by the local people for use as herbal tea. While some of the collected plants are used for their own needs, some are sold for economic reasons.

Urla Mastic Artichoke (*C. Scolymus* L. cv. *Sakız*)

It is a very early variety that is widely grown in the Urla Peninsula of Izmir province in the Aegean region. It forms a medium-sized, firm, and slightly elongated head and is suitable for fresh consumption. A typical characteristic of this variety is that its leaves are not segmented and have smooth edges. It was registered as a Geographical Product on November 24, 2027, as Urla Sakız Artichoke. Its geographical boundaries include the districts of Urla, Çeşme, Karaburun, Balçova, and the Mordoğan region.

Urla Kynalı Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

Urla Kynalı Okra, grown in the Aegean region, is a variety suitable for both fresh consumption and canning. Its lack of a slimy texture makes it ideal for canning. The fruit is not as long as Sultani okra.

It has a slightly rounded tip and a thin neck section. Its most distinctive feature is the purple color of the neck section. It is characterized by its vibrant color. The five-pointed fruit is fleshy and very delicious. Bornova Kynalı Okra was registered as a Geographical Product on October 27, 2020. Its geographical boundaries are the districts of Bornova, Urla, Çeşme, Karaburun, Balçova, Narlıdere, Güzelbahçe, Torbalı, Menderes, and Seferihisar in İzmir province.

İZMİR FAUNA

Wolf (Canis lupus)

Their populations in Western Anatolia are weak. They are particularly endangered due to wolf-human conflict. It is below.

Roe deer (Capreolus capreolus)

They prefer areas where agricultural lands are intertwined with forests, deciduous woodlands and coppice forests with abundant meadows and open spaces.

Shearwater Bird (Puffinus yelkouan)

It is endangered.

Gray Shearwater (Calonectris diomedea)

It is in the group of least concern.

Crested Cormorant (Phalacrocorax aristotelis)

It is in the group of least concern.

Silver Gull (Larus cachinnans)

It is in the group of least concern.

Crested Pelican (Pelecanus crispus)

Fishing boats in the Gulf or in the Bostanlı and Mavişehir fishing harbors

It can be seen among them. It is in the group of least concern.

Flamingo (Phoenicopterus roeus)

Because the Gediz Delta is an important breeding and wintering area for flamingos, it is possible to see flocks of flamingos flying anywhere along the İzmir coast. During the winter, species such as coots, black-headed gulls, flamingos, and grebes are common at the mouths of the streams flowing into the sea from the Bayraklı coast and further into the Meles Delta.

Monk Seal (Monachus monachus)

The Foça coastline and its islands, the Karaburun Peninsula, and the areas between Alaçatı and Sığirci, all with their pristine and particularly rocky shores along the İzmir coastline, are important refuges for the Mediterranean monk seal. It is classified as critically endangered.

Bergamae (Capoeta bergamae)

It is a species of freshwater carp endemic to Türkiye. The species is also known as the Aegean scraper. It is commonly found in Western Anatolia and lives in rivers stretching from the Bakacak River south of the Biga Peninsula to the Dalaman River. It is threatened by habitat loss due to significant pollution and water extraction from rivers and streams.

Freshwater Mullet (Squalius kosswigi)

It is a species with a very narrow distribution, found only within the Küçük Menderes and Tahtalı Basins in the İzmir region. It is endangered.

Aegean Scavenger Fish (Chondrostoma holmwoodii)

It is a narrowly distributed freshwater fish species endemic only to the Gediz, Bakırçay, and Küçük Menderes Basins. It is classified as vulnerable.