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Antalya's New Species

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Abstract

Anatolian biogeography has an important place in the world terrestrial ecosystem with its species diversity. The fact that it has hotspots, microclimate localities and is the intersection point of 3 biogeographic areas makes diversity inevitable. The Antalya Region, which is a part of the southern Mediterranean, stands out as an indicator of this diversity and especially its rarity value as endemicity. With each passing year, new species are discovered in this region and added to the literature.

Antalya is a very rich province in terms of natural vegetation and endemic species. As a result of scientific studies, it has been determined that there are over 12,000 plant species in Turkey, 35% of which have endemic status, and there are 862 endemic plant locations in Antalya province, and Antalya's endemism rate was found to be 8.9%. Approximately 2350 plants were collected in the center of Antalya between 1992 and 1994 and 130 families, 569 genera and 1023 species were identified in the Antalya city flora and the total number of taxa was 1065. 863 of the 1023 species are natural and 160 of them are cultivated plants. Knowing, promoting and protecting endemic and rare species is of great importance for the continuation of biodiversity. In addition, there are 44 critically endangered plant species distributed in Antalya, which is one of the richest provinces in terms of plant biodiversity in Turkey. These species are subjected to human pressure due to factors such as agriculture, tourism, transportation, etc.

In this study, Google Scholar was searched to identify new species that have been introduced to the scientific world in the last 10 years. Confirmed through IPNI & POWO.

As a result of the studies, 4 taxons from Apiaceae, 3 taxons from Alliaceae, 2 taxons from Campanulacea and 2 taxons from Caryophyllaceae from different locations of Antalya. From the diversified families, 20 taxons have been introduced to the scientific world in the last 10 years.

Key words: Antalya, natural areas, new species, Southern Anatolia
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