ISBR-2021

3rd INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH

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Erzurum Technical University Erzurum, Turkey

3rd International Symposium on Biodiversity Research

HONORARY PRESIDENT

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Erzurum Tecnical University

Prof. Dr. Sedat MURAT

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University

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Prof. Dr. Ümit İNCEKARA

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Erzurum, 2021

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PREFACE

Dear Rector and distinguished participants,

As chair of the third international biodiversity research symposium, it is a great pleasure for me to declare open the third international biodiversity research symposium and to welcome the participants from different parts of the World who are here to exchange experience and work together a few days on this exciting symposium hosted by the Department of Molecular Biology, Faculty of Sciences of Erzurum Technical University.

I first wish to extend to you the greetings of the organizing and scientific committee. Without them, this organization will not have been come true.

The first symposium was organized by Department of Biology of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the organizing committee of the event, especially Prof. Dr. Murat Tosunoğlu, who also gave us the opportunity to organize the event in our university.
As you know, all our plans were made to hold the symposium face to face. However, due to the pandemic, we decided to have it virtual.

It is a fact that biodiversity is the diversity of life on our planet. It forms the basis of our well-being and economy. Biodiversity is one of the most fundamental factors in the continuation of life on Earth. Unfortunately, biodiversity is declining rapidly day by day. Thus, biodiversity has become one of the most important issues today affecting all living things. Today, biodiversity is disappearing at thousand times the normal rate. Overuse of resources, climate change, excessive increase in air pollution and spread of diseases; accelerates the loss of biodiversity. It is very important to take measures to slow down or stop the decrease in biodiversity and to pass it on to future generations.
Being the first symposium held in our department, with this symposium, we aim to preserve the biological diversity in our country and the world, and to convey our biological richness and natural beauties to future generations.

Before closing, I have to extend further thanks to our Honorary presidents of the symposium, our rector Prof. Dr. Bülent Çakmak and Prof. Dr. Sedat MURAT (rector of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart university). Secondly, we are indebted to our organizing and scientific committees to have made this event possible. Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to you who participated in our symposium with presentations from Turkey and abroad.

Prof. Dr. Ümit İNCEKARA

Chair of the Symposium

CLOSING DECLARATION

3rd International Symposium on Biodiversity Research hosted by the department of Molecular Biology and Genetics of Erzurum Technical University has been organized virtually between October 20 and 22, 2021.

149 participants from 13 different countries have been recorded the symposium and gathered to supply presentations about variable topics of biodiversity.

I would like to thank each participant for his or her contributions.

Today, we all know that climate change and biodiversity loss are happening before our eyes. The need to give a chance to nature was addressed in the symposium.

As a result of the presentations, we come to this conclusion that we all are responsible for the biodiversity conservation.

I believe that 3rd International Biodiversity Research Symposium has achieved its objectives in biodiversity conservation and our responsibilities for passing it on to future generations.

International Biodiversity Research Symposium is planned to be held at different universities in different countries. Thus, the fourth edition of this international event will be hosted by Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey next year.

Prof. Dr. Ümit İNCEKARA

Chair of the Symposium

20.10.2021, WEDNESDAY

OPENING CEREMONY HALL 1

Opening Program	
11:00 – 11.30	**Opening Ceremony (Opening Speeches)**
	Prof. Dr. Bülent ÇAKMAK, Honorary Chair (Rector of Erzurum Technical University)
	Prof. Dr. Sedat MURAT, Honorary Chair (Rector of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University)
	Prof. Dr. Ümit İNCEKARA, Symposium Chair (Dean of Science Faculty, Erzurum Technical University)

20.10.2021, WEDNESDAY

13:00	**Keynote: Material Transfer from Nature to Technology** ***Dr. Murat Kaya – TURKEY***

	HALL 1		HALL 2		HALL 3
	Session 1: Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny-1		**Session 1: Microbial Biodiversity-1**		**Session 1: Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-1**
	Session Chair: Dr. Nurhayat Özdemir		**Session Chair: Dr. Arzu Ala Görmez**		**Session Chair: Dr. Sezai Ercişli**
13:45	Contribution to the Knowledge of Heteroptera (Hemiptera) Fauna of Eastern Turkey Neslihan Gültekin, Melek Güdek Güçlü, Dilek Doğan*, Mustafa Güllü, Celalettin Gözüaçık	**13:45**	Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (AMF) and Disease-Causing Fungus Species Isolated from Dried Tea Seedlings in a Tea Garden Şengül Alpay Karaoğlu*, Fatih Seyis	**13:45**	Biodiversity of Sedum L. in Ankara (Turkey) Akın Aras*, Duygu Mermer Doğu, Kamber Erat
14:00	Thrips (Thysanoptera) Species and Distribution Areas in Northern Cyprus Cereal Fields Mustafa Güllü*, Celalettin Gözüaçık	**14:00**	Diagnosis of the factors ausing the drying of Camellia sinensis seedlings, isolation of the factors and pathogenicity determination by leaf pathogenicity test Şengül Alpay Karaoğlu	**14:15**	Genetic Diversity and Structure of Pea (Pisum sativum L.) Genotypes for Marker-Trait Association of DNA İsmail Bezirganoğlu*, Büşra Yazıcılar, Merve Şimşek Geyik, Doğan İlhan
14:15	Variable detection and comparison of supervised machine learning algorithms in classification of two closely related Bufo species Cantekin Dursun*, Serkan Gül, Nurhayat Özdemir	**14:15**	Identification and characterization of bacteria isolated from apricot trees in the province of Erzurum, Turkey Damla Rüzgar*, Arzu Görmez	**14:30**	Investigation of the Important Bee Plants of Uluyayla Plateau (Ulus-Bartın) Bilge Tunçkol
14:30	Aphidofagous Syrphids (Diptera: Syrphidae) from Çardak Lagoon in the Çanakkale Province of the Northwestern Part of Turkey Şahin Kök	**14:30**	Isolation and molecular characterization of bacteria from intestinal flora of some Beetles (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae) Ayşenur Yazıcı, Ahmet Polat, Muhammet Çorapçı, Serkan Ortucu*, Mesut Taşkın, Umit Incekara		

15:00	**Keynote: Biodiversity Studies in Turkey** ***Hasan Kanca – TURKEY***				
HALL 1		**HALL 2**		**HALL 3**	
Session 2: Environmental Toxicology-1 & Microbial Biodiversity-2		**Session 2: Environmental Stress on Biodiversity**		**Session 2: Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2**	
Session Chair: Dr. Ömer Faruk Karataş		**Session Chair: Dr. Enes Arslan**		**Session Chair: Dr. İsmail Bezirganoğlu**	
16:00	The Effect of Fertilizer Applications on Phenolic Compound Content in Nigella damascena Seeds Funda Ulusu*, Ali Şahin	**15:45**	Cold-adapted Cellulase Producer Vishniacozyma species from Palandöken Mountain Mehmet Karadayı*, Şeyma Aksu	**15:45**	Preliminary Data for Plant Biodiversity of the Polog Region of North Macedonia Jusra Reçani*, Ebru Ataşlar
16:15	Cytotoxic activity of Nigella damascena seed extracts Funda Ulusu*, Ali Şahin	**16:15**	Effects of Exogenous Salicylic Acid and Strigolactone applications on Antioxidant Activity in Tomato Seedlings Under Short-Term Drought Stress Gamze Baltacıer*, Sevgi Donat, Okan Acar	**16:00**	Evaluation of Genetic Diversity of Eleven Medicago sativa Varieties Cultivated in Turkey by Using Start Codon Targeted Polymorphism Büşra Albayrak*, İsmail Bezirganoğlu
16:30	Nano-Encapsulation and Biosynthesis of Metal Nanoparticles by Green Synthesis Ilke Karakaş*, Furkan Öztürk, Nurcihan Hacioğlu Doğru	**16:30**	The Change of Photosynthetic Pigments of Liquidambar orientalis in Summer Period Fahrettin Atar, Ali Bayraktar*	**16:15**	A Systematic Study on Crocus gargaricus Herb. Complex Ceyda Yazıcı*, Almıla Çiftçi, Osman Erol
16:45	Antimicrobial Activity of Silver Nanoparticles Biosynthesized by Olive Leaves Özge Ceylan*, Nurcihan Hacıoğlu Doğru	**16:45**	Changes in Plant Water Potential and Stomatal Conductance Due to Water Stress in Quercus infectoria Esra Bayar*, Nevzat Gürlevik, Ayşe Deligöz	**16:30**	Plant Species Diversity, Composition and Vegetation Cover of The Ugtam Nature Reserve, Mongolia Bayanmunkh Tumurkhuu*, Enkhtuvshin Dechinperlii, Uyanga Ariya, Tuguldur Enkhtsetseg
				16:45	Tepal Morphology of Persicaria s.str. (Polygonaceae) Taxa in Turkey Suzan Kundakçı*, Serdar Makbul, Mutlu Gültepe, Kamil Coşkunçelebi

21.10.2021, THURSDAY

10:00	**Keynote: Palmyraculture: The Role of Palmyra palm in Biodiversity/Sustainable Development** ***Dr. P. Mosae Selvakumar – BANGLADESH***

HALL 1		**HALL 2**		**HALL 3**	
Session 3: Diversity of Animal/Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2		**Session 3: Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3**		**Session 3: Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism-1, Environmental Toxicology-2**	
Session Chair: Dr. Salih Doğan		**Session Chair: Dr. Ertan Yıldırım**		**Session Chair: Dr. Ayşenur Yazıcı**	
10:45	An Annotated and Updated Checklist of Turkish Sarcophaga (Liosarcophaga) Enderlein, 1928 with the Comparisons of Male Terminalia Gamze Pekbey	**10:45**	Morphologycal Characteristics of The Genus Lappula Moench. (Boraginaceae Juss.) In Mongolia Munkhzul Tungalag	**10:45**	Monitoring the Dynamics of the Area of Lake Azegza (Middle Atlas-Morocco) in the Context of Climate Change Using the Techniques of Space Remote Sensing. Amal Raillani*, Lahsen Chillasse, Mhamed Khaffou
11:00	The Cheyletid Mites (Acariformes: Cheyletidae) of Kelkit Valley (Turkey) Burcu Kabasakal*, Salih Doğan	**11:00**	Horticulture Genetic Resources in Yozgat Province (Turkey) Aysen Koç*, Gülden Balcı, Emine Sema Çetin, Hakan Keles, Tuğba Kılıç, Selda Daler	**11:00**	Crop Raiding by Wildlife of the neighbouring conservation area on subsistence homesteads in Northern KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa Tlou Raphela*, Pillay Neville
11:15	Investigation of Wintering Waterbirds Diversity in Different Wetlands Around the Dardanelles (2021 IWC) İbrahim Uysal*, İbrahim Uysal	**11:15**	Some Morphological Traits of Selected Hawthorn (Crataegus Spp.) Genetic Resources from Coruh Valley Halil İbrahim Sağbaş*, Sezai Ercişli	**11:15**	Determination of the acute effects of olive mill wastewater on Potamopyrgus antipodarum, Melanopsis buccinoidea ve Theodoxus sp. (Gastropoda: Tetaidae: Melanopsidae: Neritidae) Deniz Anıl Odabaşı*, Aytuğ Zilifli, Sevdan Yilmaz
11:30	Phylogenetic Analysis of Heracleum L. (Apiaceae) Taxa in Turkey Based on nrDNA ITS and cpDNA trnL Intron and trnL-F DNA Sequences Leyla Gürlük, Mustafa Çelik, Özlem Çetin*	**11:30**	Comparison of ATR-FTIR Spectra on Two Endemic Species of Asperula L. (Rubiaceae) Growing at the Same Substrate in Turkey Ayşenur Kayabaş*, Ertan Yıldırım	**11:30**	In Vivo Biotoxic Effects of Synacryl Black Xfdl Textile Dye on Larval Viability and Lifespan in Drosophila melanogaster Oregon-R Emine Öztürk*, Handan Uysal

13:00	**Keynote: Diversity and Uniformity in Vertebrate Reproduction** ***Dr. Shai Meiri – ISRAEL***				
	HALL 1		**HALL 2**		**HALL 3**
Session 4: Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3		**Session 4: Aquatic (Marine and Freshwater) Biodiversity-1**		**Session 4: Conservation Biology, Policy and Strategies & Protected**	
Session Chair: Dr. Sevgi Sevsay		**Session Chair: Yunus Esen**		**Session Chair: Dr. F. Necmiye Kacı**	
13:45	New Mite Records (Acari: Erythraeoidea) from Turkey İbrahim Karakurt*, Sevgi Sevsay	**13:45**	Contribution to the Water Mite Fauna of Bingöl Province, Turkey (Acari, Hydrachnidia) Yunus Esen	**14:00**	Development of Microplastic Pollution Awareness Scale for Prospective Tuğçe Güleşir*, Ali Gül
14:00	Determination of The Chromosome Number of The Trombidium holosericeum for The First Time Rümeysa Karağaç*, Halil Erhan Eroğlu, Evren Buğa, Sevgi Sevsay	**14:00**	Comparison of Distribution Altitudes of Some Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae Species in Turkey Serhat Özcan1*, Numan Yıldız, Ahmet Polat, Ümit İncekara	**14:15**	Ex-Situ Conservation Sterrgies for Antrodia cinnamomea: An Endemic Medicinal Mushroom in Taiwan K.J. Senthil Kumar*, Büşra Albayrak, Büşra Yazıcılar, Merve Şimşek Geyik
14:15	Parasitism Relationship of Trombidioidea Mites with Spiders Evren Buğa*, Sevgi Sevsay	**14:15**	Changes in the Blood Cells of the Pelophylax ridibundus (Pallas, 1771) (Amphibia: Ranidae) Living in Different Streams in the Çanakkale Begüm Boran*, Çiğdem Gül		
14:30	New Locality Records of Trombidioid Mites (Acari: Prostigmata) in Sansa George Evren Buğa*, Sevgi Sevsay	**14:30**	Isolation and Molecular Characterization of Bacteria from Some Aquatic Beetles (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae) Ahmet Polat, Ayşenur Yazıcı, A. Muhammet Corapcı, Serkan Ortucu*, Mesut Taşkın, Ümit İncekara	**14:30**	
14:40	**Keynote: The Importance of Biodiversity in Plant Breeding** ***Dr. Sezai Ercişli – TURKEY***				
	HALL 1		**HALL 2**		**HALL 3**
Session 5: Effects of Biodiversity to Human Health-1		**Session 5: Population Ecology**			

Session Chair: Dr. Songül Karakaya		Session Chair: Dr. Erol Yıldırım			
15:15	Antioxidant Capacity and Phenolic Composition of Gagea chanae Grossh. and Scilla siberica Haw. Bilge Aydın*, Enes Tekman, Hafize Yuca, Songül Karakaya, Zühal Güvenalp	**15:15**	Bioactivity of Essential Oil of Artemesia Herba Alba and Its Effects on Culex Pipiens (Diptera; Culicidae) Salma Kaoutar Abdelali*, Karim Souttou, Linda Aissaoui		
15:30	In vitro Evaluation of Antidiabetic Activity of Colchicum speciosum Different Parts and Their Anatomical Properties Hafize Yuca	**15:30**	Bruchinae Latreille 1802 Species Detected on Edible Grain Legumes and Forage Crops in Southeastern Anatolia Region Melek Güdek Güçlü*, Celalettin Gözüaçık, Neslihan Gültekin, Klaus-Werner Anton		
15:45	α-Glucosidase and α-Amylase Inhibitory Potential of Paliurus spina-christi Mill. and Its Main Compounds Hafize Yuca*, Hilal Özbek, L. Ömür Demirezer, Zühal Güvenalp	**15:45**	Changes in Carbon Concentration of Tree Components for Calabrian Pine Forests in the Western Black Sea Region of Turkey Şükrü Teoman Güner		
16:00	In Vitro Assessment of Hemostatic Performances of Salvia verticillata, Achillea biebersteinii, Tragopogon aureus, and Cephalaria procera Songul Karakaya*, Ozlem Ozdemir Tozlu, Umit Incekara, Hasan Turkez, Ozkan Aksakal	**16:15**	The Usage of Sage (Salvia sp.) Taxa as Traditional Folk Medicine Ahmet Efe*, Derya Karakoyun, Çağla Güvenç Biçer, Dudu Özlem Mavi İdman		
16:15	Antimicrobial Activity of Different Parts of Gagea chanae Grossh. and Scilla siberica Haw. Enes Tekman*, Songül Karakaya, Gamze Goger				

22.10.2020, FRIDAY

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

10:00

Session 6: Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Population Ecology; Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism		**Session 6: Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity**	
Session Chair: -		**Session Chair: -**	
10:00-11:00	Biodiversity of fresh water Macro Invertebrates from of The Aurès Region, North-Est Algeria Meriem Taferghoust *, Wissem Hezil, Boudjéma Samraoui, Farrah Samraoui	**10:00-12:00**	Leaf Geometric morphometrics among a natural population of Norway maple (*Acer platanoides* L.) in Northern Algeria Rida Mohammed Mediouni*, Sarra Said, Faiza Ilias, Gaouar Semir Bechir Suheil
	Extensive Road Mortality of *Bufo bufo* (Linnaeus 1758) in Ikizdere, Rize Cantekin Dursun*, Serkan Gül, Nurhayat Özdemir		Diversite Vegetale De La Cedraie De Belezma -BATNA- Neffar Fahima
	New Record of biting midge (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) for Sinop (Turkey): *Leptoconops bidentatus* Gutsevich, 1960 Fethi Turgut		Bio-Ecological & Demo-Ecological Approach of Avifauna at Sector Level'Hamla (Djebel tuggurt) & Fesdis (Kasrou)' of The National Park of Belezma -BATNA Neffar Fahima
	The first record of *Atrichopogon infuscus* Goetghebuer, 1929 (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) in Sinop (Turkey) Fethi Turgut		Study of Edaphic Biodiversity Under *Allium sativum* L Culture Ecosystem in The Semi-Arid Region of Batna in Algeria Nadra Ghanem*, Djihane Zekri, Bouthaina Mokhtari
	Morphological Investigation of Some Populations of *Podarcis muralis* (Laurenti, 1768) (Squamata: Lacertidae) in The Anatolian and Thrace Regions Melis Karakoç*, Murat Tosunoğlu		Study of Edaphic Biodiversity Under *Olea europea*. L Arbori-cultural Ecosystem in The Semi-Arid Region of Batna in Algeria Nadra Ghanem*, Djihane Zekri, Amel Kherbache, Amina Medjoudj
			Some New Alien Plant Species and Their Invasive Potential in the Flora of Adjara (Georgia) Mikeladze Irakli*, Bolkvadze Gia, Davitadze Murman

	Mapping of *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus, 1758 (Reptilia: Testudinidae) Living in Bozcaada According to Habitat Preferences Ceren Nur ÖZGÜL*, Çiğdem GÜL		Study on Micropropagation of *Paeonia mascula* subsp. Bodurii Ebru Cambaz*, Nurşen Çördük, Bahar Kökçü, Ersin Karabacak
	Color- Pattern Analysis of *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Linnaeus 1758) (Sauria: Lacertilia: Gekkonidae) Populations Distributed in Çanakkale Didem Kurtul*, Çiğdem Gül		Screening for Indole Acetic Acid Production in Halophilic and Halotolerant Gram-Positive Bacteria Sabrina Behairi*, Nassima Baha, Wafa Achouak, Thierry Heulin, Yahia Kaci
	Distribution of Breeding Anatidae Family in Çanakkale Province İbrahim Uysal*, İbrahim Uysal		Investigation of the Interaction of Smoke Tree (*Cotinus coggygria* Scop.) Leaf Extracts with Plasmid DNA by Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Method Büşra Dalgıç*, Neslihan Demir
	Useful plants of mountain xerophytic communities of the Lesser Caucasus (within Azerbaijan) Cabbarov M.T*., Nebiyeva F.X., Ibrahimov A.S.[2], Atamov V.V.		Determination of the acute effects of olive mill wastewater on *Gammarus komareki* Schäferna, 1923 (Amphipoda: Gammaridae) Deniz Anıl Odabaşı, Aytuğ Zilifli, Sevdan Yılmaz
	Researches on Bio-Ecology of Small Dove (*Spilopelia senegalensis* L.) Population in Çanakkale City Center Sinan Marangoz, Murat Tosunoğlu		Greater Inter-Individual than Inter-Population Variability of *Calendula suffruticosa* subsp. algarbiensis Hexane Extract Silvana Ohse, Mariza B. Marques, Joaquim J. F. Neto, Paulo C. Silveira*, Diana C.G.A. Pinto
	Effects of Tourism Activities on Rock Nuthatch (*Sitta neumayer*) Population in Nevşehir Bilge Yeni*, Ahmet Karataş		Use of Rhizobacteria as Salt Stress Protectors in Durum Wheat Plants Bekkaye M*., Behairi S., Baha N Karaali K., Issad S., Kaci Y.
	The Influence of Sluices on Zooplankton Diversity in Canal – Case Study Nikola Kolarova*, Paweł Napiórkowski		Palmyraculture: The Role of Palmyra as potential life support for Plant species diversity Christine Thevamirtha*, Sherin Monichan, M. Jefwin Paul, Paulraj Mosae Selvakumar
11:00-12:00	**SYMPOSIUM EVALUATION**		

FULL TEXTS AND ABSTRACTS

Invited Speaker
Oral Presentation

Palmyraculture: The Role of Palmyra Palm in Biodiversity and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Asian Palmyra palm (*Borassus Flabellifer*), a gigantic fan-shaped tree that spreads out to large areas, mainly in South Asian countries such as Tamilnadu and Kerala, northern regions of Srilanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, and Cambodia is an important tree that contributes a lot to biodiversity and sustainability. From ancient times, it has been widely discussed and praised in Tamil classical Sangam literature, which has discussed 801 uses of Palmyra palm (Tala Vilasam). Palmyraculture (in Tamil, Panaiyaanmai) is the self-reliant community living and lifestyle based on Asian palmyra palm towards sustainable development. From 'Palmyraculture' we can promote Sustainable Development through three main pillars: Environment, Economic, and Social. In terms of Environmental Sustainability, Palmyra acts as the main breeding and nesting site for various epiphytes, reptiles, birds and plants and also, it is a natural rainwater harvesting system that stores up water and can turn an arid region into a fertile one. Recent research done on plantations of Tamarind, Pineapple, Cashew, Portia and Neem with young palmyra plants showed that the plants near the palm did not need to be watered in intervals since, the palmyra was the major provider of water, and nutrients. Similarly, its leaves provided shade for plants around its vicinity. Due to its immense ability to nurture plants and animals, it is often mentioned as a "keystone species". In addition, it is also known as "a multi-purpose tree with a great utility because of its wide varieties of commercial uses it has from both its edible parts such as jaggery, sap, toffee, wine, sugar and from non-edible products such as leaves, trunk, tuber coat to make mats, baskets, coir, toys, house construction. In addition to this, Palmyra toddy, a nutritious drink, has gained special attention recently due to its ban in Tamilnadu. When branded alcohol takes months and years to ferment, toddy just takes some days to make a healthy drink unlike the prior. However, overall products from

palmyra contribute significantly to the GDP of a country and also in attaining Economic sustainability that can create a huge impact in the lives of rural communities. Social Sustainability is another key parameter in SDG that can be obtained by depending on the Palmyra tree for nutritious food, shelter and cultural activities. With these parameters, palmyra palm attains a maximum number of SDG goals that directly or indirectly play a major role in attaining equilibrium between present needs and the demand of future generations. Asian Palmyra palm can also be called as “a tree of life” that provides us with all the basic things needed for the survival of humankind on the earth, that includes air, water, food, medicine, shelter, clothing, energy, education, innovation, employment, sports and games, aestheticism, biodiversity and ecosystem development, green economy, and spiritual enlightenment. This paper will cover the wide aspects of how the palmyra tree balances the three pillars of Sustainable Development and its importance towards bringing in sustainability by comparing its services through SDG’s.

Keywords: Asian palmyra palm, palmyraculture, self-reliance, biodiversity, key-stone species

Invited Speaker
Oral Presentation

The Importance of Biodiversity in Plant Breeding

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Abstract

Agricultural crops in particular horticulture ones characterized by narrow genetic base because a few horticultural commercial cultivars belong to different species have been using in cross breeding studies as parents for centuries and also some horticultural species shows self-fertility, which makes them vulnerable to loss biodiversity. Thus, it is necessary to increase of gene pool for all horticultural species for future climate change scenario that affects food security. One of the solutions to increase biodiversity in horticulture plants is that use of horticulture plants wild relatives that have adaptive characteristics to diverse environmental conditions because they include rich gene or gene combinations that are adapted to climate change. Another solution is to use different breeding methods that positively affects biodiversity. Among them mutation may have an opportunity to increase gene pool. The induced mutation technique is becoming increasingly important to bring about heritable changes in several horticultural plants and offer new genetic variabilities to plant breeders.

Keywords: plant, breeding, biodiversity

Importance of Horticultural Plants

Horticultural plants are gaining more and more importance not only for their attractive crops but also for their important components of the diets for people across the globe (Bowen-Forbes et al., 2010; Gecer et al., 2020). They have been using centuries for food and also for aesthetic purposes by people and accepted one of the rich energy sources. They are rich sources of macro and micronutrients, proteins, fibre, vitamins, bioactive substances (carotenoids, anthocyanins, phenolics), carbohydrates etc. (Liu et al., 2012: Senica et al., 2019). As they exist in the most parts of the world year around, they are also continuously evolving adaptive features. Horticultural crop genetic diversity is considered a source of continuing advances in yield, disease and pest resistance, and crop quality improvement (Dias, 2012; Kobayashi et al., 2027; Casals et al., 2019). Studies strongly showed that

greater diversity within variety and species would enable horticulture to maintain productivity over a wide range of environmental conditions (Luo et al., 2020; Salonia et al., 2020).

Importance of Genetic Resources of Horticultural Crops for Plant Breeding

It is well accepted that to keep and maintaining biodiversity is a global responsibility (Fowler, 2011). The importance of biodiversity in agriculture (agrobiodiversity) accepted and well defined by FAO in 1983. FAO established a commission related to use of plant genetic resources for food security and in this commission comprise with peoples from different countries. The commission members discuss about how people and governments can efficiently use plant genetic resources for mankind in sustainable way. In addition, they can also concentrate how a fair and equitable share of their benefits among different countries. Along with FAO commission, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted in 2001 as another policymaker. This organization mostly concentrated on present and future food security through the conservation, exchange and sustainable use of the world's plant genetic resources.

More recently the characterization of horticulture plant genetic resources by morphological, biochemical and even molecular methods are accepted an important task that reveal novel variations which can be used for the development of improved cultivars expressing higher yield with better external and inner quality, resistance or tolerance biotic and abiotic stress conditions, storage and transportation capability etc. (Nadeem et al., 2020).

It is clear that horticulture plant genetic resources are vital and playing an ever-growing role on present and future food security. Horticultural plants show great within and between species diversity that indicate strong relationships with biodiversity. As well understood biodiversity is a crucial source for sustainable production. However due to human activities horticultural plants genetic resources are being lost with alarming rate which is dangerous for mankind for future (Fowler and Hodgkin, 2004; Bowen-Forbes et al., 2010; Lutaladio et al., 2010).

Horticulture Plant Diversity and Plant Breeding Relationships

Horticultural plants were subjected to several breeding activities in past including conventional breeding techniques including mostly selection breeding, cross breeding, mutation breeding and polyploidy breeding. More recently modern breeding techniques such as gene transfer and genome editing are also widely used for horticulture plant breeding studies. All these breeding techniques rely on crop biodiversity and genetic capacity. Access to genetic variation, biodiversity, is required to achieve crop cultivar improvement (Ghrab et al., 2010; Kaskoniene et al., 2020). The genetic

diversity and genetic variation are differ each other because genetic diversity can be described as the range of genetic characteristics in a crop or species, whereas genetic variation is the genetic differences among individuals for a specific characteristic (Ersoy et al., 2018; Fazenda et al., 2019). In fact, genetic diversity is an important component for plant breeding activities of horticultural crops and it is earth's most important resources for food and agriculture. Without genetic diversity, it is not possible to obtain successful results of any breeding methods to obtain new individuals. Today the genetic diversity can be assessed by more objective methods based on DNA sequence in a population of individuals (Fazenda et al., 2019; Guney et al., 2019).

Most of the horticultural plants have open pollinated nature and this make horticulture plants more diverse. This high variability are more common in wild relatives wild relatives of horticultural plants. They have very rich gene combinations. It is predicted that the future world's food production depends on genetic diversity of wild relatives of horticultural plants. In fact, for centuries people have used, developed and relied on biodiversity for food and agricultural production. The diverse plants in same horticultural crops have a huge potential to provide traits that can help meet future challenges, such as produce plants for changing climatic conditions, obtain plants resistance to abiotic and biotic stress conditions or disease and pests (Sestras et al., 2008; Laurens et al., 2010). In different parts of the world, a high number of plant breeders working on horticultural plant diversity and trying to obtain the most promising genotypes/cultivars with relatively higher yield, biotic and abiotic stress tolerance, and to improve the nutritional quality of foods for a growing world population. The rely on genetic diversity of genetic resources, breeding tools, and methods to incorporate genetic diversity into commercialized cultivars (Galiana-Belaguer et al., 2019).

Plant genomes are frequently be exposed to genetic and epigenetic changes that exhibit large amount of genetic and phenotypic variations is vital for plant breeding (Leitch and Leitch, 2012). It is well documented that plants have greater genetic diversity gives them a remarkable high adaptation ability to environmental changes (Wu et al., 2017; Raza et al., 2019).

Horticultural plant world exhibited a rich source of genetic resources including cultivars, genotypes, landraces and wild relative. In most of the countries field gene banks of above groups are available for scientists and breeders. Another important topic is to determine genetic diversity with proper and objective methods. More recently DNA base technologies are accepted the most proper and objective methods to identify individuals. Various DNA based genomic tools and breeding methods have improved the efficiency and precision of incorporating genetic diversity into commercialized crop cultivars. However, it is true that plant breeding activities belongs to time and resource-intensive

process (Morgante and Salamini, 2003; Vaughan et al., 2007). Traits that breeders have tried to incorporate into horticulture crop plants include: improve yield and quality (nutrition, flavor, appearance), increase environmental tolerance (salinity, low and high temperature, drought, heavy soil etc.), resistance to viruses, fungi, bacteria, increased tolerance to insect pests, increased tolerance of herbicides, prolonged storage period and transport ability. By using different breeding methods, based on genetic diversity, the genetic composition of obtained individual plants are changed and the new individual may have high and sustainable yield capacity, more resistance to biotic and abiotic stress, and enhanced nutrition, taste, or processing attributes (Shah et al., 2018; Galiana-Belaguer et al., 2019; Bulgari et al., 2019).

Horticultural plant genetic resources in particular crop wild relatives (CWR) display a rich genes or gene combinations and provide pests and diseases resistance, efficient use of nutrients and water and minimize external inputs to maintain productivity. CWR is an important elements as natural genetic resources to improve cultivated relatives via plant breeding. CWR strategically important to discover new sources of variation that will enable developing new crop cultivars (Santos et al., 2011; Silva et al., 2017). By using CWR of horticultural crops it is possible to increase yield, disease and pest resistance, and quality. It is widely accepted that greater varietal and species diversity would enable agricultural systems to maintain productivity over a wide range of conditions (Ersoy et al., 2018; Bulgari et al., 2019).

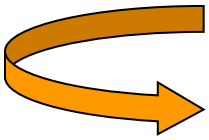
Loss of Horticulture Plant Genetic Diversity

Today's most serious environmental concerns related to horticultural plants is that the loss of horticulture plant biodiversity. The most of the vegetable genetic resources have been lost during the last 50 years of period and it is estimated that on a global scale at the rate of loss is 1-2% per year and FAO reported that around 13% wild relatives of solanaceous plants have been lost (FAO, 2002; Dias, 2010). The loss of genetic resources is described as "genetic erosion", indicating loss of individual genes and of combinations of genes, such as those found in locally adapted landraces. This is the main problem of most Horticulture producer countries and it is clearly defined and determined that the main cause of genetic erosion is the replacement of local cultivars by modern cultivars (Versini et al., 2012; Ozturk and Demirsoy, 2013; Gecer et al., 2020). Moreover, the introduction of high yielded international commercial cultivars into traditional farming systems often leads to a reduction in the number of local or national cultivars (Gecer et al., 2020).

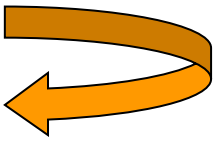
Domestication of Plants

A crucial step for horticultural crop species evolution

Two major consequences on plant diversity



"Domestication syndrome": changes on selected traits for human use



Reduction of genetic diversity in crops relative to their wild progenitors due to human selection and genetic drift through Bottleneck effects

Domestication of Perennial Fruit Crops

Changing reproductive biology from sexual reproduction (wild forms) to vegetative propagation (cultivated forms)

How Bottleneck Effects May Reduce the Genetic Diversity of Crops Comparatively to Wild Relatives?

-Genetic erosion of the wild gene pool: 29% of the total diversity were not recovered in wild populations of *Spondias purpurea* within the Mesoamerican center of domestication
-Weak bottleneck effect on diversity between the wild and cultivated forms: Olive and grapevine
-Bottleneck due to plant breeding: 40% at microsatellite loci for Sweet cherry

Enlarging the Genetic Base Through Biotechnological Methods

The recent advances of plant biotechnology resulted the increase of agro-biodiversity through the use of genomics-led approaches. Some of these techniques transferring desired genes into plant germplasm (Limera et al., 2017; Pompili et al., 2020). More recently the biotechnological approaches mostly concentrate on genome editing and gene transferring. On the other hand, mutation breeding still keep importance and generates massive numbers of putative (commonly accepted) mutants that increase biodiversity (Song et al., 2019; Pompili et al., 2020; Rugini et al., 2020). The genetic variation that is obtained from the biodiversity within horticulture plants' genetic resources helps address many problems in plant breeding. The basic aims of horticulture plant breeding are to

improve crop varieties in terms of yield, quality, adaptability to climate change and biotic and abiotic stress factors in the ecosystem (Botu et al., 2017; Covarrubias-Pazaran et al., 2018; Nsibi et al., 2020).

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics, and Phylogeny-1

Contribution to the Knowledge of Heteroptera (Hemiptera) Fauna of Eastern Turkey

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Abstract

Hemiptera is a very important order both in terms of species diversity and economically. One of the suborders of this order, *Heteroptera Latreille*, 1810, includes more than 45,000 species in the world and more than 8,000 of them are distributed in the Palearctic region. According to the latest studies, 1536 species have been recorded from Turkey. In this study, the diversity of Heteroptera species collected from many provinces in Eastern Turkey between 1998 and 2021 is examined. As a result, 128 species belonging to 18 families are identified. These families are Pentatomidae Leach, 1815 (38 species), Miridae Hahn, 1831 (29 species), Alydidae Amyot & Serville, 1843 (3 species), Anthocoridae (1 species), Lygaeidae (9 species), Acanthosomatidae Signoret, 1864 (1 species), Rhopalidae Amyot and Serville, 1843 (6 species), Rhyparochromidae Amyot and Serville 1843 (9 species), Cydnidae Bilberg, 1820 (1 species), Coreidae Leach, 1815 (6 species), Tingidae Laporte, 1832 (1 species), Reduviidae Latreille, 1807 (7 species), Scutelleridae Leach, 1815 (9 species), Plataspidae Dallas, 1851 (1 species), Stenocephalidae Dallas, 1852 (2 species), Heterogastridae Stål, 1872 (1 species), Nabidae Costa, 1853 (2 species), Oxycarenidae Stål, 1862 (1 species) and Pyrrhocoridae Dohrn, 1859 (1 species). In addition, known distributions of these species in Turkey by province and regions are presented.

Keywords: Heteroptera fauna, biodiversity, Eastern Turkey

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics, and Phylogeny-1

Thrips (Thysanoptera) Species and Distribution Areas in Northern Cyprus Cereal Fields

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Abstract

Thrips are an important pest group in cereals. This study was carried out to determine the current Thrips (Thisanoptera) species and distribution areas in the cereal fields of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus between 2012 and 2013. For this purpose, a total of 100 sweep nets were swayed 10 times at 10 different places in each field that was randomly entered in the cereal fields in Lefkoşa, Gazimagusa, Girne, Iskele and Güzelyurt disrticts. Thrips that fell into the sweepnet were taken with a mouth aspirator and kept in small plastic tubes with labels containing 70% ethyl alcohol for to preserve. As a result of the identification made from the collected samples, a total of 11 thrips species were determined, including *Aeolothrips intermedius* Bagnall, 1934, *Melanthrips fuscus* (Sultzer,1776), *Melanthrips pallidius* Priesner, 1919, *Rhipidothrips brunneus* Williams, 1913, and *Rhipidothrips gratiosus* Uzel,1895, species from the Aelothripidae family, *Haplothrips bolacophilus* Priesner,1938 species from the Phlaeothripidae family, and *Frankliniella tenuicornis* (Uzel, 1895), *Limothrips cerealium* Haliday,1836, *Sitothrips arabicus* Priesner, 1931, *Stenothrips graminum* Uzel,1895 and *Thrips angusticeps* Uzel,1895 species from the Thripidae family. In the literature review, it was understood that all species were the first records for The Northern Cyprus cereal fields and *Aeolothrips intermedius* Bagnall, 1934, *Frankliniella tenuicornis* (Uzel, 1895) and *Rhipidothrips brunneus* Williams, 1913 species were the first records for Cyprus Island.

Keywords: Thrips species, cereal, trnc

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics, and Phylogeny-1

Variable Detection and Comparison of Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms in Classification of Two Closely Related *Bufo* Species

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Abstract

Machine learning (ML) is the concept that utilizes past experience to learn from and use its knowledge to make future decisions. The main goal of ML is generalizing detectable patterns or revealing unknown rules from given datasets. Supervised learning, a subset of ML, is a method to teach machines to learn the relationship between the target variable and the other variables. In this approach, algorithms refer to techniques in which a model is trained on a range of inputs under a known outcome. In this study, we aimed to determine the accuracy of supervised learning algorithms to classify two closely related species *Bufo bufo* and *B. verrucosissimus*, compare the success rates and reveal informative characters. For this, we used the dataset including 31 different morphological measurements obtained from 220 genetically identified individuals in our previous studies, then we ran downstream analyses following the rules of ML process using the K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Neural Network, Decision Tree and Random Forest algorithms. The results indicated that the algorithms provided reasonable findings with acceptable success rates (all models are over 75%). The most successful method was found as KNN (86%) while the lowest accuracy score was in Support Vector Machine (77%). According to the results of KNN, SVM and Neural Network analyses the most important characters to distinguish the species were more associated with the dimension and shape of inner metatarsal tubercle and dimension and angle of parotoid glands. However, Decision Tree and Random Forest algorithms classified the species following the width of parotoids and eye-related characters. The findings in this study were supported by the results of previous studies based on morphological discrimination and cumulated them in a single framework. Therefore, it is thought that ML algorithms are feasible to classify the species and taxonomically important variable detection.

Keywords: caucasian toad, common toad, data science, prediction, Turkey

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics, and Phylogeny-1

Aphidofagous Syrphids (Diptera: Syrphidae) from Çardak Lagoon in the Çanakkale Province of the Northwestern Part of Turkey

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Abstract

Aphids (Hemiptera: Aphididae) are one of the most important pest insect groups that cause significant economic losses on agricultural crops worldwide. Investigation of the interactions of aphid pests and their natural enemies such as syrphid predators in non-agricultural areas as well as agricultural areas is important in terms of effective and appropriate biological control strategies. The present study aimed to determine the *Aphidophagous syrphids* (Diptera: Syrphidae) in the Çardak Lagoon, which is close to agricultural areas in Çanakkale Province of the northwestern part of Turkey. Sampling was done during the spring and summer in 2020. As a result of the diagnosis of the specimens, five species belonging to five genera from the family Syrphidae (Diptera) associated with seven aphid species from the family Aphididae (Hemiptera) on eight host plants were revealed. Of these, *Episyrphus balteatus* (de Geer) is the most common syrphid with five host aphid species. Also, *Eupeodes corollae* (Fabricius) was determined on only one host aphid species. These results revealed that non-agricultural areas such as lagoon and wetland areas, which are close to the agricultural fields can have rich potential in terms of the presence of aphidophagous syrphids. It is thought that these data will contribute to the use of syrphid species as effective biological control agents against aphid pests in agricultural crops.

Keywords: Syrphid, aphid, natural enemy, Çanakkale, Turkey

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Microbial Biodiversity-1

Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (AMF) and Disease-Causing Fungus Species Isolated from Dried Tea Seedlings in a Tea Garden

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Abstract

Tea (*Camelia sinensis*) a perennial plant covering all five continents is grown globally in 58 countries, and its global tea market has reached a volume of approximately 6.40 million tons and an economic value of 20 billion US dollars. Studies on tea plant diseases have started a long time ago but have gained great importance in recent years due to global warming. Our country ranks seventh in the world in terms of the total tea agricultural area (Rize province) and provides employment in the sector to more than 200 thousand farmers. Due to the geographical location of the region, there is no need for important studies on tea diseases. However, factors such as global warming and the application of uniform chemical fertilizers in agriculture have led to the deterioration of the soil ecosystem and the emergence of diseases. In our study, it was aimed to determine the microbial flora and possible disease-causing microorganisms in a sample taken from a tea garden under the threat of desiccation and to create solutions for the prevention of diseases. In the sample taken, 7 different (soil of rhizosphere, the root, root crown, stem and leaves) examination materials were determined, further bacterial and fungal normal flora and disease-causing microorganisms were examined with traditional methods. It has been observed that the bacterial population and diversity of the soil and plant flora have decreased considerably, and the fungal flora can still be considered as wealthy, but plant pathogenic fungi play an important role in the drying of the plant. *Bacillus* sp. were determined as common bacterial species, *Penicillium* sp. as common fungal species, and primarily *Fusarium* sp., *Gliocladium* sp., *Glomerella* sp., *Alternaria* sp., *Pestalotiopsis* sp. were determined as disease-causing agents. It has been observed that the disease causing drying are Daiback and Collar cancer (Canker).

Keywords: *Camellia sinensis*, plant disease, microbial flora, microfungi

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Microbial Biodiversity-1

Diagnosis of The Factors Ausing The Drying of *Camellia Sinensis* Seedlings, Isolation of The Factors and Pathogenicity Determination by Leaf Pathogenicity Test

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Abstract

Tea cultivation in our country is carried out in some districts of Trabzon, Giresun, and Ordu provinces, especially in Rize and Artvin, and meets a minimum of 85% of the country's tea needs. Disease agents in tea have been investigated for many years in countries such as China, Ceylon, India, which are the leading countries of world tea production. Global warming, climate changes, fertilization - care strategies have been seriously activated of disease factors. For this reason, research on the disease and its factors has gained momentum in recent years. In our study, it was aimed to determine the possible microbial agents of root and shoot drying observed in the garden and the pathogenicity levels of these agents. After the morphological (root, root collar, stem and branches) examinations of the dry tea samples were made, they were brought to the laboratory in sterile bags to be subjected to cultural methods. Potentially causative bacterial and fungal isolates were obtained using culture techniques. Microfungi isolates were identified at genus level by traditional methods. It was observed that the bacterial flora and diversity in the plant rhizosphere decreased, and the fungal flora and diversity increased. The causative bacteria of illness could not be detected. Among the fungal genera containing plant pathogenic species, *Fusarium sp., Paecilomyces sp., Botrytis sp., Gliocladium sp.* and *Colletotrichum sp.* were defined. Of these isolates, which were subjected to leaf pathogenicity test, Fusarium sp. (Strain No-7), Colletotrichum sp. (11), Botrytis sp. (4) and Gliocladium sp. The pathogenicity of (9) was confirmed. As a result, it is thought that tea plants, whose resistance is estimated to decrease in environmental conditions, dry out as a result of the disease factor called root neck cancer or collar cancer due to these observed factors.

Keywords: C*amellia sinensis*, microbial flora, pathogen microfung

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Microbial Biodiversity-1

Identification and Characterization of Bacteria Isolated from Apricot Trees in The Province of Erzurum, Turkey

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Abstract

In this study; It was aimed to identify the bacteria isolated from apricot trees grown in Erzurum and to determine the fatty acid compositions of these isolates. According to the results of the isolation, the bacteria were identified as *Ralstonia pickettii* (15), *Pantoae agglomerans* (12), *Chromobacterium violaceum* (6), *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (4), *Hydrogenophaga palleronii* (3), *Pseudomonas coronafaciens* (2), *Kluyvera intermedia* (2), *Pectobacterium atrosepticum* (2), *Acidovorax cattleyae* (1), *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* (1), *Bacillus subtilis* (1), *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (1), *Corynebacterium glutamicum* (1), *Tetragenococcus solitarius* (1), *Dickeya chrysanthemi* (1), *Photobacterium leiognathi* (1), *Microbacterium liquefaciens* (1), *Serratia liquefaciens* (1), *Serratia plymuthica* (1), *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (1) and *Vibrio cholerae* (1). In summary, it was determined that fatty acid contents might differ according to species, there were quite different bacterial isolates in the flora of apricot trees, contrary to expectations, and some of them were pathogenic strains and biological control agents.

Keywords: Apricot, fatty acid analysis, identification, characterization

INTRODUCTION

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca L.*) is one of the stone fruits widely grown in Anatolia, belonging to the Rosaceae. Apricot, which are consumed both fresh and dried, is also used in the food

industry for many purposes such as fruit juice, jam. Therefore, it is very important to determine the microbial flora of apricot trees in Turkey, which is one of the world's leading countries in apricot production (Bruno et al., 2021; Ercişli, 2009). As it is known, the microbiome of plants has a very important role in plant germination, promoting plant growth, preventing diseases, protecting the plant and increasing stress resistance. Therefore, the microbial flora of plants is in a strategic position to increase crop production, preserve biodiversity and maintain agro-ecosystems (Germida *et al*., 1998; Berg et al. 2017).

Microbial Identification System (MIS), which analyzes based on fatty acids and is produced by Microbial ID (MIDI, Newark, DE, USA), is a molecular method used for the identification of microorganisms. This system, the first automated cell fatty acid identification system, is an accurate, relatively rapid and quite efficient, method for the identification of many bacteria. In this method, the fatty acids of the cells are extracted and GC-MS is used to identify and quantitate the fatty acid methyl esters. At the same time, fatty acid profiles are compared to libraries of known microorganisms and thus unknown microorganisms are identified by this system. This method allows to faster identification of bacteria after isolation, and also characterization as it determines the number, diversity and percentage amounts of fatty acids (Buyer, 2002; Buyer, 2006).

In this study, it was aimed to identify the bacteria isolated from apricot trees grown in Erzurum and to determine the fatty acid compositions of these isolates.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation of Bacteria

The bacteria were isolated from leaves and shoots of apricot trees in Erzurum, Turkey. For this purpose, first plant tissue materials were left in 2 ml sterile saline (0.85% NaCl) test tubes for 30 min and plated onto different medium such as nutrient agar (NA), semi selective King's medium (King *et al.*, 1954) and nutrient agar with 5% sucrose (NSA) (Lelliott et al., 1987). Plates were incubated at 27°C for 2-5 days. Later, different colonies were selected and stored at -80 °C.

Identification of Bacteria

The bacterial isolates were streaked onto trypticase soy broth agar (TSBA) and at 27 °C for 24 h for identification with the MIS. Approximately 40 mg of biomass from the third quadrant was

taken and transferred to teflon capped test tubes. According to standard protocols, the fatty acids of cells were saponified (with sodium hydroxide in methanol), methylated (with hydrochloric acid in methanol), extracted (with hexane in methyl*tert*-butyl ether), and cleaned by base wash (with sodium hydroxide), to cleave the fatty acids from lipids (Sasser, 1990.). Extracted fatty acid methyl esters were analyzed with a Hewlett-Packard model 5890 CG gas chromatograph by using the library TSBA Version 4.0, and were identified by using the MIS software (Miller and Berger 1985; Roy, 1988.).

RESULTS

A total of 59 bacterial strains was isolated from apricot trees grown in Erzurum. These bacterial strains were identified and characterized according to fatty acid analysis. The results of identification and locations of the isolated bacterial strains are shown in Figure 1. According to the results of FAME, isolated bacteria were identified as *Ralstonia pickettii* (15), *Pantoae agglomerans* (12), *Chromobacterium violaceum* (6), *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (4), *Hydrogenophaga palleronii* (3), *Pseudomonas coronafaciens* (2), *Kluyvera intermedia* (2), *Pectobacterium atrosepticum* (2), *Acidovorax cattleyae* (1), *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* (1), *Bacillus subtilis* (1), *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (1), *Corynebacterium glutamicum* (1), *Tetragenococcus solitarius* (1), *Dickeya chrysanthemi* (1), *Photobacterium leiognathi* (1), *Microbacterium liquefaciens* (1), *Serratia liquefaciens* (1), *Serratia plymuthica* (1), *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (1) and *Vibrio cholerae* (1).

The percentage of fatty acids compositions are shown in Figure 2. At the same time, it was determined that the identified bacteria generally contained saturated, unsaturated, branched, cyclo, iso, anteiso, hydroxy and methylated ranging in carbon chain length from C9 to C18 fatty acids. Besides, it was also found that the percentage of fatty acids analysis ranged from 0.215 to 0.957 %. Fatty acids of isolated bacteria were detected as 10:0 3OH, 12:0, 12:0 2OH, 12:0 3OH, 16:0, 18:1 w7c in *P. viridiflava*, 14:0, 16:0, 18:1 w7c, 18:1 2OH in *R. pickettii*, 14:0, 16:0, 18:1 w7c in *P. agglomerans* strains (Fig 2). According to the results of analyze, the fatty acids of isolated bacterial strains were consisted predominantly of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids: hexadecenoic acid (16:0) and octadecenoic acid (18:1 w7c), respectively.

Figure 1. Results of bacterial identification

Strain Code	MIS results	SI*	Locations
AA-4	*Pseudomonas coronafaciens*	0,944	Erzurum (Hoş-Şenkaya)
AA-28	*Pseudomonas viridiflava*	0,926	Erzurum (Paşalı-Şenkaya)
AA-29	*Pseudomonas viridiflava*	0,926	Erzurum (Ormanağzı-Olur)
AA-31	*Pseudomonas viridiflava*	0,877	Erzurum (Kaledibi-Olur)
AA-33	*Pseudomonas viridiflava*	0,917	Erzurum (Uzundere)
AA-34	*Pseudomonas viridiflava*	0,939	Erzurum (Madenköprübaşı-İspir)
AA-47	*Chromobacterium violaceum*	0,957	Erzurum (Başaklı-Oltu)
AA-48	*Chromobacterium violaceum*	0,957	Erzurum (Başaklı-Oltu)
AA-49	*Chromobacterium violaceum*	0,957	Erzurum (Kaledibi-Olur)
AA-51	*Chromobacterium violaceum*	0,902	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-52	*Chromobacterium violaceum*	0,953	Erzurum (Uzundere)
AA-53	*Hydrogenophaga palleronii*	0,810	Erzurum (Tortum)
AA-54	*Hydrogenophaga palleronii*	0,810	Erzurum (Kaledibi-Olur)
AA-55	*Hydrogenophaga palleronii*	0,810	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-57	*Dickeya chrysanthemi*	0,624	Erzurum (Kirazlı-İspir)
AA-59	*Erwinia caratovora* pv. *atroseptica*	0,734	Erzurum (Aksu-Tortum)
AA-60	*Erwinia caratovora* pv. *atroseptica*	0,684	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-69	*Microbacterium liquefaciens*	0,615	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-77	*Bacillus subtilis*	0,659	Erzurum (Çamlıbel-Oltu)
AA-83	*Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*	0,712	Erzurum (Bardız-Şenkaya)
AA-91	*Serratia plymuthica*	0,824	Erzurum (Tortum)
AA-92	*Serratia liquefaciens*	0,636	Erzurum (Kirazlı-İspir)
AA-95	*Vibrio cholerae non*	0,619	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-98	*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*	0,630	Erzurum (Ormanağzı-Olur)
AA-100	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,879	Erzurum (Tortum)
AA-102	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,782	Erzurum (Uzundere)
AA-103	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,852	Erzurum (Aksu-Tortum)
AA-104	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,706	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-105	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,631	Erzurum (Kaledibi-Olur)
AA-106	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,805	Erzurum (Bardız-Şenkaya)
AA-107	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,790	Erzurum (Bardız-Şenkaya)
AA-108	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,805	Erzurum (Hoş-Şenkaya)
AA-109	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,919	Erzurum (Bardız-Şenkaya)
AA-110	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,819	Erzurum (Başaklı-Oltu)
AA-111	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,783	Erzurum (Taht-Şenkaya)
AA-112	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,778	Erzurum (Taht-Şenkaya)
AA-113	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,931	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-126	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,928	Erzurum (Uzundere)
AA-127	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,865	Erzurum (Çamlıbel-Oltu)
AA-128	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,847	Erzurum (Ormanağzı-Olur)
AA-129	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,667	Erzurum (Taht-Şenkaya)
AA-130	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,661	Erzurum (Taşlı-Olur)
AA-131	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,654	Erzurum (Taht-Şenkaya)
AA-132	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,796	Erzurum (Başaklı-Oltu)
AA-133	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,921	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-138	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,887	Erzurum (Madenköprübaşı-İspir)
AA-141	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,776	Erzurum (Başaklı-Oltu)
AA-142	*Kluyvera intermedia*	0,702	Erzurum (Uzundere)
AA-143	*Pantoae agglomerans*	0,686	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-144	*Kluyvera intermedia*	0,653	Erzurum (Pazaryolu)
AA-147	*Chromobacterium violaceum*	0,662	Erzurum (Oltu)
AA-148	*Ralstonia pickettii*	0,751	Erzurum (Madenköprübaşı-İspir)

AA-149	Enterococcus solitarius	0,215	Erzurum (Taşlı-Olur)
AA-151	*Corynebacterium glutamicum*	0,741	Erzurum (Madenköprübaşı-İspir)
AA-274	*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*	0,882	Erzurum (Tortum-Erzurum)
AA-277	*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*	0,894	Erzurum (Tortum-Erzurum)
AA-278	*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*	0,887	Erzurum (Tortum-Erzurum)
AA-340	*Photobacterium leiognathi*	0,626	Erzurum (Ormanağzı-Olur)
AA-342	*Pseudomonas putida*	0,900	Erzurum (Taşlı-Olur)
AA-343	*Acinetobacter baumannii*	0,684	Erzurum (Ayvalı-Olur)

*Similarity Index

Figure 2. Percentage of Fatty Acids Compositions of Bacterial Isolates

Strains Code	Fatty Acids											
	12:0	14:0	15:0 ANTEISO	15:0 ISO	16:0	16:0 ISO	17:0 ANTEİSO	17:0 ISO	17:0 CYCLO	18:0	18:1 w7c	18:1 w9c
AA-4,					28.09						14.19	
AA-28, AA-29, AA-31, AA-33, AA-34					26.49-30.79						20.07-21.00	
AA-47, AA-48, AA-49, AA-51, AA-52					30.79-30.97						15.48-17.96	
AA-53, AA-54, AA-55					30.28					28.39		
AA-57					29.27						13.73	
AA-59, AA-60					29.38-2984						14.22-14.63	
AA-69			45.14			8.95	35.47					
AA-77			38.74	32.43			10.52	10.71				
AA-83	6.61				20.11						20.33	
AA-91		6.28			32.32				17.51		10.04	
AA-92					30.41						14.33	
AA-95					23.07						25.06	
AA-98					43.42							
AA-100, AA-102, AA-103, AA-104, AA-105, AA-106, AA-107, AA-108, AA-109, AA-110, AA-111, AA-112, AA-148					23.03-27.61						21.20-27.61	
AA-113, AA-126, AA-127, AA-128, AA-129, AA-130, AA-131, AA-132, AA-133, AA-138, AA-141, AA-143,		5.01-5.78			27.43-31.11				5.16-9.23		11.42-13.57	
AA-142, AA-144		5.59-			28.38				5.71		13.43	
AA-147					27.86						19.43	

AA-151					41.49						58.51	
AA-274, AA-277, AA-278				35.40-35.60	5.74-5.88							
AA-340					26.44						17.61	
AA-342				74.69								
AA-343				20.03								38.68

* Less than 5% is neglected.

DISCUSSION

In this study, most of the bacteria isolated from apricot were identified as *C. violaceum, E. intermedius*, *P. agglomerans*, *P. viridiflava* and *S. maltophilia* strains. There have been reported literatures on the causative agents of the disease rather than bacterial diversity in apricots (Lucas, 2009). Therefore, in this study, the bacterial flora of apricot was determined, different from literature. In fact, as such studies on the flora of plants increase, it will be possible to prevent diseases and increase productivity. It was evaluated fatty acids to identify bacteria isolated from apricot tree in this study and was showed relative similarities and differences of fatty acids among bacteria. In the literature, there are some studies on fatty acid analyzes of microorganisms and that some of these fatty acids may be species-specific. For example, it has been reported that branched fatty acids such as a15:0, i15:0, i16:0, a17:0 and i17:0 are markers for Gram-positive bacteria, a15:0 and i15:0 are markers for Gram-negative bacteria isolated from the rhizosphere of *Brassica napus L*. by Ibekwe et al. (1999) and Tunlid *et al.* (1985), respectively. In particular, Ibekwe et al. (1999) showed that some fatty acids (a15:0 and i15:0) were found in all gram-positive bacteria (Ratledge and Wilkinson, 1988) and that cyclopropane (cyc 17:0) was intensely observed in certain groups of gram-negative bacteria in the rhizosphere such as *Campylobacter*, *Cromatium*, *Legionella* and *Rhodospirillium* (Ibekwe and Kennedy 1999). At the same time, it was also announced as component of Gram-negative bacteria particularly *Pseudomonas* species by Wollenweber and Rietschel (1990). Tunlid et al. (1985) reported that it showed high frequency of a15:0 and i15:0 in Gram negative bacteria isolated from the rhizosphere of *Brassica napus L*. In our study; it observed that the presence of i16:0, a17:0, i17:0 in *M. liquefaciens*, a15:0, i15:0, i16:0, i17:0, a17:0 in *B. subtilis* as Gram positive bacteria. But these fatty acids was not determined in Gram positive bacteria such as C. glutamicum, *C. diphtheriae.* Vesta and White (1989) reported that cyclopropane fatty acids could be showed as a marker of anaerobic conditions. Our results showed that cyclopropane fatty acids were found a number of Gram-negative bacteria. While these fatty acids were observed in all strains of *P. agglomerans*, they were not founded in all strains of *R. pickettii* and *C. violaceum.* In another study, it has also been reported that 18:1w9c and 16:1w5c may be marker for saprophytic and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi by Cardinali et al. (2015). However, in our study, 18:1 w9c fatty acid was determined to be present in *A. baumannii, A. calcoaceticus*, *C. glutamicum* and *S. maltophilia*. But these fatty acids were not determined in some Gram-positive bacteria such as *C. glutamicum, C. diphtheriae*

CONCLUSIONS

As can be seen from the literature research, the identification and characterization of the bacteria can be performed by determining the fatty acid contents of the cells. In this context, the present study is important in terms of determining the flora of apricot and demonstrating the usability of the MIS system.

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Microbial Biodiversity-1

Isolation and Molecular Characterization of Bacteria from Intestinal Flora of Some Beetles (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

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Abstract

Dytiscidae is one of the largest and most common groups of aquatic beetles. Dytiscidae members are all aquatic and highly adapted for aquatic life. As known, the intestinal flora of insects plays important roles in their environmental adaptation but the microbial flora studies in the gut of Dytiscidae beetles was not completed yet. In the present study, the bacterial flora of some beetles belonging to Dytiscidae was investigated to identify candidate organisms that can be possible new sources for antimicrobial peptides. For this purpose, beetles were collected from Erzurum, Turkey in July-September 2020. To determine the intestinal flora, surface of beetles was sterilized and dissected under aseptic conditions. The gut samples were homogenized in sterile saline water and suspensions were spread on nutrient agar media. The identification of the isolated bacteria was performed using 16S rDNA analysis. After PCR, 16S rDNA genes were sequenced and compared to all known sequences in the GenBank by use of BLASTN 2.2.26+ program. A total eight different species belonging to the family Dytiscidae were obtained; *Dytiscus marginalis, Graphoderus cinereus, Colymbetes fuscus, Hygrotus saginatus, Ilybius fuliginosus, Laccophilus minutus, Agabus labiatus* and *A. bipustulatus.* As a result of the studies conducted, bacterial isolates were identified as *Serratia liquefaciens, S. fonticola, Bacillus pumilus, Carnobacterium divergens, Hafnia paralvei, Aeromonas rivuli, Proteus hauseri* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae. S. fonticola* was the most common bacteria isolated from Dytiscidae. All the bacteria isolated in the present study are widely spread in water, soil and air. They can also be found in the intestinal flora of insects because the intestinal flora is influenced by the surrounding environment. These locally isolated bacteria may be the subject of research in future studies in terms of production of some antimicrobial peptides against human pathogens.

Keywords: Dytiscidae, intestinal flora, antimicrobial peptides

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-1

Biodiversity of *Sedum L.* in Ankara

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Abstract

Plants are an important part of the biodiversity in the world. Turkey has a rich variety of *Sedum L.* throughout Eurasia due to its geographical location, topographic structure, rocky slopes and climate variability. Succulent plants are seen in almost every region of the world, including *Sedum L.* species. The genus *Sedum L.*, a member of the Crassulaceae family, has 428 species that form plants in different forms, from annuals and creeping plants to shrubs. Floristic studies are important for the conservation of species richness. Detect and protect genetic resources, transfer them to future generations, and for this purpose research filed work is necessary to determine biodiversity studies. *Sedum L.* species will can be used for landscaping and green area arrangement by minimizing water use in the period of water resources are rapidly depleted in the world and in our country. In this study, it was aimed to determine the *Sedum L.* species in Ankara province and its districts. As part of the 2020 fieldland program, surveys were done in Ankara center and its districts according to the available literature studies and screenings were carried out in 8 different locations. Sedum species found during survey studies were determined satellite coordinates by taking GPS, and plant samples taken together with their soil were placed in pots. In some locations (according to literature), it has been determined that Sedum species no longer live in that location as of 2020. As a result of this study, 5 Sedum species were identified and started to be cultivated for use in studies. It is planned that selected plants will be produced in National Botanic Garden of Turkey.

Keywords: *Sedum L.*, biodiversity, Ankara

Acknowledgement: The research was supported by TAGEM project no: TAGEM/BBAD/Ü/20/A1/P9/

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-1

Genetic Diversity and Structure of Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) Genotypes for Marker-Trait Association of DNA

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Abstract

Pea **(***Pisum sativum* L.) is a annual plant, which is high in nutritional value and diatery fibres and it is the third most important human food and animal feed grain legume world-wide. Genetic diversity has been determined by DNA, of some *Pisum sativum* L. ecotypes and cultivars. It is aimed to contribute to the improvement programs aimed at developing suitable *Pisum sativum* L. varieties which are economically important in terms of our country. The genetic distances between populations were determined by using simple sequence repeats (SSR) molecular marker technique for eight different ecotypes and eleven *Pisum sativum* L. cultivars. The obtained data were analyzed by NTSYS-pc program and genetic distance dendrogram was created. The 11 SSR markers successfully produced total 66 polymorphic bands by percentage of 89,2% for 18 *Pisum sativum* L. populations. This study initially focuses on the variation of genetic Turkish *Pisum sativum* L. plants by using comprehensive analysis methods.

Keywords: *Pisum sativum l.*, ssr, genetic diversity

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-1

Investigation of the Important Bee Plants of Uluyayla Plateau (Ulus-Bartın)

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Abstract

In this study, melliferous plants that can be used by the honeybees (*Apis mellifera* L.) in Bartın-Ulus were presented. (*Apis mellifera* L.) This study carried out in years of 2018-2019 in Uluyayla Plateau which is located at Western Black Sea Region of Turkey. The average altitude is 1400 m, annual total precipitation is about 420 mm. In study area, main economic activity is animal husbandry. In addition to agricultural activity, beekeeping and honey production are another important activities. Uluyayla Plateau has wide natural rangelands with abundant honey plant species. Rangelands are important for organic honey production because in this vegetation, chemical fertilization, or other chemicals for weed and pest control are never used. In addition to honey plant species, other flowering plant species were determined. In this study, spread of melliferous plants in Uluyayla location, their families, their Turkish and Latin names, their vegetation period, and their nectar and pollen content were evaluated. Nectar and pollen containing plants among the other plants were defined after investigating the relevant literature. From the investigation of the flora, 170 taxa belonging to 48 families were identified as melliferous plants which have potential to be used by bees for their pollen and nectar. In conclusion, this study aims to create a database showing the data of flowering time and nectar and pollen content of melliferous plants for beekeeper and for the future scientific studies.

Keywords: Western Black Sea Region, honeybee, bee plants, nectar, pollen

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Toxicology -1 & Microbial Biodiversity -2

The Effect of Fertilizer Applications on Phenolic Compound Content in *Nigella damascena* Seeds

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Abstract

Nigella damascena is a valuable medicinal and aromatic plant that contains pharmacologically very important secondary metabolites belonging to the Ranunculaceae family and has many therapeutic properties. In this study, *Nigella damascena* plant was grown under greenhouse conditions, during vegetative and generative development periods. Organic, worm and chemical fertilizers in liquid form were applied in different doses. The total phenolic and flavonoid determination in the structure of the seeds obtained as a result of the application was investigated. In addition, the phenolic compound analysis of the seeds was qualitatively analyzed in HPLC-PDA. The total phenolic compound content of the seeds obtained in the application groups ranged from 0.10 to 0.19 mgGAE/g and the highest chemical fertilizer application was found. In addition, the total flavonoid content of seeds varied between 2.73 – 3.85 mgQE/g and the highest total flavonoid content was determined in organic fertilizer application. Phenolic compounds qualitatively identified by HPLC epicatechin, p-coumaric acid, ferulic acid, rutin hydrate, apigenin and naringenin.

Keywords: *Nigella damascena*, phenolic compounds, fertilizer

Acknowledgement: This study was supported by Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Scientific Research Projects Unit (Project no: 03-D-18).

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Toxicology -1 & Microbial Biodiversity -2

Cytotoxic Activity of *Nigella Damascena* Seed Extracts

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Abstract

Nigella damascena, which belongs to the Ranunculaceae family, contains valuable phytochemicals in terms of medicinal and aromatic. In this study, the seeds harvested from the *N. damascena* plant grown with the application of different liquid fertilizers (organic, chemical and vermicompost) (varying ratios) were extracted with solvents of different polarity (n-hexane, methanol). Cell culture studies in MCF-7 and MIA PACA-2 cancer cell lines and HEK 293 cell lines were performed with the alamar blue test to evaluate the cytotoxic activities of the extracts in the concentration range of 0-300 µg/mL. n-hexane seed extracts (0-300 µg/mL) in MIA PACA-2 (IC50: 77.65 ± 1.82 µg/mL-24h, IC50: 55.16 ± 2.44 µg/mL-48h) in MCF-7 (IC50: 141.05 ± 2.76 µg/mL-24h, IC50: 89.97 ± 7.98 µg/mL-48h) had cytotoxic activity, whereas it failed to achieve 50% cell inhibition in HEK 293. In the application of methanol seed extract, 50% cell inhibition could not be determined for all 3 cell lines in the 0-300 µg/mL concentration range. In particular, stronger cytotoxic activity was detected in the n-hexane extracts of the seeds of organic and vermicompost fertilizer applications.

Keywords: *Nigella damascena*, seed extracts, cytotoxic activity

Acknowledgement: This study was supported by Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Scientific Research Projects Unit (Project no: 03-D-18).

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Toxicology -1 & Microbial Biodiversity -2

Nano-Encapsulation and Biosynthesis of Metal Nanoparticles by Green Synthesis

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Abstract

Nanotechnology is one of the most important building blocks of modern science. In recent years, nanotechnology has emerged as a multidisciplinary technology in the fields of biology, chemistry, bioengineering, food engineering, physics and medicine. Green synthesis is an efficient, inexpensive, easily applicable and environmentally friendly method developed as an alternative to existing physical and chemical syntheses. Today, the green synthesis method is frequently used in the production of biomedical and nanomaterials. Encapsulation is defined as the process of covering solid, liquid and gaseous materials with a protective layer or coating material for various purposes. Chitosan, silicium dioxide, iron, gold, zinc and silver nanoparticles/nanomaterials obtained from leaves, flowers, roots, etc. extracts of plants such as peanut, artichoke, liverwort, white mulberry, green tea, ginger, lemon, olive and lavender, agriculture, paint industry It is frequently used with nano-encapsulation method in food industry, pharmacognosy, medicine and health sector. Phenolic acid, flavonoid tannin, terpene, coumarin, lycopene, vitamin, carotenoid and anthocyanin phytochemicals contained in these plant extracts are also used as reducing agents. The aim of this study is to examine the application areas of nanoparticles and nanomaterials obtained from plant extracts in different sectors by nano-encapsulation method.

Keywords: Green synthesis, encapsulation, sio_2, agnps synthesis, aminopolysaccharide

INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology, one of the most active and important fields of modern science, is an interdisciplinary technology. Nanotechnology is a scientific field based on the characterization, production and application of nano-scale particles of 1-100 nm size, as well as a new and rapidly developing technology that aims to impart new physicochemical and biological properties to matter at the atomic and molecular level (Ramsden, 2018). Nanoparticle sizes and comparison with other biological molecules are shown in figure 1.

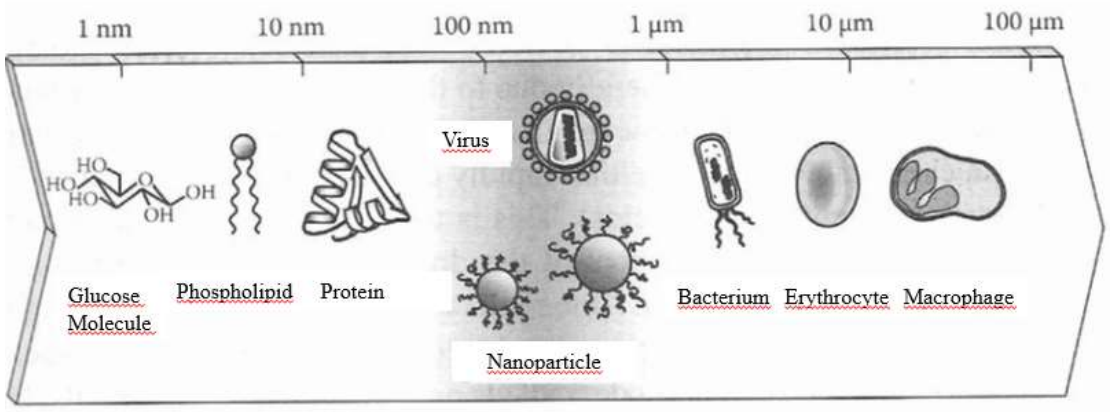

Figure 1. Nanoparticle sizes and comparison with biological molecules (Yetişgin and Güney, 2017)

There are two commonly used approaches in nanoparticle synthesis, these approaches are shown in Figure 2. The first is the top-down method and the other is the bottom-up method. In the top-down method, nanoparticle clumps are separated into nanosize at low speed. In the bottom-up method, atoms are combined into molecular structures in the nanometer range. The bottom-up approach is widely used in the physicochemical and biological synthesis of nanoparticles. While changing the physical structures of nanoparticles, differences in the properties of the material can be seen. Applications of nanoparticles in various fields are determined by their size, shape and crystal structure. Therefore, the synthesis of nanoparticles in different sizes and shapes can create various difficulties in nanotechnology (Madhumitha, 2013; Kütük, 2019).

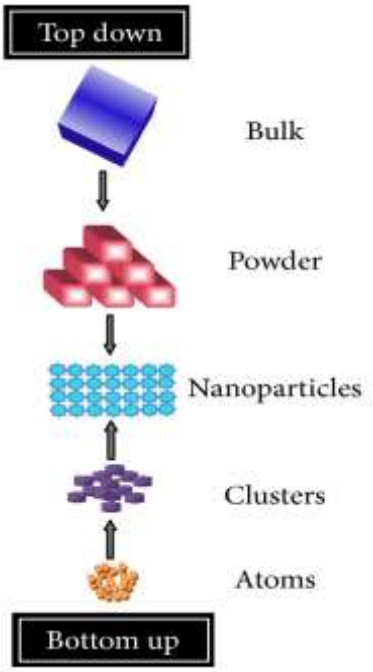

Figure 2. Methods used in nanoparticle production (Madhumitha, 2013)

The most practical method used for the easy and environmentally friendly production of nanoparticles is green synthesis, also known as biological synthesis. In green synthesis, there is no need to use high pressure, temperature, energy and toxic chemicals in the production of nanoparticles. Nanoparticles smaller than 100 nanometers are frequently used in many fields such as medicine, pharmacology, food industry, cosmetics industry, pharmaceutical industry and biomedical sectors, since they exhibit different and improved properties compared to bulky materials (Karnani, 2013; Nartop, 2016). The main active reducing agent obtained from plant extracts used in green synthesis is polyphenol (Kharissova, 2013).

Due to the valuable physical and chemical properties of nanoparticles, they are frequently used in various fields. These areas are; coating and paint (Anyaogu et all., 2008), food industry (Espitia et all., 2012), textile industry (Xue et all., 2009), automotive and agriculture industry (Asmatulu et all., 2013), cosmetics industry (Pardeike et al., 2009), separation and purification of cell fragments and biological molecules (Chiang et all., 2005; Lee et all., 2006), tissue engineering (Peter et all., 2010), tissue engineering (Martinez-Gutierrez et all., 2010), medicine and genetics (Cho et all., 2008), biodetection of pathogens (Zhang et all., 2010), determination of protein and DNA structure (Wang et all., 2006; You, 2007) used in many different fields.

Biological Synthesis of Nanoparticles

Biological sources used in green synthesis play an active role in reducing the substances that are toxic to them and turning them into non-toxic nanoparticles (Pantidos and Horsfall, 2014). In the synthesis of nanoparticles, enzymes, phenols, flavonoids, sugars, alcohols, etc. phytochemicals take an active role in the reduction process. Some studies on the synthesis of nanoparticles are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Synthesis of Nanoparticles with Biological Sources

Biological Source	Name	Nanoparticle
Plant	*Psidium guajava*	Ti
Plant	*Gloriosa superba*	Ru
Plant	*Hypericum triquetrifolium*	Ag
Plant	*Pistacia terebinthus*	Au
Plant	*Capsicum annuum L.*	Au
Fungus	*Aspergillus clavatus*	Ag
Fungus	*Penicillium decumbens*	Ag
Fungus	*Pleurotus ostreatus*	Ag
Fungus	*Pleurotus eriyngii*	Ag
Alg	*Dunaliella salina*	Au
Bacteria	*Rhodopseudomonas capsulata*	Au
Bacteria	*Pseudomonas stutzeri*	Ag
Waste	*Citrus peels*	Ag

Table 2. Advantages and disadvantages of materials used in green synthesis

Synhesis Using Material	Advantages	Disadvantages
Plant Extracts	-Environmental friendly. -Easily scaled up for large synthesis of nanoparticles. -No need of high temperature, pressure, energy and toxic chemicals. -More advantageous over use of micro-organisms by less elaborate process of maintaining cultures. -Reduces cost of micro-organism isolation and their culture media.	-Plants can't be manipulated as the choice of nanoparticles through optimized synthesis through genetic engineering. -Plant produce low yield of secreted proteins which decreases the synthesis rate
Waste	-Easily available and does not require rigorous processing. -Directly used for NP synthesis. -Option for waste management.	-Parsing problems. -Bad odor during production. -NPs with less features compared to plants extracts and microorganism.

	-Leads to fast and cost-effective approach. -Does not induce toxic NP	
Enzymes and Microorganism	-Clean, non-toxic, biocompatible and eco-friendly method for synthesis of nanoparticles. -Cost effective, safe and sustainable. -Bacteria are easy to handle and can be easily manipulated.	-Culturing of microorganisms is time consuming. -Difficult to have control over size, shape and crystallinity. -Particles are not mono-dispersed and rate of production is slow.

Characterization of Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles can have different physical, chemical and morphological properties (Figure 3). The characterization of nanoparticles is generally performed with various analysis data such as Ultraviolet visible field spectrophotometer, Atomic Power Microscopy, XRD (X-Ray diffractometry), SEM-EDX, Zeta Potential, TGA (Thermo Gravimetric Analysis) and FTIR (Infrared Spectroscopy) (Baran and Keskin, 2020).

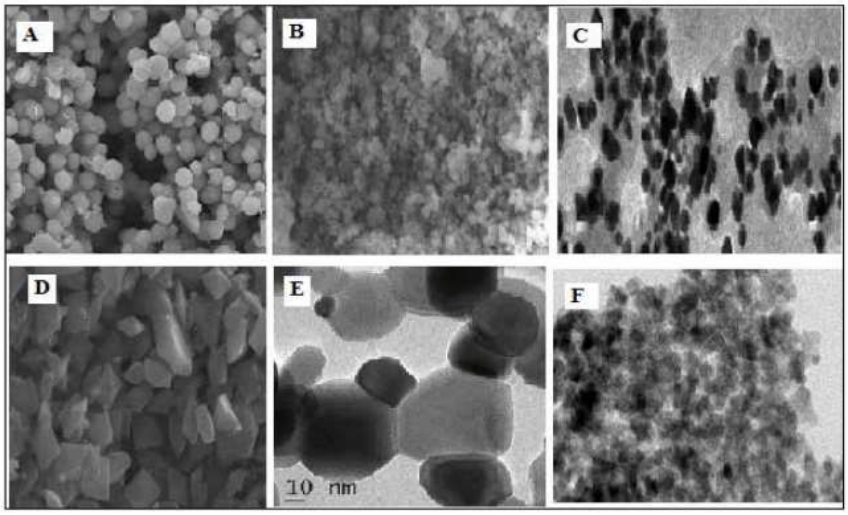

Figure 3. SEM-TEM images of nanoparticles. A) Au nanoparticle (SEM), B) Ag nanoparticle (SEM), C) Pd nanoparticle (SEM), D) Au nanoparticle (TEM), E) Ag nanoparticle (TEM) F) Pd nanoparticle (TEM) (Baran and Keskin, 2020)

Metallic Nanoparticle Types and Usage Areas

Gold Nanoparticles

It is known that gold nanoparticles are compatible and efficient inorganic structures for drug release and gene therapy applications. Although gold nanoparticles are non-toxic, they are biocompatible and stable. Many studies are carried out with these nanoparticles. Gold nanoparticles are used in medicine and health, especially in photothermal therapies. The physical size of the gold nanoparticle has an important role in drug release, cancer therapy and DNA labeling studies (Chithrani et al.,

2006; Bikram et al., 2007).

Calcium Phosphate Nanoparticles

Calcium phosphate nanoparticles are being investigated for their use in carrier systems such as nucleic acid and drug release due to their high biocompatibility. The interaction between the negatively charged phosphate group in nucleic acids and the positively charged Ca^{2+} in calcium phosphate makes these nanoparticles advantageous. However, the large size and low stability of calcium phosphate nanoparticles hinder their release into the cell. These nanoparticles can also be used in imaging and therapy, but more research is needed before they can be used on humans (Sokolova et al., 2006; Morgan et al., 2008).

Silica Nanoparticles

Particle size, shape, structure and porosity have been well demonstrated in extensive studies on silica nanoparticles. In recent studies, the usability of these nanoparticles in drug delivery systems has been examined. Thanks to the large surface area and pore structure of the silica nanoparticles, effective drug encapsulation is ensured and dissolution is prevented until it reaches the target area. In addition, it is possible to interfere with the adjustable particle shape and size and the rate of particle uptake into the cell. In order to use these nanoparticles, which have many advantages, in treatments, more extensive research is required (Jeelani et al., 2020).

Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles

Zinc oxide, a semiconductor nanomaterial, is used in many technological applications thanks to this feature. Thanks to its physicochemical properties, the antimicrobial activity of this nanoparticle, which is used in studies in the field of cancer, is also known. Studies are carried out to monitor simultaneous gene transfer by creating luminescence with surface modification in drug delivery systems with zinc oxide nanoparticles (Zhang and Liu, 2010).

Titanium Oxide Nanoparticles

Titanium oxide nanoparticles are widely used in environmental applications due to their physical and chemical stability, low cost, non-toxicity and corrosion resistance. In addition, titanium oxide nanoparticles, one of the metal nanoparticles widely used in medicine and microbiology, gain photocatalytic properties after UV irradiation. The antibacterial activity of titanium oxide

nanoparticle, which is studied as a part of the drug delivery system in cancer treatment, is also known (Lai et al., 2008; Çakmak and Canbaz, 2020).

Silver Nanoparticles

Silver nanoparticles are frequently used to destroy harmful microorganisms and prevent contamination due to their broad spectrum antimicrobial activity. Antibacterial effect of silver nanoparticle; It is formed by the interaction of Ag+ ion, which ionizes in air and water, with thiol, carboxyl, amine, phosphate, indole, imidazole, hydroxyl groups in the structure of bacterial cells, and disrupts the structure of the cell and loses its activity (Kumar et al., 2005). Today, silver nanoparticles are frequently preferred in biosensors, wound repair, anticancer and antiviral applications. Silver nanoparticles used in the field of biosensors are used to increase the sensitivity of biosensors (Beykaya and Çağlar, 2016; Umaz et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2020).

Advantages of Green Synthesis

The production of metal nanoparticles by green synthesis has many advantages. Cotton fibers used in green synthesis, industrial milk cans, citrine juices, grape skins, rice bran, watermelon skins and chicken feathers are in the waste class and are used in the production of palladium, gold, silver and iron nanoparticles. In this way, a cheap, environmentally friendly and recyclable system is created and waste management is ensured. There is no need for high temperature, pressure and energy in the production of nanoparticles by green synthesis using plants, waste materials, enzymes and microorganisms. It is possible to produce less toxic nanoparticles with green synthesis, which is easy to apply and is not a very long process.

Nano-Encapsulation and Usage Areas

The process of covering solid, liquid and gaseous materials with a protective layer or coating material for various reasons is known as encapsulation. Chitosan, silicon dioxide, iron, gold, zinc and silver nanoparticles/nanomaterials obtained from the leaves, flowers, roots, etc. extracts of plants are frequently used by nano-encapsulation method in agriculture, paint industry, food industry, pharmacognosy, medicine and health sector. Nano-encapsulation has many benefits such as maintaining the stability of a bioactive substance, trapping aroma-like substances, and providing resistance to chemical agents. The use of nano-encapsulation makes it possible to incorporate bioactive ingredients into most food ingredients. In addition, thanks to a nano-sized encapsulation, the antioxidant is protected against adverse conditions such as low pH and enzymatic deformations.

Encapsulation has started to be used in agriculture with the desire to carry out agricultural activities that will be more efficient and effective and beneficial to human and environmental health in small cultivation areas. With this request, experts have started to develop new techniques in order to prevent the existing and possible future hazards in agricultural activities. The most important application area of nanomaterials created using nano-encapsulation technique is plant protection. The encapsulation technique, which is used to control potential parasitic plants in agricultural areas, is also used to prevent problems related to phytotoxicity. For examples of components encapsulated in the nanoshell are glyphosate, dazolinone, and sulfonylurea. In this way, the transmission of the stimulants required for germination to the plant seed is carried out with the nanocapsule without degradation in the soil. Generally, spherical or cylindrical iron oxide nanoparticles are used by nano-encapsulation method in medicine and health. Nano-encapsulants in medicine and health are used in various applications such as drug release to target tissue, improvement of contrast ratio in magnetic resonance imaging, immunological testing and cellular therapy. In addition, it is used in the development of implants, surgical materials and dental care products from the nano-encapsulation method in dentistry. The nano-encapsulation method is also frequently used in the field of food. It is used to renew the nutrient content and increase the stability of food products without spoiling the taste, aroma and texture of the food. Food materials prepared in this way are known as functional food. Nano-encapsulation technique is used to protect sensitive food ingredients such as aroma chemicals, organic oils and vitamins, to improve their aromas and to mask taste, odor and color in food products. The obtained nano-encapsulants prevent the bioactive compounds in the food from entering into unnecessary interactions without impairing the food quality.

Advantages of Nano-Encapsulation

One of the most important advantages of nano-encapsulation is the ease of sterilization of the applied method. When nano-encapsulants are physically broken down, the products released do not show toxic properties. Due to their high substance-trapping capacity, high amounts of the active substance can be released into the cell. Thanks to this feature, the stability and efficiency of the active substance increase. Due to their small size, they are easier to take into the cell. Nano-encapsulation, which is a simple and easily applicable method, provides advantages in many applications in biological fields by reducing its toxic properties in other regions, as it shows high efficiency in the target region.

RESULTS

Today, different methods, including chemical, physical and biological, have been developed to

obtain metal nanoparticles in various shapes and sizes. The biological method of nanoparticles is an economical and environmentally friendly alternative approach to chemical and physical approaches. Green synthesis provides a new possibility to synthesize nanoparticles using natural reducing and stabilizing agents. While faster synthesis is possible with green synthesis, nanoparticles with controlled toxicity and well-characterized are produced. This method is used in various fields such as medicine, cosmetics, food and medical applications. Nano-encapsulation technique is frequently applied in medicine, agriculture, health, cosmetics, paint and food industry. With the increase in nanotechnological developments, it is planned to increase the usage areas that are limited in the future. It is predicted that new approaches will be formed in the treatment of many diseases, thanks to metallic nanoparticles that play an active role in drug delivery systems, especially in the field of health. In this review, the production of nanoparticles by green synthesis, which is a more applicable, easy and economical technique among nanoparticle production techniques, and the use and advantages of these nanoparticles in various fields by nano-encapsulation are examined. This review is expected to shed light on future studies.

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Toxicology -1 & Microbial Biodiversity -2

Antimicrobial Activity of Silver Nanoparticles Biosynthesized by Olive Leaves

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Abstract

Biosynthesis of nanoparticles as an emerging highlight of the intersection of nanotechnology and biotechnology has received increased attention due to growing need to develop environmentally benign technologies in material synthesis. A great deal of effort has been put into the biosynthesis of inorganic material, especially metal nanoparticle using microorganisms and plants. The silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) synthesized using hot water olive leaf extracts (OLE) as reducing and stabilizing agent were reported and evaluated for antimicrobial activity against test microorganisms in the study. Gram-negative bacteria (*Acinetobacter baumanii* ATCC 19606, *Escherichia coli* NRRLB 3704, *Proteus vulgaris* ATCC 13315, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853), Gram-positive bacteria (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 6633, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538P, *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* ATCC 43252) and yeast (*Candida albicans* ATCC 10231) were used for determining the antimicrobial activity of AgNPs extract. This extract was showed strong antimicrobial activities with inhibition zones at 8.0-17.0 mm. It was observed that AgNPs may be a good alternative therapeutic approach in future.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, silver nanoparticles, olive leaves

INTRODUCTION

In the last century, where industrialization and the number of populations increased rapidly, the issue of environmental pollution is of great importance the development of green methods for the synthesis of nanoparticles is evolving into an important branch of nanotechnology, because these methods are

considered safe and ecologically sound the nanomaterials fabrication as an alternative to conventional methods (Bae et al., 2000; Awwad et al., 2012). The green synthesis techniques are generally synthetic routes that utilize relatively nontoxic solvents such as water, biological extracts, biological systems and microwave assisted synthesis. Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have become the focus of intensive research owing to their wide range of application in the development of new techniques in the areas of electronics, medicine, materials sciences due to good conductivity and chemical stability, selective coatings of solar energy absorption, intercalation materials for electrical batteries, optical receptors, catalysts in chemical reactions, bio labeling, optoelectronics, medical devices, antibacterial and biomaterials production (Awwad et al., 2012). Many research works are available on the biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles using plant leaves extract, such as *Ficus benghalensis* (Saxena et al., 2012), *Rosa rugose* (Dubey et al., 2010), *Stevia rebaudiana* (Yilmaz et al., 2011), *Chenopodium album* (Dwivedi and Gopal, 2010), *Trianthema de candra* (Geethalakshmi and Sarda, 2010), Polyalthia longifolia (Kaviya et al., 2011), *Pinus desiflora*, *Diopyros kaki*, *Ginko biloba*, *Magnolia kobus*, and *Pllatanus orientalis* (Song and Kim, 2009), *Catharanthus roseus* (Mukunthan t al., 2011)], *Pungamia pinnata*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Allium cepa*, and *Pandaanus odorifer* (Panda et al., 2011), *Olea europaea* (Khalil et al., 2014). *Olea europaea* L. is an olive, a member of the Oleaceae family. Olive leaves contains oleuropein, a sekoiridoide which is responsible from many pharmacological activities including antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, antiatherogenic, anticarcinogenic and antiviral activities (Aslan et al., 2017). The objective of this study was to evaluate antimicrobial activity of AgNP synthesized by *O. europaea* leaves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Prepation of Agnp by Green Synthesis Method

With the pre-prepared 1mM 500 mL $AgNO_3$ aqueous solution for AgNP synthesis, 125 mL olive leaf extract will be left to react at room temperature in a 1000 mL bottle under constant conditions. The dark solution formed by the decomposition of silver ions will be centrifuged 5min at 10,000 rpm, the upper liquid phase will be removed and the remaining solid part will be washed with pure water several times. The resulting solid part (AgNP) will be left to dry for 48 hours at 65°C (Bayğu, 2020).

Preparation of Bacterial Inoculum

Gram-negative bacteria (*Acinetobacter baumanii* ATCC 19606, *Escherichia coli* NRRL B3704, *Proteus vulgaris* ATCC 13315, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853), Gram-positive bacteria (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 6633, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538P, *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* ATCC 43252) and yeast (*Candida albicans* ATCC 10231) were used for determining the antimicrobial of AgNP extracts. A twenty-four-hour Mueller Hinton Broth (MHB) culture of tested microorganism was grown in an incubator, centrifuged, and then standardized to approximately 10^8 CFU ml^{-1} using broth medium.

Antimicrobial Activity Test

Standard well agar diffusion method was carried out to detect the activity of AgNP against the clinical bacterial and fungal isolates according to Collins et al., (1989) and Erci, (2018). Studies were performed in triplicate. Treatments with Penicillin (P10) and Nystatin (NYS100) served as positive controls. For antimicrobial activities of the AgNPs, wells were made in plates containing Mueller Hinton Agar (MHA) medium seeded with 100 µl of 24 h of each clinical isolate. Solution, that contains both Ag and olive leaves extracts (OLE), as well as the control, 100 µL was placed in separate wells. The plates were left in room temperature for 2 h then, incubated at 37 ^oC for 24 h. The diameter of inhibition zones was measured and tabulated.

RESULTS

The silver nanoparticle synthesized by *O. europaea* showed inhibition zone against all the tested bacteria and yeast. Biosynthesized silver nanoparticle showed excellent antibacterial activity against *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853, *P. vulgaris* ATCC 13315 and *S. aureus* ATCC 6538P with inhibition zone values of 12,0 mm, 14,0 mm and 17,0 mm as compared to control antibiotic P10, respectively (Table 1). However, AgNP have a weak antagonistic effect against the other test microorganisms with inhibition zones ranged from 8,0 to 12,0 mm. These values are far below the standard antibiotic P10 and NY100.

Table 1. The antimicrobial activity of AgNP synthesized using *O. europaea* leaves extract

Test Microorganisms	**Zone of inhibition***		
	AgNP	**P10**	**NY100**
E. coli NRRLB 3704	8,0	16,0	D
P. aeruginosa ATCC 27853	12,0	8,0	D
P. vulgaris ATCC 13315	14,0	13,0	D
A. baumanii ATCC 19606	9,0	12,0	D
B. subtilis ATCC 6633	10,0	14,0	D
S. aureus ATCC 6538P	17,0	15,0	D

S. haemolyticus ATCC 43252	12,0	14,0	D
C. albicans ATCC 10231	8,0	D	16,0

*Inhibition zone (mm); a includes diameter of disk (6 mm); P10 = Penicillin (10 ug/disc); NY100 Nystatin (10 ug/disc)

DISCUSSION

Biosynthesis of metal nanoparticles using plant extracts studies have increased considerably in the last 20 years. Plant metabolites are an environmentally friendly thereby stimulating the production of metallic nanoparticles. The potential usage of plant-derived nanoparticles is very high in various fields such as pharmaceuticals, therapeutics, sustainable and renewable energies. Plants will be a very broad perspective for synthesis metallic nanoparticles in health and commercial products in the future. The results of the present investigation show that synthesized AgNP by *O. europaea* have antibacterial potential against test bacteria. Our antibacterial activity findings confirmed the observations of some other investigations about AgNP biosynthesized by various plant species (Dubey et al., 2010; Panda et al., 2011; Yilmaz et al., 2011; Saxena et al., 2012; Khalil et al., 2014; Aritonang et al., 2019). When examining previous studies about AgNP biosynthesized by O. *europaea* Awwad et al. (2012) found that AgNPs showed effective inhibitory activity against pathogens *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Shigella* and *S. aureus*. And in another study, Khalil et al. (2014) showed that The AgNPs at 0.03–0.07 mg/ml concentration significantly inhibited bacterial growth against multi drug resistant *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli*. Our findings are similar to previous studies because of strong antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* ATCC 6538P.

CONCLUSIONS

AgNP synthesized from olive leaves are highly environmentally friendly and non-toxic materials. Hopefully antimicrobial results in vitro against diseases related to global health problems are expected to contribute to obtaining a new source of medicines. This study developed a rapid, eco-friendly stable silver nanoparticle using the aqueous solution of *O. europaea* leaves extract.

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Stress on Biodiversity

Cold-Adapted Cellulase Producer *Vishniacozyma* Species from Palandöken Mountain

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Abstract

Mountains are unique habitats for microbial biodiversity research as they contain many distinct micro-ecosystems at the same time. This unique biodiversity plays a crucial role in many natural cycles in the ecosystem and also serves as valuable resources for the development of many industrial applications, especially cold-adapted enzymes such as cellulases. In this context, the aim of the present study was determined as isolation and identification of the fungal cold-adapted cellulase producers in Palandöken Mountain (Erzurum). For this aim, soil samples were taken from a cryoconite hole in January 2020. The isolation steps were done according to the literature. The pure cultures were inoculated on carboxymethyl cellulose agar plates and incubated at +4 °C for three weeks. Then, active isolates were determined by the observation of clear halos after Congo red staining and decolorization steps. The molecular identification of the isolates was done by ITS-PCR. The sequence data was evaluated by using the BLAST® and deposited at GenBank® with unique accession numbers. According to the results, 65 yeast isolates were obtained from a cryoconite hole in Palandöken Mountain. Among them, two isolates were determined as cold-adapted cellulase producers and they were identified as *Vishniacozyma tephrensis* SAY-1 and *Vishniacozyma victoriae* SAY-2. The accession numbers were MW922829.1 and MW922830.1, respectively. In conclusion, these results of the present study are valuable for the development of cold-adapted cellulase production strategies.

Keywords: Cellulase, cryoconite, Palandöken Mountain, *Vishniacozyma*

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Stress on Biodiversity

Effects of Exogenous Salicylic Acid and Strigolactone Applications on Antioxidant Activity in Tomato Seedlings Under Short-Term Drought Stress

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Abstract

Drought, which is one of the abiotic stress factors, is the main stress factor that negatively affects the growth, development, and yield of plants. Salicylic acid (SA) is a plant growth regulator associated with stress tolerance in plants. Exogenous application of SA prevents damage caused by various abiotic stresses (drought, high and low temperatures, salinity) and helps plants develop resistance to stresses**.** On the other hand, as Strigolactones (SLs) are signal compounds produced by plants, they are known to positively affect plant growth with external applications due to their potential to stimulate the tolerance system of plants under stress conditions. The aim of this study was to determine biochemically [GR (Glutathione Reductase), CAT (Catalase), POX (Peroxidase), APX (Ascorbate Peroxidase), TBARS (lipid peroxidation)] the effects of SA and GR24 on the negative effects of drought stress on Full F1 seedlings, which is the most preferred commercial tomato variety by professional farmers in Çanakkale. 45-day-old Full F1 seedlings were irrigated with Hoagland Nutrient Solution (100%) and grown in pots containing perlite and peat in the laboratory. After 5 days of acclimatization, the seedlings were divided into 2 groups: Control group [Control (C), Salicylic Acid (SA), Strigolactone (GR24) and Salicylic Acid + Strigolactone (SA+GR24)] and Drought group [Drought (D), Salicylic Acid (D-SA), Strigolactone (D-GR24) and Salicylic Acid + Strigolactone (D-SA+GR24)]. Exogenous GR24 (0.015 mM) and SA (0.1 mM) (with Tween 20) were applied to 50-day-old seedlings. All treatments increased protein amounts in all plant samples. On the other hand, it was determined that lipid peroxidation, which increased with drought stress, decreased 38% with SA, 25% with GR24, and 37% with SA+GR24. Our results indicated that the decrease in lipid peroxidation may be associated with increased POX, GR, and APX activities, and SA+GR24 application is more effective than separate treatments.

Keywords: drought stress, salicylic acid, gr24, *Lycopersicum esculentum* 'full f1', antioxidant enzymes

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Stress on Biodiversity

The Change of Photosynthetic Pigments of *Liquidambar orientalis* in Summer Period

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Abstract

Oriental sweetgum (*Liquidambar orientalis* Mill.) is an important endemic species for both wood and non-wood use in Turkey. In the present study, it is aimed to reveal the change of photosynthetic pigment content of oriental sweetgum in summer period. The leaves collected from five oriental sweetgum individuals in the Kanuni Campus of Karadeniz Technical University were used as study material within the scope of the study. Spectrometer device was used for photosynthetic pigment determination and chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll and total carotenoid amounts were determined. Measurements were carried out in June, July and August. As a result of the analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA), it was revealed that there were statistically significant differences at 99% confidence level between the months in terms of all measured parameters. In addition, it was determined that the amount of chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and total chlorophyll increased from June to August, while the amount of total carotenoids decreased. While the lowest values for chlorophyll a (1.15 mg/g), chlorophyll b (0.55 mg/g) and total chlorophyll (1.70 mg/g) amounts were determined in June, the highest values were determined as 2.31 mg/g, 1.48 mg/g and 3.79 mg/g in August, respectively. The highest total carotenoid amount was 0.24 mg/g in June and the lowest value was 0.08 mg/g in August. The summer period averages of oriental sweetgum were determined as 1.89 mg/g for chlorophyll a, 0.98 mg/g for chlorophyll b, 2.88 mg/g for total chlorophyll and 0.18 mg/g for total carotenoid. In the study, it was revealed that photosynthetic pigment contents showed significant differences during the summer period.

Keywords: carotenoid, chlorophyll, seasonal, spectr

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Enviromental Stress on Biodiversity

Changes in Plant Water Potential and Stomatal Conductance Due to Water Stress in *Quercus infectoria*

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Abstract

In this study, water stress (control and water stress treatment) was applied to 1+0 years old *Quercus infectoria* Olivier subsp. *boissieri* (Reuter) O. Schwarz seedlings, and the changes in water potential, stomatal conductance and specific leaf area were investigated. Gravimetric soil water content, water potential, stomatal conductance and specific leaf area were determined on the 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th days by monitoring the seedlings in the water stress treatment until they dry out in the growth chamber. There were no measurements since the water-stressed seedlings dried on the 50th day. While the control treatment was irrigated regularly, irrigation was not applied in the water-stressed treatment. No statistically significant difference was found in the gravimetric soil water content, water potential, stomatal conductance, and specific leaf area on the 10th day in water stress and control treatments. Water potential and stomatal conductance decreased in water-stressed seedlings due to the decrease in soil water content on the 20th day. On the 30th and 40th days, the water potential continued to decrease in the water-stressed seedlings. As a result, seedlings subjected to water stress on 40th days under controlled conditions significantly reduced water potential, stomatal conductance, and specific leaf area compared to control seedlings.

Keywords: Water stress, stomatal conductance, *Quercus infectoria*

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

Preliminary Data for Plant Biodiversity of the Polog Region of North Macedonia

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Abstract

The Republic of North Macedonia, which acts as a bridge between the Balkan states, is a country that is quite diverse in terms of plant diversity. Preliminary data presented in this study covers the Polog region of North Macedonia, located in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. The plant samples of the study, started in July-2020, were investigated in the cities of Gostivar and Tetovo and their surroundings. In addition to this study, examples of field studies carried out in the Bachelor Thesis studies in 2018 were also added. Until June-2021, there are 300 specimens in total as scientific material, 59 families and 163 genera, 227 species have been identified in line with this plant diversity. The order of the widely distributed families is as follows: Asteraceae, Rosaceae, Brassicaceae, Fabaceae. The representatives with the largest number by genera are: Geranium L., Prunus L., Euphorbia L., Rosa L., Lonicera L.

Keywords: Flora, Gostivar, Tetovo, Polog region, North Macedonia

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

Evaluation of Genetic Diversity of Eleven *Medicago sativa* Varieties Cultivated in Turkey by Using Start Codon Targeted Polymorphism

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Abstract

Medicago sativa, which has been cultivated since ancient times, is the most widely grown forage crop in the world due to its high nutritional value, high protein content and productivity. *M. sativa* is cold-resistant, drought-tolerant and a significant crop because it can maintain a symbiotic life with bacteria, *Rhizobium,* that can fix nitrogen. On the other side, *M. sativa* synthesizes various secondary metabolites such as cumarins, terpenoids, organic acids, and especially flavonoids and saponins. Moreover, it has been used in traditional medicine in different countries. Hence, it has great potential to be used in pharmacology and medicine. For these reasons, there is a need to analyze the genetic diversity and relationship, and to determine the population structure among the varieties for further studies like plant breeding. In the present study, it was attempted for the first time to use of start codon targeted (SCoT) polimorphism for the determination of genetic diversity among eleven *M. sativa* varieties cultivated in Turkey. For SCoT polimorphism, seventeen primers (SCoT-5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 31, 33, 39, 40, 56, 65 71 and 74) were used. Then, the obtained profiles were analyzed by the use of the Total Lab program. To estimate the genetic diversity within the population, genetic distance analysis was applied using the GenAlEx program, and allele frequency, frequency-based distance, and neighbor joining tree analysis were applied using Powermarker program. Finally, the neighbor joining analysis was converted a dendogram in DENDROSCOPE program. As a result, in terms of genetic distance, we constructed a dendrogram in which similarity coefficients ranged from 0.93 to 0.103 for all tested samples. The dendrogram was composed four main groups. Kayseri cultivar was separated from the other samples. In the first main group, there were Nimet and Ferruh varieties. In the second, cultivars were in the IIB composed of Konya, Bilensoy 8, Kalender and Sazova. In last group, cultivars were in IIIB composed of Savaş, Bilensoy and variety Denizli.

Keywords: *Medicago sativa*, scot, polymorphism, genetic diversity

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

A Systematic Study on *Crocus gargaricus* Herb. Complex

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Abstract

Crocus gargaricus Herb. is an endemic species belonging the genus *Crocus* in the family Iridaceae, and is distributed in Western Anatolia. The populations in this species complex are distributed in three known locations namely Canakkale, Mugla and Bursa. Although Canakkale (Kazdaglari) and Bursa (Uludag) populations are geographically closer, Kazdag and Mugla populations are the same species (*Crocus gargaricus)* whereas Bursa population belongs to another species (*Crocus thirkeanus* Koch). The main difference of these taxa is having stolons which is a morphological trait seen in plants that depends on physiological conditions. To understand the relationships and systematics of these morphologically similar taxa, we focused on previously mentioned morphological differences among the populations such as occurrence of stolon, fine structure of outer corm tunic and qualitative and quantitative characters of flower parts along with vegetative parts. We collected at least 20 specimens from all known populations during flowering time. The measurements were taken with a digital caliper three times to minimize the errors during field work before pressing the plants to be able to represent the correct nature of plant parts. We performed ANOVA on quantitative morphological data to determine the statistically meaningful traits. We then used PCA on meaningful quantitative characters and all qualitative characters observed. Our results showed that the specimens show high morphological variation including presence of stolon, within and among populations depending on sampling size.

Keywords: Crocus, morphology, systematics

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Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

Plant Species Diversity, Composition and Vegetation Cover of The Ugtam Nature Reserve, Mongolia

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Abstract

The Ugtam Nature Reserve has a unique natural formation that makes its flora and vegetation community unique. This study aimed to determine vascular plant species diversity, species composition, major plant community and their vegetation cover, and rare species in this area. A total of 350 species belonging to 205 genera, 64 families, and five phyla (Polypodiophyta, Equisetophyta, Gymnospermae, Magnoliophyta, Dicotyledones) were recorded. During this study, an endemic species, 15 subendemic species (4.3%), 13 rare species (3.7%) were recorded in the study area, which comprised 8% of the total species. These species recording indicated the unique flora of the Ugtam Nature Reserve. Forb, Shrub, Grass and forb, and Alpine kitam communities of 4 different communities were commonly recorded in the study area.

Keywords: Plant community, forb, grass, shrubs, dry steppe

INTRODUCTION

Ugtam Nature Reserve is located southeast of the Bayandun soum and Dashbalbar soum in Dornod province, Mongolia (Figure 1). This area is a natural reserve that belongs to the Mongol Daguur forest steppe (National Atlas, 2009) and the dry steppe of Dornod Mongol district (Karamysheva and Khramtsov, 1995). The vegetation of this area is mainly composed of forest steppe and vegetation associated with is geomorphology features. The plant species and their habitats recorded are very unique to this area. Moreover, Unatov (1950) and Ulziikhutag (1989) subdivided

the region into 16 vegetation-geographic districts based on the geography of Mongolian territories and their vegetation cover characteristics. Based on this subdivision, the Ugtam Nature Reserve is located in the Mongola Daguur forest steppe (Figure 1).

Plant species diversity, species composition and vegetation cover of Ugtam Nature Reserve are relatively less studied and there is no plant species inventory for this area. The general features of the vegetation cover of this area are covered by some studies on the vegetation of Mongolia (Unatov 1950; Grubov 1955; 1982; Dariimaa and Oyunchuluun 2016) and by the studies on the vegetation of Khentii, Mongol Daguur, Dundad Khalkh, and Dornod Mongol districts (Dashnyam 1974; Shagdar 2003).

In recent years, there has been an increase in anthropogenic impact such as livestock and mining in this area. Therefore, it is important to create a species inventory of flora, in order to determine species composition and vegetation cover, so as to provide baseline information about vegetation pattern in this area for future research on changes in biological communities caused by land-use impacts and environmental management.

This study aimed to determine vascular plant species diversity, species composition, major plant community and their vegetation cover, and rare species in this area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area

Ugtam Nature Reserve is located in the Bayandun soum and Dashbalbar soum of the Dornod province and covers a transition zone between forest steppe and dry steppe ecosystems. The landscape of the Ugtam mountain is mainly characterized by small valley, main valley and lakes. Moreover, riparian zone is commonly meadows, which safe habitats for several wild birds, including ruddy shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea* Pallas, 1764); mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata* Linnaeus, 1758); wild ungulates red deer (*Cervus canadensis* Erxleben, 1777); sibirean roe deer (*Capreolus pygargus* Pallas, 1771); mongolian gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa* Pallas, 1777), alongside various livestock. The reserve provides pasture resources for wild ungulates and livestock (Daehler, 2003; Nyambayar & Tseveenmyadag, 2009; Wingard & Zahler, 2006; Соколов & Орлов, 1980). The climate condition is characterized by very limited precipitation (annually 199-285 mm) with a widely varying temperature range between cold winter (-27.5ºC) and hot summer (25.1ºC) (Batchuluun et al., 2020). The vegetation of the reserve is dominated by short grasses and forb (*Stipa sibirica* Roshev, C*leistogenes squarrosa* (Trin.) Keng., *Bupleurum*

bicaule Helm., *Potentilla tanacetifolia* Willd. ex Schlecht.), alpine kitam (*Filifolium sibiricum* (L.) Kitam., *Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Beauv.), shrubs *(Armeniaca sibirica* (L.) Lam., *Lespedeza hedysaroides* (Pall.) Kitag.), forbs *(Aconogonon divaricatum* (L.) Nakai ex Mori, *Gypsophilla dahurica* Turcz.) (Dashnyam, 1974; Tuvshintogtokh, 2014).

Plant Species Richness, Evenness of The Plant Communities, and Beta Diversities Among Plant Communities

We surveyed vegetation and collected vegetation samples three replicates in every community from July until August 2020 and 2021. Three quadrats (1m x 1m and 100 grids) were randomly selected within the habitats. All the plant species within the selected quadrats were identified for the herbaceous plant composition and richness of the habitats. The canopy cover of these species was assessed by the Braun-Blanquet cover class scale (Braun-Blanquet, 1932). Moreover, we clipped all plants at ground level inside the quadrats for above-ground plant biomass.

Data Analyses

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were performed to determine whether there is a significant difference among the community type. Non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) was used to visualize the differences in community composition among community based on Bray– Curtis dissimilarity measure.

RESULT

Plant Species Composition, Diversity and Dominance

In this work, a total of 350 species belonging to 205 genera, 64 families, and five phyla (Polypodiophyta, Equisetophyta, Gymnospermae, Magnoliophyta, Dicotyledones) (Table 1). The following eight families were more diverse and accounted for 58.5% Of the total flora recorded including Poaceae (55 species), Asteraceae (48 species), Fabaceae (26 species), Rosaceae (21 species), Chenopodiaceae (17 species), Ranunculaceae (14 species), Lamiaceae (13 species), and Brassicaceae (11 species) (Table 2). These aforementioned families were more diverse families of Mongolian flora and were recorded from the mountain and steppe region. One to thirteen species were within a genus. The most diverse genera were Artemisia (13 species), Potentilla (12 species) and Allium (10 species). An endemic species (*Oxytropis gracillima* Bunge) (0.3%), fifteen subendemic species (4.3%) such as *Potentilla strigosa* Pall. ex Pursh., *Caragana microphylla*

Lam., *Oxytropis oxyphylla* (Pall.) DC. thirteen rare species (3.7%) such as *Ephedra sinica* Stapf., *Phragmites communis* Trin., *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch.

Ecological Group

Plant species were divided into 11 ecological groups and the number of species recorded varied between the groups (Figure 2). Xerophytes and meso-xerophytes comprised 48.4% of total plants, mesophytes and meso-phytrophytes 30.3%, xero-phytrophytes and meso-hygrophytes 9.4%, phassimophytes 1.4%, halophytes 1.1%, xero-hygrophytes 0.2%, and phassimo-halophytes 0.2% (Figure 2).

Vegetation Cover and Its Characteristics

Forest steppe, dry steppe shrub, annual and perennial species were predominant in the vegetation cover of this area. Moreover, shrubs, alpine kitam, forbs and grass-forbs communities of 4 different communities were commonly recorded in the study area.

Shrub community

This community was relatively diverse, with canopy cover of approximately 10-15% and distributed on the lower slope and lower part of the mountain. The commonly recorded species included *Armeniaca sibirica* (L.) Lam. and *Lespedeza hedysaroides* (Pall.) Kitag.

Alpine kitam community

This community was relatively diverse, with canopy cover of approximately 40-45% and distributed on the upper slope and upper part of the mountain. The commonly recorded species included *Filifolium sibiricum* (L.) Kitam. and *Bupleurum bicaule* Helm., *Allium senescens* L., *Carex enervis* C.A. Mey.

Forb community

This community was relatively diverse, with canopy cover of approximately 5-10% and distributed on the meadow and along in river valley. The commonly recorded species included *Equisetum arvense L.* and *Inula britannica* L.

Grass and forb community

This community was relatively diverse, with canopy cover of approximately 25-30% and distributed on the lower slope and low mountains. The commonly recorded species included *Stipa krylovii* Roshev. and *Cleistogenes squarrosa* (Trin.) Keng., *Leymus chinensis* (Trin.) Tzvel.

To visualize dissimilarities in community composition among four communities, as a measure of beta diversity, the NMDS plot was constructed based on the Bray-Curtis dissimilarity index.

Accordingly, NMDS showed a very strong and consistent difference in the community composition (Bray–Curtis dissimilarity) of four types of community including forbs, shrubs, alpine kitam and grass and forbs community (Figure 3). The beta diversity (variation of the species composition of plant communities) estimates (Bray-Curtis similarities) were non significantly different between vegetation community ($F=1.252$, $Df=3$, $P<0.291$) (Figure 3). The plant species composition differences among communities were generally related to differences in grazing intensity and habitats.

DISCUSSION

The flora of the study area was relatively diverse because of its high elevation and habitat diversity, which included high mountain forests, dry steppe, and meadow. The different flora in a vegetation district reflects the adjacent vegetation district's flora. Ugtam Mountain is located in the forest steppe and dry steppe zone and borders with great steppe in south and east. Thus, a majority of flora consisted of dry steppe, mountain steppe and forest steppe vegetation. For ecological groups, the most commonly recorded group (48.4%) was xerophytes and meso-xerophytes, and the next commonly recorded group was mesophytes and meso-phytrophytes, thus indicating the characteristics of the study area (Figure 2). Community structure is associated with habitat location and its biotic and abiotic factors. Forb, alpine kitam, grass and forb and shrub communities were commonly reported in the study area, indicating dry steppe characteristics (Tuvshintogtokh, 2014). Vegetation cover was mainly shrub, undershrub, annual, and biennial herbaceous plant species of mountain steppe and dry steppe. This study period was short, but we were able to document many plant species and perform visual assessment of vegetation cover in the study area. The study provides baseline information about the vegetation pattern of this area for future studies and management. In the future, additional sampling is required to create a vegetation map of this area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to Galbadrakh Davaa for their guidance during our fieldwork. This study was funded by the The Natural Conservation (TNC). The authors also would like to thank the scientific committee, all the Ugtam Nature Reserve staff, administration of Dornod Mongol, herder family of this area and all the faculties of the Department of Biology, Mongolian National University of Education.

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Table and Figure

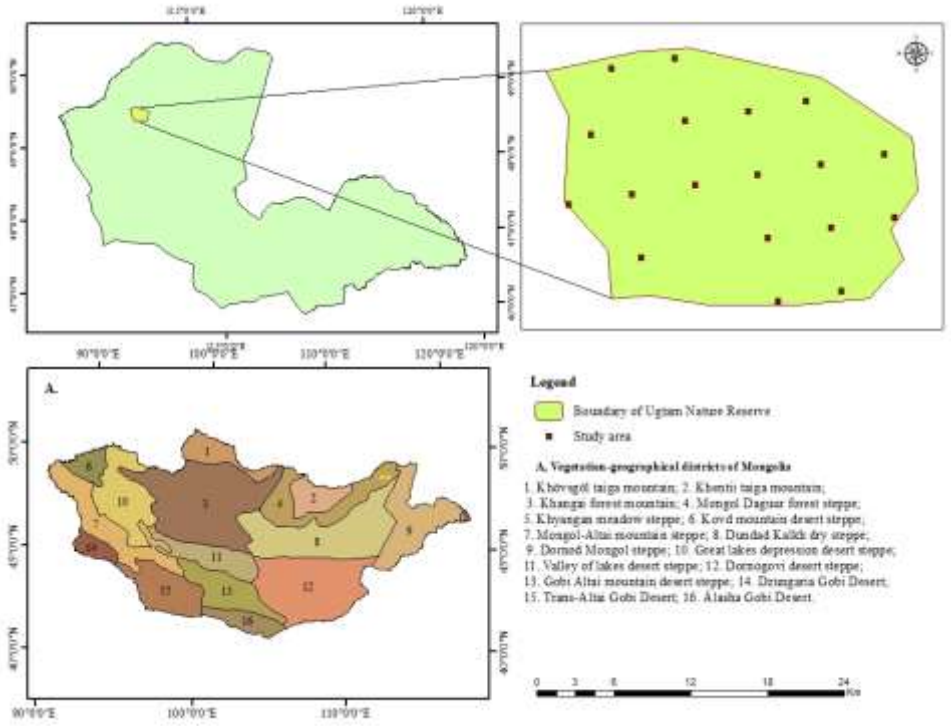

Figure 1. Study area and the sampling sites in the Ugtam Nature Reserve

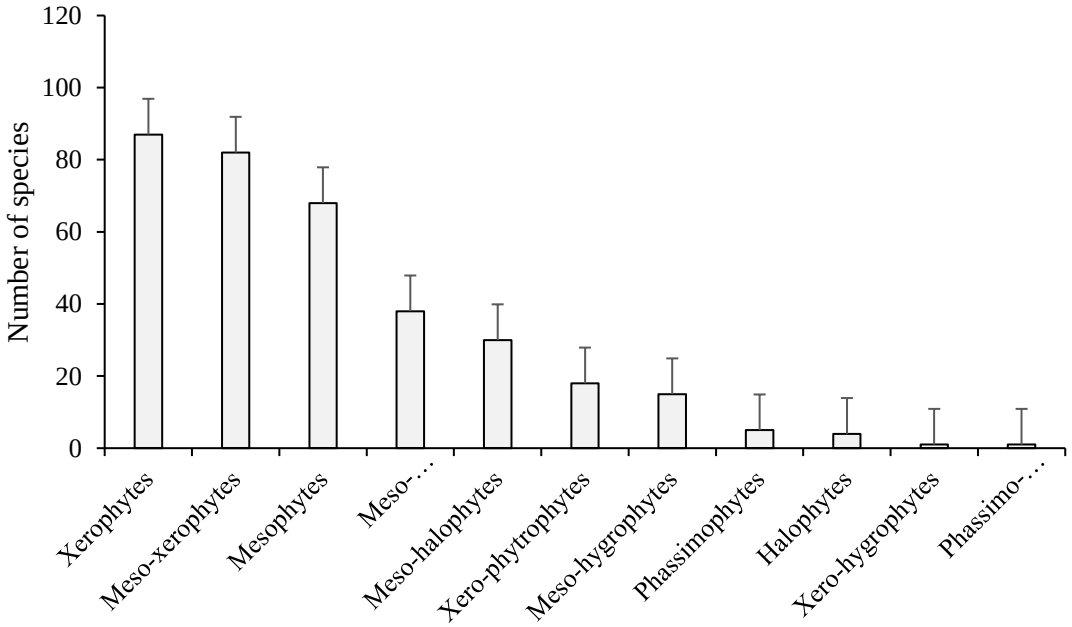

Figure 2. Vascular plant species of Ugtam Nature Reserve by their ecological groups

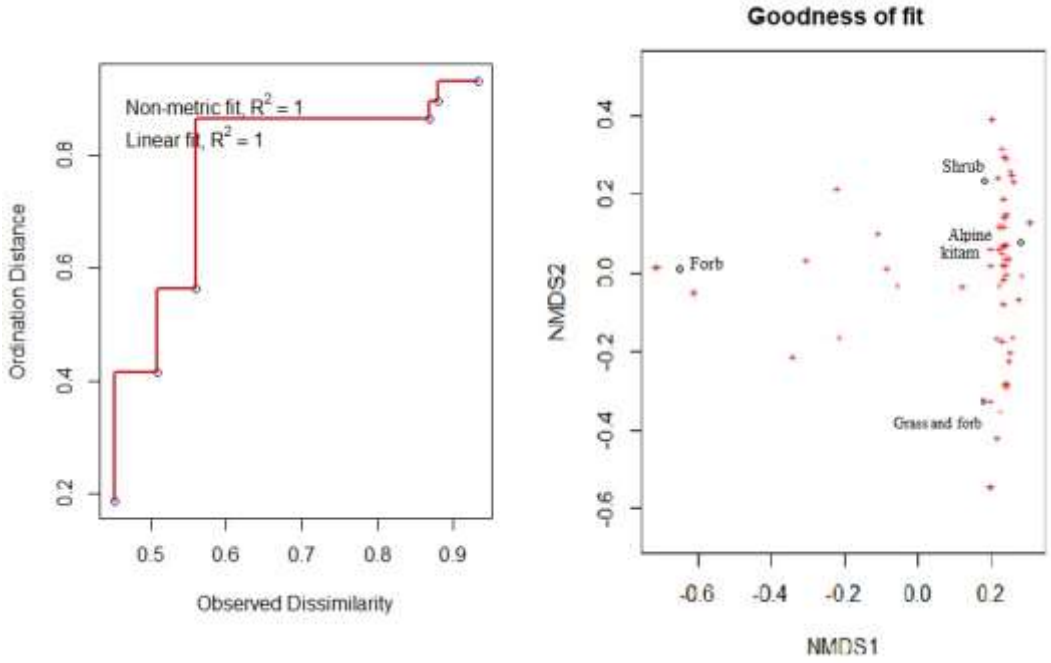

Figure 3. The non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) analysis of plant species composition in different vegetation community. Species names are abbreviated, see Table 2 for full names.

Table 1. The group of vascular plant and flora of the Urgam Nature Reserve

№	Groups		Number of family	Number of Genera	Number of species	Percent (%)
1	Polypodiophyta		3	3	3	0.85
2	Equisetophyta		1	1	1	0.28
3	Gymnospermae		2	2	2	0.57
4	Angiospermae Monocotyledones	(Magnoliophyta) (Magnoliopsida)	13	47	97	27.8
5		Dicotyledones (Liliopsida)	45	152	247	70.5
Sum			**64**	**205**	**350**	**100**

Table 2. Species list of vascular plants at Ugtam Nature Reserve, Mongolia.

Family	Species
Sinopteridaceae Koidz.	1. *Aleuritopteris argentea* (S.G.Gmel.) Fee
Woodsiaceae (Deils) Herter.	2. *Woodsia subcordata* Turcz.
Athyriaceae Alston	3. *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh.
Equisetaceae Rich. ex DC.	4. *Equisetum arvense* L.
Pinaceae Lindl.	5. *Pinus sylvestris* L.
Ephedraceae Dumort.	6. *Ephedra sinica* Stapf.
Potamogetonaceae Dum.	7. *Potamogeton gramineus* L.
	8. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L.
Juncaginaceae Rich.	9. *Triglochin maritimum* L.
	10. *Triglochin palustre* L.
Poaceae Barnhart	11. *Spodiopogon sibiricus* Trin.
	12. *Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Beauv.
	13. *Panicium miliaceum* L.
	14. *Setaria viridis* (L.) Beauv.
	15. *Hierochloe glabra* Trin.
	16. *Achnatherum splendens* (Trin.) Nevski
	17. *Stipa sibirica* (L.) Lam.
	18. *Stipa grandis* P.Smirn.
	19. *Stipa krylovii* Roshev.
	20. *Alopecurus brachystachyus* Bieb.
	21. *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir.
	22. *Agrostis clavata* Trin.
	23. *Agrostis trinii* Turcz.
	24. *Agrostis mongholica* Roshev.
	25. *Calamagrostis epigeios* Tzvel.
	26. *Calamagrostis purpurea* (Trin.) Trin.
	27. *Calamagrostis salina* Tzvel.
	28. *Helictotrichon schellianum* (Hack.) Kitag.
	29. *Avena sativa* L.
	30. *Chloris virgata* Sw.
	31. *Tripogon chinensis* (Franch.) Hack.
	32. *Enneapogon borealis* (Griseb.) Honda
	33. *Phragmites communis* Trin.
	34. *Cleistogenes squarrosa* (Trin.) Keng.
	35. *Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) Beauv.
	36. *Eragrostis minor* Host

	37. *Koeleria cristata* (L.) Pers.
	38. *Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schult.
	39. *Koeleria mukdenensis* Domin
	40. *Melica virgata* Turcz. ex Trin.
	41. *Poa subfastigiata* Trin.
	42. *Poa pratensis* L.
	43. *Poa attenuata* Trin.
	44. *Poa argunensis* Roshev.
	45. *Poa botryoides* Trin. ex Griseb
	46. *Poa ochotensis* Trin.
	47. *Glyceria triflora* (Korsh.) Kom.
	48. *Puccinellia tenuiflora* (Griseb.) Scribn. et Merr.
	49. *Puccinellia hauptiana* V. Krecz.
	50. *Puccinellia macranthera* V. Krecz.
	51. *Festuca sibirica* Hack. ex Boiss.
	52. *Festuca dahurica* (St.-Yves) V. Krecz.
	53. *Festuca lenensis* Drob.
	54. *Bromopsis inermis* Leyss.
	55. *Agropyron michnoi* Roshev.
	56. *Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Beauv.
	57. *Agropyron repens* (L.) P.B.
	58. *Hordeum roshevitzii* Bowden
	59. *Hordeum brevisubulatum* (Trin.) Link
	60. *Hordeum turkestanicum* (Nevski) Tzvel.
	61. *Leymus chinensis* (Trin.) Tzvel.
	62. *Elymus secalinus* (Georgi) Bobr.
	63. *Elymus sibiricus* L.
	64. *Elymus dahuricus* Turcz. ex Griseb.
	65. *Elymus gmelinii* (Ledeb.) Tzvel.
Cyperaceae Juss.	66. *Cyperus fuscus* L.
	67. *Scirpus hippolytii* V.Krecz.
	68. *Bolboschoenus planiculmis* (Fr. Schmidt) Egor.
	69. *Eleocharis intersita* Zinserl.
	70. *Carex duriuscula* C.A.Mey.
	71. *Carex stenophylloides* V.Krecz.
	72. *Carex enervis* C.A.Mey.
	73. *Carex reptabunda* (Trautv.) V.Krecz.
	74. *Carex sabulosa* Turcz. ex Kunth

	75. *Carex korshinskyi* Kom.
	76. *Carex pediformis* C.A.Mey.
	77. *Carex orthostachys* C.A.Mey.
Juncaceae Juss.	78. *Juncus bufonius* L.
	79. *Juncus compressus* Jacq.
Asphodelaceae Juss.	80. *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bunge
Hemerocallidaceae Lindley	81. *Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus* L.
	82. *Hemerocallis minor* Mill.
Alliaceae Borkh.	83. *Allium nerinifolium* (Herb.) Baker
	84. *Allium odorum* L.
	85. *Allium leucocephalum* Turcz. ex Ledeb.
	86. *Allium condensatum* Turcz.
	87. *Allium senescens* L.
	88. *Allium mongolicum* Regel.
	89. *Allium prostratum* Trev.
	90. *Allium anisopodium* Ledeb.
	91. *Allium bidentatum* Fisch. ex Prokh.
	92. *Allium tenuissimum* L.
Liliaceae Juss.	93. *Gagea pauciflora* Turcz. ex Ledeb.
	94. *Lilium pumilum* Delile
Asparagaceae Juss.	95. *Asparagus dahuricus* Fisch. Ex Link.
Convallariaceae Horan.	96. *Polygonatum sibiricum* Delaroche
	97. *Polygonatum odoratum* (Mill.) Druce.
Iridaceae Juss.	98. *Iris dichotoma* Pall.
	99. *Iris tenuifolia* Pall.
	100. *Iris lactea* Pall.
	101. *Iris potaninii* Maxim.
Orchidaceae Juss.	102. *Spiranthes amoena* (Bieb.) Spreng.
	103. *Orchis salina* Turcz. ex Lindl.
Salicaceae Mirb.	104. *Salix miyabeana* Seemen
	105. *Populus tremula* L.
Betulaceae S.F. Gray	106. *Betula mandshurica* (Regel) Nakai
	107. *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz.
Cannabaceae Endl.	108. *Cannabis sativa* L.
Ulmaceae Mirb.	109. *Ulmus pumila* L.
Urticaceae Juss.	110. *Urtica cannabina* L.
	111. *Urtica angustifolia* Fisch. ex Hornem.
Polygonaceae Juss.	112. *Rheum undulatum* L.

	113. *Rumex acetosella* L.
	114. *Rumex thyrsifloris* Fingerh.
	115. *Polygonum aviculare* L.
	116. *Persicaria amphibia* (L.) S.F.Gray
	117. *Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) S.F.Gray.
	118. *Knorringia sibirica* (Laxm.) Tzvel.
	119. *Aconogonon angustifolium* (Pall.) Hara
	120. *Aconogonon divaricatum* (L.) Nakai ex Mori
	121. *Aconogonon alpinum* (All.) Schur
Chenopodiaceae Ulbr.	122. *Chenopodium aristatum* L.
	123. *Chenopodium glaucum* L.
	124. *Chenopodium acuminatum* Willd.
	125. *Chenopodium hybridum* L.
	126. *Chenopodium prostratum* Bunge
	127. *Chenopodium album* L.
	128. *Atriplex sibirica* L.
	129. *Atriplex fera* (L.) Bunge
	130. *Axyris prostrata* L.
	131. *Axyris amaranthoides* L.
	132. *Axyris hybrida* L.
	133. *Kochia prostrata* (L.) Schrad.
	134. *Corispermum mongolicum* Iljin.
	135. *Suaeda corniculata* (C.A.Mey.) Bunge
	136. *Suaeda salsa* (L.) Pall.
	137. *Salsola collina* Pall.
	138. *Salsola pestifera* Nels.
Amaranthaceae Juss.	139. *Amaranthus retroflexus* L.
Caryophyllaceae Juss.	140. *Stellaria dichotoma* L.
	141. *Stellaria graminea* L.
	142. *Arenaria capillaris* Poir.
	143. *Silene juniseensis* Willd.
	144. *Silene repens* Patr.
	145. *Lychnis sibirica* L.
	146. *Melandrium apricum* (Turcz. ex Fisch. et Mey.)
	147. *Gypsophilla davurica* Turcz.
	148. *Dianthus versicolor* Fisch.
Ranunculaceae DC.	149.*Caltha palustris* L.
	150. *Leptopyrum fumarioides* (L.) Reichenb

	151. *Aquilegia viridiflora* Pall.
	152. *Delphinium grandiflorum* L.
	153. *Pulsatilla bungeana* C.A.Mey
	154. *Pulsatilla turczaninovii* Kryl et Serg.
	155. *Clematis hexapetala* Pall.
	156. *Halerpestes salsuginosa* (Pall. ex Georgi) Greene
	157. *Halerpestes sarmentosa* (Adams.) Kom.
	158. *Ranunculus sceleratus* L.
	159. *Thalictrum petaloideum* L.
	160. *Thalictrum foetidum* L.
	161. *Thalictrum simplex* L.
	162. *Thalictrum minus* L.
Papaveraceae Juss.	163. *Papaver rubro-aurantiacum* (Fisch.) R.Sweet
	164. *Papaver nudicaule* L.
Hypecoaceae Wilk et Lange	165. *Hypecoum erectum* L.
	166. *Hypecoum lactiflorum* (Kar. et Kir.) Pazij
Brassicaceae Burnett	167. *Lepidium densiflorum* Schrad.
	168. *Lepidium ruderale* L.
	169. *Lepidium latifolium* L.
	170. *Allysum lenense* Adams.
	171. *Allysum obovatum* (C.A.Mey.) Turcz.
	172. *Ptilothrichum canescens* (DC.) C.A.Mey.
	173. *Ptilothrichum tenuifolium* C.A.Mey.
	174. *Dontostemon integrifolius* (L.) C.A.Mey.
	175. *Eryssimum flavum* (Georgi) Bobr.
	176. *Eryssimum cheiranthoides* L.
	177. *Sisymbrium polymorphum* (Murr.) Roth
Crassulaceae J. St.-Hil.	178. *Sedum aizoon* L.
	179. *Orostachys malacophylla* (Pall.) Fisch.
	180. *Orostachys fimbriata* (Turcz.) Berger.
	181. *Orostachys spinosa* (L.) C.A.Mey.
Saxifragaceae Juss.	182. *Ribes diacantha* Pall.
	183. *Parnassia palustris* L.
Rosaceae Juss.	184. *Spiraea aquilegifolia* Pall.
	185. *Cotoneaster melanocarpus* Fisch. ex Blytt
	186. *Dasiphora fruticosa* (L.) Rydb.
	187. *Potentilla anserina* L.
	188. *Potentilla bifurca* L.

Fabaceae Lindl.	189. *Potentilla verticillaris* Steph. 190. *Potentilla multifida* L. 191. *Potentilla sericea* L. 192. *Potentilla conferta* Bunge 193. *Potentilla strigosa* Pall. ex Pursh 194. *Potentilla supina* L. 195. *Potentilla viscosa* G.Don. 196. *Potentilla tanacetifolia* Willd. ex Schlecht. 197. *Potentilla leucophylla* Pall. 198. *Potentilla acaulis* L. 199. *Sibbaldianthe adpressa* (Bunge) Juz. 200. *Chamaerhodos trifida* Ledeb. 201. *Chamaerhodos erecta* (L.) Bunge 202. *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. 203. *Rosa acicularis* Lindl. 204. *Armeniaca sibirica* (L.) Lam. 205. *Thermopsis lanceolata* R.Br. 206. *Medicago falcata* L. 207. *Medicago ruthenica* (L.) Trautv. 208. *Melilotus dentatus* (Waldsr. et Kit.) Pers. 209. *Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb. 210. *Trifolium lupinaster* L. 211. *Caragana microphylla* Lam. 212. *Caragana pygmaea* (L.) DC. 213. *Astragalus davuricus* (Pall.) DC. 214. *Astragalus chinensis* L. 215. *Astragalus melilotoides* Pall. 216. *Astragalus tenuis* Turcz. 217. *Astragalus adsurgens* Pall. 218. *Astragalus scaberrimus* Bunge 219. *Astragalus brevifolius* Ledeb. 220. *Astragalus galactites* Pall. 221. *Oxytropis filiformis* DC. 222. *Oxytropis glabra* (Lam.) DC. 223. *Oxytropis oxyphylla* (Pall.) DC. 224. *Oxytropis gracillima* Bunge 225. *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch. 226. *Hedysarum fruticosum* Pall.

	227. *Lespedeza hedysaroides* (Pall.) Kitag.
	228. *Vicia megalotropis* Ledeb.
	229. *Vicia cracca* L.
	230. *Lathyrus pratensis* L.
Geraniaceae Juss.	231. *Geranium sibiricum* L.
	232. *Geranium wlassowianum* Fisch. ex Link.
	233. *Erodium stephanianum* Willd.
Linaceae S.F.Gray.	234. *Linum baicalense* Juz.
Rutaceae Juss.	235. *Haplophyllum dahuricum* (L.) G. Don.
Poygolaceae R.Br.	236. *Polygala tenuifolia* Willd.
Euphorbiaceae Juss.	237. *Euphorbia humifusa* Willd.
	238. *Euphorbia discolor* Ledeb.
Malvaceae Juss.	239. *Hibiscus trionum* L.
Violaceae Batsch	240. *Viola dissecta* Ledeb.
Thymelaceae Juss.	241. *Stellera chamaejasme* L.
Onograceae Juss.	242. *Ephilobium palustre* L.
	243. *Chamaenerion angustifolium* (L.) Scop.
Hippuridaceae Vest	244. *Hippuris vulgaris* L.
Apiaceae Lindl.	245. *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm.
	246. *Pleurospermum uralense* Hoffm.
	247. *Bupleurum scorzonerifolium* Willd.
	248. *Bupleurum bicaule* Helm.
	249. *Cicuta virosa* L.
	250. *Saposhnikovia divaricata* (Turcz.) Schischk.
Primulaceae Batsch ex Borkh.	251. *Primula nutans* Georgi.
	252. *Androsace septentrionalis* L.
	253. *Androsace incana* Lam.
	254. *Glaux maritima* L.
Plumbaginaceae Juss.	255. *Goniolimon speciosum* (L.) Boiss.
	256. *Limonium flexuosum* (L.) O. Kuntze.
	257. *Limonium bicolor* (Bunge) O. Kuntze.
Gentianaceae Juss.	258. *Gentiana decumbens* L.
	259. *Gentiana squarrosa* Ledeb.
	260. *Gentianopsis barbata* (Froel.) Ma
	261. *Lomatogonium carinthiacum* (Wulfen) Reichenb
	262. *Halenia corniculata* (L.) Cornaz
Asclepiadaceae Borkh.	
Convolvulaceae Juss.	

	263. *Vincetoxicum sibiricum* (L.) Decne.
Cuscutaceae Dum.	264. *Convolvulus ammanii* Desr.
Boraginaceae Juss.	265. *Convolvulus arvense* L.
	266. *Cuscuta europaea* L.
Verbenaceae Jaume	267. *Myosotis caespitosa* C.F.Schultz
Lamiaceae Martinov	268. *Lappula intermedia* (Ledeb.) M. Pop.
	269. *Caryopteris mongholica* Bunge
	270. *Amythystea coerula* L.
	271. *Scutellaria scordifolia* Fisch. ex Schrank
	272. *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi
	273. *Lophanthus chinensis* (Raf.) Benth.
	274. *Schizonepeta annua* (Pall.) Schischk.
	275. *Schizonepeta multifida* (L.) Briq.
	276. *Dracocephalum foetidum* Bunge
	277. *Phlomis tuberosa* L.
	278. *Leonurus sibiricus* L.
	279. *Leonurus mongolicus* Krecz. et Kupr.
	280. *Stachys palustris* L.
Solanaceae Juss.	281. *Thymus gobicus* Tscherneva
	282. *Mentha arvensis* L.
Scrophulariaceae Benth.	283. *Physochlaina physaloides* (L.) G. Don.
	284. *Hyoscyamus niger* L.
	285. *Linaria buriatica* Turcz.
	286. *Linaria acutiloba* Fisch. ex Rchb.
	287. *Scrophularia incisa* Weinm.
	288. *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L.
	289. *Veronica incana* L.
	290. *Euphrasia pectinata* Ten.
	291. *Odontites rubra* (Baumg.) Pers.
	292. *Pedicularis resupinata* L.
	293. *Pedicularis flava* Pall.
Plantaginaceae Juss.	294. *Cymbaria dahurica* L.
	295. *Plantago salsa* Pall.
Rubiaceae Juss.	296. *Plantago major* L.
	297. *Plantago depressa* Schlecht
	298. *Rubia cordifolia* L.
Dipsacaceae Juss.	299. *Galium verum* L.
Campanulaceae Juss.	300. *Galium boreale* L.

Asteraceae Dumort. Berch. et J. Presl. Compositae Giseke	301. *Scabiosa comosa* Fisch. ex Roem. et Schult. 302. *Adenophora stenanthina* (Ledeb.) Kitag. 303. *Heteropappus hispidus* (Thunbg.) Less. 304. *Aster alpinus* L. 305. *Aster tataricus* L.fil. 306. *Arctogeron gramineum* (L.) DC. 307. *Tripolium vulgare* Nees 308. *Leontopodium leontopodioides* (Willd.) Beauverd 309. *Leontopodium ochroleucum* Beauverd 310. *Inula britannica* L. 311. *Bidens tripartia* L. 312. *Achillea asiatica* Serg. 313. *Chrysanthemum zawadskii* Herb. 314. *Filifolium sibiricum* (L.) Kitam. 315. *Artemisia dracunculus* L. 316. *Artemisia anethifolia* Web. ex Stechm. 317. *Artemisia macrocephala* Jacq. ex Bess. 318. *Artemisia sieversiana* Willd. 319. *Artemisia palustris* L. 320. *Artemisia scoparia* Waldst. et Kit. 321. *Artemisia annua* L. 322. *Artemisia gmelinii* Web. ex Stechm. 323. *Artemisia lacinata* Willd. 324. *Artemisia mongolica* (Bess.) Fisch. ex Nakai. 325. *Artemisia frigida* Willd. 326. *Artemisia adamsii* Bess. 327. *Artemisia commutata* Bess. 328. *Neopallasia pectinata* (Pall.) Poljak. 329. *Senecio dubius* Ledeb. 330. *Senecio erucifolius* L. 331. *Ligularia sibirica* (L.) Cass. 332. *Echinops latifolius* Tausch. 333. *Saussurea amara* (L.) DC. 334. *Saussurea salicifolia* (L.) DC. 335. *Saussurea salsa* (Pall.) Spreng. 336. *Cirsium esculentum* (Siev.) C.A.Mey 337. *Serratula centauroides* L. 338. *Rhaponticum uniflorum* (L.) DC.

	339. *Scorzonera austriaca* Willd. 340. *Sonchus arvensis* L. 341. *Lactuca sibirica* (L.) Benth. ex Maxim. 342. *Youngia stenoma* (Turcz.) Ledeb. 343. *Youngia tenuicaulis* (Babc. et Stebbins.) Czer. 344. *Youngia tenuifolia* (Willd.) Babc. et Stebbins. 345. *Ixeridium gramineum* (Fisch.) Tzvel. 346. *Taraxacum dissectum* (Ledeb.) Ledeb. 347. *Taraxacum collinum* DC. 348. *Taraxacum leucanthum* (Ledeb.) Ledeb. 349. *Crepis flexuosa* (Ledeb.) Clarke 350. *Hieracium virosum* Pall.

Oral Presentation
Wednesday
Diversity of Plant species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

Tepal Morphology of *Persicaria* s.str. (Polygonaceae) Taxa in Turkey

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Abstract

Tepal morphology of the *Persicaria* s.str. (Miller) DC. (Polygonaceae) taxa naturally spreading in Turkey has been studied in detail and the variations among the studied taxa were taxonomically revealed. All Light and Scanning Electron Microscope examinations were performed on the herbarium materials stored in the Herbarium of Biology Department at Recep Tayyip Erdogan University (RUB). It was determined that tepal shape (ovate, lanceolate, obovate or oblong), tepal color (pink, purple, green or cream-white), periclinal walls (concav or convex) and ornamentation (rugose, striate, smooth, ruminant or rough) are important characters to separate the examined *Persicaria* taxa. In this study, variations of the tepal macro-micro morphology among the *Persicaria* taxa were evaluated in detail for the first time by using LM and SEM. The findings showed that the tepal macro-micro morphology varies in the examined taxa and supply taxonomical support to delimiting the examined taxa.

Keywords: Tepal morphology, *Persicaria*, sem, Turkey

Acknowledgement: This study is financially supported by TUBITAK (Project number: 219Z024).

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

An Annotated and Updated Checklist of Turkish *Sarcophaga* (*Liosarcophaga*) Enderlein, 1928 with the Comparisons of Male Terminalia

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Abstract

Sarcophaga (*Liosarcophaga*) Enderlein, 1928 is the second most species-richness subgenus of Sarcophagidae, representing with nearly 98 species worldwide. Although a total of ten species of that subgenus have been reported from Turkey so far, the existence of *S.* (*L.*) *dux* (Thomson, 1869), *S.* (*L.*) *teretirostris* Pandellé, 1896 and *S.* (*L.*) *bartaki* (Verves, Radchenko and Khrokalo, 2017) is found doubtful for Turkey. On the other hand, *S.* (*L.*) *aegyptica* Salem, 1935 has lastly been added to Turkish fauna. That study aims to provide an updated list of *Sarcophaga* (*Liosarcophaga*) spp. of Turkey with the description and comparisons of morphological structure of male terminalia of all eight species through the photographs with SEM and stereomicroscope.

Keywords: Diptera, flesh flies, *Liosarcophaga*, Sarcophagidae, Turkey

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

The Cheyletid Mites (Acariformes: Cheyletidae) of Kelkit Valley (Turkey)

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Abstract

Free-living cheyletid mites (Cheyletidae) live in a broad spectrum of habitats such as plants, soil, vertebrate or arthropod nests. Some members of these mites are permanent ectoparasites of small mammals and birds. Sometimes a few of them cause allergies and dermatitis in humans having close contact with infested pets. The family Cheyletidae have a worldwide distribution. In the present work, it was evaluated cheyletid mites from the materials collected with a field study carried out once a month between May 2020 and April 2021 in Kelkit Valley (Turkey), and from the materials from two previously completed projects: 11BAP18 (EBYU) and 107T183 (TÜBİTAK). As a result, 16 species and 13 genera belonging to Cheyletidae were given. In the oral presentation, the list of all identified species, their brief descriptions and figures were given. This is a faunistic study on cheyletid mites in Kelkit Valley and produced from the first author's PhD thesis.

Keywords: Acari, fauna, Cheyletidae, Kelkit Valley, Turkey

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

Investigation of Wintering Waterbirds Diversity in Different Wetlands Around the Dardanelles (2021 IWC)

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Abstract

In wetland ecosystems, waterbirds are one of the most remarkable vertebrate animal groups. With the changes in the wetland ecosystem, the diversity of waterbirds species and populations change rapidly and become an important indicator in the follow-up of sustainability. In the study, mid-winter waterbird counts in 2021 were evaluated in five wetlands on the coast of Çanakkale Strait, which is one of the important migration routes in the Western Palaearctic region, and the number of waterbirds species and densities were compared. Within the scope of the research, a total of 43 species and 8515 waterbird individuals included in 9 order and 12 families were counted. The highest number of species was observed in Çardak Lagoon (31 waterbird species), which is the second study area with the shore arrow feature and the smallest surface area. The highest number of individuals was observed in Gökçeada Salt Lake (3906 waterbirds), which was declared a wetland of national importance and prohibited hunting. Çardak lagoon was also the area where the highest species diversity (Shannon-Wiener Indexes, H′: 2,473) and the highest species richness (Margalef Index, M: 4,257) were calculated. The lowest species diversity (H′: 1,291) and the lowest species richness (M: 1,58) were detected in Uzunkızırlı Pond, the artificial irrigation dam with the smallest surface area and the lowest number of habitats. A significant difference was found between the number of habitats in the wetland and the number of recorded species ($p<0.0001$). As the number of habitats in the wetland increased, the number of species also increased. A significant difference was found between the wetland area and the total number of individuals ($p<0.0001$). As the wetland surface area increased, the total number of recorded individuals decreased. It was concluded that the resulting inverse relationship may be related to

parameters such as hunting pressure in the wetland, water quality in the wetland, nutrient abundance, shelter, and the width of shallow water suitable for feeding. As a result, the data obtained revealed the importance of the wetlands for the winter visitor water birds, and pioneering data were presented for the sustainability of the wetlands in future studies.

Keywords: Waterbirds, winter, population, diversity index, Çanakkale

Acknowledgements: This study was prepared with data collected within the scope of the thesis study to cover part of the master's thesis entitled “Evaluation of Midwinter waterbirds counts and research of breeding waterbirds”, which is being carried out at Çanakkale Onsekiz March University, Graduate Education Institute, Department of Biology.

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-2

Phylogenetic Analysis of *Heracleum* L. (Apiaceae) Taxa in Turkey Based on nrDNA ITS and cpDNA trnL Intron and trnL-F DNA Sequences

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Abstract

The genus *Heracleum* L. comprises about 87 species and is distributed from North America to East Asia. It is represented by 22 taxa in Turkey. The aims of the study were to understand phylogenetic relationships between *Heracleum* taxa distributed in Turkey and to determine which region (ITS, trnL intron and trnL-F) was more powerful to understand evolutionary relationships among *Heracleum* species. Specimens were collected from different localities in Turkey. DNA extractions were performed using the DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN), following manufacturer's instructions. ITS region of nrDNA was amplified using ITS4 (5'TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC3') and ITS5 (5'GGAAGGAGAAGTCGTAACAAG3') primers. trnL-F region of cpDNA was amplified using trnL-c (5'CGAAATCGGTAGACGCTACG3') and trnL-f (5'ATTTGAACTGGTGACACGAG3') primers. PCR condition is 95°C for 5 min initial denaturation, 35 cycles of 94°C for 30 s denaturation, 50°C for 30 s annealing, and 72°C for 1 min extension, 72°C for 10 min final extension. PCR products were visualised by agarose gel. The amplified fragments were sequenced using the same primers used for amplification. Alignment of the ITS sequence was done with Bioedit software. The phylogenetic trees were constructed by the Bayesian Interference and Maximum Parsimony methods. In this study, multiple samples of each species collected from various regions in Turkey were examined. ITS regions produced a good resolution of phylogenetics relationship while trnL intron and trnL/F IGS failed to resolve relationship among *Heracleum* species. We have also noticed that some species have identical ITS sequence. For example, the sequences of ITS regions were found to be identical in *H. antasiaticum* Manden. and *H. platytaenium* Boiss. The results of phylogenetic analyses based on ITS sequence confirmed that *Heracleum sensu stricto* is monophyletic group.

Keywords: *Heracleum*, phylogeny, umbelliferae

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

Morphologycal Characteristics of The Genus *Lappula Moench.* (Boraginaceae Juss.) In Mongolia

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Abstract

Lappula Moench.(Boraginaceae), a genus comprising 70 species (Ovczinnikova, 2005), has a cosmopolitan distribution. The results show, that keys the identification of some species conspectus of (*Lappula Moench.*) and data, of their habitat and distribution in Mongolia and world's distribution. Morphological features on fruits of some species in Boraginaceae could be useful in solving some taxonomic problems.

Keywords: Shape, surface ornemantations, size, nutlet

INTRODUCTION

Lappula Moench.(Boraginaceae), a genus comprising 70 species (Ovczinnikova, 2005), has a cosmopolitan distribution. Lappula is the largest genus in the family Boraginaceae with about 19 taxa in Mongolia (Grubov, 1982; Gubanov, 1996; Urgamal et al., 2014), included ornamental, medicinal and high forage plant.

It was concluded that characters of fruit morphology are sufficiently effective for purposes of taxonomy, Nutlet characters are essential for identification and classification of Lappula (Ovczinnikova 2006a, 2007a, b; 2008, 2016).

The morphology of the shape and size of the carpobasis, the shape and size of the eremes and the peculiarities of their attachment to the carpobasis, the shape and location of the cicatrix great taxanomic importance in Boraginaceae. When describing the morphological structures

and surfaces of the nutlets used terminology given in the works of Ovczinnikova, 1997, 2007, 2008, 2011. The purpose of this research is to determine the composition of plant species belonging to the genus *Lappula Moench.*

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on nutlets taken from herbarium specimens, mostly from UBU, LE, NSK and original collections made during expeditions in different natural regions of Mongolia. By for each species, 10 erems were taken from 1–4 samples. The study used 2000 pages of herbarium, plants were collected during field courses and botanical expeditions of the "Morphologycal study of pollen and spore in Mongolia" project from 2006-2016, are deposited in the Herbarium of the Laboratory of Palynology at the Mongolian National University of Education and and determined by traditional methods through (Popov, 1953; Grubov, 1982; Ovczinnikova, 2007). Material for comparison research was selected from the herbarium of the Botanical Institute. V. L. Komarov RAS (BIN RAS, NSK), and also collected in natural zones of Mongolia.

Morphological characters of the fruits of 22 species belong to 5 section of *Lappula* Moench. genera of Boraginaceae in Mongolia were examined using under light binocular (MBS-10) and electron microscopy SEM "TM-1000". Nutlets morphology of the examined specimens exhibits some variation in size, shape and surface ornamentation. Significant morphology of genus Lappula classification the features include the shape and surface of the nutlets, carpobasis shape, rows of marginal glochids directly related. The nutlet shape and surface ornamentation were studied following S.V. Ovczinnikova (2007). In order to determine the average nutlet sizes, all mature nutlets from each species were measured.

RESULTS

We studied nutlet morphology of 22 species belonging to genera Lappula found in Mongolia. Morphological variation of the carpobasis and nutlets shape, surface, disk, glochids in Lappula is described below. Carpobasis shapes vary from anchor-like, narrowly cone, long narrowly and nutlets shapes from ovoid, narrowly ovoid, acute ovoid, triangular-ovoid, broadly ovoid, narrowly lanceolate. Nutlet surface varies from echinate, tuberculate, wrinkled, granulate, smooth, small anchorlike spines (Table 1.). The *Lappula* (Moench.) spesies distributed in Mongolia belong to 5 sections in the classification system by S.V. Ovczinnikova (2007).

Sect 1. *Lappula*: Carpobasis anchor-like, style completely masked among nutlets. Nutlets easily separated from the carpobase. Nutlets size 3-3.5 mm, ovate. Disk ovate, keel with scabrate. Scar convex at base of groove and center of the abaxial surface. Annual, stem erect, 35-60 sm, grows on steppe, sandy or rocky slopes.

Lappula anisacantha (Turcz. ex Bunge) Gürke.: Ulaanbaatar sity, birch forest behind of the Bogdkhaan mountain, 47^{0}59'23.8" N, 106^{0}56'26.8" E, Khentii aimag, Kherlen river 47^{0}41'08.5" N 108^{0}27'08.5" E, Ovorkhangai aimag, Kharkhorin sum, bridge of the Orkhon river, 47^{0}12'20.04" N, 102^{0}47'02.81" E, Deliin burd 47^{0}02'51.6"N, 103^{0}10'44.2" E, Uyanga sum, Naiman nuur, Khuis nuur, 46^{0}615'07''N, 101^{0}76'8.71'' E 2231 m, Khujirt sum, mountain slope, 47^{0}01'00.9" N, 102^{0}54'11.9" E, 1698 m, Zavkhan aimag, Tosontsengel sum, the source of the Tegshiin river, the mountain slope 48^{0}18'35.2'' N, 97^{0}59'42.6'' E, 2036 m, Palynology laboratory in MSUE.

Typus: described from Tuva Republic Erzinsky District, 11 км S Erzin, Khara-Khaya, A. Yu. Korolyuk, E. A. Korolyuk, Novosibirsk 3.09.2013 (NSK).

Nutlets length 3-3.5 mm, ovoid, surface echinate, tuberculate; disk shape ovate, with keel and 2-3 rows of glochids.

Lappula consanguinea (Fisch. et C.A. Mey) Guerke: Tuv aimag, Khustain nuruu, Hustai National Park (HNP) 07.26. 2018, Uvurkhangai aimag, Kharkhorin sum, Orkhon river, forest upper fringes of the Aguit mountain 47^{0}11'35.44" N, 102^{0}49'52" E, 1733 m, Deliin burd 47^{0}01'19.1"N, 103^{0}14'57.7" E, Zavkhan aimag, Tosontsengel sum, river of Tegsh, mountain steppe, 48^{0}19'29.2'' N, 97^{0}59'45.9'' E, 2009 m, Selenge aimag, Shaamar sum, Zuun Shaamar, fenced plots, 50^{0}05'52.6" N, 106^{0}14'22.6" E 657 m. Mongolian altai, Rashaantyn nuruu, 07.21.1984 № 626, R.V.Kamelin, Sh.Dariimaa, determined S.V. Ovczinnikova.

Nutlets 3-3.5 mm, acute ovoid, adaxially with scattered tubercles; disc narrowly ovate, marginal glochids in 2-3 rows; inner glochids ca. 1.5 mm, thin, hard, ascending to erect, middle glochids shorter.

Lappula fruticulosa Ovczinnikova: Govi-Altai aimag, 20 km northeast of Bugat sum, Mongolian Altai, Uertiin huren uul, 07. 05. 1984. №119. Sh. Dariimaa, P.V. Kamelin, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova. Holotypus: LE

Nutlets 3.5 mm, ovoid, surface wrinkled; disk ovate, with keel and 2 rows of glochids.

Lappula heteracantha (Ledeb.) Guerke**:**

Zavkhan aimag, Ikh-Uul sum, Bumbatkhargana, mountain steppe of Orgikhyn uvur, 48^{0}48'36.9''N, 98^{0}31'36.1'' E, 2122 m. Typus: LE

Cycatrix (Scar shape at base of groove) lanceolate convex, center of the abaxial surface; nutlets 2.5-3.5 mm, narrowly ovoid, surface tuberculate; disk lanceolate, without keel and 2 rows of glochids.

Lappula intermedia (Ledeb.) Popov.: Tuv aimag, Batsumber sum, Shatan, stony slopes and tailing of Tsogtkhairkhan mountain, 48^{0}30'52.8"N, 106^{0}50'13.1" E, 1145 m. Khovd aimag, Bulgan sum, north slopes of Baitagbogd, 09.18.1948. №5512, V.I. Grubov, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

Nutlets broadly ovoid, 3-3.5 mm, granulose, adaxially wrinkled; disc ovate with a single row of marginal glochids;

Lappula marginata (Bieb.) Guerke.: Ovorkhangai aimag, Kharkhorin sum, Deliin burd 47^{0}02'51.6"N, 103^{0}10'44.2" E, meadows 47^{0}00'28.6" N, 103^{0}14'49.4" E, 1586 m, Uyanga sum, Naiman nuur, coasts of Khuis lake, 46^{0}61.5’07’’N, 101^{0}76’8.71’’ E, 2231 m.

Govi-Altai aimag, 39 km southeast Jargalant, Zavhkan gol, steppe, 1600 m, A. Korolyuk, E. Korolyuk, Novosibirsk 7.15.2017 (NSK). Mongolian Altai, Uertiin huren uul, 20 km northeast Bugat sum, 05.07.1984. №91, P.V. Kamelin, Sh.Dariimaa, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

Uvs aimag, Zuungovi sum, sandy of Buurug Del, 07.27.1945, №10402, A.A. Yunatov, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

Nutlets ovoid, 3.3-3.5 mm, smooth and nitid. Disc ovate, with a single row of marginal glochids. Glohids on nutlets strongly broadened at base and there fused into flat broad border.

Lappula patula (Lehm.) Nalaikh, Enger Shand, roadside 47^{0}47’16.40’’ N, 107^{0}16'08.1’’ E, Uvurkhangai aimag, Khujirt sum, slopes of hills, 47^{0}01'00.9" N, 102^{0}54'11.9" E, 1698 m, 08. 24. 2019.

Nutlets ovoid, 2.5 mm, surface tuberculate, base with 4 or 5 small prickles on each side; disc lanceolate, marginal glochids in a single row.

Lappula redowskii (Hornem.) Greene: Uvurkhangai aimag, Kharkhorin sum, Orkhon river, forest upper fringes of the Aguit mountain 47^{0}11'35.44" N, 102^{0}43'49.5" E, 1732 m, Deliin burd 47^{0}01'36.4"N, 103^{0}14'52.2" E, Khujirt sum, steppe slopes of hills, 47^{0}00'14.0" N, 102^{0}51'29.0" E, 1915 m, Nalaikh, Terelj, “Khaadyn tamga” camp, mountain slopes 09.13. 2019, Bayan-Ulgii aimag, Sagsai sum, coasts of Dayan lake, 48^{0}16'31.8" N, 88^{0}52'08.0" E, 2237 m, Bulgan aimag, stony slopes of Khugnu-Khan mountain, 47^{0}25'29.9" N, 103^{0}41'37.7" E, 1326 m.

Nutlets ovoid, 3-3.5 mm, wrinkled, tuberculate, disc ovate with a single row of marginal glochids.

Lappula stricta (Ledeb.) Gurke.: Tuv aimag, Khustain nuruu, 07. 26. 2018, Uvurkhangai aimag, Kharkhorin sum, Deliin burd, meadow steppe, 47^{0}00'34.1"N, 103^{0}15'0.5" E 1621 m,

Bumbatyn Tsagaan nuur 47^{0}04'04.7" N, 103^{0}04'41.5" E.

Nutlets oblong-ovoid, 3-3.2 mm, adaxially wrinkled-tuberculate; disc narrowly lanceolate, center line keeled, usually without keel, with a single row of marginal glochids; glochids erect.

Lappula squarrosa (Retz.) Dumort.: Omnogobi province, Dalanzadgad, left bank of the soum, Ya.V. Kalinina. 07.28.1958, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

Nutlets ovoid, 3.3-4 mm, tuberculate, disc lanceolate, with 2-3 rows of marginal glochids.

Sect 2. *Omphalolappula* (Brand) Ovczinnikova.

Carpobasis anchor-like, style completely masked among nutlets. Nutlets 2.5–3 mm; nutlets narrowly ovoid; adaxially shiny, wrinkled; disc narrow triangular, small, white granulose;

Scar position at base of groove, convex-triangular. Herbs annual, much branched, crowded, becoming globose, 4–8 cm tall. Habitat: deserts, semideserts

Lappula balchaschensis Popov ex Pavlov: Khovd, Most sum, river Ulaan erge, 46^{0}45'47.8", 92051'39.3", Mankhan sum, tailings of hills Jargalant khairkhan A. Yu. Korolyuk 6.19.2004 (NSK), Bayan-Ulgii, Bulgan sum, Nariin river, Bayankhongor aimag, 35 km south of Shinejinst sum, 6 site, bottom of desert sayrs, 8.06.1979 D. Zumberelmaa, Ch. Sanchir (UBA), Umnugobi aimag, Bulgan sum, in sayrs of hills Baruunsaikhan, 07. 29. 1971, №32 Ch. Sanchir, determined S.V. Ovczinnikova 06.20.2010.Typus: (LE, NSK)

Nutlets narrowly ovoid, 2.7 mm; adaxially shiny, wrinkled; disc narrowly triangular, white granulose; margin thick, with a single row of glochids; spreading outward, slightly widened at base.

Sect. 3. *Sinaicae* (Riedl) Ovczinnikova.

Carpobasis wedge, narrowly, style projecting 1–1.5 mm above nutlets. Nutlets ovoid, shiny; disc 2.5-3 mm, oblong-ovate, densely rounded granulose, center line keeled, margin prominent and forming a narrow rib; lateral surfaces granular. Not scar at base of groove. Herbs annual, branched at base. Habitat: rocky slopes, deserts.

Lappula occultata Popov: Khovd aimag, Bulgan sum, river of Bulgan, upper slope of hills Zuun khad, 07.19.1984. №576, P.V. Kamelin, Sh.Dariimaa, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

Nutlets ovoid, 1.7-2.2 mm, shiny, lateral surfaces granular; disc oblong-ovate, densely rounded granulose, margin prominent and forming a narrow rib; lateral surfaces granular.

Sect. 4. *Macranthae* (Riedl) Ovczinnikova.

Carpobasis anchor-like, style completely masked among nutlets. Nutlets 3.5-4 mm; disk narrowly lanceolate; adaxially tuberculate or glabrous. Scar lanceolate, long, convex at base of groove; Herbs annual, branched at base. Habitat: deserts.

Lappula semiglabra (Ledeb.) Gurke.: Umnugovi aimag, Bugan sum, margins of Bayanzag. Mandal-Ovoo, Bayanzag, 07.17.1948. №6788, V.I.Grubov, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

Nutlets homomorphic or heteromorphic, narrowly lanceolate, 4 mm, adaxially tuberculate or glabrous; disc narrowly lanceolate, with scattered tubercles, center line keel usually with short prickles or tubercles;

Sect. 5. *Microcarpae* (M. Pop.) Ovczinnikova.

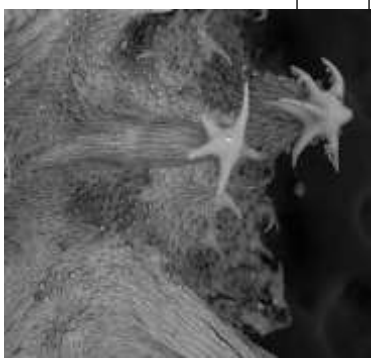
Carpobasis wedge; style projecting 0.5–1 mm above nutlets. Nutlets 2-3.5 mm; disc narrowly ovate, granulose, center line keeled and with short glochids; adaxially tuberculate or glabrous. Scar narrowly triangular, convex at base of groove; Herbs biennial or perennial, erect. Habitat: mountain steppe, meadows, sunny slopes, low mountain canyons, semidesrts

Lappula microcarpa (Ledeb.) Gurke.: Mongolian Altai, Khovd aimag, Rashaantyn nuruu, 07.21.1984. №672, P.V. Kamelin, Sh.Dariimaa, determined S. V. Ovczinnikova.

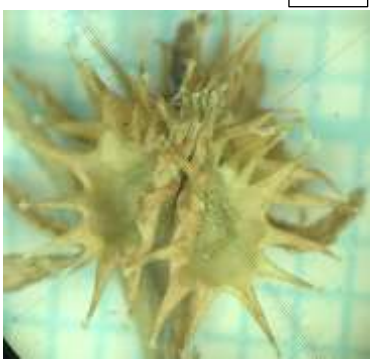
Nutlets ovoid, 2.5–2.7 mm; adaxially granulose, sometimes with 2 rows of glochids below; disc narrowly ovate, granulose, center line keeled and with short glochids; marginal glochids in a single row.

1a

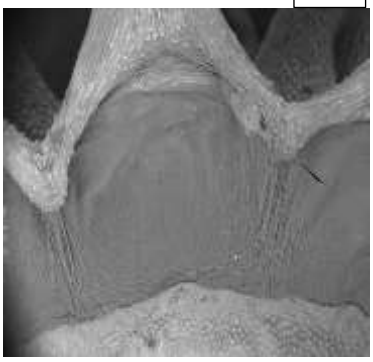
1b



2a



2b



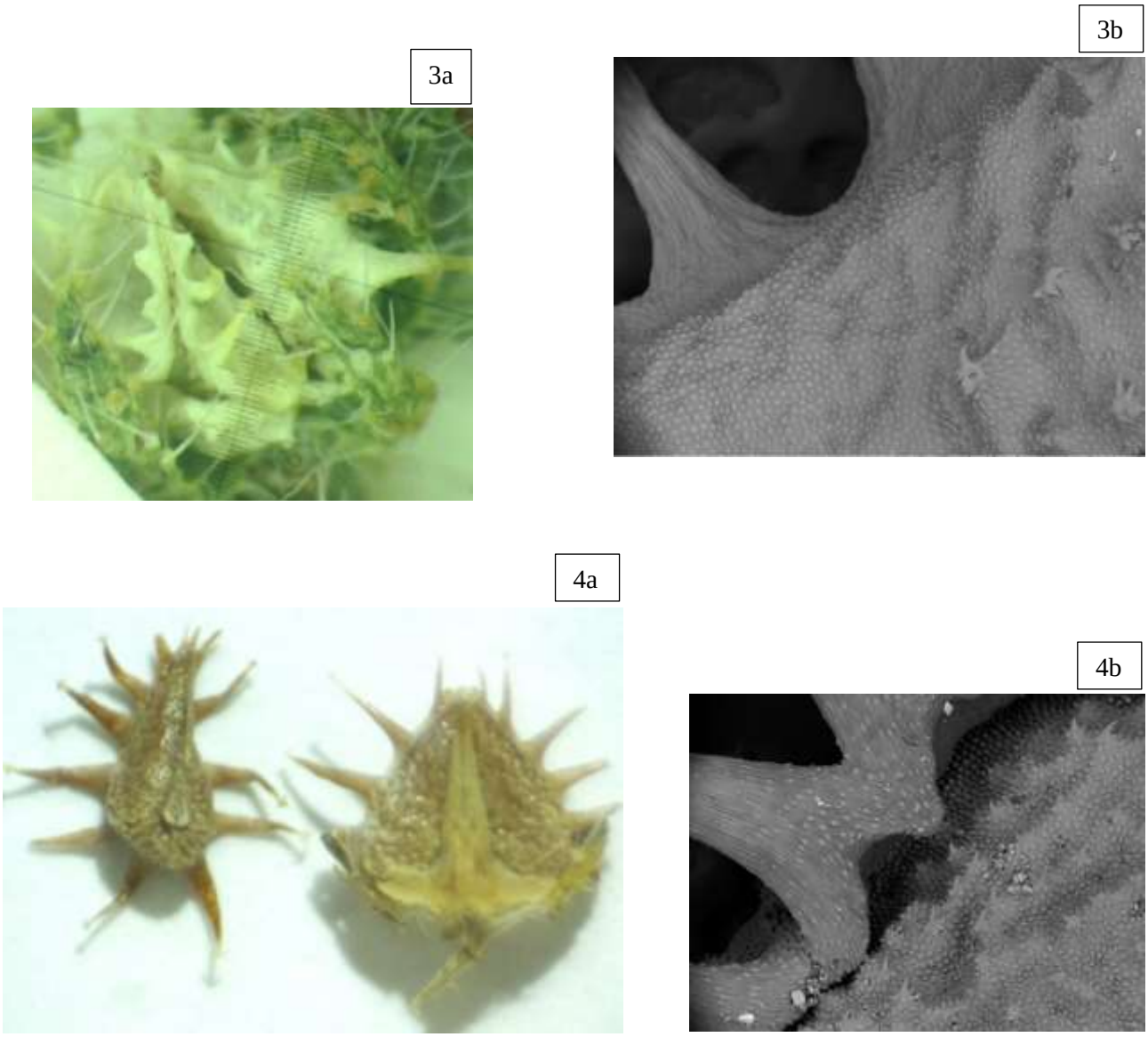


Figure 1. *Lappula semiglabra* (Ledeb.) Gurke. 2. *Lappula marginata* (Bieb.) Guerke., 3. *Lappula balchaschensis* Popov ex Pavlov, 4. *Lappula stricta* (Ledeb.) Gurke. a. Nutlets under the ligth microskope b. SEM micrographs of nutlets Lappula.

Table 1. A comparison of characteristics studies for Lappula taxa nutlets

Taxa	Carpobasis shape	Nutlets shape	Nutlet surface (ornamentation)	Nutlet size (mm)	Rows of glochids	Disk shape	Keel in disk
Lappula anisacantha	anchor-like	ovoid	echinate, tuberculate	3-3.5	2 or 3	ovate	with keel
Lappula balchaschensis	narrowly cone	narrowly ovoid	adaxially shiny, wrinkled	2.7	1	narrowly triangular	without keel
Lappula consanguinea	anchor-like	acute ovoid	echinate, tuberculate, granulate	3.3-4	2 or 3	narrowly ovate	without keel
Lapulla diploloma	narrowly cone	triangular-ovoid	smooth	3	1	ovate	without keel
Lappula duplicarpa	anchor-like	oblong-ovoid	echinate, tuberculate	3	2	narrowly ovate	short glochids
Lappula fruticulosa	anchor-like	ovoid	wrinkled	3.5	2	ovate	with keel
Lappula heterocantha		narrowly ovoid	tuberculate	2.5-3.5	2	lanceolate	without keel
Lappula intermedia		broadly ovoid	granulose, adaxially wrinkled	3-3.5	1	ovate	without keel
Lappula Lipskyi		heteromorphic, ovoid	small tuberculate or smooth	3.3	1	lanceolate	with keel
Lappula macrantha		narrowly lanceolate	small anchorlike spines and tuberculate	3-3.3	1	narrowly lanceolate	with keel
Lappula marginata		ovoid	wrinkled	3.3-3.5	1	ovate	without keel
Lappula microcarpa	long narrowly	ovoid	adaxially granulose	2.5-2.7	2	narrowly ovate	with keel and with short glochids
Lappula occultata	wedge	ovoid	shiny, lateral surfaces granular	1.7-2.2	0	oblong-ovate	without keel
Lappula patula	anchor-like	ovoid	tuberculate	2.5	1	lanceolate	without keel
Lappula redowskii		ovoid	wrinkled, tuberculate	3.5	1	ovate	without keel
Lappula semiglabra		narrowly lanceolate	tuberculate or glabrous	4	1	narrowly lanceolate	keel usually with short 5 prickles
Lappula stricta		oblong-ovoid	adaxially wrinkled-tuberculate	3-3.2	1	narrowly lanceolate	keel, usually without keel
Lappula squarrosa		ovoid	tuberculate	3.3-4	2 or 3	lanceolate	without keel
Lappula tenuis		broadly ovoid	adaxially granulose or smooth	2-2.3	1	lanceolate	without keel
Lappula tadshikovii	long narrowly	ovoid	tuberculate	3	2	narrowly ovate	with keel
Lappula tianshanica		ovoid	echinate, adaxially finely tuberculate	3-3.5	2	narrowly ovate	with keel
Lappula tuvinica	anchor-like	oblong-ovoid	tuberculate	2.5	2	ovate	glochids

DISCUSSION

Significant morphology of genus Lappula classification the features include the shape and surface of the nutlets, carpobasis shape, rows of marginal glochids directly related. The nutlet shape and surface ornamentation were studied following S.V. Ovczinnikova (2007). We studied nutlet morphology of 22 species belonging to genera Lappula found in Mongolia. Total of 22 species belong to 5 section of *Lappula* Moench. genera distributed In Mongolia.

CONCLUSIONS

1. This study indicated that nutlet morphology is useful to reveal relationship at species level.
2. In the future, it is necessary to conduct molecular biological research and ecological, geographical and phylogenetic analysis.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

Horticulture Genetic Resources in Yozgat

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Abstract

The diversity in genetic resources forms the basis of plant breeding studies. Turkey has a large amount of variations in diversity genetics resources due to the fact that being in a position which enables growing area and being a native land, and has lots of fruits, vegetables, vineyard and ornamentals by reason of geographical and ecological region. Yozgat is located in Kızılırmak Region in Central Anatolia Region on Bozok Plateau. Semi-arid climate dominates in Yozgat however, in Çekerek Valley that incoming in Yeşilırmak basin, has mild climate and effects of Blacksea Region has been seen in it. As a result of our work carried out in the 14 provinces of Yozgat in horticultural products that fruits, vegetables, vineyards and ornamental plants grown naturally as local varieties were identified. The coordinates of these genotypes are determined by GPS device. These genotypes were replicated and started to be preserved by taking samples of fruit, seed, cutting, graft, and corms. Hawthorn, eleagnus and rosehip grown as wild; quinces (Karanlıkdere), pear (Göğsulu, Sarı, Seydiyar, Küp, Yazlık, Kurtdeşen, Kırmızı Aşılama, Orak, Çöpuzunu, Balbardak), apples (Ekşi, Sülümen, Köhne, Danabaşı, Kamyon, Mayhoş, Çandır, Büyük, Cıvıştaklı), plums (Sarı, Bardak, Camız, Sivri, Sarı sivri, Üzüm), vineyards (Siyah, Beyaz, Bulut, Gül), walnuts (Kale, Hisarbey, Akçakışla) species grown as local varieties were selected. Vegetables include red slice tomatoes, pumpkin, Araplı bean, shrub dry bean and donkey dry bean, Bağrıbütün melon, Topatan melon, summer and winter melon, watermelon seeds were collected. As ornamental plants, wild cyclamen in Aydıncık, wild tulip in Yerköy, peony species known as Cehrilik's tulip in Gelinkayası local, 23 numbers genotypes belong to different orchids species in Akdağmadeni were determined.

Keywords: Yozgat, fruit, vegetable, grape, ornamental

INTRODUCTION

Turkey, which has an important place in the production of horticultural crops in the world, is also the gene center of many fruit species and has rich fruit gene resources (Özbek, 1978). Turkey, due to its geographical structure and different ecological conditions, is in a position where the world's most important gene or origin center overlaps. The fact that 3.708 (34.8%) of the 10.754 taxa in its flora are endemic, further increasing its importance (Şehirali et al., 2005; Karagöz et al., 2010). Breeders are constantly looking for new sources of hereditary material, since modern varieties with high yields but narrow genetic bases lack genes for resistance to environmental pressures (diseases, pests, cold and drought, etc.). In this respect, their quantitative character in long-term programs; their qualitative characters (resistance to diseases, etc.) in short or medium-term programs, in transferring plant genetic resources are used directly or as bridge species (Şehirali and Özgen, 2012).

As a result of natural selection, local varieties or types with some good characteristics have survived to the present day. However, these local varieties are replaced by new varieties developed. Thus, even varieties obtained through natural selection are uprooted and destroyed. However, gene resources are lost due to the opening of new lands to agriculture, the formation of industrial zones and especially the opening of our beaches to the tourism and construction sector. As a result of the inventory studies carried out in 1977-1986 regarding the genetic resources of fruit-vineyards, it was understood that the local fruit-vineyard varieties and types preserved in various institutions lost 19.26% (Tan 1991). However, considering that these resources may be the main material of future breeding studies, the importance of collection and preservation is better understood. For this reason, determining different types of the species in the gene resources available in our country, keeping them under preservation and identification in the gene banks will provide significant convenience for breeding studies.

With this project, the fruit, vegetables, vineyards and ornamentals found in the flora of Yozgat province, which enters the Erciyes basin with Akdağmadeni and Çayıralan districts, the Yeşilırmak basin with Aydıncık, Çekerek and Kadışehir districts, and the Orta Kızılırmak basin with its other 9 districts, has different product groups and endemic plant species. According to Davis (1965-1985), Akdağmadeni, Çulhali Region, Sofular Stream, Büyüknalbant Mountain and Karanlıkdere valley are the regions where genetic diversity is high in Yozgat. Different wild genotypes and local cultivars of plant species were determined, they were reproduced with the propagation method suitable for the species and started to be kept in field gene banks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We have read "The Ethics Statement".

The plantations in Yozgat province and its districts were visited and wild / local genotypes of fruit, vegetable, vineyard and ornamental plants were evaluated. Genotypes representing the region and having different characteristics from these plants formed the material of the study.

The following methods were used in this study conducted in 2015-2018:

Survey; The program was organized according to the knowledge, publications and the results of the meetings with the Provincial/District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry.

Selection; The collection of genetic resources from genotypes determined as a result of surveys was made using standard collection forms prepared as indicated in Table 1 (Tan and Tan, 1998, Bilgener et al., 2010).

Table 1. Genetic resources collection form

Collector number:	Collection number:	Date:
Habitat and collection source □ Wild □ Farm land □ Home garden □ Forest	Botanical name: Local name:	Collection address: District: Village /location:
Coordinates Latitude: Longitude: Height: Direction:	Type of material collected □ Scion □ Bud eye □ Sucker shoot □ Root cutting □ Seed □ Onion	Condition of collected material □ Wild □ Passage or culture form
Topography information: (soil, condition of the land, etc.)	Other common species:	The size of the population in the region:
Descriptive notes:		

In the study carried out to determine the genotypes that stand out with their fruit characteristics, fruit samples were taken from those suitable for the purpose and each plant was considered as a

"Genotype" during the sampling. In the study, the characteristics of being productive, large-fruited and free from disease pests were taken into account in determining the genotypes and were taken as a basis in the preliminary selection. The selected genotypes were named with the initials of the district they were taken from (66Ş01 Şefaatli district, 66Y01 Yerköy district).

The selected genotypes were compared by applying the modified weighted grading method. Pomological analyzes were made on the fruits of the selected genotypes. Fruit firmness ($kg.cm^{-2}$), titratable acidity (in terms of malic acid), Soluble solid content (SSC, %), fruit width and length (cm), fruit weight (g) values in 30 randomly selected fruits from harvested fruits determined. Flesh firmness was measured using a hand penetrometer 8 mm tip (model: GY-1) from two areas of the fruit, along the equatorial circumference, from which the peel was removed. The obtained values are given as $kg.cm^{-2}$. The amount of soluble solid of the fruits was determined by a digital refractometer, and the titratable acidity (%) value was determined by the titration method.

In the study, statistical analyzes were performed using the Duncan multiple comparison test in the SPSS package program.

RESULTS

A. Fruit Growing

1. **Karanlıkdere Quince (*Cydonia oblanga* Mill.)**

In this study, fruit samples were taken from 5 genotypes in Yerköy and 11 genotypes in Şefaatli, totally 16 quince genotypes were sampled. In the 1st year of this experiment, 8 promising genotypes were defined based on modified weighted grading evaluation method. In the 2nd year of the selection, the morphological characteristics of the genotypes, selected in the previous year, were examined (Koç and Keles, 2018).

Figure 1. Fruits of quince genotypes (66Ş03 and 66Y04)

2. Rosehip Selection (*Rosa* spp.)

Total 54 genotypes selected from Yozgat province were found to be promising as a result of modified weighted grading, they were planted to be grown under the same conditions in Gedikhasanlı Agricultural Application and Research Center (Uçaral and Koç, 2016a, 2016 b, Koc et al., 2018, Koc, 2020).

Studies continue with 6 genotypes that stand out in terms of yield, fruit weight and fruit flesh ratio (Table 2). In addition, studies on thornless rosehip in these genotypes are carried out.

Table 2. Some characteristics of prominent rosehip genotypes

Item Number	Genotype Name	Yield	Fruit Weight (g)	Fruit Flesh Ratio (%)
1	66S17	High	3.04 ± 0.29	71.51
2	66Ç03	High	2.90 ± 0.16	94.30
3	66Ş03	High	2.94 ± 0.14	64.00
4	66Y06	High	2.84 ± 0.26	69.81
5	66M30	High	2.70 ± 0.23	67.41
6	66M32	High	2.21 ±0.28	74.53

Figure 2. Rosehip genotypes selected and planted in Gedikhasanlı Agricultural Application and Research Center

3. Selection of Hawthorn (*Crataegus spp.*)

Genotypes identified in a PhD project were combined with genotypes determined during our project. Some of the morphological and pomological features of the genotypes were examined by considering the UPOV criteria (Keles, 2018). Total 25 genotypes selected from Yozgat province were found to be promising as a result of modified weighted grading, replication studies are in progress (Figure 3).

Figure 3. A hawthorn tree selected from Yozgat

4. Walnut Selection (*Juglans regia* L.)

Walnut selection was made in the villages of Musabeyli Strait, Kale, Hisarbey and Akçakışla, where walnut cultivation is intensively carried out in Yozgat. In our selection study, the prominent genotypes were determined by weighted grading according to late leafing, side branch yield, bark fruit weight, yield, ease of internal emergence, internal color, resistance to anthracnose and internal borer (Koc et al., 2019). The selected 16 genotypes will be multiplied and taken to the conservation plot.

Figure 4. A walnut tree selected from Yozgat

5. Elaeagnus Selection

Elaeagnus is common in Yozgat provinces and districts. Among the fruit bearing genotypes were selected 3 genotypes in Aydıncık district, 2 genotypes in Şefaatli district, 1 genotype in Yerköy district and 5 genotypes in Merkez district.

Figure 5. A buckthorn tree selected from Yozgat

Table 3. Some fruit characteristics of selected buckthorn genotypes

Genotype Name	Fruit Weight (g)	Fruit Width (mm)	Fruit Size (mm)	Flesh/Seed Ratio (%)	Flour Yield (%)
66A01	0.93±0.23	13.09±0.92	18.58±1.12	1.47±0.23	59.31±3.38
66A02	1.05±0.13	12.88±0.80	19.34±1.02	2.02±0.25	66.68±2.68
66A03	1.06±0.14	14.51±0.92	21.81±0.71	1.59±0.28	61.02±4.16
66M01	1.19±0.17	11.61±0.64	16.50±1.20	1.86±0.17	64.98±1.98
66M02	0.70±0.13	10.25±0.62	11.61±0.78	2.22±0.46	68.46±4.10
66M03	0.37±0.07	9.04±0.96	11.77±056	1.04±0.12	50.87±2.87
66M04	3.93±0.66	18.06±0.67	27.02±1.26	6.90±0.67	87.28±1.03
66M05	3.55±0.80	15.57±1.25	26.62±2.36	6.42±0.97	86.33±1.66
66Ş01	1.98±0.24	15.23±1.05	20.69±1.24	3.52±0.51	77.66±2.58
66Ş02	2.27±0.41	16.39±1.04	22.84±1.49	3.25±0.38	76.34±2.02
66Y01	2.44±0.93	15.38±1.47	23.68±2.24	4.15±1.31	79.43±5.52

6. Terebinth Selection (*Pistacia terebinthus)*

Terebinth population was found in Aydıncık district, and Karanlıkdere, which is located between Yerköy and Şefaatli districts, and a total of 5 genotypes were selected.

Figure 6. Terebinth genotypes selected from Yozgat

7. Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Very old black mulberry trees were identified and selected in Büyüknefes, Topaç, Musabeyli and Kurtağılı villages. After applying 6000 ppm IBA in the mist-propagation system, cuttings were planted in peat-filled pots and rooted. Fruit weight, fruit color, Soluble solid content (SSC, %), and acidity values were determined in the fruits taken from the main trees for characterization purposes. Photos of fruits (Figure 4.6) and measurements and analyzes (Table 4) are shown below.

Figure 7. Fruit samples of the selected black mulberry genotypes (A: Kurtağılı, B: Musabeyli, C: Topaç, D: Büyüknefes) and tree

In terms of fruit weight, Büyüknefes, Topaç and Musabeyli genotypes were statistically different from the Kurtağılı genotype. In terms of fruit acidity, Kurtağılı was found to be different from other genotypes. SSC was measured as the highest in Musabeyli genotype (Table 4). In the measurements made in fruit juice, the L value varied between 16.08 and 16.85, a value between 1.33 and 3.44, and the b value between 0.43 and 1.34.

Table 4. Measurements and analyzes of some characteristics of the selected black mulberry genotypes

Özellikler	Kurtağılı	Topaç	Musabeyli	Büyüknefes
Fruit Weight (g)	3.76±0.05 b*	5.02±0.79 a	4.19±0.49 ab	5.12±0.67 a
Fruits L	17.65±0.59 a	16.61±0.49 ab	15.54±0.33 b	16.29±1.84 ab
Fruits a	9.3±0.11 a	4.97±1.18 bc	3.42±1.18 c	5.91±1.63 b
Fruits b	2.21±0.14 a	1.3±0.28 bc	0.76±0.33 c	1.51±0.46 b
Juice L	16.85	16.08	16.66	16.84
Juice a	3.29	3.68	1.33	3.44
Juice b	1.18	1.34	0.43	0.96
SSC (%)	12.4±0.1 c	11.1±0.0 d	13.9±0.0 a	13.7±0.1 b
Titratable acidity (%)	1.4±0.13 a	0.82±0.08 b	0.71±0.07 b	0.72±0.22 b

* There is no statistical difference between the means indicated with the same letter ($P < 0.05$).

8. Local Variety Selection

8.1. Local Apple Selection: Sour apple, sülümen apple, köhne apple, danabaş apple, kamyon apple, mayhoş apple, big apple, Civistakli apple and Çandır apple grown in Yozgat were taken and grafted (Figure 8, Table 5).

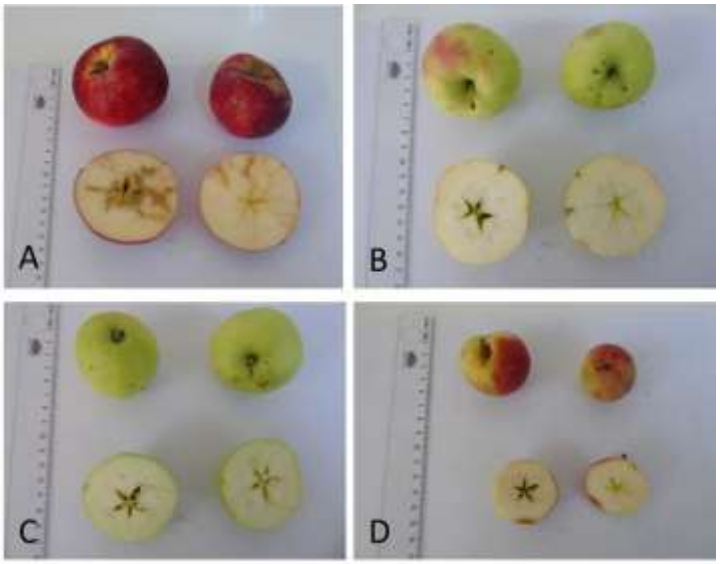

Figure 8. Fruit samples of local apple varieties (A: Kohne apple, B: Mahuş apple, C: Cıvıştakli apple, D: Çandır apple)

Table 5. Some pomological features of local apple cultivars

Local apple cultivars	L	a	b	Fruit firmness ($kg.cm^{-2}$)	Fruit Weight (g)	SSC (%)	Titratable acidity (%)
Köhne apple	37.50 b*	39.37 a	12.96 b	4.10 c	122.81 a	13.63 a	1.63 a
Mahuş apple	74.25 a	-7.82 b	30.26 a	7.17 b	85.26 b	9.83 c	0.29 b
Cıvıştaklı apple	69.86 a	-16.68 b	30.70 a	10.63 a	65.66 b	9.33 d	0.30 b
Çandır apple	45.84 b	31.08 a	17.55 b	3.97 c	27.13 c	10.23 b	0.17 c

* There is no statistical difference between the means indicated with the same letter ($P < 0.05$).

8.2. Local Pear Selection

Göğsulu pear (Taş pear), Yellow pear, Seydiyar pear, Küp pear, Yazlık pear, Seydiyar pear, Kurtdeşen pear, Orak pear, Çöpuzunu pear and Balbardak pear were taken and grafted (Figure 9, Table 6).

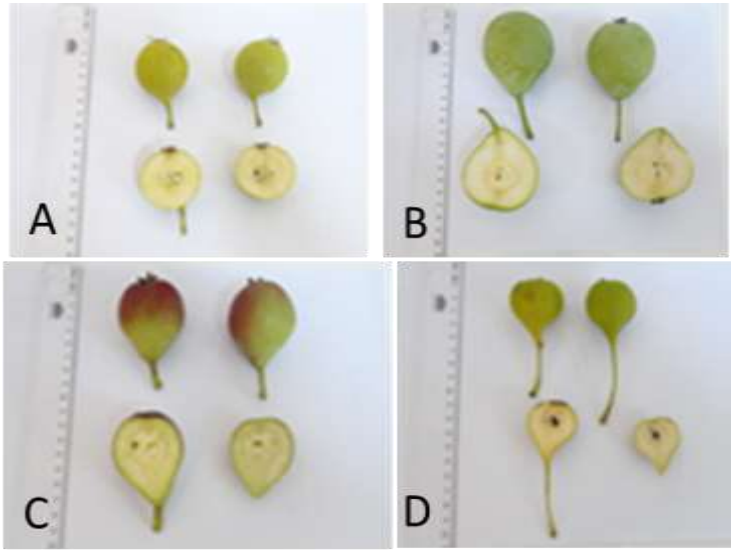

Figure 9. Fruit samples of local pear varieties (A: Orak pear, B: Suluseydiyar pear, C: Kırmızı aşılama pear, D: Çöp uzunu pear)

Table 6. Some pomological features of local pear cultivars

Local apple cultivars	L	a	b	Fruit firmness ($kg.cm^{-2}$)	Fruit Weight (g)	SSC (%)	Titratable acidity (%)
Orak pear	57.23 a*	-12.56 bc	28.49 a	6.10 c	25.84 c	12.47 a	0.30 b
Suluseydiyar	49.13 b	-14.38 c	22.80 c	10.70 b	88.48 a	8.83 c	0.40 a
Kırmızı Aşılama	29.94 c	17.35 a	7.72 d	14.00 a	50.36 b	12.50 a	0.21 c
Çöpuzunu pear	50.64 b	-12.06 b	24.82 b	2.43 d	21.29 c	9.17 b	0.24 c

* There is no statistical difference between the means indicated with the same letter ($P < 0.05$).

8.3. Local Plum Selection:

Yellow plum, Bardak plum, Sivri plum, Sarı sivri and Üzüm plum were taken and grafted (Figure 10, Table 7).

Figure 10. A tree and fruit samples of local plum varieties (A: Sivri plum, B: Üzüm plum)

Table 6. Some pomological features of local plum cultivars

Local plum cultivars	L	a	b	Fruit firmness ($kg.cm^{-2}$)	Fruit Weight (g)	SSC (%)	Titratable acidity (%)
Sivri plum	27.28±3.2	9.54±2.6	6.61±0.8	3.20±0.2	9.88±2.2	9.63±0.0	1.40±0.0
Üzüm plum	27.22±8.7	6.40±4.9	7.35±6.1	5.3±0.9	10.34±2.0	14.63±0.5	2.02±0.0

B. Viticulture

With the aim of revealing the viticulture potential of Yozgat province has been made the meeting (Çetin and Daler, 2018). Local varieties in Yozgat are grown, such as Parmak, Gök, Karanlıkdere beyazı, Bulut, Tilki, Eldaş, Kabaeldaş, Gelinparmağı, Keçimemesi, Çandır, Zilifder, Çiğitli, Gül, Kaburgalı, Devetüyü, Çıtır, Patpat grapes etc. Genotypes identified in a PhD project was conducted between 2017 and 2020 in order to identification by classical and molecular methods of 50 grape varieties being grown in Yozgat province. Ampelographic definitions were performed using 128 criteria according to "Descriptors for Grapevine (Vitis spp.)" norms that have jointly published by BI (Bioversity International), OIV (International Organisation of Vine and Wine) and UPOV (The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants), and valid worldwide to ensure international method unity (Daler, 2021).

Figure 11. Parmak and Gül grapes

C. Vegetable Cultivation

Vegetable seeds were also collected from producers using their own seeds in survey and selection studies conducted in Yozgat province and its districts (Figure 12). These seeds were replanted in the 2nd year and started to be reproduced.

Figure 12. Seeds of some vegetable species collected from Yozgat villages

As vegetables, red sliced tomato, white acur, cucumber, long langa cucumber, pepper, gin pepper, zucchini, pumpkin, okra, Kidney beans from Arapli, Bush dried beans and donkey dried beans, Bağrıbütün melon, Topatan melon, summer and winter melon, watermelon seeds were collected. With a follow-up project, Bağrıbütün melon received a geographical indication for Aydıncık/Yozgat.

D. Ornamental Plants Cultivation

In the survey and selection study, 23 salep orchid genotypes were determined in Akdağmadeni district and these types were found in *Ochis anatolica, Orchis morio, Orchis mascula ssp. pinetorum, Dactylorhiza romana, Neotinea maculata, Orchis pallens, Platanthera chlorontha and Orchis purpurea* species. In addition, salep orchids were found on the Erdoğan Akdağ campus of Bozok University, and samples were taken from 4 genotypes of *Limodorum abortivum* (Kılıç et al., 2017).

In the study conducted in Aydıncık district, wild cyclamen (*Cyclamen coum*) was found under trees, on slopes, in damp and shaded places. Wild cyclamen are among our plants that we are obliged to protect in their natural habitats in accordance with the Bern Convention, to which Turkey is also a party. Wild tulips were detected and samples were taken on the Kahya village road in Yerköy. Reproduction studies were carried out by taking the peony type known as Cehrilik tulip together with its rhizomes in Gelinkayası locality in Yozgat Merkez district (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Wild cyclamen, wild tulips and the peony type is known as Cehrilik tulip

DISCUSSION

Understanding the importance of plant biodiversity, European and Asian countries have started to protect these resources with ex-silo conservation method in order to prevent the destruction of these resources. For this purpose, Nikita Botanical Garden, which was established in Soviet Russia in 1812, today belongs to the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences. In the Botanical Garden; 1,103 almonds, 790 apples, 783 apricots, 541 cherries, 400 Feijoa, 334 figs, 55 hazelnuts, 10 lemons, 230 olives, 1,284 peaches and nectarines, 351 arrnuts, 493 plums, 370 pomegranates, 190 persimmons, 219 quince and 175 walnuts are preserved (Zaurov et al., 2005). Apple, fig, grape, pomegranate fruits were taken from old mixed gardens and valleys in the study conducted on different fruit types to determine fruit characteristics in Italy and Israel and hopeful varieties were selected and improvement studies have been carried out on it (Anikster et al., 1997). Moriguchi et al. (1994) collected 7848 collections of different fruit species in their study in Japan. In the study of the collection of wild apples in Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) by the American Product Recommendation Committee, 7,000 apple types were examined and 54 of them were included in the cultivar development program (Noiton-d, 1994). The first studies on the collection of fruit genetic resources in our country date back to 1930-1940. In these years, first research stations were established and they started to collect fruit genetic resources. Özçağağıran (1976) determined the use of cherry and mahaleb rootstocks in our country. Gülcan and Özçağıran (1982) determined different types with growth and development characteristics as a result of the selection studies they carried out in and around the Aegean Region in order to benefit from the mahaleb population in our country. Akbulut (1994) found that 10 types of mahaleb trees in the natural flora of Tokat-Erbaa were hopeful in his preliminary selection study for the determination of those with superior fruit and vegetative characteristics. Küden and Kaşka (1995) conducted studies to determine the cherry varieties and types available in the Central Taurus Mountains, and

they found some types important in terms of fruit size, early fruiting and spur characteristics. Koc et al. (2013) selected 110 cherries, 29 sour cherries, 40 mahaleb and 6 stone cherry (Cerasus angustifolia (Spach) Browicz) clones from the Central and Eastern Black Sea Region. They made the morphological and molecular characterization of these types. Koc and Bilgener (2013) Cherry selected from Samsun investigated the morphological characterization and vegetative propagation potential of cherry, sour cherry and mahaleb. In our country, studies have been carried out to determine genotypes with superior characteristics with many Rosehip selections. For this purpose, Ercişli (1996) in Gümüşhane; Güneş (1997) in Tokat; Yazgan (1997) in the Havza district of Samsun; Türkoğlu and Muradoğlu (2003) in the Van Lake Basin; Kızılcı (2005) in Erzincan; Çelik (2007) in the Van Lake basin; Şavir (2008) in Erzincan Munzur Mountain; Dölek (2008) in Amasya; Sağır (2010) in the Akincilar district of Sivas; Özen (2013) in Bolu, Uçaral and Koç (2016a, 2016b) in Yozgat and its districts conducted selection studies. The properties of the selected genotypes such as their thornless, average fruit weights, fruit flesh ratios, soluble solid content (SSC), vitamin C, total dry matter, titratable acidity and pH were determined. Vurgun et al. (2013), in the study they started in 1994, surveyed in the provinces of Van, Erzincan, Erzurum, Iğdır, Kars, Ağrı and Gümüşhane determined 32 apples, 36 pears, 16 plums, 6 cherries, 3 quinces, 3 apricots and 14 cherries, and 30 apples, 72 pears, 7 cherries, 6 plums, 1 mulberry type and local varieties from Posof district of Ardahan province. They made grafting in Erzincan Horticultural Research Institute and established a collection garden on the land of the institute. Bostan (1993), Bolat and Güleryüz (1994), Sen et al. (1995) and Guleryüz (1995) Zerdali selection; Kalkışım (1993) and Pırlak (1993) Cranberry selection; Kalyoncu (1990), Balta (2002), Şimşek and Osmanoğlu (2010a), Şimşek et al. (2010), Gülsoy (2012) and Köse (2013) almond selection conducted. Bayazit (2000), Akça and Şen (2001), Balci et al. (2001), Aykut (2001), Özkan (2002), Ünver and Çelik (2005), Akça and Köroğlu (2005), Beyhan (2005), Arda (2006), Yılmaz (2007), Şimşek and Osmanoğlu (2010b), Karadağ and Akca (2011) examined the characteristics such as fruit weight, kernel weight, kernel ratio, shell thickness, oil ratio, protein ratio, ash ratio in the genotypes they selected in their selection study. Kellerhals et al. (2004) state that the conservation and protection of apple genetic resources is absolutely essential for apple breeding programs. Researchers have explained with examples the importance of maintaining genetic diversity in terms of breeding programs, resistance breeding, and improving yield and quality. Koc et al. (2009) carried out morphological and molecular characterization studies on types with apple rootstock potential.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result; studies are continuing on all genotypes determined by this study in Yozgat province. This study, which is the beginning of breeding studies, will contribute to revealing the qualified types in the naturally grown fruit, vegetable, ornamental and vineyard population in our country as a gene source and will contribute to filling the gaps in the practice and literature with the obtained outputs. The results of the research reveal that the species that grow naturally in the region show variation in terms of some physical and chemical properties. Genotypes, which were seen as promising in our research, were kept as gene source material for breeding studies.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

Some Morphological Traits of Selected Hawthorn (*Crataegus* Spp.) Genetic Resources from Coruh Valley

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Abstract

Currently plant genetic resources are accepted among the natural wealth of the countries and Turkey has special position for plant genetic resources in the world. The country has an important hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) genetic resources that distributed throughout the country. In Turkey the number of hawthorn species estimated to be over 25 and hawthorn trees and shrubs are mostly grown spontaneously in Northeast Anatolia, Central Anatolia, the Aegean and the Mediterranean region. Coruh Valley, located in the Northeast Anatolia Region, is the one of the centers of wild grown hawthorn populations yet for different reasons, hawthorn genetic resources are rapidly disappearing in the valley. In this study, 101 hawthorn genotypes with superior fruit characteristics were selected by selection method from the valley and the morphological traits of the genotypes were characterized by using UPOV criteria. The plant height, diameter, shoot length, leaf length, leaf width, leaf length/width, leaf area, leaf lobe depth and petiole length were found between 1.50-9.20 m, 1.20-8.05 m, 1.50-39.50 cm, 24.06-64.61 mm, 24.02-62.75 mm, 0.74-1.71, 2.73-20.75 cm^2, 8.03-34.05 mm and 4.14-40.87 mm among genotypes, respectively. The results are indicated that hawthorn germplasm in the valley is very diverse and could be ready material for future breeding activities.

Keywords: Hawthorn, *Crataegus*, morphology, Çoruh Valley, genetic resources

INTRODUCTION

Anatolia is one of the foremost world sources of crop plants which have been cultivated for food, and the wild ancestors of many crop plants which now provide staples for mankind still

grow here. The flora of Turkey, same as its fauna, is extremely rich in terms of various species of plants. Currently Turkey is accepted one of the richest countries in terms of plant species with approximately 12140 plant species of vascular plants. The number of endemic plants in Turkey around 3955 (with endemism percentage of 33%). The Northeastern Anatolia Region is one of the leading regions in Turkey in terms of the number of endemic plant species and in the Coruh Valley located in the Northeastern Anatolia, the number of endemic plants is 665 (30% of endemism percentage) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, 2021). This high rate of endemism in Turkey made it attraction center of flowering plants because there is no country with such a high rate of endemism in Europe.

The valley is also rich for wild edible fruits including hawthorn. Wild forms develop defense mechanisms against predators, extremes of temperature, flooding, frost and drought. Moreover, they are resistant to the diseases so prevalent among cultivated plants. In addition, they preserve the taste, fragrance, color, hardness and other original characteristics which tend to be lost in the course of cultivation. Today improvement in biotechnology make it possible to transmit useful qualities of this kind to their cultivars. Moreover, wild forms are a fundamental reference source for the development of new cultivars. To put it metaphorically, wild forms of cultivated species are like the national archive of a country, or the core memory of a computer (Ercisli, 2004; Sagbas et al., 2021).

Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) belongs to Rosaceae family and representative by 150-200 species in the world. It is one of the most important wild edible fruit species in Turkey (Donmez, 2004; Ercisli, 2004). In most parts of the country, humans consume hawthorn fruit as fresh after harvest and it is well known that hawthorn fruit is used centuries for treatment of heart disease and blood vessels such as congestive heart failure (CHF), chest pain, and irregular heartbeat. It is also used to treat both low blood pressure and high blood pressure, “hardening of the arteries” (atherosclerosis), and high cholesterol in Turkey (Ercisli, 2004; Caliskan, 2015). Different organs of the hawthorn plant such as leaves, flowers and buds are used in traditional medicine as supportive food for the healing of diseases such as cough, flu, asthma, mild cardiovascular diseases, and also hawthorn flowers and leaves have medical importance in terms of herbal medicine production (Ozyurek et al., 2012; Meriçli and Ergezen, 1994; Ljubuncic et al., 2005; Kültür, 2007)

Hawthorn is one of the wild-formed fruit species that are widely found in the Coruh valley and not yet cultivated. The diversity we have in hawthorn has not been adequately evaluated until now, and especially in recent years, climate change, human activities, agricultural policies,

globalization, etc., which threaten agricultural biological diversity and thus hawthorn genetic resources are rapidly disappearing in the Coruh Valley.

In the last century in which modern agricultural techniques were used, agricultural production based on a single fruit or vegetable cultivar caused a decrease in genetic diversity and erosion in the gene pool reached serious levels (Miller and Schaal, 2006). Therefore, the determination, protection and use of plant genetic material is of particular importance for future food security in changing environment.

Although it is widely used in landscaping in other countries, the plant also plays an important role in erosion control and wildlife support. In addition, it has been stated that hawthorn can be used as a dwarf rootstock for pome fruits (apple, pear etc.) in arid and calcareous soils (Nas, 2012).

The main purpose of this study is to determine the hawthorn genotypes in the Coruh Valley by selection, taking into account their superior fruit characteristics, and to reveal the diversity of genotypes by examining some morphological features.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material of this study consists of 101 hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) genotypes selected from Coruh Valley in Northeastern Turkey.

Figure 1. Fruit and tree traits of some selected hawthorn genotypes (Original)

For morphological description of genotypes, UPOV (International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, 2007) for hawthorn was used.

Plant Features

-Plant form:

Plant form of hawthorn genotypes were determined as shrub, semi-shrub or tree according to UPOV 1 criterion.

Figure 2. Plant form of hawthorn genotypes (UPOV 2007)

-Growth habit: Growth habit of hawthorn genotypes determined as conical, vertical, spreading, semi drooping, drooping or falling according to UPOV 2 criteria.

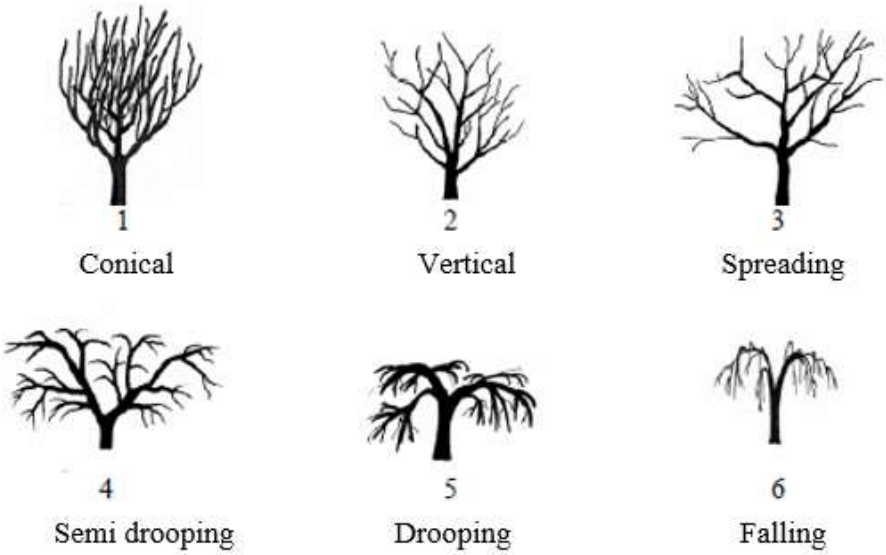

Figure 3. Growth habit of hawthorn genotypes (UPOV 2007)

-Crown shape: Crown shapes of selected hawthorn genotypes were determined as semi-circular, oval, rectangular, circular, transversely elliptical or inverted ovoid according to UPOV 3 criteria.

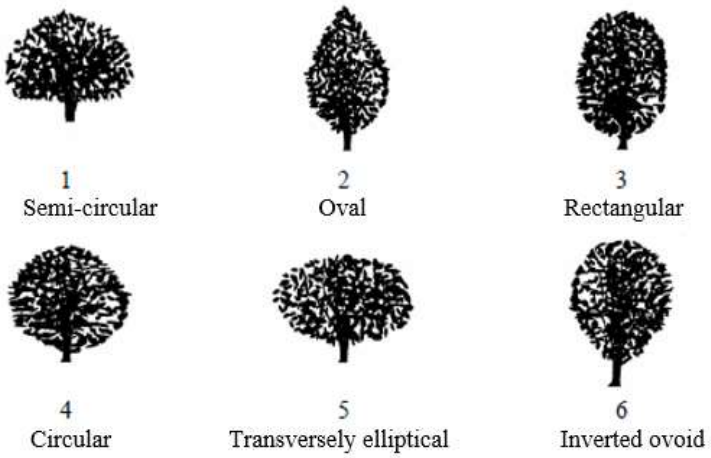

Figure 4. Crown shape of hawthorn genotypes (UPOV 2007)

-Plant dimensions: The height and width of the selected hawthorn plants were measured with the aid of a tape measure.

-Presence of thorn: The status of thorn in the shoots of the selected plants was evaluated as present or absent according to the criterion 6 of UPOV.

-Number of thorns: It is determined by the number of thorns in each plant in the middle age of the branches in 4 different directions, with a length corresponding to 1/3 of the total length of the shoots. 4 different branches in a tree were examined and the average of the number of thorns in the middle of the shoot divided by four. The number of thorns in the shoots of the selected plants was evaluated as thornless, few, medium or many according to the UPOV No 8 criterion.

-Shoot length: Shoot lengths of selected hawthorn genotypes were measured with a tape measure.

Leaf Features

Leaf length, leaf width, lobe depth and petiole length of hawthorn genotypes, which were selected and leaf samples were taken, were measured using AEK-Tech Digital Caliper and leaf areas were measured using the Cl-202 leaf area meter device. Leaf margin shapes of selected hawthorn genotypes are entire, crenate, bicrenate, serrate or biserrate according to UPOV 14 criteria; leaf lobe presence was examined as present or absent according to UPOV criterion 15.

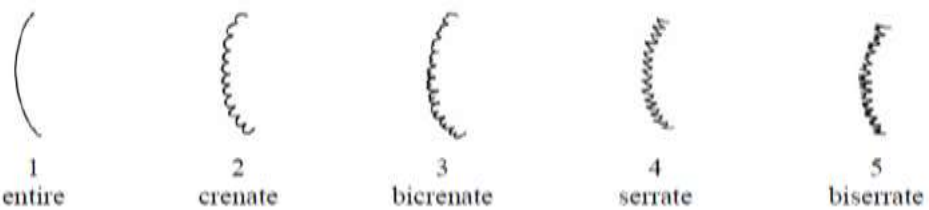

Figure 5. Leaf margin shapes of hawthorn genotypes (UPOV 2007)

Figure 6. Leaf lobe presence of hawthorn (UPOV 2007)

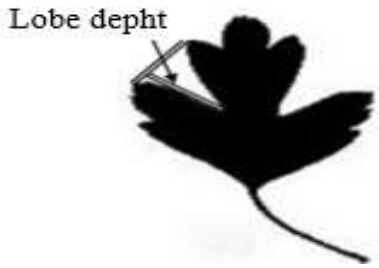

Figure 7. Determination of lobe depth (UPOV 2007)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plant Features

We determined the plant form of the hawthorn genotypes were 64 genotypes tree, 28 genotypes semi-shrub and 9 genotype shrubs (Table 1). Bektaş et al. (2017) conducted a study on hawthorn genotypes in Malatya province in Turkey and stated that 29 of the 40 genotypes determined as tree plant form, 5 of them were in semi-shrubs form and 6 of them were shrubs.

The growth habit of the hawthorn genotypes used in our study were determined as vertical in 34 genotypes, spreading in 31 genotypes, semi-drooping in 16 genotypes, conical in 11 genotypes, drooping in 6 genotypes and falling in 3 genotypes (Table 1). Keles (2018) found that the growth habit of the hawthorn genotypes was spreading in 58 genotypes, vertical in 21 genotypes, semi-drooping in 16 genotypes, conical in 5 genotypes, and drooping in 4 genotypes in his study on hawthorn genotypes grown in Yozgat province of Turkey.

In present study, crown shape of the hawthorn genotypes were determined as 24 genotypes oval, 22 genotypes transversely elliptical, 19 genotypes circular, 18 genotypes inverted ovoid, 16 genotypes rectangular and 2 genotypes semi-circular (Table 1). Özderin (2014) reported that hawthorn genotypes found in western Anatolia had open and informal crown shape.

The thorn situation of the shoots of the hawthorn genotypes used in our study were also determined and we found that 56 genotypes had thorn and 45 genotypes thorn free. The number

of thorns was determined as 45 genotypes thornless, 31 genotypes had few numbers of thorn, 17 genotypes had medium thorn and 8 genotypes had many thorn (Table 1). Yanar et al. (2011) reported that hawthorn genotypes had medium thorn (10 genotypes), thornless (5 genotypes), many (3 genotypes) and few (3 genotypes) indicating similarities with our present study.

The highest plant height was determined as 9.2 m in 25C16 genotype while the lowest value was determined in 25C37 genotype as 1.5 m; tree diameter was the highest in 25C96 genotype as 8.05 m and was the lowest in 25C37 genotype as 1.2 m, respectively (Table 1).

The shoot length of hawthorn genotypes was the highest in 25C65 genotype (39.5 cm) whereas was the lowest in 25C90 genotype as 1.5 cm, respectively (Table 1). Çalışkan et al. (2018) reported that average shoot length of hawthorn genotypes grown in Hatay was 14.87 cm.

Leaf Features

Leaf margins of the hawthorn genotypes were found as crenate in 34 genotypes, bicrenate in 31 genotypes, serrate in 24 genotypes and biserrate in 12 genotypes and all genotypes were grouped as lobed leaves. Beigmohamadi and Rahmani (2011) and Cengiz et al. (2011) reported that most hawthorn species have serrate leaf margins and the presence of lobes. Özderin (2014) found that among the *Crataegus* taxon with the highest leaf size and petiole length was *Crateagus pentagyna* subsp. *pentagyna* (leaf length 7 cm, leaf width 3.8 cm and leaf petiole length 3.0 cm) and the lowest values were observed in *Crataegus monogyna* subsp. *lasiocarpa* (leaf length 0.8 cm, leaf width 1.1 cm and petiole length 0.3 cm). Çalışkan et al. (2018) used a number of hawthorn genotypes in Hatay and they found that the leaf length was 6.72 cm, the leaf width was 4.84 cm, the petiole length was 1.46 cm, and the leaf area was 32.42 cm^2. Keles (2018) found that the lobe depth of hawthorn leaves in the range of 0.81-2.21 mm.

The leaf length of the hawthorn genotypes used in our study was the highest in 25C66 genotype (64.61 mm) and was the lowest in 25C36 genotype (24.06 mm); leaf width was the highest in 25C66 genotype (62.75 mm) and lowest in 25C101 genotype (24.02 mm); leaf length/width ratio with the highest in 25C39 genotype (1.71) and lowest in 25C15 genotype (0.74); petiole length was the highest in 25C38 genotype (40.87 mm) and the lowest in 25C36 genotype (4.14 mm); leaf area was the highest in 25C57 genotype (20.75 cm^2) and the lowest in 25C36 genotype (2.73 cm^2); the lobe depth of the leaves was the highest in 25C13 genotype (34.05 mm) and the lowest in 25C101 genotype (8.03 mm), respectively.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the study, it was observed that the morphological diversity of the examined hawthorn genotypes was very high, the necessary importance was not given to the species, and therefore the genetic resources of the hawthorn species were rapidly lost in the Coruh Valley. If adequate precautions are not taken, it is inevitable that the hawthorn species will disappear completely within the next years. As a matter of fact, at the end of our study, hawthorn genotypes with superior fruit qualities should be preserved *ex-situ* and the future of hawthorn genetic resources in the Coruh Valley was guaranteed. It should be ensured that hawthorn, which is a rich biodiversity gene resource, is a valuable fruit species throughout our country, and more effective conservation strategies should be developed for species in danger of disappearing with agricultural policies implemented in our country.

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Table 1. Tree and leaf characteristics of selected hawthorn genotypes

Genotype Names	Plant Form	Growth Habit	Crown Shape	Plant Height (m)	Tree Diameter (m)	Presence of Thorn	Number of Thorn	Shoot Length (cm)	Leaf Margin Shapes	Leaf Lobe Presence	Leaf Length (mm)	Leaf Width (mm)	Leaf Length/Width Ratio	Leaf Area (cm^2)	Leaf Lobe Depth (mm)	Petiole Length (mm)
25C01	Tree	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	6.50	6.00	Absent	Thornless	10.05	Crenate	Present	45.86	38.80	1.18	10.18	22.10	16.04
25C02	Semi-shrub	Conical	Oval	4.50	5.10	Absent	Thornless	11.98	Bicrenate	Present	44.15	45.18	0.98	11.09	20.55	8.76
25C03	Shrub	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	4.18	5.13	Absent	Thornless	18.33	Serrate	Present	40.41	40.23	1.00	9.57	17.52	11.55
25C04	Tree	Spreading	Circular	4.28	5.82	Absent	Thornless	9.25	Crenate	Present	45.53	46.73	0.97	9.04	22.96	14.59
25C05	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Transversely elliptical	6.92	7.43	Absent	Thornless	12.73	Serrate	Present	48.98	41.86	1.17	9.73	17.12	9.87
25C06	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Circular	5.20	5.30	Absent	Thornless	21.25	Crenate	Present	41.03	41.53	0.99	8.04	18.46	14.58
25C07	Tree	Drooping	Transversely elliptical	5.30	5.12	Absent	Thornless	7.38	Serrate	Present	34.99	36.90	0.95	7.86	18.29	12.23
25C08	Semi-shrub	Falling	Transversely elliptical	3.80	5.30	Absent	Thornless	12.05	Bicrenate	Present	36.60	42.72	0.86	8.58	17.77	14.55
25C09	Tree	Vertical	Oval	5.40	4.20	Absent	Thornless	3.05	Crenate	Present	39.06	32.11	1.22	6.38	15.88	10.65
25C10	Tree	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	6.10	6.50	Absent	Thornless	7.43	Serrate	Present	42.80	35.66	1.20	8.65	18.12	17.10
25C11	Shrub	Vertical	Oval	3.20	2.91	Present	Few	3.55	Serrate	Present	39.56	32.25	1.23	6.25	24.44	9.84
25C12	Shrub	Vertical	Oval	1.70	1.82	Present	Few	7.45	Biserrate	Present	30.89	26.04	1.19	4.80	16.59	13.84
25C13	Tree	Vertical	Oval	3.80	2.20	Absent	Thornless	18.15	Bicrenate	Present	47.34	40.69	1.16	9.49	34.05	10.69
25C14	Tree	Vertical	Oval	4.20	2.36	Present	Medium	14.83	Bicrenate	Present	42.41	41.85	1.01	11.50	18.53	11.07
25C15	Tree	Conical	Inverted ovoid	7.86	6.15	Absent	Thornless	6.03	Bicrenate	Present	43.23	58.73	0.74	14.57	24.17	13.84
25C16	Tree	Conical	Inverted ovoid	9.20	6.96	Absent	Thornless	4.00	Bicrenate	Present	45.81	40.20	1.14	9.65	17.15	16.08
25C17	Tree	Vertical	Oval	8.70	5.68	Present	Few	6.05	Serrate	Present	46.23	41.16	1.12	10.92	20.17	15.13
25C18	Shrub	Drooping	Transversely elliptical	3.20	4.33	Present	Few	10.23	Serrate	Present	29.33	28.10	1.04	3.85	11.73	9.04
25C19	Tree	Spreading	Circular	4.10	3.08	Absent	Thornless	10.25	Biserrate	Present	40.79	43.06	0.95	11.57	17.75	16.39
25C20	Tree	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	6.20	5.44	Absent	Thornless	23.55	Biserrate	Present	44.32	46.07	0.96	9.49	18.59	11.37
25C21	Semi-shrub	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	2.11	2.60	Present	Medium	17.78	Biserrate	Present	30.93	27.19	1.14	4.61	17.85	14.23
25C22	Tree	Vertical	Inverted ovoid	4.20	3.20	Present	Few	20.25	Crenate	Present	39.79	42.11	0.94	10.89	19.80	12.50

25C23	Tree	Spreading	Transversely elliptical	5.40	7.40	Absent	Thornless	7.20	Crenate	Present	40.81	32.19	1.27	7.55	15.44	11.51
25C24	Tree	Vertical	Transversely elliptical	4.50	7.52	Absent	Thornless	17.88	Crenate	Present	41.53	33.25	1.25	8.12	14.41	12.10
25C25	Semi-shrub	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	3.40	5.00	Present	Many	16.88	Bicrenate	Present	29.59	26.17	1.13	7.85	15.34	20.33
25C26	Tree	Spreading	Circular	3.40	5.80	Present	Few	14.38	Biserrate	Present	44.52	38.38	1.16	11.48	27.75	14.08
25C27	Semi-shrub	Semi drooping	Circular	3.15	4.80	Present	Medium	23.60	Biserrate	Present	25.96	28.93	0.90	4.68	11.53	10.91
25C28	Semi-shrub	Vertical	Oval	2.20	3.02	Present	Medium	13.05	Bicrenate	Present	34.64	32.97	1.05	6.53	15.43	9.92
25C29	Tree	Spreading	Circular	5.50	4.00	Present	Few	17.50	Crenate	Present	30.26	25.69	1.18	4.67	13.49	9.80
25C30	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Transversely elliptical	3.30	5.85	Present	Medium	10.35	Bicrenate	Present	44.51	38.15	1.17	11.51	26.95	14.19
25C31	Semi-shrub	Vertical	Oval	5.20	6.12	Present	Few	16.13	Crenate	Present	46.89	41.13	1.14	11.13	13.24	4.28
25C32	Tree	Vertical	Inverted ovoid	1.70	1.50	Present	Many	7.25	Serrate	Present	41.22	40.66	1.01	9.49	19.82	13.29
25C33	Tree	Spreading	Inverted ovoid	4.10	4.80	Present	Few	3.78	Crenate	Present	45.32	33.83	1.34	9.56	20.48	13.62
25C34	Semi-shrub	Vertical	Circular	4.00	3.00	Present	Medium	15.38	Serrate	Present	42.62	42.72	1.00	9.08	21.30	23.32
25C35	Semi-shrub	Vertical	Oval	3.70	3.70	Present	Medium	15.60	Biserrate	Present	45.91	26.79	1.71	6.29	20.48	12.01
25C36	Shrub	Vertical	Inverted ovoid	1.80	2.00	Present	Medium	5.50	Crenate	Present	24.06	26.98	0.89	2.73	11.88	4.14
25C37	Shrub	Vertical	Oval	1.50	1.20	Present	Many	6.78	Serrate	Present	40.52	39.76	1.02	9.50	19.70	13.51
25C38	Tree	Semi drooping	Inverted ovoid	6.70	5.40	Present	Few	4.58	Bicrenate	Present	40.82	51.08	0.80	15.73	13.56	40.87
25C39	Semi-shrub	Vertical	Oval	3.40	3.00	Present	Few	3.83	Crenate	Present	45.97	26.81	1.71	6.27	20.50	12.89
25C40	Tree	Vertical	Oval	6.50	4.50	Present	Medium	13.50	Serrate	Present	45.90	45.37	1.01	10.34	21.67	14.84
25C41	Tree	Spreading	Rectangular	3.60	3.30	Present	Medium	17.50	Bicrenate	Present	45.74	48.84	0.94	11.70	21.79	15.88
25C42	Semi-shrub	Drooping	Transversely elliptical	3.70	4.15	Absent	Thornless	17.19	Serrate	Present	39.33	43.29	0.91	8.68	17.24	12.04
25C43	Tree	Spreading	Rectangular	2.90	3.10	Present	Few	14.25	Bicrenate	Present	36.01	30.81	1.17	4.63	16.07	8.92
25C44	Shrub	Drooping	Transversely elliptical	3.15	4.30	Present	Many	13.68	Crenate	Present	36.59	31.40	1.17	4.94	16.26	8.12
25C45	Tree	Vertical	Oval	3.40	3.08	Present	Few	17.05	Crenate	Present	31.49	34.88	0.90	6.27	9.79	9.26
25C46	Tree	Spreading	Circular	4.90	4.60	Present	Few	28.28	Crenate	Present	50.69	40.75	1.24	14.46	21.99	27.15
25C47	Tree	Spreading	Inverted ovoid	5.60	5.70	Present	Medium	30.00	Serrate	Present	57.20	56.40	1.01	14.23	26.76	11.93
25C48	Tree	Semi drooping	Circular	5.10	6.15	Present	Few	18.68	Bicrenate	Present	45.63	42.14	1.08	7.81	22.50	15.88
25C49	Tree	Semi drooping	Rectangular	3.70	3.45	Present	Many	15.38	Serrate	Present	32.88	39.03	0.84	7.20	19.76	11.43
25C50	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Rectangular	2.70	4.10	Present	Few	19.25	Bicrenate	Present	45.98	49.83	0.92	11.40	15.82	37.56

25C51	Tree	Spreading	Oval	2.70	3.70	Present	Few	17.00	Bicrenate	Present	35.25	30.11	1.17	6.28	14.34	15.32
25C52	Tree	Spreading	Semi-circular	5.50	5.50	Present	Few	11.50	Serrate	Present	43.03	36.47	1.18	7.31	18.85	11.94
25C53	Tree	Vertical	Oval	2.00	2.15	Present	Medium	5.08	Biserrate	Present	34.31	32.82	1.05	6.60	15.35	9.58
25C54	Tree	Spreading	Circular	3.00	3.10	Present	Many	15.75	Biserrate	Present	37.40	32.64	1.15	7.02	13.14	8.94
25C55	Tree	Spreading	Rectangular	2.70	2.20	Present	Medium	8.90	Biserrate	Present	30.45	33.14	0.92	6.13	15.70	10.06
25C56	Tree	Spreading	Rectangular	2.10	2.30	Present	Medium	12.93	Crenate	Present	34.40	30.24	1.14	4.65	15.16	7.14
25C57	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	3.60	2.20	Present	Few	30.50	Serrate	Present	54.03	58.17	0.93	20.75	21.74	32.30
25C58	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	7.30	5.20	Present	Few	19.50	Bicrenate	Present	30.84	32.61	0.95	6.78	14.62	7.41
25C59	Tree	Spreading	Rectangular	5.10	4.70	Present	Medium	22.75	Biserrate	Present	43.54	33.68	1.29	10.19	13.09	18.04
25C60	Tree	Vertical	Oval	2.15	1.20	Present	Many	9.50	Serrate	Present	36.08	30.22	1.19	5.50	13.25	7.65
25C61	Tree	Vertical	Oval	5.80	4.10	Absent	Thornless	19.25	Crenate	Present	47.67	40.30	1.18	11.07	15.84	23.83
25C62	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	2.35	2.45	Present	Few	21.25	Bicrenate	Present	46.16	42.11	1.10	10.34	18.08	24.44
25C63	Tree	Conical	Oval	3.70	2.35	Present	Few	17.30	Serrate	Present	41.49	42.31	0.98	12.04	30.03	19.74
25C64	Semi-shrub	Conical	Oval	2.90	3.50	Absent	Thornless	27.25	Bicrenate	Present	41.49	49.73	0.83	11.32	16.92	14.63
25C65	Tree	Spreading	Inverted ovoid	2.80	3.10	Present	Medium	39.50	Serrate	Present	38.23	35.41	1.08	8.31	13.54	18.78
25C66	Tree	Semi drooping	Circular	3.90	4.95	Absent	Thornless	6.75	Serrate	Present	64.61	62.75	1.03	16.41	24.79	19.74
25C67	Tree	Vertical	Inverted ovoid	4.60	5.70	Absent	Thornless	6.00	Bicrenate	Present	45.33	44.71	1.01	10.71	21.08	14.93
25C68	Tree	Semi drooping	Inverted ovoid	6.90	6.80	Absent	Thornless	11.75	Bicrenate	Present	50.96	42.20	1.21	11.55	16.28	12.21
25C69	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	4.10	3.90	Absent	Thornless	15.50	Crenate	Present	43.76	37.20	1.18	9.68	10.93	9.31
25C70	Tree	Conical	Oval	3.20	3.10	Absent	Thornless	9.50	Crenate	Present	53.58	44.99	1.19	12.30	19.24	18.23
25C71	Semi-shrub	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	3.43	5.90	Absent	Thornless	18.25	Serrate	Present	37.58	41.06	0.92	9.60	10.09	22.17
25C72	Tree	Semi drooping	Transversely elliptical	3.40	5.10	Absent	Thornless	8.00	Crenate	Present	39.30	32.02	1.23	7.28	18.29	7.10
25C73	Tree	Vertical	Inverted ovoid	3.90	2.85	Absent	Thornless	21.00	Crenate	Present	44.25	30.67	1.44	8.03	21.00	8.94
25C74	Tree	Conical	Circular	5.80	3.80	Absent	Thornless	7.75	Serrate	Present	46.96	36.27	1.29	9.50	19.58	6.12
25C75	Tree	Spreading	Circular	4.30	4.10	Absent	Thornless	13.25	Bicrenate	Present	50.90	38.30	1.33	10.10	20.01	14.26
25C76	Tree	Vertical	Oval	5.20	4.10	Present	Few	17.50	Crenate	Present	46.61	35.86	1.30	6.79	21.06	13.04
25C77	Semi-shrub	Drooping	Transversely elliptical	2.90	4.30	Present	Medium	12.50	Bicrenate	Present	35.52	33.56	1.06	6.35	14.86	6.18

25C78	Semi-shrub	Semi drooping	Circular	2.90	4.15	Present	Many	14.00	Bicrenate	Present	50.94	43.37	1.17	12.23	20.13	26.58
25C79	Tree	Conical	Inverted ovoid	5.70	3.55	Absent	Thornless	19.50	Bicrenate	Present	45.20	54.04	0.84	14.89	26.87	8.04
25C80	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Transversely elliptical	4.80	5.55	Present	Few	13.25	Serrate	Present	36.03	28.25	1.28	5.27	17.41	8.90
25C81	Shrub	Semi drooping	Semi-circular	3.05	3.05	Present	Few	21.50	Bicrenate	Present	39.19	30.16	1.30	6.71	21.97	11.51
25C82	Tree	Spreading	Circular	7.10	5.80	Absent	Thornless	17.25	Serrate	Present	39.17	31.78	1.23	5.93	11.48	5.94
25C83	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Circular	3.90	5.05	Absent	Thornless	16.50	Bicrenate	Present	46.67	42.46	1.10	10.62	22.23	10.77
25C84	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Circular	3.10	3.20	Present	Few	16.50	Bicrenate	Present	38.20	32.59	1.17	5.24	16.84	9.52
25C85	Tree	Conical	Rectangular	3.93	3.50	Present	Few	20.25	Crenate	Present	36.33	29.49	1.23	5.11	15.24	11.62
25C86	Tree	Spreading	Inverted ovoid	3.60	3.70	Present	Few	23.50	Crenate	Present	39.55	37.85	1.04	8.44	25.95	8.82
25C87	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	2.70	3.80	Present	Few	16.25	Crenate	Present	48.79	35.60	1.37	9.30	24.67	13.78
25C88	Tree	Vertical	Inverted ovoid	5.50	5.50	Absent	Thornless	11.75	Bicrenate	Present	39.14	29.08	1.35	6.14	12.00	7.16
25C89	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	8.10	3.05	Absent	Thornless	20.25	Bicrenate	Present	43.54	31.84	1.37	7.38	18.10	12.28
25C90	Tree	Conical	Inverted ovoid	7.30	4.40	Absent	Thornless	1.50	Crenate	Present	50.84	41.68	1.22	9.53	20.24	15.95
25C91	Semi-shrub	Vertical	Circular	4.50	3.80	Absent	Thornless	14.25	Crenate	Present	50.26	35.07	1.43	8.60	18.07	12.58
25C92	Tree	Falling	Transversely elliptical	8.50	5.90	Absent	Thornless	8.00	Crenate	Present	45.67	38.88	1.17	9.86	23.45	10.65
25C93	Tree	Conical	Oval	3.20	3.00	Absent	Thornless	23.25	Crenate	Present	52.77	40.24	1.31	9.89	17.71	8.83
25C94	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Circular	3.80	5.20	Absent	Thornless	11.75	Bicrenate	Present	47.72	40.47	1.18	10.11	20.76	13.68
25C95	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Rectangular	6.15	4.05	Present	Few	13.75	Crenate	Present	38.89	34.52	1.13	6.49	15.87	6.79
25C96	Shrub	Falling	Transversely elliptical	6.15	8.05	Absent		29.75	Biserrate	Present	47.60	42.56	1.12	14.47	23.16	22.44
25C97	Semi-shrub	Drooping	Transversely elliptical	5.30	6.15	Absent	Thornless	19.50	Crenate	Present	56.43	48.11	1.17	14.70	23.55	7.10
25C98	Tree	Vertical	Oval	4.70	3.10	Absent	Thornless	14.00	Crenate	Present	43.96	44.12	1.00	9.59	20.96	11.44
25C99	Tree	Vertical	Rectangular	3.50	3.10	Absent	Thornless	17.00	Crenate	Present	41.25	32.83	1.26	5.58	15.92	6.81
25C100	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Inverted ovoid	3.40	2.90	Present	Few	11.75	Crenate	Present	37.03	33.80	1.10	6.89	20.14	4.41
25C101	Semi-shrub	Spreading	Inverted ovoid	5.10	4.50	Absent	Thornless	11.00	Bicrenate	Present	35.16	24.02	1.46	5.87	8.03	4.61

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

Comparison of ATR-FTIR Spectra on Two Endemic Species of *Asperula* L. (Rubiaceae) Growing at the Same Substrate in Turkey

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Abstract

The substrate factor is very substantial for plant growth in gypsum habitats that host rare and specialized plant species. In extreme gypsum habitats, chemical limitations such as low nutrient concentrations, high sulphate (S) and calcium (Ca) content, along with physical limitations caused by the substrate factor, affect the plants. Here, a detailed ATR-FTIR (attenuated total reflection-fourier transform infrared) spectroscopic examination of two different *Asperula* L. (Rubiaceae) taxa growing in gypsum habitats was performed. The ATR-FTIR spectra of the vegetative and generative parts of *Asperula bornmuelleri* Velen. and *Asperula cankiriense* B. Şahin & Sağıroğlu were examined both within themselves and by comparing the plant parts of two different taxa. The specific chemical bands of the plant parts of *Asperula* taxa grown on the same extreme substrate were similar, but the band intensities of the root, stem, leaf, and flower (sepal, petal) parts of the same species and the band intensities between the two taxa differed. This reflects that two different *Asperula* taxa grown on gypsum substrate are similar in chemical diversity but differ in band intensities. As a result, in the ATR-FTIR analysis, the components of two plant species growing on the same substrate and the quantitative analysis of these components were made for the first time in this study, and the functional structures of the plants were determined. When the ATR-FTIR technique is evaluated in this context, it is thought that this study will shed light on future chemical component studies, as it has the potential to be used in both quantitative and qualitative analyzes of phytochemical components in plants, as well as being cheap and convenient.

Keywords: *Asperula*, endemic, fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, gypsum stress

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism-1, Environmental Toxicology-2

Monitoring the Dynamics of the Area of Lake Azegza (Middle Atlas-Morocco) in the Context of Climate Change Using the Techniques of Space Remote Sensing.

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Abstract

Located in the Moroccan Middle Atlas, the Aguelmam Azegza Lake is a natural lake of karstic origin. This permanent depression about 25 m deep is mainly fed by the water table and snowmelt, in addition to springs gushing into the lake itself. In the context of climate change, and in order to understand the response of this aquatic ecosystem to these changes and to develop their possible impacts on the evolution of the lake's surface, our study aims to monitor the dynamics of the surface of Lake Aguelmam Azegza over the past fifty years, using Earth observation techniques and in situ climate data. The surface dynamics of Lake Azegza have been monitored using remote sensing methods. Landsat images from 1975 to 2018 were used. To achieve this, a set of Landsat images were acquired and processed. The boundary of the lake was mapped using Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) and Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI) where the histogram threshold segmentation method was used to extract water pixels. The overall precision and Kappa coefficient were calculated to assess the accuracy of the results. The climate data series were subjected to statistical processing to define climate variability and its historical trends at the lake watershed scale. The results indicate an intense decreasing trend in the lake over the period 1975-1995 from 65.05 ha to 22.5 ha. Over the period 1995-2018, the results show a progressive increasing trend in the reference level, reaching 38 ha. The study attempts to investigate the probable causes of the dynamics of the lake surface using Earth observation techniques and in situ data, with the objective of giving strong scientific arguments that will be useful in the process of the preservation of mountain lakes.

Keywords: Aguelmam Azegza Lake, middle atlas, landsat imagery, water index, climate change

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism-1, Environmental Toxicology-2

Crop Raiding by Wildlife of The Neighbouring Conservation Area on Subsistence Homesteads in Northern Kwazulu-Natal Province, South Africa

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Abstract

Globally, human-wildlife conflict often arises from crop raiding. Therefore, there is a need to quantify crop damage by the suspected wildlife species around protected areas. We assessed and quantified crop damage by wildlife on subsistence farms on the edge of the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Twenty farms were assessed monthly from April 2016 to March 2017, using direct observations of wildlife, detectable evidence of their consuming crops and remote camera trap footage of their presence. We recorded the animals involved in raiding, crops affected, and differences in the level of crop damage by season and farm proximity to the reserve boundary. Rodents, arthropods (mainly insects) and birds were found to feed on crops on the 20 farms, with rodents causing the highest levels of crop damage as compared to the other animals. Contrary to expectations, primates (vervet monkey *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* and chacma baboons *Papio ursinus*) were not identified as raiders during my study, since these species never left the reserve to raid farms. However, camera trap footage showed that both primate species engaged in feeding behaviour on the inside boundary edge of the reserve (close to farms) during the dry season. Maize (*Zea mays*) was the main affected crop throughout the study. The highest level of crop damage was during the dry season compared to the wet season. The distance of farms from the reserve was not a significant predictor of the level of crop damage in the farms sampled, contrary to the findings of other studies, which mentioned that crop raiding decreases away from the protected area boundary. Using systematic trapping, crop assessment and observation, our study showed that small rather than larger animals from the neighbouring conservation area were the main crop raiders during sampling period and that maize was the most affected crop, especially during the dry season.

Keywords: Camera trap survey, crop raiding, human-wildlife conflict, primates, rodents

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism-1, Environmental Toxicology-2

Determination of The Acute Effects of Olive Mill Wastewater on *Potamopyrgus Antipodarum*, *Melanopsis Buccinoidea* and *Theodoxus* Sp. (Gastropoda: Tetaidae: Melanopsidae: Neritidae)

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Abstract

Olive mill wastewater (OMW), which causes environmental problems in aquatic ecosystems in our country and especially in Mediterranean countries, has negative effects on aquatic organisms. In this study, acute effects of OMW were experimentally investigated on three freshwater snails; *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, *Melanopsis buccinoidea*, and *Theodoxus* sp. Freshwater gastropods selected as the experiment organism were transferred from their natural habitat to the laboratory and their adaptations were provided as separate taxa. OMW that was used as the active substance in various ratios for this experiment was obtained from a company that produces olive oil in Çanakkale Province. To determine the acute effects of OMW on the target organisms, OMW was introduced in different ratios into the test tanks which have twenty individuals. According to the findings, LC50 values of the OMW on *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* (for 96 hours), *Melanopsis buccinoidea* (for 48 hours), and *Theodoxus* sp. (for 48 hours) were calculated 9.51%, 6.40%, and 5.08%, respectively.

Keywords: Olive mill wastewater, toxicity, acute effects, Gastropoda, freshwater

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism-1, Environmental Toxicology-2

In Vivo Biotoxic Effects of Synacryl Black Xfdl Textile Dye on Larval Viability and Lifespan in *Drosophila melanogaster* Oregon-R

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Abstract

Synthetic dyestuffs are produced in many countries, approximately 10,000 types and 700,000 tons per year, and are used in many areas such as textile, cosmetics, food, automotive, medicine and furniture. The textile industry also constitutes an important part of the entire industrial waste amount (1/5) with the use and discharge of dyestuffs. The flow of waste water from the textile industry to agricultural areas causes the soil pores to become clogged and the yield decreases, and its flow to aquatic areas causes drinking water to become unsuitable for human consumption. In this study, the biotoxic effect of Synacryl Black XFDL (SBXFDL), used as a textile dye, on larval viability and lifespan in female and male populations in *Drosophila melanogaster* Oregon-R wild strain was investigated *in vivo*. Standard *Drosophila* Medium (SDM) prepared with distilled water was used for the control groups. Different doses (10, 20, 40, 60 and 80 ppm) of SBXFDL were added to the SDM for the treatment groups. In order to evaluate the larval viability, the development of the 3rd stage larvae in the application groups was followed and it was observed that the larval viability decreased significantly ($p<0.05$). In the longevity study, adult individuals of the same age were placed in the media prepared with different doses of SBXFDL (10, 20, 40, 60 and 80 ppm) and their lifespans were followed. It was determined that both the maximum and mean life span of *D. melanogaster* were shortened depending on the increasing dose in male and female populations of Oregon-R wild strain. When the data belonging to the application groups were compared with the control groups, the difference between them was found to be statistically significant at the $p<0.05$ level.

Keywords: Synthetic dye, larval viability, lifetime, biotoxic

INTRODUCTION

Dyestuffs are a colorful danger that has been in our lives from past to present, as it is dyeing wool and cotton, as well as clothing and upholstery. Dyestuffs obtained from natural sources in ancient times began to be produced synthetically, as tar and petroleum-derived, with the industrial revolution. Textile dyes, which are a group of dyestuffs, are produced mostly in the USA, China, India and the Middle East countries, approximately $7x10^5$ tons per year. These paints are used in many fields such as printing, automotive, machinery, construction, glass/porcelain, medicine and cosmetics, especially in the textile industry (Kurbanova *et al.*, 1998). In the analyzes made, it has been determined that there are dyestuffs and chemicals that help dyeing, especially in the wastewater of the textile industry (de Oliveira *et al.*, 2016). Between 2% and 50% of the dyes used are given to the receiving environment and these rates constitute 1/5 of the total wastewater pollution in the world. Wastes from the textile industry are left to aquatic ecosystems such as drinking water channels, rivers, lakes, seas, and land ecosystems such as fields. The dyes in the wastes increase the turbidity in aquatic ecosystems and give the water a bad appearance and odor. Mutagenicity tests with wastewater samples taken from areas exposed to this type of pollution have shown that textile industry wastes can pose a moderate risk in different living groups (Mathur *et al*., 2005). The dyestuffs in the aquatic environment are separated into their components with the help of crustaceans and fish, and the toxic/genotoxic substances that are released affect organs such as liver, gills, skin and the systems associated with these organs by bioaccumulation. Humans are another group most affected by these toxic components through the food chain (Şenel *et al*., 2012). In this study, the biotoxic effects of Synacryl Black XFDL (SBXFDL) textile dye on larval viability and lifespan in Oregon-R strain of *Drosophila melanogaster* were investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Synacryl Black XFDL (SBXFDL) dye at different concentrations (10, 20, 40, 60 and 80 ppm) was added to SDM and treatment groups were formed. Control groups were prepared using distilled water only. For larval viability test, ♂10 X ♀10 cross of *D.melanogaster* Oregon-R strain was made and 3rd stage larvae were collected. Then, 100 3rd stage larvae were placed in the media of the control and application groups and the daily development of the larvae was followed. For the *in vivo* longevity test, controlled crossovers (P: ♂10 X 10♀) were also made. Male and female individuals of the same age, 1-3 days old, belonging to the F1 generation were collected separately for three days and every four hours by making male-female distinction.100 ♀ and 100 ♂

individuals were placed separately in the control groups and application containing SBXFDL dye at different concentrations (10, 20, 40, 60 and 80 ppm). All individuals in the treatment groups were transferred to fresh medium suitable for their initial concentrations twice a week. The number of individuals who died during this transfer was also determined. Both larval viability and longevity experiments were carried out in heated-cooled incubators at 25±1 °C, 60% relative humidity and continuous dark conditions. All experiments were performed in triplicate. The results of the application and control groups of larval mortality were compared with the One-Way ANOVA test. Tukey one-way variance and Duncan multi-way comparison test were used to compare the maximum and mean lifespan data obtained from the longevity experiments.

RESULTS

According to the data obtained from the study, SBXFDL textile dye decreased larval viability in the Oregon-R wild strain of *D.melanogaster* due to dose increase and chronic application in all application groups (Table 1). The mean larval viability in the control group (no.1) was 96.33±0.88/larva. This value was determined as 67.33±1.20/larva at 10 ppm (no.2) SBXFDL application group and 45.33±1.45/larva at 80 ppm (no.6). The decrease in larval viability observed due to dose increase in all SBXFDL application groups (10-80 ppm) was found to be statistically significant at the $p<0.05$ level (Table 1).

Table 1. Statistical evaluations of larval viability and larval mortality values in 3rd stage larvae of *D.melanogaster* exposed to SBXFDL textile dye.

Synacryl Black XFDL (SBXFDL)							
Application groups	N	Number of individuals			∑ viability and mortality (%)	Mean±SE	*P*-value
		(1)	(2)	(3)			
Control (SDM no.1)	100	98	96	95	96,3 (%3,7)	96,33±0,88[a]	
SDM+10 ppm (no.2)	100	67	64	68	67,3 (%36,7)	67,33±1,20[b]	<0,05
SDM+20 ppm (no.3)	100	60	62	59	60,3 (%39,7)	60,33±0,88[b,c]	<0,05
SDM+40 ppm (no.4)	100	54	59	58	57,0 (%43,0)	57,00±1,52[c]	<0,05
SDM+60 ppm (no.5)	100	53	54	50	52,3 (%47,7)	52,33±1,20[c,d]	<0,05
SDM+80 ppm (no.6)	100	43	45	48	45,3 (%54,7)	45,33±1,45[d]	<0,05

N: Number of larvae, * The difference between the values given with different letters is significant at the <0.05 level.

SBXFDL textile dye also affected longevity in male and female populations of the Oregon-R wild strain of *D. melanogaster*. In the control group, the maximum lifespan was 89 days in the ♀ population and 80 days in the ♂ population. Maximum lifespan was determined as 73 and 56 days in the ♀ population and 66 and 49 days in the ♂ population, respectively, in the lowest and highest SBXFDL application groups (10-80 ppm) (Table 2). In the present study, the mean lifespans of

male and female populations were also determined. The mean lifespan of the control group was 60.97±1.57/days in the ♀ population, and 51.60±1.61/days in the ♂ population. In the lowest and highest SBXFDL application groups (10-80 ppm), the mean lifespan for the ♀ population was 45.90±1.38 and 31.71±1.17/days, respectively; It was calculated as 43.45±1.18 and 28.37±1.19/days for the ♂ population (Table 2). The mean lifespan data obtained from the control and treatment groups were compared with each other statistically, and the difference between both populations was found to be statistically significant ($p<0.05$). According to the mean lifespan data, the regression level was calculated as R= -0.549 for ♀ and R= -0.514 for ♂.

Table 2. Comparison of the effects of SBXFDL on maximum and mean longevity in female and male populations of *D.melanogaster.*

Synacryl Black XFDL (SBXFDL)								
	♀♀				♂♂			
Application groups	N	ML	Mean lifespan±SE	*P*-value	N	ML	Mean lifespan±SE	*P*-value
Control (no 1)	100	89	60,97±1,57		100	80	51,60±1,61	
10 ppm (no 2)	100	73	45,90±1,38		100	66	43,45±1,18	1-2,3,4,5,6*
20 ppm (no 3)	100	70	45,26±1,42	1-2,3,4,5,6*	100	63	39,69±1,23	2-4,5,6*
40 ppm (no 4)	100	66	42,09±1,32	2-5,6*	100	60	37,79±1,08	3-5,6*
60 ppm (no 5)	100	63	33,44±1,24	3-5,6*	100	53	30,91±1,22	4-5,6*
80 ppm (no 6)	100	56	31,71±1,17	4-5,6*	100	49	28,37±1,19	
Regression Level		R=-0,549				R=-0,514		

N: Number of individuals, ML: Maximum lifespan, *The difference between the values given in the same column is significant at the <0.05 level.

DISCUSSION

SBXFDL dye, which is one of the water-soluble cationic dyestuffs that is frequently used in the textile industry, decreased larval viability and increased mortality in the Oregon-R wild strain of *D.melanogaster* (Table 1). In the larvae that were active and willing to feed, first immobility and intense pigmentation were observed, followed by mass death. Malformations such as deformed wings, reduction in total body size and incomplete formation in the thorax segments have been observed in adult individuals who can complete the metamorphosis. In addition, it was also determined that this dye shortened the maximum and mean lifespan in female and male individuals of the same strain (Table 2). Lifespan shortening has also been considered as population aging. In the literature, there are studies related to the effects of textile dyes on different organisms. In a study, it was determined that some textile dyes cause malformations in *Xenopus leavis* embryos (Birhanlı and Özmen, 2005). According to Hernandez-Zamora and Martinez-Jeronimo (2019), Congo Red textile dye prevents egg hatching in *Danio rerio* and causes cardiac and skeletal anomalies in developing adults. Reactive Blue 203 (RB203) and Maxillon Blue 5G textile dyes

also caused developmental anomalies such as microphthalmia, pericardial edema and curved body structure and genotoxicity in *D.rerio* embryos (Köktürk *et al.,* 2021). In previous studies, it was determined that different textile dyes both reduced the survival rate (Şahin and Türkoğlu, 2014) and stimulated somatic mutations in *D.melanogaster* (Vogel and Nivard, 1993; Eroğlu Doğan 2002; Özata 2006). Direct Black 38 (DB38) and Reactive Blue 15 (RB15) dyes also caused DNA damage and oxidative damage in *Daphnia magna* (de Olivera *et al*., 2018). Dyes are organic compounds with complex chemical structure. These substances can react with many disinfectants to form carcinogenic products (de Oliveira *et al.,* 2016). The World Health Organization has defined the degradation products of textile dyes such as benzidine, phenylenediamine, aniline, aromatic amine as toxic and carcinogenic (Lourenco *et al.,* 2001).

In our opinion, biodegradation products of dyes can induce malformations by causing homeotic gene or regulatory gene mutations as "genomic destabilizing agents". In addition, the increase in mortality rates, especially in high-dose applications, suggests the possibility of mutations in vital genes. The fact that somatic mutations have been observed in different studies confirms the "Mutation Accumulation Theory" of aging. Again, the fact that biodegradation products cause oxidative damage is compatible with the "Free Radical Theory of Aging" of aging. Decomposition products of textile dyes can cause damage by binding to bases in DNA. The increase of hydroxyl and superoxide radicals and reactive oxygen species such as hydrogen peroxide can affect the structure of amino acids, causing misfolding and changes in protein conformations (Ulian *et al.,* 2013). The presence of products such as malondialdehyde, protein carbonyl and 8-hydroxyguanine, which are released by the effects of free radicals, may cause premature death and population aging in organisms, as in this study.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

New Mite (Acari: Erythraeoidea) Records from Turkey

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Abstract

The superfamily Erythraeoidea Grandjean, 1947 is a group that is very rich in terms of species diversity and has a wide distribution worldwide. Erythraeoidea includes two large families: Erythraeidae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1828 and Smarididae Vitzthum, 1929. The number of erythraeoid mites recorded from Turkey is relatively low. This study is the first report on mites of the superfamily Erythraeoidea living in Bayburt Province (Turkey). The mite specimens were collected from Bayburt Province, Turkey. The samples were caught with extraction in Berlese funnels using % 70 ethanol containers. Examined material was preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol and cleaned in 9% KOH solution. The specimens were fixed on slides in Hoyer's medium. As a result of the examinations, two erythraeoid species were identified: *Leptus* (*L.*) *molochinus* (C.L. Koch, 1837) (adult) and *Hirstiosoma ampulligera* (Berlese, 1887) (adult). *Leptus* (*L.*) *molochinus* was recorded as the first adult species for the genus in Turkey. Also, *Hirstiosoma ampulligera* was recorded as the first species for the genus in Turkey. In the present work, it is aimed to contribute to the knowledge on distribution of erythraeoid mites.

Keywords: Acarology, parasitengona, new record, distribution

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

Determination of The Chromosome Number of The *Trombidium holosericeum* for The First Time

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Abstract

Cytogenetic data are available for some mites in the suborders, Mesostigmata, Astigmata, Cryptostigmata and Prostigmata, but no information is available for mites of the family Trombidiidae. To date, no study has been conducted on the chromosome numbers of the Trombidioidea superfamily. In this study, *Trombidium holosericeum* of belonging to trombidiid mites, which has been studied morphologically and taxonomically, but no cytologically, was examined, this chromosome numbers, monoploid idiograms and chromosomal measurements were made. The cytogenetic protocol modified by Imai et. al. (1988) and Gokhman Quicke (1995) was used as a method for this study. All dissections were performed in a small drop of hypotonic sodium citrate solution (1 g $Na_3C_6H_5C_7.2H_2O$ in 100 ml distilled water). Tissues were placed in a colchicine solution (% 0.01 mg in 100 ml Earle's Minimum Essential Medium) and incubated at room temperature for 10-20 min. Tissues were transferred into a small drop of %45 acetic acid on a siliconized cover slip for 20-30 s. A drop of lacto-acetoorcein [1-part concentrated orcein stain with 3 parts (1:1) lacto-acetic acid] was then added and mixed with the fixative. A clean slide was placed onto the siliconized cover slip and the preparation was air-dried. The mitotic chromosomes of *T. holosericeum* was found to be 2n=12. *T. holosericeum* has a total haploid chromosome length of 8.31 µm, an average chromosome length of 1.38 µm. Chromosome number studies on mites found a wide variety of chromosome numbers. In general, mites and ticks have been reported to have 2n=2 to 36 chromosomes. Comparison could not be made because there is no other study on trombidioid.

Keywords: Actinotrichida, cytogenetic, karyotype, Trombidiidae

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

Parasitism Relationship of Trombidioidea Mites with Spiders

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Abstract

Parasitengona is one of the largest and most diverse mite groups. These mites are ectoparasites on different arthropods when they are in larva stages, and predatory in their active, postlarval stages (adults and deutonymphs). Trombidioidea has three active life stages: larva, deutonymph, and adult. Of these, deutonymph and adult stages are four-legged and feed as a predator. Larvae are three-legged and obligate parasites. After the larvae hatch, they seek an arthropod host to absorb bodily fluids. They prefer members of nearly all Insecta orders and many Chelicerata as hosts and feed on them. The activity periods of the mite species (ovulation and hatching periods, which are very variable according to the species) and the preferred host period (molting, wing formation, etc.) determine the parasite-host relationships. When the larvae complete their feeding, their body volume increases, then they separate themselves from the host and move on to the next stage. Since they are transported by the host during the feeding process, their habitat diversity increases. In case of attachment of too many larvae, it has the potential to negatively affect the vital activity of the host. This study is an evaluation of the host spider species preferred by thrombidid mite larvae, published papers and our studies. As a result of the studies carried out; To date, 17 spider families have been shown to be parasitized by 17 different species of trombidioid mites. In addition, in eight of these studies, the mites found on spiders were given as a new record for the scientific world, and the last record from our country is *Trombidium demirsoyi* Sevsay & Buğa 2020. At the same time, in this study, a parasitism record of the spider family Zodariidae was given for the first time by a mite. These studies are very important in biological control and biodiversity due to the effects and relationships of mites on spiders.

Keywords: Acari, Araneae, association, parasitism, Trombidioidea

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Diversity of Animal species, Systematics and Phylogeny-3

New Locality Records of Trombidioid Mites (Acari: Prostigmata) from Sansa George (Turkey)

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Abstract

Trombidioid mites, also known as velvet mites, have a very important place in the food chain that have adapted to different habitats. Habitat preferences of velvet mites vary at the family level. Of the 14 families identified to date, these families include groups that prefer different habitats; there are species that prefer a fully aquatic habitat, semi-aquatic, arid or a special plant habitat. Body structures, target prey, host preferences and distribution possibilities are effective in these habitat preferences. All these vary at the family level. For all these reasons, velvet mites are found in many different habitats, especially in places where human destruction is low. In our country, research on this living group has been gaining momentum in recent years and new locations of known species have been introduced to the scientific world with new species definitions.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the trombidioid mites collected from Sansa George (Erzincan/Turkey) between the years of 2018-2019 and to provide information about zoogeographic and working area distribution, and habitats of these species. In this context, mossy, grassy soil and different debris samples from different localities were placed in plastic bags and brought to the laboratory. The brought samples were placed in the sorting device consisting of Berlese funnels. In addition, live animals were collected in nature by hand and with the help of an aspirator. These collected specimens were put into living bottles and kept waiting for the mite to spawn. The descriptions of these species were made and detailed photographs of the identification characters were taken with an Olympus BX63 microscope. As a result of this study, a total of 20 taxa belonging to 5 families were recorded for the first time from the new localities, Sansa George and its immediate surroundings.

Keywords: Acari, new locality, Sansa George, Trombidioidea, Turkey

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Aquatic (Marine and Freshwater) Biodiversity-1

Contribution to the Water Mite Fauna of Bingöl Province, Turkey (Acari, Hydrachnidia)

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Abstract

This study provides new records of water mites from running waters of Bingöl Province (eastern Turkey) and an updated list of Turkish provinces. Seven species i.e. *Panisopsis setipes* (Viets, 1911), *P. thori* (Walter, 1907), *Thyopsis cancellata* (Protz, 1896), *Tadjicothyas connexa schwoerbelii* Oezkan, 1988, *Nilotonia vietsi* Bader & Sepasgozarian, 1980, *Lebertia sefvei* Walter, 1911 and *Atractides (Polymegapus) persica* Pešić & Asadi, 2010 have been registered as new for the water mite fauna of Bingöl Province. Including the new data, the total number of taxa recorded from Bingöl Province tallies 149 species in 20 families. Bingöl (149 species), Isparta (119), Erzurum (102), Burdur (81), Afyon (80), Elazığ (78) and Erzincan (77) Provinces are richest in number of species.

Keywords: Water mite, fauna, Acari: Hydrachnidia, Bingöl province, Turkey

Oral Presentation
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Aquatic (Marine and Freshwater) Biodiversity-1

Comparison of Distribution Altitudes of Some Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae Species in Turkey

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Abstract

In this study, altitude values of Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae species collected from Erzurum Marshes, Erzurum Geological Formations and Muş Hamurpet (Akdoğan) Lake were compared with the altitude data recorded throughout Turkey.

From the research area; total of 32 taxa were identified, 13 species from Helophoridae, 1 species from Hydrochidae, 17 species and 1 subspecies from Hydrophilidae. The altitudes of the locations where these taxa had collected were determined and compared with the previously recorded data. Species outside the distribution range were determined and their distribution in Turkey was revised.

Keywords: Helophoridae, Hydrochidae, Hydrophilidae, altitude, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

Represented by 201 species worldwide, Helophoridae has a very wide living area (Balfour-Browne, 1958; Angus, 1969, 1970a, 1970b, 1971a, 1971b, 1983, 1984, 1985a, 1985b, 1988, 1992, 1996, 1998; Smetana, 1985, 1988; Hansen, 1987; İncekara et al., 2004a). 156 of them were recorded from Palearctic, (Angus, 1984, 1985a, 1992; Taşar, 2018), 41 Nearctic (Smetana, 1985; Hansen, 1987) and only four species were recorded from the Ethiopian region (Angus, 1992). 52 species are known in Turkey (Polat et al., 2021).

Helophoridae species have been observed to spread in sand or mud at the water's edge, in slow flowing streams, and often among wet algae and aquatic plants. (Smetana, 1985).

Hydrochidae, which can be found in all zoogeographic regions, is represented by a single genus and 87 species. There are only eight species of this family known both in Turkey and Europe

(Hansen, 1991; Hebauer, 1994; İncekara, 2004; İncekara et al., 2004b; Darılmaz and İncekara, 2011; Taşar 2017; Polat et al., 2021).

Hydrochidae usually live in stagnant or slow-flowing waters by clinging to aquatic plants (Shepard and Chaboo, 2015).

Hydrophilidae, which spreads all over the world, is represented by 172 genera and 2932 species. Species found in Turkey are more similar to Asian fauna (Kosswing, 1995; Mart et al., 2014; Taşar, 2018). 108 species are known from Turkey (Polat et al., 2021).

Hydrophilidae live in shallow and usually stagnant waters. Larvae and adults are in the same localities. Some aquatic species inhabit vertical surfaces with sheet flow, such as in seeps and splash zones near waterfalls. Some have also been reported to be found in manure, carrion and rotting vegetation (Shepard and Chaboo, 2015).

Turkey is located in a very important zoogeographically region. It has quite different heights ranging from 0 m to 5137 m. Due to the presence of wetlands in almost every region between these altitudes, it is quite possible to encounter aquatic insects.

Erzurum marshes are 12.1 km² and their altitude is between 1750-1760 m., Erzurum Geological Formations is a region with many geologically formed lakes exceeding 1464 ha and its altitude is between 2650-2670 m. Hamurpet Lakes (Akdoğan Lake) is in the form of two lakes, known as Small and Great Hamurpet, whose lake basin is located within the borders of Varto district of Muş province. The circumference of Small Hamurpet lake is approximately 5.7 km and its area is 1.60 km². The altitude of Great Hamurpet lake is approximately 2149 m and its depth is 21 m. The circumference of Great Hamurpet Lake is approximately 19.24 km and its area is approximately 11.31 km² (ÜNİDAP, 2016).

In this study, the samples collected from Erzurum Marshes at 1750 m, Hamurpet Lake at 2150 m and Erzurum Geological Formations at 2670 m were compared with the data of Turkey. The results are presented as a table (Table 1.).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The samples were collected from near the shore of Erzurum Marshes, Erzurum Geological Formations and Muş Hamurpet Lake, through slow flowing water, grassy areas where aquatic insects can live, and places where vegetative decay is high. Collected samples were taken to the laboratory after treatment with ethyl acetate.

Aedeagophores were soaked for 1-2 hours in 10% KOH solution to separate the muscle tissue around the chitin structure. They were then placed on a slide with a drop of glycerin. Measurements

were made on Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope by drawing aedeagophore shapes. Photographs of the common and distinctive features of the species were taken with the Leica DFC295 brand macroscope. Results were compared with previous Turkish literature.

Figure 1. The location of the research area on the map of Turkey.

RESULTS

Table2. The localities where the samples were collected and the lowest and highest altitudes in the literature

	Erzurum Geological Formations	**Muş Hamurpet Lake**	**Erzurum Marshes**	**Lowest Altitude**	**Highest Altitude**
Helophorus micans Falderman, 1835	2650-2670 m	-	-	Samsun 0 m	Bayburt 2409 m
Helophorus aquaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2650-2670 m	2149 m	1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Gümüşhane 2582 m
Helophorus grandis (Illiger, 1798)	-	2149 m	-	Aydın 36 m	Denizli 1885 m
Helophorus discrepans Rey, 1885	2650-2670 m	2149 m	-	Hatay 115 m	Gümüşhane 2582 m
Helophorus hilaris Sharp, 1916	2650-2670 m	2149 m	1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Bitlis 2232 m
Helophorus lapponicus Thomson, 1853	2650-2670 m	2149 m	1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Gümüşhane 2453 m
Helophorus longitarsis Wollaston, 1864	2650-2670 m	2149 m	-	Aydın 60 m	Gümüşhane 2453 m
Helophorus similis (Kuwert, 1887)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Kayseri 1072 m	Erzincan 2500 m
Helophorus arvernicus (Mulsant, 1846)			1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Van 1891 m
Helophorus brevipalpis Bedel, 1881	2650-2670 m	-	1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Bitlis 2173 m
Helophorus daedalus d'Orchymont, 1932	2650-2670 m	-	-	Samsun 0 m	Gümüşhane 2582 m

Helophorus montenegrinus Kuwert, 1885	2650-2670 m	-	1750-1760 m	Ordu 4 m	Van 2050 m
Helophorus terminassianae (Angus, 1984).	-	-	1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Erzurum 1750 m
Hydrochus flavipennis Küster, 1852	-	2149 m	-	Zonguldak 60 m	Kütahya 1309 m
Paracymus chalceolus (Solsky, 1874)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Hatay 22 m	Van 2066 m
Berosus signaticollis (Charpentier, 1825)	-	2149 m	-	Samsun 0 m	Artvin 1640 m
Berosus asiaticus (Kuwert, 1888)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Muş 1486 m	Bitlis 1658 m
Berosus fulvus (Kuwert, 1888)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Burdur 845 m	Van 2055 m
Berosus guttalis (Rey, 1883)	-	2149 m	-	Bitlis 1286 m	Van 2055 m
Enochrus bicolor (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2149 m	1750-1760 m	İzmir 13 m	Van 2057 m
Enochrus fuscipennis (Thomson, 1884)	-	2149 m	-	Hatay 0 m	Bayburt 2409 m
Enochrus quadripunctatus (Herbst, 1797)	-	2149 m	-	Hatay 0 m	Bitlis 2250 m
Helochares obscurus (Müller, 1776)	-	2149 m	-	Samsun 0 m	Ankara 1880 m
Hydrobius fuscipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	2149 m	-	Samsun 0 m	Gümüşhane 2582 m
Hydrochara dichroma (Fairmaire, 1892)	2650-2670 m	2149 m	-	Samsun 0 m	Bayburt 2324 m
Laccobius bipunctatus (Fabricius, 1775)	2650-2670 m	2149 m	-	Trabzon 7 m	Bayburt 2409 m
Laccobius obscuratus aegaeus Gentili, 1974	2650-2670 m	-	-	Trabzon 7 m	Rize 2600 m
Laccobius sulcatulus Reitter, 1909	2650-2670 m	-	-	Samsun 823 m	Bayburt 2267 m
Laccobius syriacus Guillebeau, 1896	2650-2670 m	2149 m	-	Samsun 0 m	Van 2600 m
Coelostoma orbiculare (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Samsun 0 m	Bayburt 2267 m
Cercyon quisquilius (Linnaeus, 1760)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Çanakkale 279 m	Mersin 1600 m
Cercyon tristis (Illiger, 1801)	-	-	1750-1760 m	Kayseri 1416 m	Kayseri 1416 m

A total of 32 species were identified from the research areas and listed as a table. The altitudes in the literature of these species, whose distribution in Turkey are given below, and the altitudes we obtained in our study are compared in Table 1. In the literature up to now, Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae species were known to spread between 0-2600 m in Turkey. When the data of 32 collected species are examined, it is seen that 10 species from Helophoridae, 1 species from Hydrochidae and 12 species from Hydrophilidae, totally 23 species were found at higher altitudes than the altitudes given so far and added to the literature. With this study, living

altitudes of Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae families were revised.

Order **COLEOPTERA**
Suborder **POLYPHAGA**
Superfamily **HYDROPHILOIDEA**
Family **HELOPHORIDAE**
Genus ***Helophorus*** Fabricius, 1775
Subgenus ***Eutrichelophorus*** Sharp, 1915
Helophorus micans (Falderman, 1835)

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Ağrı, Aksaray, Ankara, Aydın, Balıkesir, Batman, Bayburt, Burdur, Çanakkale, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzurum, Giresun, Hakkâri, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kayseri, Kütahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muş, Samsun, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Trabzon, Van (İncekara et al., 2009a; Mart et al., 2010; Taşar, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Subgenus ***Helophorus*** Fabricius, 1775
Helophorus aquaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Aksaray, Ankara, Aydın, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkâri, Isparta, Mersin, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırklareli, Kütahya, Mardin, Muş, Ordu, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak, Uşak, Van (İncekara et al., 2009a; Mart et al., 2010; Taşar, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Helophorus grandis (Illiger, 1798)

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Antalya, Aydın, Batman, Bitlis, Burdur, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Manisa, Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Van (Taşar, 2011; Topkara and Ustaoğlu, 2015; Akünal and Aslan, 2017; Polat et al., 2021).

Subgenus ***Rhopalohelophorus*** Kuwert, 1886
Helophorus discrepans Rey, 1885

Distribution in Turkey: Afyon, Ağrı, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bayburt, Bitlis, Bolu, Çorum, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkâri, Kahramanmaraş, Kars,

Kayseri, Kütahya, Muş, Ordu, Tokat, Trabzon, Uşak, Van, Yozgat (Mart et al., 2010; Taşar, 2011; Bektaş et al., 2019; Polat et al., 2021).

Helophorus hilaris Sharp, 1916

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Ağrı, Aydın, Batman, Bayburt, Bitlis, Burdur, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkâri, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kayseri, Mardin, Muş, Ordu, Samsun, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak, Tokat, Van (Polat et al., 2010, 2021; Taşar, 2011).

Helophorus lapponicus Thomson, 1853

Distribution in Turkey: Afyon, Ardahan, Bayburt, Bitlis, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Kars, Kütahya, Muş, Ordu, Samsun, Tokat, Trabzon, Van (Mart et al., 2010; Polat et al., 2010, 2021; Taşar, 2011).

Helophorus longitarsis Wollaston, 1864

Distribution in Turkey: Afyon, Aksaray, Ankara, Aydın, Balıkesir, Burdur, Denizli, Erzincan, Gümüşhane, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kütahya, Muş, Ordu, Van (Kıyak et al., 2006; Mart et al., 2010; Taşar, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Helophorus similis Kuwert, 1887

Distribution in Turkey: Erzincan, Erzurum, Kayseri (İncekara et al., 2004a, 2010; Polat et al., 2021)

Subgenus ***Atracthelophorus*** Kuwert, 1886
Helophorus arvernicus Mulsant, 1846

Distribution in Turkey: Bitlis, Çorum, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Kars, Kayseri, Muş, Samsun, Tokat, Van (Polat et al., 2010, 2021; Taşar, 2011).

Helophorus brevipalpis brevipalpis Bedel, 1881

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Ağrı, Afyon, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Batman, Bayburt, Bitlis, Burdur, Bursa, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kastamonu,

Kayseri, Kırklareli, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Ordu, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon, Uşak, Van Zonguldak (İncekara et al., 2009a; Topkara and Balık, 2010; Taşar, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Helophorus daedalus d'Orchymont, 1932

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Afyon, Ankara, Bayburt, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkâri, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kütahya, Muş, Ordu, Samsun, Şırnak, Tokat, Uşak, Van (Mart et al., 2010; Polat et al., 2010, 2021; Topkara and Balık, 2010; Taşar, 2011).

Helophorus montenegrinus Kuwert, 1885

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara, Balıkesir, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Elazığ, Giresun, Isparta, Mersin, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kırklareli, Kütahya, Ordu, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon, Van (Mart et al., 2010; Taşar, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Subgenus ***Transithelophorus*** Angus, 1970
Helophorus terminassianae Angus, 1984

Distribution in Turkey: Çorum, Erzurum, İzmir, Konya, Muş, Samsun, Tokat (Mart and Erman, 2001; İncekara et al., 2009a; Taşar, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Family **HYDROCHIDAE**
Genus ***Hydrochus*** Leach, 1817
Hydrochus flavipennis Kuster, 1852

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Afyon, Bingöl, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş, Kütahya, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Van, Zonguldak (Topkara and Balık, 2010; Darılmaz and Kıyak, 2018; Polat et al., 2021).

Family **HYDROPHILIDAE**
Subfamily **HYDROPHILINAE** Latreille, 1802
Genus ***Paracymus*** Thomson, 1867
Paracymus chalceolus (Solsky, 1874)
Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Bayburt, Bingöl, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Hakkâri, Hatay,

Muş, Van (Türken, 2011; Mart et al., 2014; Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Berosus*** Leach, 1817

Subgenus ***Berosus*** Leach, 1817

Berosus signaticollis (Charpentier, 1825)

Distribution in Turkey: Afyon, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Bayburt, Bingöl, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sivas, Tokat (İncekara et al., 2009a, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Subgenus ***Enoplurus*** Hope, 1838

Berosus asiaticus Kuwert, 1888

Distribution in Turkey: Bitlis, Muş, Van (İncekara et al., 2011; Taşar et al., 2012; Polat et al., 2021).

Berosus fulvus Kuwert, 1888

Distribution in Turkey: Burdur, Van (Schödl, 1991; Türken, 2011; Taşar et al., 2012; Polat et al., 2021).

***Berosus guttalis* Rey, 1883**

Distribution in Turkey: Bitlis, Sivas, Van (İncekara et al., 2011; Türken, 2011; Taşar et al., 2012; Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Enochrus*** Thomson, 1859

Subgenus ***Lumetus*** Zaitzev, 1908

Enochrus bicolor (Fabricius, 1792)

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Afyon, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bitlis, Burdur, Çanakkale, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Edirne, Elazığ, Erzincan, Mersin, İzmir, Kars, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Kütahya, Malatya, Manisa, Muş, Ordu, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Uşak, Van (Aydoğan, 2011; Türken, 2011; Akünal and Aslan, 2017; Polat et al., 2021).

Enochrus fuscipennis (Thomson, 1884)

Distribution in Turkey: Afyon, Aksaray, Ankara, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bayburt, Bingöl,

Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çorum, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Hakkâri, Isparta, İzmir, Kars, Kayseri, Kütahya, Malatya, Manisa, Muş, Ordu, Rize, Sivas, Uşak, Van (Bektaş et al., 2019; Mart, 2009; Topkara and Balık, 2010; Aydoğan, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Enochrus quadripunctatus (Herbst, 1797)

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Batman, Bingöl, Bitlis; Denizli, Diyarbakır, Edirne, Elazığ, Isparta, İzmir, Kars, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Muş; Ordu, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Van (Bektaş et al., 2019; Topkara and Balık, 2010; Aydoğan, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Helochares*** Mulsant, 1844
Subgenus ***Helochares*** Mulsant, 1844
Helochares obscurus (O. F. Müller, 1776)

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Ankara, Balıkesir, Bayburt, Bingöl, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Giresun, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kütahya, Mardin, Sakarya, Samsun, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Ordu (İncekara et al., 2009a; Hızarcıoğlu et al., 2010; Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Hydrobius*** Leach, 1815
Hydrobius fuscipes (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Afyon, Ankara, Artvin, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Burdur, Çorum, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkâri, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kütahya, Mersin, Muş, İzmir, Kars, Kayseri, Konya, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, Van (İncekara et al., 2009a; Mart, 2009; Aydoğan, 2011; Türken, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Hydrochara*** Berthold, 1827
Hydrochara dichroma (Fairmaire, 1892)

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Ankara, Amasya, Balıkesir, Batman, Bayburt, Bingöl, Çanakkale, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkâri, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kars, Kayseri, Kütahya, Muş, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Trabzon, Van (İncekara et al., 2009a, 2009b; Aydoğan, 2011; Türken, 2011;

Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Laccobius*** Erichson, 1837
Subgenus ***Dimorpholaccobius*** Zaitzev, 1938
Laccobius bipunctatus (Fabricius, 1775)

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Afyon, Artvin, Batman, Bayburt, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bolu, Çorum, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Isparta, Kars, Kastamonu, Kütahya, Muş, Ordu, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon, Van (Karaman, 2007; Mart, 2009; Aydoğan, 2011; Türken, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Laccobius obscuratus aegaeus Gentili, 1974

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çorum, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin, İstanbul, İzmir, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, Uşak, Van (Gentili, 2000; Karaman, 2007; Aydoğan, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Laccobius sulcatulus Reitter, 1909

Distribution in Turkey: Afyon, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bayburt, Bingöl, Bitlis, Burdur, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kayseri, Konya, Kütahya, Manisa, Muş, Samsun, Sivas, Uşak, Van (Mart, 2009; Polat et al., 2010, 2021; Aydoğan, 2011).

Laccobius syriacus Guillebeau, 1896

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Edirne, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Erzincan, Erzurum, Hakkâri, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Konya, Kütahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Muğla, Muş, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Trabzon, Uşak, Van (Gentili, 2000; İncekara et al., 2009a; Aydoğan, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Subfamily **SPHAERIDIINAE** Latreille, 1802

Genus ***Coelostoma*** Brullé, 1835

Subgenus ***Coelostoma*** Brullé, 1835

Coelostoma orbiculare (Fabricius, 1775)

Distribution in Turkey: Adıyaman, Afyon, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bayburt, Bingöl, Bitlis, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Isparta, Manisa, Mersin, Muş, Kars, Kayseri, Kütahya, Ordu, Samsun, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Trabzon, Van (İncekara et al., 2009a; Mart, 2009; Aydoğan, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Genus ***Cercyon*** Leach, 1817

Subgenus ***Cercyon*** Leach, 1817

Cercyon quisquilius (Linnaeus, 1760)

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Çanakkale, Mersin (Peyron, 1858; D'Orchymont, 1940, Darılmaz and İncekara, 2011; Polat et al., 2021).

Cercyon tristis (Illiger, 1801)

Distribution in Turkey: Kayseri (İncekara et al., 2010; Polat et al., 2021)

DISCUSSION

It is known that the altitudes of the families that are the subject of the study in Turkey generally vary between 0 m and 2600 m. It is seen that 9 of the 32 species (*Helophorus similis, H. arvernicus, H. terminassianae, Paracymus chalceolus, Berosus fulvus, Enochrus fuscipennis, E. quadripunctatus, Hydrobius fuscipes, Coelostoma orbiculare*) collected from the research areas are located in the altitude ranges given from Turkey, and 23 species (*Helophorus micans, H. aquaticus, H. grandis, H. discrepans, H. hilaris, H. lapponicus, H. longitarsis, H. brevipalpis, H. aedalus, H. montenegrinus, Hydrochus flavipennis, Berosus signaticollis, B. asiaticus, B. guttalis, Enochrus bicolor, Helochares obscurus, Hydrochara dichroma, Laccobius bipunctatus, Laccobius obscuratus aegaeus, L. sulcatulus, L. syriacus, Cercyon quisquilius, C. tristis*) are collected from higher localities than the altitudes given in the literature. With this study, it was determined that Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae families living in Turkey can be found at altitudes higher than 2600 m.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study; the lowest and highest altitudes of the species belonging to the families of Helophoridae, Hydrochidae and Hydrophilidae, which spread from sea level to the peaks of high mountains in Turkey, are presented comparatively. Samples were collected between May 2016 and October 2017. 500 specimens, 304 male and 196 females, collected from various localities from Erzurum Marshes, Erzurum Geological Formations and Muş Hamurpet Lake were evaluated and 32 species were identified. In studies conducted in Turkey, some species could not be detected at high altitudes. With this study; it has been revealed that the species belonging to the mentioned families can be distributed in a much wider altitude range than the known altitude values.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Aquatic (Marine and Freshwater) Biodiversity-1

Changes in the Blood Cells of the *Pelophylax ridibundus* (Pallas, 1771) (Amphibia: Ranidae) Living in Different Streams in the Çanakkale

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Abstract

Amphibians are considered to be one of the groups that have an important role in monitoring wetlands due to their highly permeable skins and life cycles. The body size (snout-vent length) and blood cell counts and measurements (erythrocyte count, erythrocyte size, leukocyte count, differential blood formula and nuclear abnormalities) of 12 individuals belonging to the *Pelophylax ridibundus* (Marsh Frog) species living in 3 different regions in Çanakkale were determined and whether some parameters (pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature) of different water qualities caused changes in the blood cells of this species were identified. Water parameters (pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature) from three localities (Sarıçay, Atikhisar, Yeniköy) were measured and their water quality was determined. Hematological analyzes were performed to determine the erythrocyte and leukocyte count, erythrocyte sizes, leukocyte types and nuclear abnormalities. According to the physicochemical analysis of water samples, it was determined that Sarıçay was in fourth class water quality, Atikhisar and Yeniköy were in first- or second-class water quality. In the *Pelophylax ridibundus* species, it was determined that there was a significant difference in erythrocyte counts between Sarıçay-Atikhisar and Atikhisar-Yeniköy localities, but the same result could not be obtained for leukocyte counts. A statistically negative correlation was found between body size (snout-vent length) and nucleus size. When erythrocyte size and differential blood formula (leukocyte formula) were compared between localities, it was determined that the erythrocyte sizes in Sarıçay which has a low water quality were larger than other localities and the number of basophils was higher in comparison to other localities. When micronuclei and other nuclear abnormality percentages were examined, it was determined that the percentage of abnormality in Sarıçay was higher than the other localities.

Keywords: *Pelophylax ridibundus*, hematology, micronucleus, Çanakkale

INTRODUCTION

Amphibians are considered to be one of the groups that have an important role in monitoring wetlands due to their highly permeable skins and life cycles. Anthropogenic pollutants act directly on the hematology of vertebrates, leading to some changes in the cell form and function of both erythrocytes and leukocytes (Beynon et al., 1992; Browne, 2004). Hematological parameters, are quite important to develop precautions that serve as an early warning signals to determine the environmental risks and health effects of potentially toxic chemicals in contaminated areas (Salinas et al., 2015; Pollo et al., 2016; Zhelev et al., 2017).

The blood parameters of amphibians are sensitive to many pollutants, which make them a good bioindicator (Cabagna et al., 2005; Teixeira et al., 2012; Carvalho et al., 2016; Medina et al., 2016; Zhelev et al., 2017). The hematological parameters of tailless frogs are sensitive to substances with toxic properties, and by studying the hematological parameters it becomes possible to understand the effects of these substances on the environment (Salinas et al., 2015; Pollo et al., 2016; Şahin, 2019). *Pelophylax ridibundus* Pallas, 1771 is a marsh frog species that is widespread in Central Europe, Western Asia, and also in Turkey (Baran et al., 2012). In comparison with other aquatic vertebrates, since the *P. ridibundus* species spends all its life stages dependent on water, it is seen as a more useful bioindicator for assessing environmental risks (Marques et al., 2009; Zhelev et al., 2013; Şişman et al., 2021).

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the blood parameters (erythrocyte count and size, leukocyte count and types, nuclear abnormalities) of *P. ridibundus* species that lives in 3 different localities of Çanakkale province with different water quality are affected by different water qualities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

12 individuals belonging to the *P. ridibundus* species used in this study were collected from 3 different localities with the help of scoops. The necessary permissions have been obtained from the Ethics Committee of Animal Experiments of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (decision no: 2021/01-06) for the studies that carried out.

The studied localities were selected as Sarıçay (Locality 1), Atikhisar Dam (Locality 2) located in city center and Yeniköy village attached to Ezine district of Çanakkale province (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Studied localities in Çanakkale province (1: Sarıçay, 2: Atikhisar Dam, 3: Yeniköy).

As a result of some studies conducted to detect pollution in Sarıçay and Atikhisar Dam; it was determined that Atikhisar Dam was in water quality class I and Sarıçay was in water quality class II or III in terms of pesticide concentrations. And it was determined that Sarıçay was polluted by nutrients (NO_2, NO_3, NH_4, PO_4, Org. PO_4, SiO_2), alkaline earth metals (Ca, Mg) and metals (Fe, Ni, Zn, Cu) (Odabaşı, 2005; Kaya, 2007). According to the literature and dissolved oxygen, pH and temperature parameters that measured with the Hach HQ40d brand ecological kit, based on the data in the Water Pollution Control Regulation (SKKY) (Table 1), the Sarıçay (Locality 1) was determined as polluted locality; the Atikhisar Dam (Locality 2) and Yeniköy (Locality 3) were determined as unpolluted localities (Figure 2).

Table 1. Some water quality classes according to SKKY (Water Pollution Control Regulation) (SKKY, 2004).

	WATER QUALITY CLASSES			
	I	**II**	**III**	**IV**
pH	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.0-9.0	<6.0 or >9.0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	8	6	3	<3
Temperature (°C)	25	25	30	>30

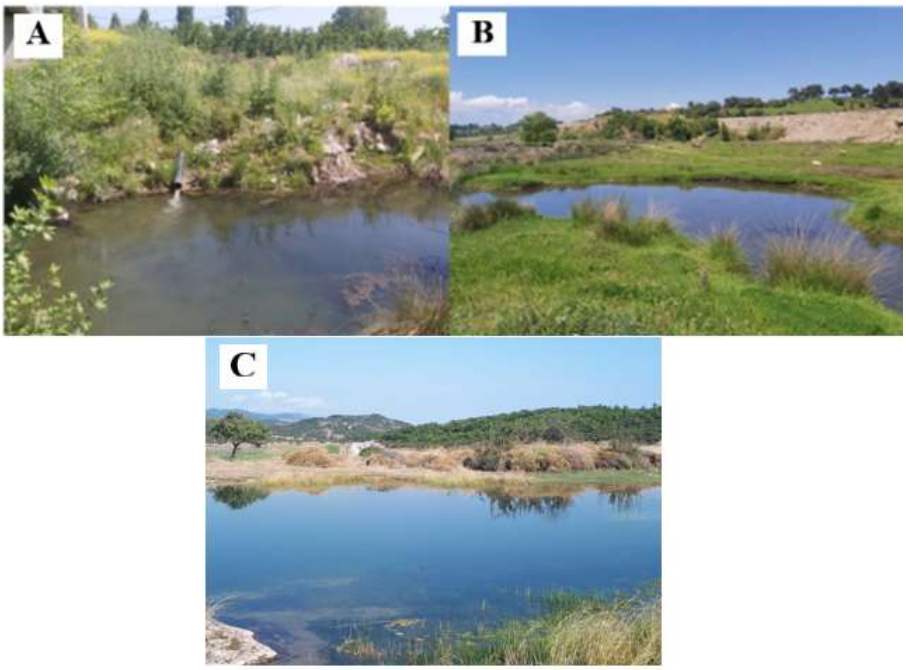

Figure 2. Photographs of studied localities A) Sarıçay (Locality 1) B) Atikhisar Dam (Locality 2) C) Yeniköy, Ezine (Locality 3).

A total of 1 ml of blood was taken from the middle abdominal veins of the individuals taken to the laboratory for the hematological analyzes with the help of a 5 ml syringe with a diameter of 21-gauge needle on the same day (Wright and Whitaker, 2001; Ballard and Cheek, 2003; Thrall et al., 2004). Approximately 4-5 blood smears were prepared from each individual with blood samples taken for hematological analysis. For the erythrocyte measurement and leukocyte formula, the blood smears were stained with Wright's stain and for the detection of nuclear abnormalities with Giemsa stain. Prepared blood smears were examined under the Olympus CX-21 microscope.

The erythrocytes and leukocytes were counted manually by the Neubauer hemocytometer. For erythrocytes Hayem's solution and for leukocytes Turk's solution were used as a dilution solution (Tanyer, 1985).

Four measurement were taken from 40 randomly selected erythrocytes from each blood smear by using Olympus 1-15X micrometric ocular: Erythrocyte Length (EL) and Erythrocyte Width (EW), Nucleus Length (NL) and Nucleus Width (NW) (at 1000x magnification). The shapes of erythrocytes and nuclei were determined by the EL/EW and NL/NW ratios, and the shape of the nucleus/cytoplasm was determined by the NS/ES ratio. Erythrocyte size (ES) and nucleus size (NS) were calculated mathematically in accordance with the results obtained from the measurements (Atatür et al., 1999). Also, leukocyte formula was created from the blood smears of each individual (Tanyer, 1985).

Micronucleus was defined according to the criteria as follows:

a) MN should be less than one-third of the main nucleus.

b) MN should not be in contact with the main nucleus.

c) MN should be the same color and density as the main nucleus and should not be refractive (Heddle and Countryman, 1976; Fenech, 2000; Çördük et al., 2018).

Other nuclear abnormalities such as kidney-shaped nucleus, lobbed nucleus, notched nucleus, blebbed nucleus and binucleated cells were also detected by counting 1000 erythrocytes in the blood smears (at 1000x magnification).

The standard values of the obtained data were evaluated by using Microsoft Excel, IBM SPSS Statistics 20 and R Project for Statistical Computing programs. Pearson Correlation Test and non-parametric Mann-Whitney U Test, were used to compare the data of blood cells according to stations and body size. In all cases, $p \leq 0.05$ value was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

In order to determine the water quality in the studied localities, some water parameters were measured and classified according to the water quality classes determined by the SKKY. In the view of the pH, dissolved oxygen and temperature values, it can be said that Sarıçay was included in class IV, Atikhisar and Yeniköy were included in class I-II (Table 2).

Table 2. Physicochemical parameters of the water samples taken from studied 3 different localities.

	SARIÇAY CLASS IV	**ATİKHİSAR CLASS I-II**	**YENİKÖY CLASS I-II**
pH	5.32	6.82	6.99
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	1.08	12.13	10.81
Temperature (°C)	21	28	23.7

Body size (snout vent length) were measured and hematological analyzes were performed to examine blood cells of 12 *P. ridibundus* individuals collected from 3 different localities in Çanakkale province. Descriptive statistics of obtained measurements are given in Table 3 in detail.

Table 3. The descriptive statistics results of body size (snout vent length), blood cell counts and measurements of *Pelophylax ridibundus* species in three localities.

SARIÇAY						
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**SE**	**SD**
SVL (mm)	4	35.93	80.55	52.64	1.41	17.94
EC (1mm^3)	4	240000	265000	250000.00	741.832	9383.513

LC (1mm^3)	4	3600	4150	3850.00	18.386	232.568
EL (µm)	4	18.5	31.0	24.87	0.19	2.47
EW (µm)	4	10.0	161.5	16.06	0.92	11.75
NL (µm)	4	8.0	14.0	10.61	0.10	1.30
NW (µm)	4	5.0	9.0	6.53	0.07	0.93
ES (µm^2)	4	188.40	3739.93	317.76	21.95	277.70
NS (µm^2)	4	33.36	91.84	54.79	0.95	12.04
EL/EW (µm)	4	0.18	2.45	1.65	0.02	0.29
NL/NW (µm)	4	1.11	2.54	1.64	0.01	0.25
ES/NS (µm)	4	3.28	56.71	5.86	0.32	4.17
Lym (%)	4	70	74	71.50	0.11	1.50
Mono (%)	4	10	20	14.50	0.30	3.85
Eos (%)	4	2	7	5.00	0.14	1.87
Neut (%)	4	1	2	1.75	0.03	0.43
Baso (%)	4	2	13	7.25	0.35	4.45
ATİKHİSAR						
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**SE**	**SD**
SVL (mm)	4	47.10	86.79	63.27	1.15	14.55
EC (1mm^3)	4	304000	305000	304562.50	29.323	370.916
LC (1mm^3)	4	3500	3650	3575.00	4.433	56.077
EL (µm)	4	18.0	27.0	21.92	0.13	1.70
EW (µm)	4	11.0	19.0	13.90	0.12	1.63
NL (µm)	4	8.0	12.5	10.02	0.07	0.98
NW (µm)	4	4.0	8.0	5.54	0.04	0.61
ES (µm^2)	4	162.49	374.44	239.74	3.01	38.14
NS (µm^2)	4	29.83	75.36	43.66	0.55	6.98
EL/EW (µm)	4	1.22	2.18	1.59	0.01	0.20
NL/NW (µm)	4	1.28	2.44	1.82	0.01	0.24
ES/NS (µm)	4	3.22	8.33	5.54	0.06	0.78
Lym (%)	4	54	86	69.25	0.93	11.81
Mono (%)	4	7	20	12.50	0.39	5.04
Eos (%)	4	2	27	14.25	0.70	8.89
Neut (%)	4	2	4	3.00	0.05	0.70
Baso (%)	4	0	2	1.00	0.05	0.70
YENİKÖY						
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**SE**	**SD**
SVL (mm)	4	42.31	66.84	56.39	0.71	9.09

EC (1mm^3)	4	223000	260000	236500.00	1113.807	14088.668
LC (1mm^3)	4	2900	3650	3325.00	22.518	284.837
EL (µm)	4	21.0	31.0	24.78	0.14	1.82
EW (µm)	4	11.5	20.0	15.38	0.17	2.18
NL (µm)	4	8.0	14.5	10.40	0.08	1.13
NW (µm)	4	5.0	8.0	6.15	0.05	0.66
ES (µm^2)	4	197.82	462.36	300.88	4.53	57.30
NS (µm^2)	4	33.36	75.36	50.51	0.68	8.71
EL/EW (µm)	4	1.26	2.25	1.63	0.01	0.20
NL/NW (µm)	4	1.12	2.41	1.70	0.01	0.21
ES/NS (µm)	4	3.54	8.33	5.98	0.05	0.71
Lym (%)	4	72	82	75.75	0.30	3.90
Mono (%)	4	2	19	11.50	0.48	6.12
Eos (%)	4	2	15	9.50	0.39	5.04
Neut (%)	4	0	4	1.75	0.11	1.48
Baso (%)	4	1	2	1.50	0.04	0.50

(N: Sample Number, SE: Standart Error, SD: Standart Deviation EC: Erythrocyte Count, LC: Leukocyte Count, EL: Erythrocyte Length, EW: Erythrocyte Width, NL: Nucleus Length, NL: Nucleus Width, ES: Erythrocyte Size, NS: Nucleus Size, EL/EW: Erythrocyte Length/Erythrocyte Width, NL/NW: Nucleus Length/Nucleus Width, ES/NS: Erythrocyte Size/Nucleus Size, Lym: Lymphocyte, Mono: Monocyte, Eos: Eosinophil, Neut: Neutrophil, Baso: Basophil).

A statistically significant correlation has not been found between body sizes and the erythrocyte and leukocyte count (P≥0,05). When the erythrocyte counts were compared according to the localities, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference between the Sarıçay-Atikhisar localities (U: 0.000; W: 10.000; Z: -2.309; p: 0.021) and the Atikhisar-Yeniköy localities (U: 0.000; W: 10.000; Z: -2.309; p: 0.021). But, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference when the leukocyte counts were compared according to the localities (P≥0,05). Erythrocyte counts were determined as on average 250000 1mm^3 in Sarıçay which is included in class IV, on average 304562 1mm^3 in Atikhisar and on average 236500 1mm^3 in Yeniköy which are included in class I-II.

Whether there is a correlation between body sizes and erythrocyte and nucleus sizes was determined by the Pearson Correlation test, it was found that there was a negative correlation only in nucleus sizes between 3 localities, and the nucleus size decreases as the body size increases (r = -0.649, p = 0.023) (Figure 3). A statistically significant correlation has not been found between body size and other measurements of erythrocytes (P≥0,05).

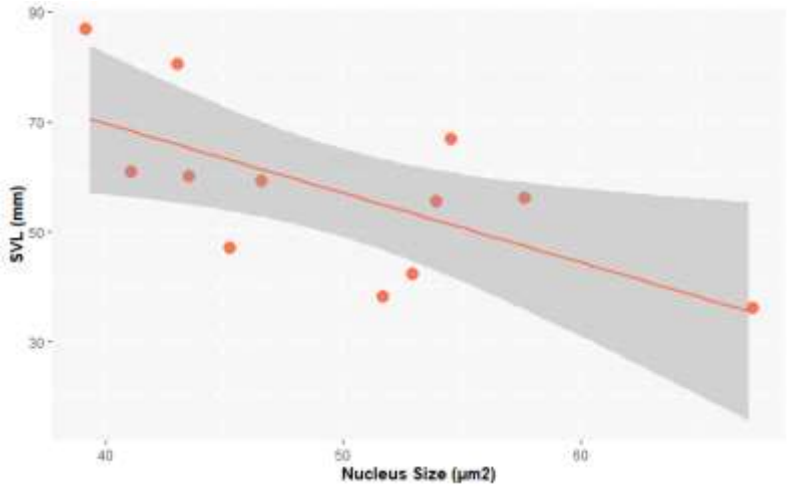

Figure 3. Scatter point graph of the correlation between body size (snout vent length) and nucleus size.

When the measurements of erythrocytes were compared according to the localities, it was found that there was a statistical difference in erythrocyte size only between Sarıçay-Atikhisar localities (U: 0.000; W: 10.000; Z: -2.309; p: 0.021). It was found that the erythrocyte sizes were on average 317.76 µm^2 in Sarıçay that has low levels of dissolved oxygen (1.08 mg/L), while in Atikhisar that has higher levels of dissolved oxygen (12.13 mg/L) were on average 239.74 µm^2. It was determined that the erythrocyte sizes were larger in Sarıçay, which is considered as polluted locality, than in unpolluted localities. And it was determined that other measurements of erythrocytes do not differ statistically between localities (P≥0,05) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Bar graph of the comparison of erythrocyte measurements between 2 localities.

When the percentages of leukocytes were compared according to the localities, it was determined that there was a difference in the basophil percentage between the Sarıçay-Atikhisar localities (U:1.500; W:10.500; Z: -2.191; p: 0.028) and between Sarıçay-Yeniköy localities (U:1.000; W:11.000; Z: -2.084; p:0.037).

No statistically significant difference was detected between Sarıçay with Atikhisar and Yeniköy localities in terms of other types of leukocytes (P≥0,05) (Figure 5). But it has been determined that there was a statistically significant difference in the basophil percentage between Sarıçay which is included class IV with Atikhisar and Yeniköy which are included in class I-II. It was determined that the percentage of basophils that seen in Sarıçay individuals was higher than the other two localities (Figure 6).

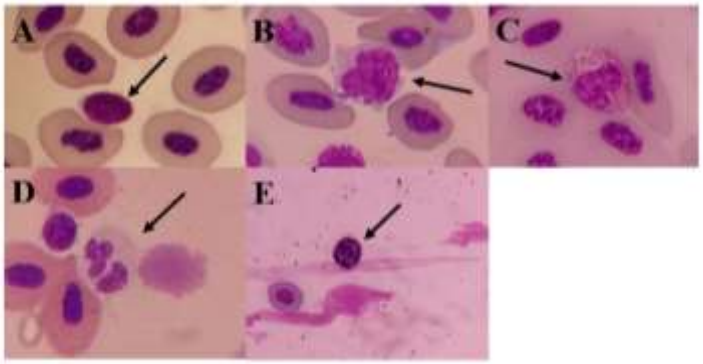

Figure 5. The leukocyte types of *Pelophylax ridibundus*; Lymphocyte (A), Monocyte (B), Eosinophil (C), Neutrophil (D), Basophil (E).

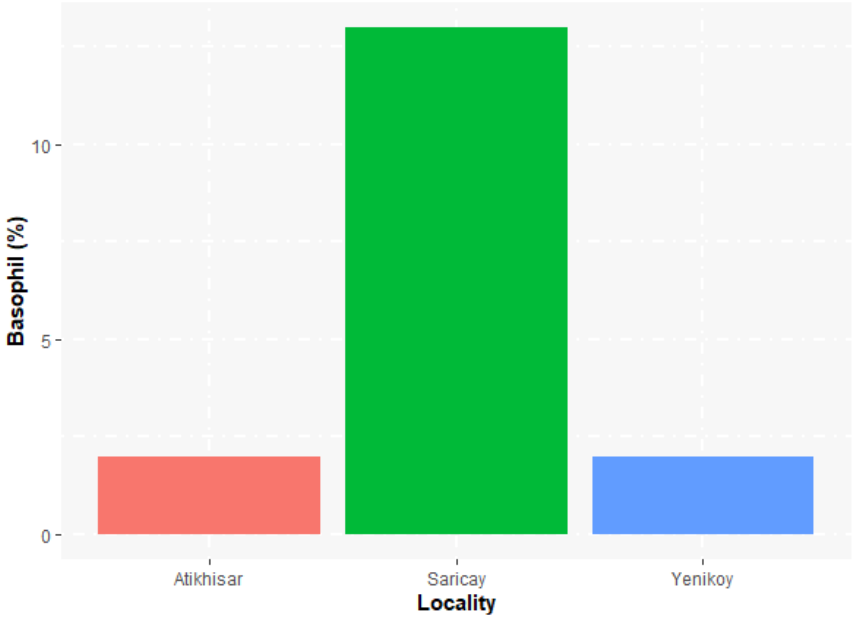

Figure 6. Bar graph of the percentages of basophil that found significant difference between the localities.

The frequency of micronucleus and other nuclear abnormalities in erythrocytes were measured (Figure 7) from the blood smears by counting 1000 erythrocytes and the statistical data is shown in Table 4 in detail. When the total percentage of nuclear abnormalities that measured in erythrocytes was compared between the localities, it was found that there was a statistical difference between Sarıçay-Atikhisar localities (U: 1.000; W: 11.000; Z: -2.033; p: 0.042) and Sarıçay-Yenikoy localities (U: 0.000; W: 10.000; Z: -2.309; p: 0.021). According to the obtained results, it was determined that the percentages of micronucleus and other nuclear abnormalities were higher in the Sarıçay that is more polluted than the other two localities (Table 4). The lowest percentage of total nuclear abnormalities was found in the Yeniköy locality that has not seen micronucleus, kidney-shaped nucleus and binucleated cells in the blood smears. Micronucleus and binucleated cells has not seen also in the blood smears from Atikhisar locality.

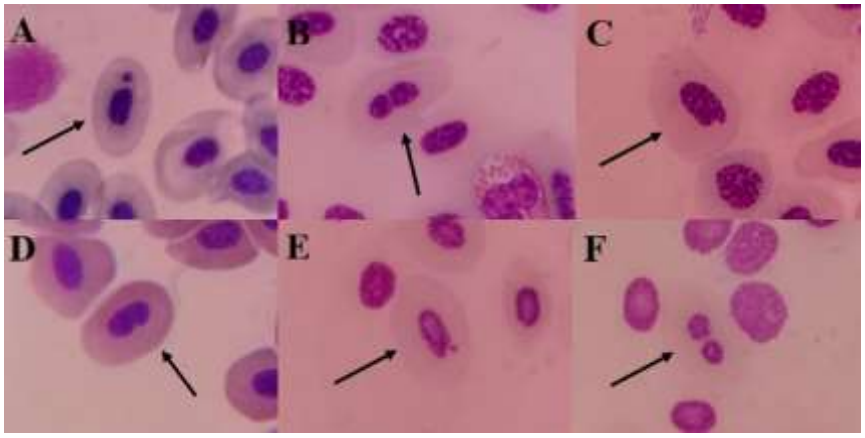

Figure 7. Micronucleus and other nuclear abnormalities of *Pelophylax ridibundus* species. Micronucleus (A), Lobbed Nucleus (B), Notched Nucleus (C), Kidney-shaped Nucleus (D), Blebbed Nucleus (E), Binucleated Cell (F).

Table 4. Mean and standard deviation values of micronucleus and other nuclear abnormality percentages (%) that measured in erythrocytes.

	SARIÇAY	ATİKHİSAR	YENİKÖY
Micronuclei (%)	0.050±0.0502	0±0.00	0±0.00
Lobbed nuclei (%)	0.200±0.2925	0.050±0.0502	0.075±0.0832
Notched nuclei (%)	2.125±0.6239	1.050±0.4401	0.875±0.2495
Kidney-shaped nuclei (%)	0.250±0.2881	0.125±0.1093	0±0.00
Blebbed nuclei (%)	3.100±2.0050	0.825±0.4451	0.975±0.2689
Binucleated cell (%)	0.025±0.0434	0±0.00	0±0.00
Total nuclear abnormalities (%)	**5.750±2.4101**	**2.050±0.8986**	**1.925±0.3778**

No statistical correlation has been found between the total nuclear abnormalities determined in erythrocytes and body size (snout vent length) (P≥0,05).

DISCUSSION

Streams and their sources are under threat as a result of increasing pollution day by day (Kaya, 2007). It is observed that the impact of environmental pollution on the living conditions of aquatic organisms is increasing (Romanova and Egorikhina, 2006). Interactions between biotic and abiotic factors such as environmental pollutants, pH changes, habitat fragmentation, wastewater discharge and recreational water use negatively affect amphibia and reptile species (Croteau et al., 2008). In all the studies that conducted on Sarıçay, it has been reported that in the areas near to the city center, water is generally more polluted as physically, chemically and biologically, and the pollution levels decrease from the city center towards to the Atikhisar Dam (Ilgar, 2000; Odabaşı, 2005; Akbulut et al., 2006; Kaya, 2007). Hypoxia caused by a decrease in dissolved oxygen levels in aquatic ecosystems can be caused by biological and chemical wastes of human origin (Keleştemur, 2012). However, in recent studies, it has been reported that hypoxia is accompanied by low pH values. Therefore, many organisms exposed to hypoxic stress also need to cope with low pH values, which is called acidification (Gobler and Bauman, 2016; Tomasetti and Gobler, 2020). According to some water parameters that measured, Sarıçay was classified as class IV, Atikhisar and Yeniköy were classified as class I-II in respect to water quality (SKKY, 2004). When the erythrocyte and leukocyte count of *P. ridibundus* species living in 3 localities (Sarıçay, Atikhisar, Yeniköy) with different water parameters located in Çanakkale province were examined and it was determined that the results of blood counts did not correlate with body size (snout vent length). When the results of the blood counts were compared between the localities it was concluded that there was a statistical difference in the number of erythrocytes between the Sarıçay-Atikhisar localities and the Atikhisar-Yeniköy localities. It was found that the number of leukocytes were not statistically different between the localities. Zhelev et al., 2013, found that erythrocyte counts increased in polluted areas, but these results do not show similarity with the results that we obtained. Fierascu et al., 2018, reported that erythrocytopenia and leukocytopenia could be seen in individuals exposed to the pesticide. In this study when Sarıçay-Atikhisar localities were compared, it was determined that the number of erythrocytes was lower in the polluted area, so that the results are in accordance with this information in the literature. When the results of the comparison of erythrocyte measurements and body size (snout vent length) were examined; it was determined that there was a negative correlation between the body size (snout vent length) and only in nucleus size in 3 three localities, but there were not any correlations in other erythrocyte measurements. However, study that compare body size and nucleus size has not

been found. When the results of comparison of erythrocyte measurements according to the 3 localities were examined, it was found that there was a statistical difference in only in the erythrocyte size between Sarıçay and Atikhisar. It was determined that other measurements of erythrocytes were not show statistically difference between the localities. It is believed that the erythrocyte size undergoes adaptation to increase oxygen uptake capacity due to low oxygen levels in Sarıçay that included in class IV in terms of some water parameters. Zhelev et al., 2017, found that the EL, EW and ES measurements were increased in the erythrocytes of *P. ridibundus* species living in a polluted stream with household wastes. The results of our study are in accordance with this study. When the comparison of measurements of the percentage of leukocytes between 3 localities were examined; it was found that there was a significant difference between Sarıçay-Atikhisar and between Sarıçay-Yeniköy. There was not a significant difference between the localities in terms of other leukocyte types. In the view of the information obtained from the previous studies, it can conclude that the percentage of basophils has increased in highly contaminated areas (Sils, 2008; Zhelev et al., 2013). When the percentages of micronucleus and other nuclear abnormalities were examined, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between Sarıçay-Atikhisar and Sarıçay-Yeniköy localities in terms of the percentage of total nuclear abnormalities. And it was found that the highest percentage of the total nuclear abnormalities was in Sarıçay and the lowest was in Yeniköy. Çördük et al., 2018, reported a high correlation between heavy metal concentrations in a stream that contaminated with heavy metals and the percentages of nuclear abnormalities in the *P. ridibundus* species. According to Şişman et al., 2015, the formation of micronucleus in polluted areas in the *P. ridibundus* species increases significantly in comparison with control areas. The results of our study show similarity to the previous studies.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of this study, due to the pollution occurring in and around the Sarıçay, it has been established that there were some changes in the number and size of blood cells, leukocyte types and nuclear abnormalities of the *P. ridibundus* species. Thus, it has been concluded that the morphological characteristics and counts of blood cells of the *P. ridibundus* species may play a bioindicator role in determining the environmental pollution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is a part of Master's Thesis titled "Sarıçay (Çanakkale)'daki Çevresel Parametrelerin *Pelophylax ridibundus* ve *Mauremys rivulata* Türleri Üzerinde Hematolojik ve Genotoksikolojik Etkilerinin Belirlenmesi", Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, School of Graduate Studies.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Aquatic (Marine and Freshwater) Biodiversity-1

Isolation and Molecular Characterization of Bacteria from Intestinal Flora of Some Aquatic Beetles (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

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Abstract

The water scavenger beetles (Hydrophilidae) are the largest group of their superfamily which are often abundant in aquatic habitats. Insect guts contain many microbial species that affect their development and ecology. The intestinal flora and their genomes were recognized as a major genetic resource for biotechnology. Most of the studies were focused on investigating the intestinal flora for terrestrial insects. There is limited knowledge in the aquatic beetles bacterial flora. This study was conducted to isolate bacteria from the intestinal system of Hydrophilidae for possible use as new sources for biotechnological products. For this purpose, beetles were collected from Erzurum, Turkey in July-September 2020. To determine the intestinal flora, the surface of beetles was sterilized and dissected under aseptic conditions. The gut samples were homogenized and suspensions were spread on nutrient agar. The molecular characterization was performed by carrying out sequencing of 16S region. The sequences were compared to all known sequences in the GenBank for confirmation of their identity. A total five different species belonging to Hydrophilidae were obtained; *Berosus luridus, Hydrochara dichroma, Laccobius syriacus, Enochrus fuscipennis* and *Hydrobius fuscipes*. In the preliminary study, we describe the bacterial diversity of the intestinal system from five Hydrophilidae members. As a result, ten different bacterial species belonging to Klebsiella pneumoniae, *Serratia fonticola, Bacillus pumilus, Acinetobacter radioresistens, Carnobacterium divergens, Paenibacillus amylolyticus, Pseudomonas helmanticensis, Hafnia paralvei, Exiguobacterium mexicanum* and *Aeromonas rivuli* were obtained. A high bacterial diversity was found in the gut of *B. luridus*. This diversity may be due to its larger size compared to other studied beetles. *S. fonticola* was the most common bacteria isolated from intestinal flora except for *B. luridus*. These locally isolated bacteria may be the subject to new sources for industrial products in terms of production of some biotechnological products.

Keywords: Hydrophilidae, intestinal flora, biotechnology
Acknowledgement: This work was supported by the Erzurum Technical University Research Foundation (ETU-BAP: 2020/013).

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Conservation Biology, Policy and Strategies & Protected

Development of Microplastic Pollution Awareness Scale for Prospective Science and Biology Teachers

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Abstract

Microplastic pollution is one of the current important environmental problems. In the literature review, the lack of educational studies on microplastic pollution attracted attention and no measurement tool for microplastic pollution was found. Therefore, in this the current study; it was aimed to develop a microplastic pollution awareness scale for science and biology teacher candidates and to determine the awareness levels of teacher candidates in terms of different variables. In this study, in which the survey (descriptive, survey) model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used, the sample group; It consists of 586 science and biology teacher candidates studying at different universities in the spring semester of the 2019-2020 academic year. After the scale items were created, expert opinions were taken and the scale was applied. The data obtained from the application were subjected to exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and the structure obtained was tested with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The general reliability coefficient of the scale was determined as .81. The "Microplastic Pollution Awareness Scale", whose validity and reliability analyses have been completed, has become a 3-factor scale consisting of a total of 14 items, 5 of which are negative and 9 of which are positive. The Likert scale consists of "No", "I have no idea" and "Yes" options. Finally; the prepared scale was applied to the sample group and the significance of the total scores of the teacher candidates from Microplastic Pollution Awareness Scale was tested according to gender, grade level, the status of taking environmental courses and academic grade point average. Determining the current awareness is important in terms of planning and implementing the necessary training. For this reason, it is thought that the study will contribute to the literature and may lead to similar studies in the future.

Keywords: Microplastic, microplastic pollution, awareness

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Conservation Biology, Policy and Strategies & Protected

Ex-Situ Conservation Strategies for *Antrodia cinnamomea*: An Endemic Medicinal Mushroom in Taiwan

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Abstract

Antrodia cinnamomea (Syn. *Antrodia camphorata*; *Taiwanofungus camphoratus*) is a medicinal mushroom endemic to Taiwan. In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), it is known as "Niu Cheng Zhi" and regarded as "*National Treasure of Taiwan*". Over a millennium, *A. cinnamomea* is traditionally used for treating various human ailments, including food poisoning, drug intoxication, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hypertension, skin irritation, inflammation, and cancer. Accumulating scientific evidence (more than 500 research articles within two decades) revealed that *Antrodia cinnamomea* possesses various therapeutic effects including, hepatoprotection, neuroprotection, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammation, anti-hypertensive, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-metastatic, and anti-cancer. Recently, this mushroom is attracted by pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries due to its unique bioactive components including, triterpenoids, polysaccharides, benzenoids, benzoquinone derivatives, and maleic/succinic acid derivatives. This endemic fungus grows the inner sap of the age-old bull Camphor tree *Cinnamomum kanehira* Hay (Lauraceae). Until a decade ago, to obtain this fungus from the natural source, the only option is to cut down the host species, which eventually accelerates species loss. To protect the biodiversity of the host species (*Cinnamomum kanehira*), Taiwan Forestry Bureau made policies to stop the wild extraction of *A. cinnamomea* and urged to develop of an alternative way to propagate this medicinal fungus. After continuous efforts, scientists developed several *in vitro* and e*x-situ* culture techniques, including cut-log cultivation, solid-state cultivation, liquid fermentation, and petri dish culture for the mass production of this fungus. After establishement of these techniques, wild extraction of *A. cinnamomea* was put an end.

Keywords: *Antrodia cinnamomea*, *Cinnamomum kanehira*, endemic mushroom

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Effects of Biodiversity to Human Health-1

Antioxidant Capacity and Phenolic Composition of *Gagea chanae* Grossh. and *Scilla siberica* Haw.

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Abstract

Free radicals are toxic byproducts of aerobic metabolism. Antioxidants are very important because they destroy free radicals. Disruption of the oxidant/antioxidant balance in the body in favor of oxidants causes many diseases. Plants may show strong antioxidant effects due to the polyphenolic compounds they contain and may be protective against many chronic diseases. The aim of our study is to evaluate and compare these plants in terms of antioxidant effect and total phenolic compound. These species were collected from Erzurum and dried corms, leaves and flowers extracted with methanol. These extracts were evaluated for their antioxidant capacities by DDPH and ABTS methods, and phenolic content using Folin-Ciocalteu's reagent (FCR). In the $ABTS^{\bullet+}$ scavenging activity of *Gagea chanae* and *Scilla siberica*, α-tocopherol (TK) was used as standard. The extracts of *G. chanae*, flower extract (F) showed highest activity compared to corm (C) and leaf (L) extract [(TK)87.6>(F)29.6>(L)26.5>(C)12.1%; at 32,5 µg/ml)]. The extracts of *S. siberica*, leaf extract (L) showed highest activity compared to corm (C) and flower (F) extract [(TK)90.1>(L)24.5>(F)18.5>(C)7.7%; at 40 µg/ml)]. The results of the total phenolic compound was similar to the results of the $ABTS^{\bullet+}$ tests. Total phenolic compound test results for *G. chanae* [(F)50.7>(L)47.6>(C)42.1 µg GAE/ mg extract]. Total phenolic compound test results for *S. siberica* [(L)53.5>(F)43.8>(C)38.0 µg GAE/ mg extract]. DPPH• scavenging activity was not found within the limits determined for *G. chanae*. DPPH• scavenging activity test results for *S. siberica* [(TK)91.9>(L)7.0>(F)5.2>(C)2.7%; at 100 µg/ml)]. In a conclusion; our results should be useful in future studies about these plants.

Keywords: *Gagea*, *Scilla*, abts, dpph, fcr

Acknowledgement: Bilge Aydin would like to acknowledge the scholarship during her postgraduate program provided by the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council (TUBITAK).

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Effects of Biodiversity to Human Health-1

In vitro Evaluation of Antidiabetic Activity of *Colchicum speciosum* Different Parts and Their Anatomical Properties

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Abstract

Colchicum speciosum (Colchicaceae), named as "Vargit, Acı Çiğdem" in Turkey. Previous studies showed that bulbs and seeds have colchicine with its derivatives and is used for treatment of gout and thalassemia. Aim of our study is evaluating of *in vitro* antidiabetic activity of extracts prepared from different parts of plant and making anatomical examination of these parts. Methanol extracts were prepared from corm, leaf, and flower of plant with maceration. Enzymes inhibitory effects of extracts were determined. Sections were taken manually from plant parts in 70 % alcohol, and prepared with Sartur reagent for anatomical examinations. Corm extract exhibited α-glucosidase inhibitory activity with an IC_{50} value of 21039 µg/mL compared to positive control acarbose (IC_{50} = 4738 µg/mL), as well as no inhibition against α-amylase. Leaf and flower extracts showed no inhibition against both enzymes. In corm cross sections, epidermis is composed of a single row of cells in a square shape, closely arranged. Transmission bundles are larger and more numerous at center. In leaf cross section; below upper and lower epidermis cells are several rows of palisade parenchyma and sponge parenchyma and vascular bundles between them. Cells of upper and lower epidermis layers are similar. Tepal epidermis layer resembles leaf epidermis, is oblong in shape and larger. Ovary with 3 loculus, abundant starch cells, stomata are flush with epidermis cells and few in number. It is the first study of *in vitro* evaluation of antidiabetic activity of *C. speciosum* different parts.

Keywords: *Colchicum speciosum,* anatomy, antidiabet, enzyme inhibition

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Effects of Biodiversity to Human Health-1

α-Glucosidase and *α*-Amylase Inhibitory Potential of *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill. and Its Main Compounds

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Abstract

Type II diabetes mellitus is a common disease in the world and characterized by hyperglycemia. Prevention of diabetes by reducing hyperglycemia depends on the inhibition of *α*-amylase and *α*-glucosidase enzymes. In our study, the antidiabetic profiles of *Paliurus spina-christi* phytochemicals and extracts were investigated. The plant is used in folk medicine in Turkey because of antidiabetic effect. *α*-Amylase and *α*-glucosidase inhibitory effect studies were conducted to prove this effect. The *n*-hexane extract (IC_{50} = 445.7 µg/mL) possessed potent inhibitory activity against *α*-glucosidase enzyme than that of acarbose (IC_{50} = 4212.6 µg/mL), unlike their slight/no inhibition on *α*-amylase. Phytochemical investigation of the *n*-hexane extract of the fruits of *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill., Rhamnaceae led to the isolation of triterpenes, betulin, betulinic acid, lupeol and a sterol, *β*-sitosterol. The structures of compounds were elucidated by extensive 1D- and 2D-NMR spectroscopic analysis and comparison with the relevant literature. Betulin, betulinic acid and lupeol are reported for the first time from this species. All isolated compounds, especially betulin and betulinic acid mixture (IC_{50} = 247 µM) showed higher *α*-glucosidase inhibitory activity than acarbose (IC_{50} = 6517 µM). As with all extracts, the compounds were also found to be ineffective against the *α*-amylase enzyme.

Keywords*:* *Paliurus spina-christi*, betulin, betulinic acid, *α*-glucosidase inhibition

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) 3001 – Starting R&D Projects Funding Program (No. 217S206).

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Effects of Biodiversity to Human Health-1

In Vitro Assessment of Hemostatic Performances of *Salvia verticillata, Achillea biebersteinii, Tragopogon aureus,* and *Cephalaria procera*

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Abstract

Hemostasis is an inherent function and natural processes to prevent or stop bleeding. Nowadays great efforts are being made to develop novel, economic and high-performance products to control bleeding. In this study, we aimed to assess the *in vitro* hemostatic effects by four several plant species used in folk medicine for different purposes including *Salvia verticillata*, *Achillea biebersteinii*, *Tragopogon aureus*, and *Cephalaria procera*. The extracts with different solvent nature were prepared and their hemostatic efficacy were determined using optical aggregometry. The present results clearly revealed that the extracts of *S. verticillata* showed the highest efficacy on platelet aggregation in presence of adenosine-diphosphate (ADP) (80.77%), collagen (80.78%), and arachidonic acid (AA) (73.71%) when compared to other plant extracts. Again, the most effective platelet aggregation (47.27%) was determined after application *C. procera* with in the presence of epinephrine (EPI). Moreover, we firstly executed that *n*-butanol and ethyl acetate extracts led to the highest percantages of platelet aggregation in the presence of APD, collagen, AA and EPI. In a conclusion, our findings suggested that the tested medicinal plants in particular *S. verticillata* and *C. procera* could be novel and natural sources of effective hemostatic agents.

Keywords: *Achillea, Cephalaria*, hemostasis, *Salvia, Tragopogon.*

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by Research Fund of the Atatürk University (FBA-2018-6832).

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Effects of Biodiversity to Human Health-1

Antimicrobial Activity of Different Parts of *Gagea chanae* Grossh. and *Scilla siberica* Haw.

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Abstract

Scilla siberica Haw. has known as Siberian Squill, grow in Russia, Asia Minor. It is a perennial bulbous plant and has a short time of vegetation period from February to May. *Gagea* genus is represented by almost 280 to 300 species worldwide. In Flora of Turkey, this genus contained 25 species. *Gagea chanae* Grossh. and *S. siberica* were collected from Erzurum and dried corms, leaves and flowers were macerated with methanol. Antimicrobial activities were evaluated by microdilution method with some modifications against *E. coli ATCC 8739, S. aureus ATCC 6538, B. subtilis ATCC 19659, C. albicans ATCC 10231, C. krusei ATCC 14243, C. tropicalis ATCC 750. S. siberica* flower and leaf extracts showed best antimicrobial activity against *Candida krusei* ATCC 14243 with MIC =320 µg/mL. All of the extracts showed same antimicrobial activity against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739, *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 19659 and *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 with range of MIC=1280-2560 µg/mL. *Gagea chanae* corm extract showed best antimicrobial activity against *Candida tropicalis* ATCC 750, *Candida krusei* ATCC 14243, *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 with MIC =640 µg/mL values and the leaf extract was also found effective against *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 with MIC= 640 µg/mL. These findings should be useful in future investigations about these species with different microorganisms for antimicrobial evaluation.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, *Gagea chanae*, mic, *Scilla siberica*

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Population Ecology

Bioactivity of Essential Oil of *Artemesia Herba Alba* and Its Effects on *Culex Pipiens* (Diptera; Culicidae)

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Abstract

Aretemisia herba alba Asso (*A.herba alba*) (Asteraceae) is widely used in herbal medicine it has a real mine of natural molecules like davanone which is a very interesting product on the international market. The present research proposes a method for controlling the pre-imaginary stages of *Culex pipiens* (L4 and pupae) based on essential oil *of Artemisia herba alba*. The aerial part of this plant was extracted by hydrodistillation which gave a yield of 1.5. Then it was analyzed by gas chromatography coupled to the mass spectrometry (CPG / SM) for the determination of its chemical composition. The results of the analysis showed that the oil of *A. herba alba* is a davanone chemotype which consists mainly of davanone (48.8%).

Three concentrations (1µl/ml, 5µl/ml and 10µl/ml) are prepared and directly tested on larvae (L4) and pupae. The results show that the essential oils have an important larvicidal and pupicidal activity. This efficiency is expressed by the calculated toxicological parameters which are successively LC50 and LC90, for larvae 3.278 µl/ml and 7.573 µl/ml, and for pupae 1.213 µl/ml and 2.288 µl/ml.

Keywords: Essential oil, larvicidal, pupicidal, *Culex pipiens*

INTRODUCTION

The control of immature mosquitoes considered as an advantageous means for the prevention of the transmission of vector diseases, because the larvae are usually concentrated, relatively

immobile and occupy minimal habitat compared to adults (IMBAHALE et al., 2011) The widespread use of chemical insecticides has developed disadvantages due to their persistent nature and the presence of residues in various environments and in food (AIR PARIF, 2016).

Today, in order to preserve the health of non-target populations, it is necessary to focus on natural compounds from plants (HABBACHI et al., 2013). by exploiting their capacity to produce secondary metabolites which can be included in the industry of new bioinsecticides (ACHEUK, 2017). *Artemisia herba alba* is a silvery perennial dwarf shrub that grows in arid areas and semi-arid climates. With rapid growth in dry and hot climates and in muddy areas (TILAOUI et al., 2015). In Algeria it represents an important fodder resource (BELHATTAB et al., 2014). The essential oil of this herb has antioxidant, disinfectant, antibacterial, antileshmanial, anthelmintic, nematicide and antispasmodic properties (ABU-DARWISH et al., 2015). In Algeria, the studies on the insecticidal activity of plant extracts against the mosquito larva are very limited (BENHISSEN *et al.*, 2018) but in recent years has started to develop, through a multitude of recent works (HABBACHI et al., 2013; BELHATTAB et al., 2014; MERABTI et al., 2015; ACHEUK et al., 2017; MERABTI et al., 2017; MATOUG et al., 2017; BENHISSEN et al., 2018)

This study is therefore oriented towards biological control by the use of active natural substances, non-polluting and used in a less harmful and more reasoned fight, by developing an extract that is the least expensive and the most effective possible. However, our choice fell on the essential oil of *Artemisia herba alba* and this in order to evaluate its toxic activities on the larvae of the fourth stage and the pupae of Culex pipiens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Insect

Culex pipiens are completely metamorphic insects; they pass successively through very different stages: egg, larva, nymph then adult (imago) (DELAUNAY et al., 2001). Culex females lay their eggs in the form of rafts (MICHAELAKIS et al., 2005) The cycle breaks down in two phases: an aquatic phase for the first three stages, and an aerial phase for the last stage. Under optimal conditions, the cycle lasts from 10 to 14 days (RESSEGUIER, 2011) *Culex pipiens* larvae are found in the most diverse roosts in urban and peri-urban environments, especially those rich in organic matter (JIAFENG et al., 2011).

Mosquito Rearing

In the laboratory, the captured larvae are sorted by larval stage and then transferred to containers

for rearing in cages (20 x 20 x 20 cm) at a temperature of 25 ± 2 ° C, humidity of 75 ± 10% and a scotophase 12 hours. A mixture of biscuit and dry yeast ensures the nutrition of the larvae (REHIMI & SOLTANI, 1999). Only the larvae having reached the fourth stage are the subject of a reliable identification with the help of the identification software of the Culicidae of Mediterranean Africa (BRHUNES et al., 1999) While the adults feed on raspberry and cotton swabs soaked in sugar water, However the blood meal, essential for the laying was provided by the introduction of a Petri dish containing about 5 ml of blood of horse mixed with heparin (anticoagulant) (COUZIN, 2006)

Plant Material

The plant material used in this study consists of the aerial part of *Artemisia herba alba* its identification is made by Mr. BRAGUE A., Principal Forest Inspector at the National Institute of Forest Research of the province of Djelfa, harvested in May from the Medjbara (34° 30′ N, 3° 28′ E) region in Djelfa (Figure 1). After recovery of the plant, the aerial part was well cleaned. The drying was carried out naturally, protected from light and humidity, at room temperature (around 24 °C), for 15 days, in order to preserve the integrity of the molecules as much as possible.

Figure 1. *Artemisia herba alba*

Extraction

The essential oil was obtained after 4 main stages, hydrodistillation, liquid-liquid extraction, elimination of water and elimination of solvent.

Hydrodistillation: A quantity of 50 g of the dried plant previously cut is introduced into a balloon of 1000 ml, then a quantity of 500 ml of distilled water is transferred and the whole is stirred. The balloon is then placed in a hydro-distillation assembly using a Clevenger type device (CLEVENGER, 1928) according to the recommendations of the Hellenic Pharmacopoeia (HELLENIC PHARMACOPOEI, 2002).

Liquid-liquid extraction: The distillate is put in a separatory funnel, then the solvent is added and the funnel is closed, vigorous stirring is practiced for a time necessary to establish a concentration equilibrium between the two phases and degassed, after it is fixed on a support with the removal of the cover. At the end, each phase is collected in an appropriate container (ABE, 2010).

Removal of water: To remove all traces of water, the organic phase is dried by adding a few grams of anhydrous magnesium sulfate MgSo4, then filtered using filter paper (FEKNOUS et al., 2014).

Removal of the solvent: The liquid obtained in the previous step is poured into an appropriate flask, then fixed to a rotary evaporator to carry out a simple distillation under reduced pressure with a temperature of 37 ° C (MECQUENEM et al., 2018) The oil obtained is stored in sterile glass bottles hermetically sealed, protected from light and at a temperature of 4 °C.

Extraction Efficiency of Essential Oil

The extraction yield is calculated by the following formula (FALLEH *et al.* 2008):

R (%) = (Mext / Méch.) * 100

R = 3/200 = 1.5%

R is the yield in%.

Mext is the mass of the extract after evaporation of the solvent in g.

Méch is the dry mass of the plant sample in g.

Chemical Analysis

The chemical composition of the essential oil was analyzed by gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (CG/MS), which allows both a qualitative and quantitative determination of the majority compounds part of the sample (2-5 µl) was transferred to a GC vial, diluted in hexane (1-2 ml), then sealed with a high-performance septum (DELAZAR et al., 2004).

The identification of the constituents was carried out by coupling of a Chromatograph ingas phase

of the Clarus 680 Perkin Elmer type coupled to the Clarus SQ 8 mass spectrometerT. The Rtx-5MS in fused silica (30 mx 0.25 mm ID, 0.25 pm df, RESTEK, USA) is directly coupled to the mass spectrometer (DELAZAR et al., 2004).

The carrier gas was helium (1 ml / min). The program used was 2 min isothermal at 60 ° C, then 3° C / min at 160 ° C, then 6 ° C / min at 240 ° C for 2 min. The temperature of the injection port was 250 ° C and the detector temperature 240 ° C. The ionization of components of the sample was performed in EI mode (70 eV). MS scan range was going from 30 to 300 amu (DELAZAR et al., 2004). The individual constituents were identified by comparing their mass spectra to spectra stored in the NIST / EPA / NIH mass spectral database. Version 2.0 g, version of May 19, 2011.

Treatment

The sensitivity tests were carried out in accordance with the protocol recommended by the World Health Organization, adopted to test the sensitivity of the larvae towards insecticides used in control campaigns (WHO, 2005) This test is carried out on 2 larval stages, the larvae of the 4th stage and the pupae of Culex pipiens. Preliminary tests with different doses are carried out, in order to select a range of concentrations before starting the toxicity test. Three dilutions of 10% = 1µl/ml, 50% = 5µl/ml and 100% = 10µl/ml were prepared from the initial extract (1% stock solution). A total of 15 individuals (larvae/pupae) were sampled using a Pasteur pipette and placed in goblets, each containing 99 ml of water, then adding a milliliter of each solution thus diluted in the goblets previously prepared. The same number of individuals was placed in a control cup containing 100 ml of water. Three repetitions were performed for each dilution as well as for the control. Mortality rates were assessed after 24, 48 and 72 hours.

Statistical Analysis

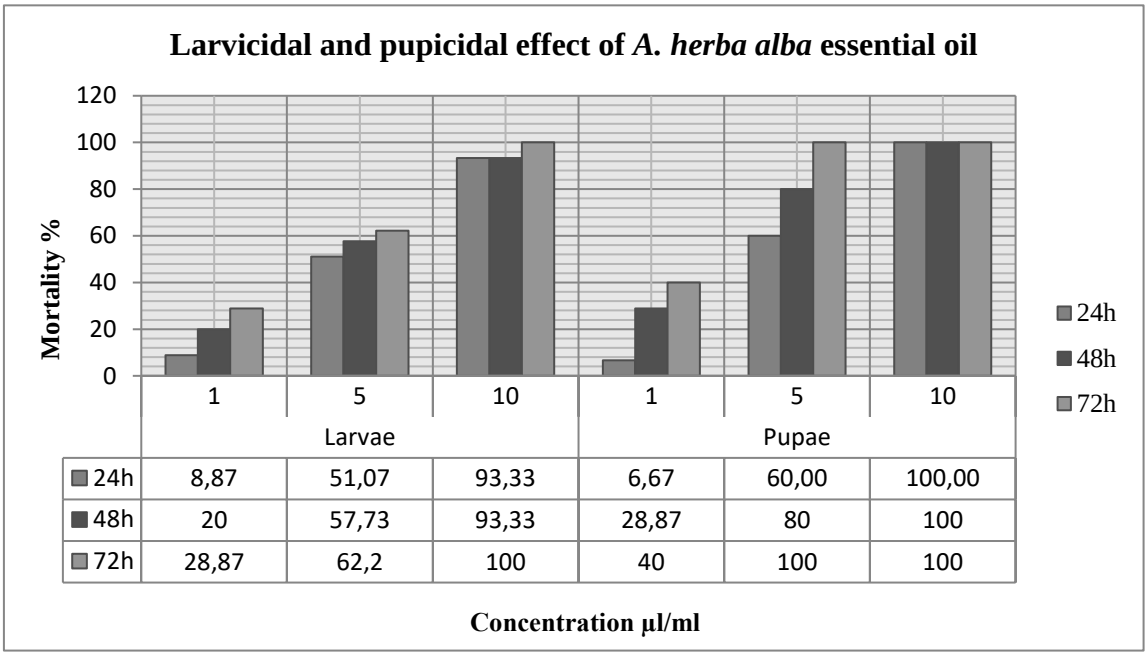
The mortality values obtained for the two stages in various concentrations were considered as means. The exploitation of these results was subjected by probit analysis (Finney, 1971) to calcul the lethal concentrations and lethal times (LC50% LC90%, LT50% and LT 90%). This analysis was performed using the IBM SPSS Satistics program23 on Windows.

RESULTS

The Effect of *A. Herba Alba* on The Mortality of *C. Pipiens*

The two stages of *C. pipiens* are sensitive to *A. herba alba*. This sensitivity is reflected by higher or lower mortality rates depending on the concentrations used, and especially according to the time

of exposure to the extract (Figure 3). In the fourth stage of larvae the mortality rate ranges between 8.87% and 28.87 % for the lowest concentration (1 µl/ml) while it reaches 100% when the larvae are exposed to the highest concentration (10 µl/ml) after 48h. In the pupae the mortality rate ranges between 6.67% and 40 % for the lowest concentration (1 µl/ml) while it reaches 100% when the pupae are exposed to the medium concentration (5 µl/ml) after 72h.



	Larvae			Pupae		
24h	8,87	51,07	93,33	6,67	60,00	100,00
48h	20	57,73	93,33	28,87	80	100
72h	28,87	62,2	100	40	100	100

Figure 3: Evolution of mortality rate% in the larvae and pupae of *Culex pipiens* treated with the different doses of *A. herba alba* essential oil

Toxicological Parameters of *A. herba alba*

The results also show that there is a strong positive correlation between recorded mortality rates and the exposure time and/or the concentration of the extract used against mosquitoes (Table 1 and 2). To ensure a 50% mortality of the fourth stage of larvae after 24h, the concentration of *A. herba alba* must be equal to 5.081µl/ml, on the contrary, 9.128 µl/ml *of A. herba alba* insures the mortality of 90% (Table 1A).

After 48h, the calculations show that the LC50% is 4.241µl/ml, while the LC90% is 9.166µl/ml. After 72h of treatment, the LC50% is 3.278 µl/ml and the LC90% is 7.573 µl/ml.

On the lethal times, the concentration 1 µl/ml of *A. herba alba* can eliminate 50% of the population of *C. pipiens* in the 4.37 day and 90% during 7.70 days of treatment (Table 1B). When 5µl/ml of *A. herba alba* extract is applied, LT50% is 0.75 days, while the LT90% is 9.77 days.

Table 1. Toxicological parameters of *A. herba alba* essential oil in larvae treated with *C. pipiens* (A: exposed time; B: used concentration)

A			
Time (hours)	**24**	**48**	**72**
Regression line	Y = -1,62 + 0.32x	Y = -1,1 + 0.26x	Y = -0.77 + 0.22x
LC 50% (µl/ml)	5.081	4.241	3.278
LC 90% (µl/ml)	9.128	9.166	7.573
B			
Concentration (µl/ml)	**1**	**5**	**10**
Regression line	Y = -1.71 + 0.02x	Y = -0.11 + 5.92E-3x	-
LT50% (hours)	104.910	18.025	-
LT90% (hours)	184.869	234.389	-

To ensure a 50% mortality of the pupae after 24h, the concentration of *A. herba alba* must be equal to 4.356 µl/ml, on the contrary, 7.110 µl/ml of *A. herba alba* insures the mortality of 90% (Table 2A). After 48h, the calculations show that the LC50% is 2.579µl/ml, while the LC90% is of 6.075 µl/ml. After 72h of treatment, the LC50% is 1,213 µl/ml and the LC90% is 2,288 µl/ml. On the lethal times, the concentration 1 µl of *A. herba alba* can eliminate 50% of the population of *C. pipiens* in the 3.3 days and 90% during 5.52 days of treatment (Table 2B). When 5 µl/ml of *A. herba alba* extract is applied, LT50% is 0.82 days, while the LT90% is 0.99 days.

Table 2. Toxicological parameters of *A. herba alba* essential oil in pupae treated with *C. pipiens* (A: exposed time; B: used concentration)

A			
Time (hours)	**24**	**48**	**72**
Regression line	Y =-1.94 + 0.44x	Y =- 0.91 + 0.35x	-
LC 50% (µl/ml)	4.356	2.579	1.213
LC 90% (µl/ml)	7.110	6.075	2.288
B			
Concentration (µl/ml)	**1**	**5**	**10**
Regression line	Y =-2.02 + 0.03x	Y =-0.33 + 0.02x	-
LT50% (hours)	79.077	19.693	-
LT90% (hours)	132.479	53.257	-

Chemical analysis

Twenty-nine main molecules were extracted within forty minutes, we note that the large proportions were monopolized for the Davanone molecule by 48.84%, which is approximately

half, followed by chrysanthenone with 15.97%, then by camphor with 14.84%, then the remaining proportions from 0.04% to 5.69%.

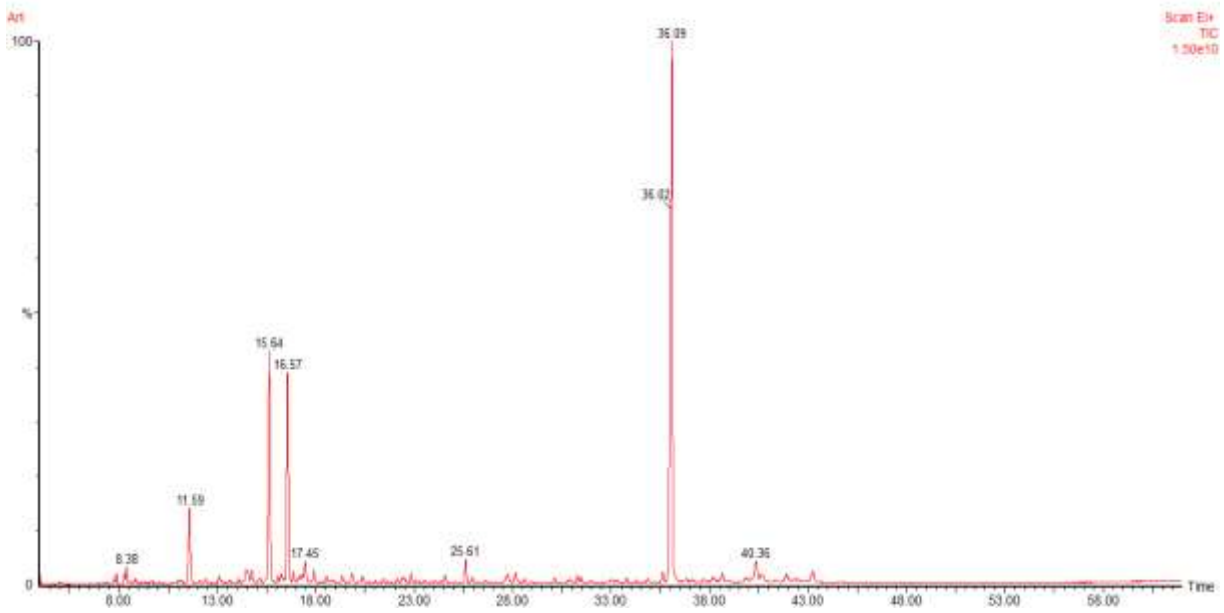


Figure 2. Chromatographic profile of *A. herba alba* essential oil analyzed by CG/SM

Table 3. Main chemical compounds (%) of *A. herba alba* essential oil analyzed by the CG/SM

Ret. Time	**Compound Name**	**Percentage%**
13,604	α-Pinene	0,04
16,65	Camphene	1,34
17,575	2(5H) -Furanone, 5,5-dimethyl-	0,42
9,691	β-Myrcene	0,16
10,031	o-Cymene	0,10
11,196	Cyclohexene, 1-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl) -, (R)-	0,28
11,591	Eucalyptol	5,69
12,112	2(3H) -Furanone, 5-ethenyldihydro-5-methyl-	0,21

13,647	1,5-Heptadien-4-ol, 3,3,6-trimethyl-	0,20
14,743	Bicyclo [3.1.0] hexan-3-one, 4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-	0,71
15,173	Thujone	0,47
15,643	Chrysanthenone	15,97
16,083	Cyclohexane, 2-ethenyl-1,1-dimethyl-3-methylene-	0,37
16,253	Isopinocarveol	0,70
16,568	Camphor	14,84
16,868	Cis-p-mentha-1(7),8-dien-2-ol	0,63
17,329	Pinocarvone	0,42
17,449	Endo-Borneol	1,61
17,899	Terpinen-4-ol	0,91
18,264	Tricyclo [4.3.0.0(3,8)] nonan-2-ol,2-(aminomethyl) stereoisomer	0,06
18,544	α-Terpineol	0,41
19,344	2-Cyclohexen-1-ol, 3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)-, cis-	0,55
19,84	Ethanol, 2-(3,3-dimethylbicyclo [2.2.1] hept-2-ylidene) -	0,77
23,081	Thymol	0,19
25,612	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, α,α,4-trimethyl-, acetate	1,51
27,728	3,5-Heptadienal, 2-ethylidene-6-methyl-	1,00
28,138	3-Methyl-2-pent-2-enyl-cyclopent-2-enone	0,80
35,621	(-) -Spathulenol	0,82
36,086	Davanone	48,84

DISCUSSION

More than 2,000 plant species with insecticidal activity have already been identified (JACOBSON, 1989), some plants have evolved a wide range of physical conditions and chemical defenses against a variety of insects through substances such as (phenols and polyphenols, terpenoids, alkaloids) that can be isolated using various extraction methods (DUBEY, 2011).

The experiences of PRANATI et al. (2018) have shown the larvicidal and pupicidal effect of extracts of *Clerodendrum philippinum* leaves against Aedes aegypti and *Anopheles stephensi* with considerable mortality rates. A study by KAURA et al. (2019) reveals the larvicidal and pupicidal effect of the essential oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* which acts quickly on the larvae and pupae of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*.

The results obtained reveal a considerable and variable sensitivity translated by rates of low to very high mortality which correlates with the extension of time from one concentration to the other. This activity can be expressed by the diversification of the bioactive molecules which compose this essential oil being able to carry out a singular action of one of the major components, of which it is dominated by Davanone, or a synergistic effect between several compounds towards the larvae and the nymphs of mosquitos which are exposed to it.

JUN-HYUNG & MURRAY (2015) note that insecticidal activity is the result of a series of complex actions and contractions between a toxic tissue and an insect tissue. This mechanism of toxicity can be expressed in three steps: penetration, activation (target site interaction) and detoxification. Plant extracts act in two possible ways; a larvicidal action that can cause an appreciable mortality of larvae in 1 to 12 days, or a juvenile hormone mimetic action, with an extension of the larval life span that can inhibit pupation (RAGEAU & DELAVEAU, 1980).

CONCLUSION

This study indicates that essential oil of *Artemisia herba alba* having toxic properties on larvae and pupae of *Culex pipiens*. These results are encouraging and open up interesting and promising horizons for its application in the production of bioinsecticides, these are readily available and the cost constraint can be overcome by the low value of the LC50. However, another deep chemical study would be necessary in order to precise and to isolate the molecule responsible for this toxic effect, in addition a histological study is desirable in order to know the mode of action of this oil on the tissues of larvae and pupae.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Population Ecology

Bruchinae Latreille 1802 Species Detected on Edible Grain Legumes and Forage Crops in Southeastern Anatolia Region

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Abstract

Southeastern Anatolia Region is a very important region for the cultivation of legumes and forage crops. In this study, the species diversity of the subfamily Bruchinae Latreille, 1802, which includes species that feed especially on forage crops and edible legumes, and which can cause significant damage was investigated. Although Bruchinae species are small body size and a small number of species diversity, they are a very important group in terms of damage to leguminous plants. There are approximately 1700 species in the world, and 113 species is known from Turkey based on resent years finding. In this study, 26 species belonging to five genera were identified from Southeast Anatolia. These are *Bruchus* Linnaeus 1767 (8 species), *Bruchidius* Schilsky 1905 (13 species), *Acanthobruchidius* Borowiec, 1980 (1 species), *Spermophagus* Schoenherr, 1833 (3 species) and *Paleoacanthoscelides* Borowiec 1985 (1 species). Among of these, *Bruchus ervi* J.A Frölich in lentils which are grown at an important level, *Bruchidius trifolii* (Motschulsky, 1874) and *B. foveolatus* (Gyllenhal, 1833) in alfalfa, *P. gilvus* (Gyllenhal, 1839) in sainfoin are the most abundant species. In addition, *Bruchus dentipes* Baudi di Selve 1886 has been detected at a significant level in vetch.

Keywords: Bruchinae, biodiversity, Southeastern Anatolia Region, legumes.

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Oral Presentation
Thursday
Population Ecology

Changes in Carbon Concentration of Tree Components for Calabrian Pine Forests in the Western Black Sea Region of Turkey

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Abstract

In the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, the countries, which signed the protocol, need to prepare their national inventory reports in every year and submit to the secretariat of Convention on Climate Change of United Nations. Countries prepare their reports according to AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use) guidelines. However, countries need to produce tree species-specific coefficients in order to prepare more precise reports. This study was carried out in order to determine the carbon ratios of the tree components (needle, wood, bark, root) and the weighted carbon ratios of the above-ground and total tree mass in natural Calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia* Ten.) forests in the Western Black Sea Region. The samplings were made in 10 stands in the wooded age stage (dbh = 20.0-51.9 cm) that are different in terms of habitat characteristics. First, habitat characteristics of the sampling areas were determined. Later, samples of needle, wood, bark and root were taken from dominant three trees in each sampling area. Carbon analysis were performed in the laboratory in samples (10 sample areas × 3 repetitions × 4 components = 120 samples) of wood components taken from sampling areas. The data obtained from laboratory analyses were evaluated by analysis of variance and Duncan multiple comparison test. Statistically significant differences were determined between carbon ratios of tree components ($p < 0.001$). The lowest carbon density (50.25%) was found in root and the highest (54.90%) in the bark, among the tree components. The weighted carbon ratio was calculated as 52.07% for the above-ground tree mass and 51.77% for the total tree mass in natural Calabrian pine forests. The results obtained in this study can be used for calculation of the carbon stocks stored in both whole and in different components of trees in Calabrian pine forests.

Keywords: *Pinus brutia*, weighted carbon concentration, site properties

Oral Presentation
Thursday
Population Ecology

The Usage of Sage (*Salvia* sp.) Taxa as Traditional Folk Medicine

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Abstract

The methods of treatment with herbs, which are as old as the history of humanity, have been passed down from generation to generation and have reached the present day. Throughout history, people have used different organs of plants in the treatment of diseases in various ways. Even today, many synthetic drugs are obtained directly or indirectly from plant-derived materials. Although herbal treatment methods have remained in the background with the appearance of synthetic drugs, there has been an increase in the use of plants used as traditional folk medicine in recent years, since the use of drugs obtained by synthetic means is both expensive and causes side effects in humans. Turkey is very rich in plant diversity as it is located in three different plant geographies. In addition, approximately one third of the plants in our country are endemic. In addition to this, our country's geography is home to many different civilizations, so it keeps different cultures together. Traditional folk medicine is perhaps the most important one of these cultures.

This study is about the sage (*Salvia* sp.) taxa, which belong to the Lamiaceae (Ballıbabagiller) family and are used as a traditional folk medicine in Turkey and different parts of the world. Different organs of sage taxa in different parts of the world are used in the treatment of many health problems such as respiratory diseases, eye diseases, abdominal pain, muscle diseases, urological diseases. In the study, information about the use of sage species as a traditional folk medicine in various countries is given. In addition, information about the use of sage taxa grown in Turkey by our people is also extensively mentioned.

Keywords: *Salvia*, traditional folk medicine, synthetic drugs, treatment methods

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Population Ecology; Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism

Biodiversity of Fresh Water Macro Invertebrates *From* of The Aurès Region, *North-Est Algeria*

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Abstract

Water is the source of life, but due to the environmental and anthropogenic impacts to which it is exposed, its quality and properties may change. Therefore, it has become necessary to analyze it before allocating it for any use. There are a number of ways in which the scientific community and environmental agencies testes water quality, such as physico chemical analyzes, although these tests are limited and expensive. The purpose of this study was to determine the biodiversity of fresh water macroinvertebrates that are known as good indicators of the health of aquatic ecosystems due to their varying tolerance to pollution and habitat degradation. In order to know the state of health in the rivers of the Eastern Aurès massif with an efficient and less expensive way. The sampling has been initiated in June 2019 to June 2020. We have carried out monthly sampling at 16 localities using a dipnet. In addition, a number of environmental factors have also been measured. The collected macroinvertebrates samples have been preserved in 100% Ethanol pending identification according to relevant keys and literature. A total of 10548 individuals representing 11groups were collected. The Ephemeroptera is the most abundant with a total of 4373 individuals, and a frequency of 42%, followed by the Amphipods, with 2262 individuals and a frequency of 22%, followed by Trichoptera with 1365 individuals and a frequency of 13%, and Diptera, with 1323 individuals and a frequency of 12%. The other orders are poorly represented with values below 11%. The predominance of groups of Ephemeroptera, Amphipods, Trichoptera which are polluo-sensitive organisms, suggest that the rivers of the Eastern Aurès massif are of a good quality.

Keywords: Fresh water, macro invertebrates, biodiversity, Eastern Aurès Massif, Algeria

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Population Ecology; Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism

Extensive Road Mortality of *Bufo bufo* (Linnaeus 1758) in İkizdere, Rize

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Abstract

In the last decades, amphibians have been seriously threatened by anthropogenic factors. The road mortality represents one of the serious concerns for amphibians and it is causing more risk for poor disperser species, especially during rainy nights. *Bufo bufo* is known as a nocturnal pool-breeding species, and it has annually overland migrations to arrive waterbodies during breeding season. In this study, we have reported a high mortality of *B. bufo* during three subsequent fieldworks along the different routes on main roads in Ikizdere, Rize between April and June 2021. At the end of these trips, we have recorded 173 death individuals. Most of the recorded locations were placed around waterbodies and next to creeks. The species is slow-moving organism migrating between aquatic and terrestrial habitats and vulnerable to defence itself due to remaining immobile at the approach of a vehicle. Since the town is located at the main road of Rize-Erzurum transition and has transhumance activities via the village and upland roads, the vehicle traffic was the main reason among the potential factors in spring period. Besides, the forestry activities, tourism, roadworks and hydroelectric power plant and quarry construction sides were thought as the other factors. Although the intensity of *B. bufo* population was appeared high in this town, the number of losses observed in these trips indicated that the protection measures should be taken by local authority.

Keywords: Amphibia, common toad, conservation, traffic

Acknowledgement: The study was supported by RTEU BAP with the grant number FBA-2019-1047.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Population Ecology; Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism

New Record of Biting Midge (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) for Sinop (Turkey): *Leptoconops bidentatus* Gutsevich, 1960

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Abstract

Three genera of the family Ceratopogonidae include species that feed on blood-sucking. The genus *Leptoconops* is one of them. There are few studies on the species composition of other genera except *Culicoides* in Turkey. In the study carried out to determine the Ceratopogonidae fauna of the Sarıkum Nature Reserve Area (Sinop-Turkey) in 2013 and 2017, it was determined that the *Leptoconops bidentatus* Gutsevich, 1960 species was distributed in this area. The samples were collected with light trap in the evening hours, and were stored in bottles containing 70% ethyl alcohol. They were mounted on microscope slides in phenol-Canada balsam and were examined under a microscope. At the end of the study, one female on 04.06.2013 and six males on 26.06.2013 belonging to this species were identified. In the other months of 2013 and in 2017, no *Leptoconops* samples were caught. With this result, *L. bidentatus* species was detected for the first time in Sinop. This species was previously recorded only from Tokat in Turkey. Thus, *L. bidentatus* was reported for the second time from Sinop in Turkey. The morphological features with photographs of this species and its distribution are given.

Keywords: Biting midges, *Leptoconops*, Ceratopogonidae, Sinop, Turkey

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Population Ecology; Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism

The First Record of *Atrichopogon infuscus* Goetghebuer, 1929 (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) in Sinop (Turkey)

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Abstract

About 6500 species belonging to Ceratopogonidae (Diptera), known as biting midges, have been reported. *Atrichopogon* is one of the important genus of this family with its more than 500 species. There are few studies on the species composition of other genera except *Culicoides* in Turkey. In this study, it is aimed to contribute to the Ceratopogonidae fauna of Turkey. The study was carried out in Akliman district of Sinop (Turkey) in 2014 and 2015. Biting midges were collected with light traps in the evening hours, and were stored in bottles containing 70% ethyl alcohol. They were mounted on microscope slides in phenol-Canada balsam and were examined under a microscope. At the end of the study *Atrichopogon infuscus* Goetghebuer, 1929 was determined in this area. With this result, *A. infuscus* species was detected for the first time in Sinop. The distribution of this species has been reported in all the provinces of Amasya, Çorum, Ordu, Samsun and Tokat, which are the provinces of the Central Black Sea Region. Detection of the existence of this species in Sinop shows that it has a very wide distribution in this region. The morphological features with photographs of this species and its distribution in the World and in Turkey are given.

Keywords: Biting midges, *Atrichopogon*, Ceratopogonidae, Sinop, Turkey

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Animal Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Population Ecology; Biodiversity, Landscape, Tourism

Morphological Investigation of Some Populations of *Podarcis muralis* (Laurenti, 1768) (Squamata: Lacertidae) in The Anatolian and Thrace Regions

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Abstract

In this study, two populations of *Podarcis muralis* that belonging to the regions of Anatolia and Thrace, from Lacertidae family which has a worldwide distribution, were studied morphologically. The pholidosis, body measurement, ratio and index values of a total of 24 *Podarcis muralis* individuals in both populations were examined, similarities and dissimilarities between populations were revealed. As a result, 27 pholidosis and 24 morphometric parameters were examined, it was determined that there was no sexual dimorphism and no statistically significant difference between the two *Podarcis muralis* populations.

Keywords: Lacertidae, *Podarcis muralis*, morphology, Tekirdağ, Çanakkale

Acknowledgement: This study is a part of the master's thesis titled “Morphological and Osteological Investigation of Some Populations of *Podarcis muralis* (Laurenti, 1768) (Squamata: Lacertidae) in Anatolia and Thrace Region” at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, School of GraduateStudies.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Leaf Geometric Morphometrics Among A Natural Population of Norway Maple (*Acer Platanoides* L.) in Northern Algeria

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Abstract

Maple (*Acer* L.) is a diverse tree genera that includes more than a hundred of deciduous and evergreen species in Northern hemisphere, *Acer platanoides* is a species from the maple's genus with an invasive aptitude in Europe and North America, this species had never been recorded in North Africa and the main aim of this work is to investigate the shape and size variability within a natural population in Northern Algeria. The study was carried out using a collection of multivariate, bivariate and univariate statistics, 303 *A. platanoides* leaves were included in the analysis counting 2 taxa from 8 countries. The analyzed data shows some very close results between Algerian and European *A. platanoides*, One Way ANOVA of size provided a significant p.value <0.001 between the three studied populations, the Bonferroni correction doesn't show any significant *p. values* between Algerian and European *A. platanoides* but confirmed the difference of *A. platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* from the others, linear regression of shape and size shows a significant p.value of <0.001 but a low negative coefficient of correlation r= -0.18 and a low coefficient of determination r^2= 0.033, Principal component analysis (PCA) shows an inertia of 53.48% between the first two components and revealed three different forms, MANOVA based on shape data revealed a significant p.value <0.001 between groups of taxa, a Pillai trace of 1.108, and a Wilks lambda coefficient of 0.192, the closest squared Mahalanobis distance (d=8.01) was

reported between Algerian and European *A. platanoides* populations while the largest (d=16.74) was scored between Algerian and Iranian populations, clustering using Kmeans was depending on both Elbow and Silhouette methods, the typical number of clusters according to the two methods was k=2, however, clustering doesn't reveal any specific shape or group of leaves, the statistical analysis proved a small phenotypic plasticity between Algerian and European *A. platanoides* leaves in terms of shape while size remain conserved between both populations, the provided statistical tools confirms the ability of *A. platanoides* to show an environmental adaptation additionally also approves *A. platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* as distinguished subspecies.

Keywords: north african maples, *Acer platanoides l.*, pca, Algeria, geometric morphometric

INTRODUCTION

Maple (*Acer* L.) is a large and diverse tree genera that includes more than 130 of deciduous and evergreen species (Parsa 2014) it is a part of Sapindales order's and the family of Aceraceae (Siahkolaee et al. 2017), maples are known with their dispersion along the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere from North America, to East Asia, passing by Europe, North Africa and Middle East (Gibbs & Chen 2009).

The European continent is considered the home of many native maples and a number of infraspecific taxa (Blondel 2018), until now, It is not clear how many subspecies and varieties should be included into the genius *Acer* as the south-east limits with Asia are not appropriately inspected, however some species are totally well known all over the continent, this includes, *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, *Acer lobelii* and *Acer platanoides* (Turok et al. 1996), in the other hand the rest and the majority of European maples lies across the Euro-Mediterranean area expending toward the West of Asia, actually, there are 7 native maple species reported by (FAO 2013) across the Mediterranean area with North Africa, these maples are reported as spontaneous species, with a very heterogeneous geographic distribution, (Mediouni & Azira 1992) creating some kind of mixed forest formations with Oak, Numidian fir, Yew and Atlas Cedar (Trabut & Battandier 1890), According to (Quézel & Santa 1963), 4 taxa of maples occurs mainly in Northern Algeria which are *Acer monspessulanum*, *Acer campestre*, *Acer opalus* and *Acer obtusatum*.

Maples taxonomy was always questionable, in fact a lot of investigations are established in order to determine an accurate classification for species within this genus, Early revisions where those of pax1902 and pojarkova 1933 followed by Fang 1966 until the late of the late 20th century where (De Jong 2002) subdivided the *Acer* genus into sixteen sections that are further subdivided into

nineteen series, however and with all these efforts North African maples seems to be unbenefited at all and a remarkable lack of data and scientific works regarding the mentioned genius in the stated area is clearly exposed.

Acer platanoides is a shade intolerant, deciduous maple that could achieve 10 meters high, it is native to Europe but also has a large distribution and found in many parts of the world (Gelderen Van et al. 1994) it belongs to the section platanoidea with *Acer campestre* a well-known species around the Mediterranean rim (Nagy & Ducci 2004), *Acer platanoides* is recognized with two taxa, *Acer platanoides* ssp *platanoides* and *Acer platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* a subspecies with smaller leaves that is native to west Asia including Afghanistan, Iran and Turkestan (Murray 1969) *Acer platanoides* has a unique capability of high seed survivability, even under difficult conditions, this could achieve several years in freezing temperature (Hong & Ellis 1990).

Recent studies reveals the importance of morphological characters for identifying maple species and resolving difficulties that occurs into its taxonomical identification (Chikhaoui 2016), for many reasons, the use of both classical and geometric morphometrics with different statistical models became a powerful tool to illustrate variations among groups of taxa (Savriama 2018), weather linear measurement appeared to be quite dealing with quantitative traits, this latter remains very limited in topics, experiments and studies that aims to characterize and distinguish between taxa, a reason could be that the complex shape of an organism cannot be easily summarized by using only linear measurements (Zelditch et al. 2012), conversely, the morpho-geometrics allows to better explore the deformations and graphically display any changes across the anatomical parts of the plants, and this could be a beneficial advantage for species classification and identification (Liu et al. 2018).

Until this moment, we don't have any bibliographic source that confirms the presence of *Acer platanoides* nor its origins in North Africa and this would rise some interesting hypothesis regarding its presence in Chréa forest and its environmental adaptation in Algeria, this work should answer the following questions: could a geometric morphometric method reveal any variations regarding shape and size among the studied *A. platanoides* populations?

Are there any forms of environmental adaptation that influenced leaves shape and size of Algerian *A. platanoides*?

The exposed work has the objective to highlight some essential informations regarding this species in Algeria and the main aim of this study is to compare collections of Algerian and worldwide *A. platanoides* leaves that are very different in terms of ecological and geographical conditions, the

presented work also highlight the variability of shape and size of an isolated and naturally grown population of Norway maple using a morpho-geometric method and a collection of statistical tools.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study took in consideration three populations of Norway maple, the first population is represented by Algerian *A. platanoides*, the second population is represented by European *A. platanoides* and finally the third population is corresponding to Iranian *A. platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum*, 303 landmarked leaves participates in the analysis matching to 8 localities (Figure 1), including Algeria, Germany, England, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Iran, Algerian leaf samples were collected from the forest of Chréa an area of the national park in northern Algeria at an elevation of 1250m to 1350m, 14 mature and healthy Norway maple trees were selected, naturally grown and dispersed along the forest, mainly with species of *Cedrus*, *Juniperus* and *Quercus*, leaves were scanned on their fresh form using a combined printer (HP all in one 123) to 300 DPI, European *A. platanoides* and *A. platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* samples were downloaded from virtual herbariums registered at the Global Biodiversity Information Facility data base (GBIF 2021), specimens were chosen from different countries in order to cover a wide geographical area (Table 1), damaged leaves were initially excluded from digitizing, a scale factor was adjusted in order to remove the effect of using pictures in various resolutions.

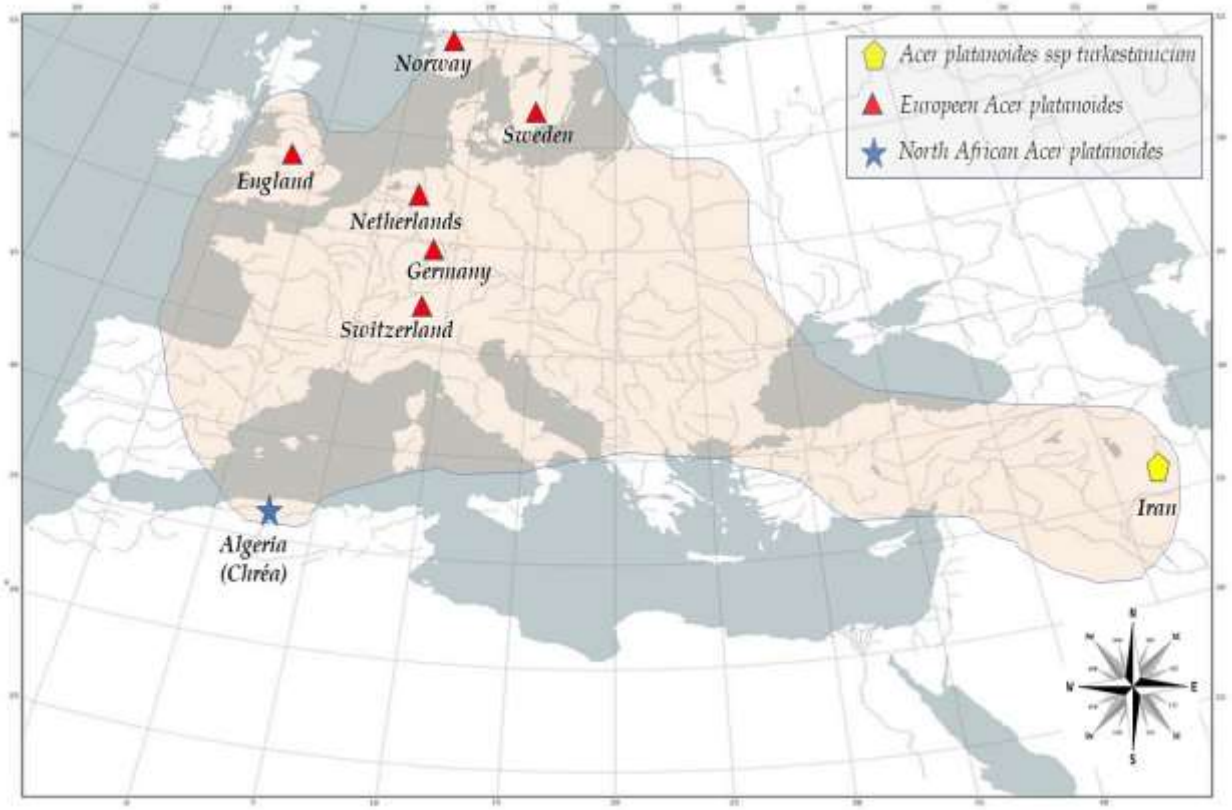

Figure 1. Theoretical distributionmapof *Acer platanoides* species in Eurasia, Algerian *Acer platanoides* appeared in blue, Eropean *Acer platanoides* appeared in red while *Acer platanoides ssp turkestanicum* appeared in yellow.

A configuration of 14 landmarks (LM's) was used in leaf digitizing (Figure 2), this procedure is done through TPSdig32 ver2.31, a software from Rholf's geometric morphometrics packages, during the analysis LM 1 represents leaf base, 2 and 14 are apex of the lower teeth's , 3 and 13 are the inner sinus between the lower teeth's and the lower lateral lobes, 4 and 12 apex of lower lateral lobes, 5 and 11 are the inner sinus between upper lateral lobes and lower lateral lobes, 6 and 10 are the apex of upper lateral lobes, 7 and 9 are the inner sinus between the upper lateral lobes and central lobe, 8 is the apex of central lobe, this configuration is very similar to this of (Wahlsteen 2021), petioles had been excluded from the analysis, in general, petioles are highly unstable while scanning leaves and it is really difficult to estimate their correct length due to its curvature and deviation from a straight line hence this could indicates errors while digitizing.

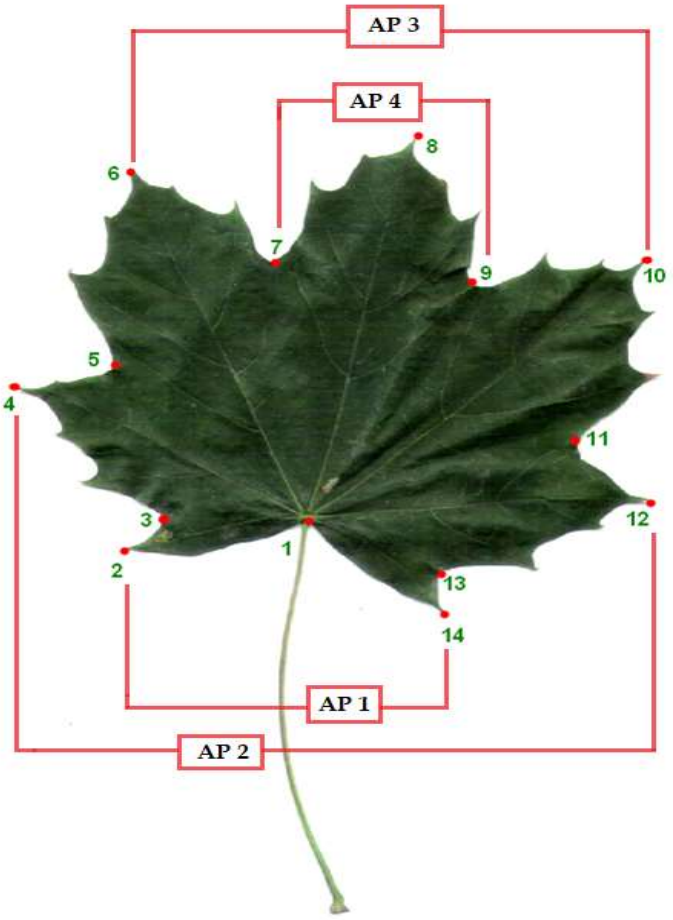

Figure 2. The 14 landmarks (LM's) configuration applied on Algerian *Acer platanoides* leaf with the analyzed anatomical parts (AP's) here AP1: shows the left and right lower teeth's, AP2 shows left and right lower lateral lobes, AP3: shows the upper lateral lobes and finally AP4: reveals the central lobe.

The used statistical methods varied between multivariate, bivariate and univariate statistics including principal component analysis (PCA) a very common method in geometric morphometrics used for exploring the shape trends and variability among specimens, leaves Centroide Size (CZ) was calculated according to Procrustes shape distances, the scale factor plays and important role in this operation (Hammer & Harper 2005), size was tested using descriptive statistics and One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in addition to a supplementary post-hoc test using Bonferroni coefficients for identifying similar groups, according to (Ghasemi & Zahediasl 2012) normality should be ignored due to the large number of observations 303, the relationship between shape and size was tested using linear regression, shape data were represented by the scores of "PC1" the leading component in PCA function with the highest inertia and variations, discrimination between groups of taxa was tested using multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) at a confidence level equal to 95%.

Finally the clustering was done using Kmeans method, the typical number of clusters for this method was estimated using both Silhouette and Elbow methods, both are depending on the visual selection (Kodinariya & Makwana 2013)

Table 1. Number of digitized *Acer platanoides* leaves from each country and continent according to their taxa, here Algeria is represented by 206 leaves in total, European *Acer platanoides* by 68 including England, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, finally *Acer platanoides ssp turkestanicum* is represented by 29 from Iran.

Country	**Number of leaves**	**Continent**	**Taxon**
Algeria	206	North Africa	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
England	11	Europe	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
Germany	11	Europe	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
Norway	30	Europe	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
Sweden	3	Europe	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
Switzerland	6	Europe	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
Netherlands	7	Europe	*A. platanoides* subsp. *platanoides* L.
Iran	29	Asia	*A. platanoides* subsp. t*urkestanicum* (pax) P.C.de Jong
8 countries in Total	**303 leaves in Total**	**3 continents in Total**	**2 taxa in Total**

The statistical analysis was purified from some outliers and carried out using a collection of softwares and packages, Initial Shape data were stored in files of TPS format created by TPSutil ver1.78, leaf landmarking (digitizing) was done using TPSdig32 ver2.31 (Rohlf 2015), before running the statistical analysis all the shape data were transferred to a two dimensional Procrustes fit by Past software. (R Core Team 2020) version 3.6.3 was used to calculate ANOVA, MANOVA, Descriptive statistics and also to estimate the optimal number of clusters, the package factoextra version 1.0.7 in R (Kassambara & Mundt 2020) was an R extension used to plot the Kmeans function, the PCA was released using MorphoJ version 1.06d (Klingenberg 2011), Past software version 4.03 (Hammer et al. 2001) was used for testing linear regression

Figure 3. Algerian *Acer Platanoides* located in the forest of Chréa, Original picture from the Author Mediouni Mohammed Rida

RESULTS

Principal Component Analysis and Global Shape Trends

Most of the variance in the PCA is explained by the first two components, the function is dealing with *A. platanoides* leaves that are originally recorded from different regions (Figure 4), PC1 leads the highest value of inertia by 44.56% followed by PC2 explaining an inertia of 8.92% (53.48% in total).

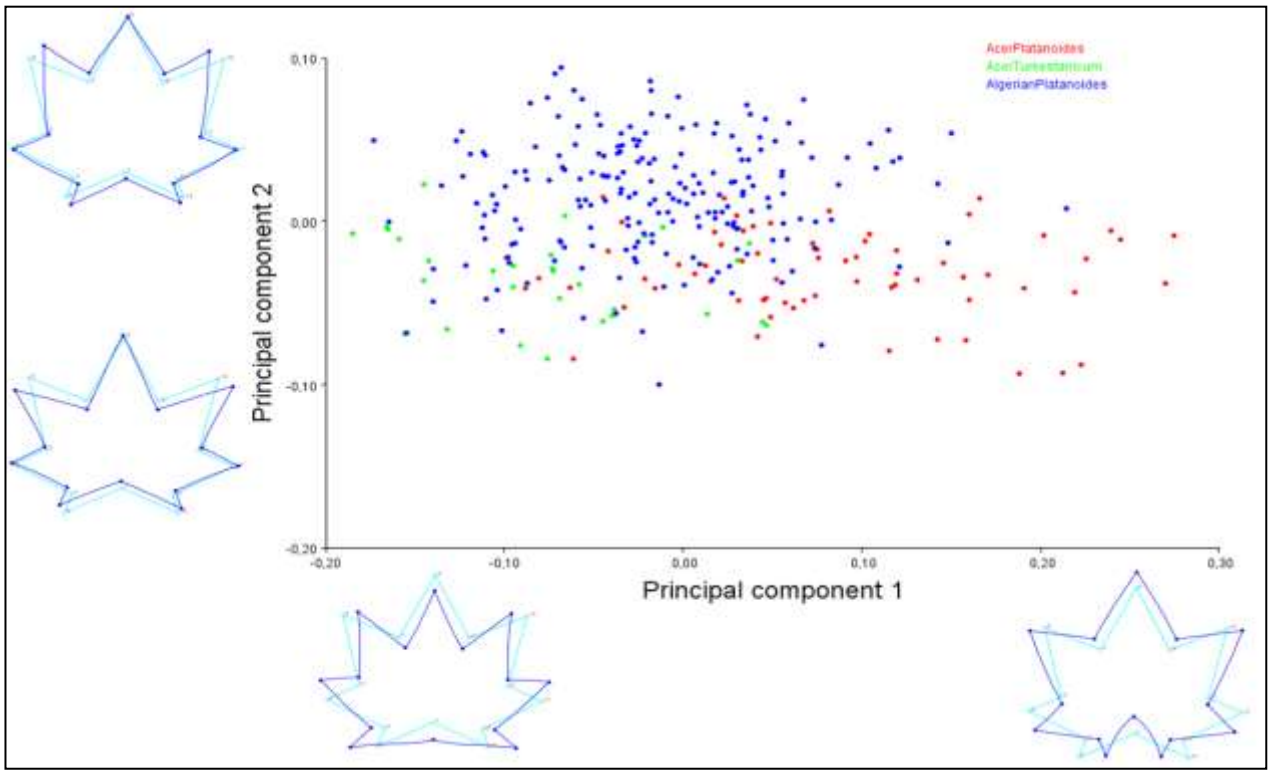

Figure 4. Principal Component Analysis of 303 *Acer platanoides* leaves, here Algerian *Acer platanoides* appears in (Blue), European *Acer platanoides* appears in (Red) and Iranian *Acer platanoides* ssp turkestanicum appears in (Green)

The scatter plot revealed three distinguished populations in terms of shape, European *A. platanpoides* appeared on the positive score of the first component while *A. platanpoides* ssp *turkestanicum* dominated the negative score of the same component, Algerian *A. platanpoides* appeared mainly in the positive side of the second principal component, leaf shapes could be also clearly distinguished, European *A. platanpoides* appeared with five palmately lobes, a wide middle lobe, lateral lobes were radially positionned with an open angle however and conversely, a very narrow angle of approximately 60° at the level of lower theeth's while Algerian *A. platanpoides*

appeared with contracted lateral lobes leveled at the same direction of middle lobe also with an open angle at the level of lower theeth's, in the other hand, *A. platanpoides* ssp *turkestanicum* appeared different to the previous taxa with smaller and narrow middle and lateral lobes compared to those of European *A. platanpoides* however the main difference occurs in the open angle at the level of lower theeth's that almost reached 180°.

Regression Analysis of Shape Versus Size

The relationship between shape and size was tested by linear regression (Figure 5), this latter shows a significant <0.001 but negative correlation r= (-0.18) between the two studied parameters, also shows a low determination coefficient r^2= (0.033), the reported results indicates some slight changes in shape over the diminution of size therefore the correlation coefficients remains low and doesn't allow us to confirm a strong relationship between the shape and size.

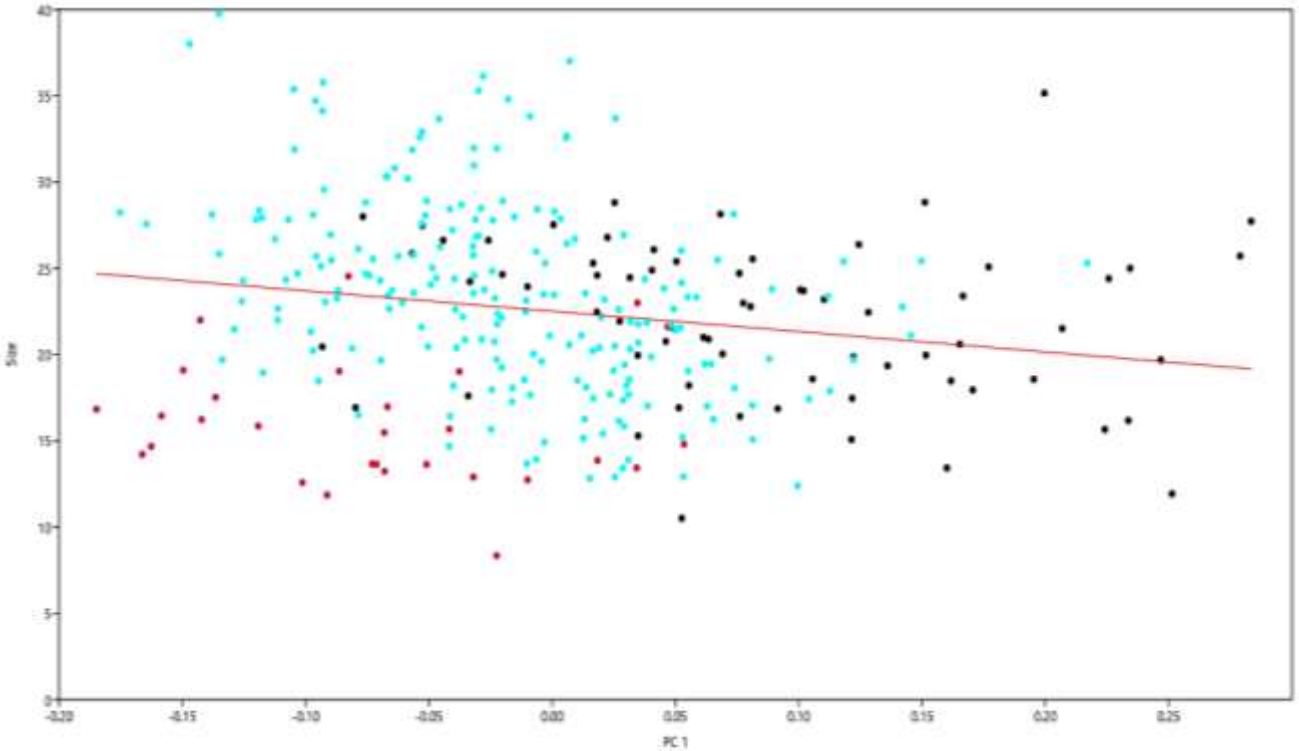

Figure 5. linear regression of shape and size data based on three *Acer platanoides* leaf collections, here Algerian *Acer platanoides* appeared in (Blue), European *Acer platanoides* in (Black) and Asian *Acer platanoides ssp turkestanicum* in (Red)

According to the regression, *Acer platanoides* ssp *turketanicum* appeared with a considerably smaller size compared with Algerian *Acer platanoides* and European *Acer platanoides*, the two laters appeared with a very heterogenous forms and shapes however it is noticeable that Algerian

Acer platanoides gain a slight amount of size against European *Acer platanoides*.

Size Analysis Using ANOVA and Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics shows that Algerian *A. platanpoides* and European *A. platanpoides* are very close in terms of size (Table 2) since the two populations achieved a mean of 23.57 and 22.09, a median of 23.33 and 22.63 and a standard deviation of 5.53 and 4.57 respectively, while *A. platanpoides* ssp *turkestanicum* appeared very different from these populations with considerably lower values compared to continental *A. Platanoides*, the Analysis of variance showed no significant difference between Algerian *A. platanoides* and European *A. platanpoides* but a very significant difference *A. platanpoides* ssp. *turkestanicum* and continental *A. platanoides*.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics and One-way ANOVA p. values based on leaves centroide size (cz)

Population	N*	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Variance	Std Deviation	Std Error	Overall P.value	Post-Hoc Significance**
Algeria	206	12.40	39.78	23.57	23.33	30.66	5.53	0.38		Non-Significant
Europe***	68	10.51	35.16	22.09	22.63	20.96	4.57	055	< 0.0001	Non-Significant
Asia	29	8.35	24.54	15.97	15.48	13.26	3.64	0.67		Significant

*: Number of leaves according to each population.

**: Post Hoc Significance was calculated according to Bonferroni coefficients.

***: Participating countries from Europe were England, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, Norway & Switzerland

Shape discrimination using MANOVA:

The multivariate analysis of variance based on shape data (Table 3) provided a high significant overall probability $p < 0.001$, a Pillai trace of 1.108, which indicates the good contribution of the applied landmark data to the test (Pillai 1955), additionally, a Wilks lambda value of 0.19, which indicates some important statistical variations among the groups of taxa (Shi 2019), the Bonferroni correction also provided high significant probabilities between the tested groups and indicates a clear discrimination between the studied populations.

MANOVA also scored a matrix of squared Mahalanobis distances, the highest values were reported between Algerian *A. platanoides* and *A. platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* giving a value of 16.74 followed by 13.92 between European *A. platanoides* and *A. platanoides* ssp turkestanicum while the lowest distance was of 8.01 between Algerian *A. platanoides* and European *A. platanoides*, the results shows the clear separation of *A. platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* from the other taxa, while Algerian and European *A. platanoides* remains very close in terms of shape.

Table 3. Results of MANOVA according to the three studied populations

Compared Taxa	Squared Mahalanobis distances	Bonferroni Correction	Wilk's lambda	Pillai trace	Overall P value
A. platanoides ssp turkestanicum – Algerian A. platanoides	16.74	<0.0001			
A. platanoides ssp turkestanicum – European A. platanoides	13.92	<0.0001	0.192	1.108	<0.0001
Algerian A. platanoides – European A. platanoides	8.01	<0.0001			

Kmeans clusterring:

During the analysis both Elbow and Silhouette methods proposed an optimal number of clusters equal to k=2 (Figure 6), the scatter plot of the Kmeans revealed two main groups with a very heterogenous leaf composition, the first dimension provided and inertia of 33.7% While the second dimension provided and inertia of 13.5% (47.2% in total)

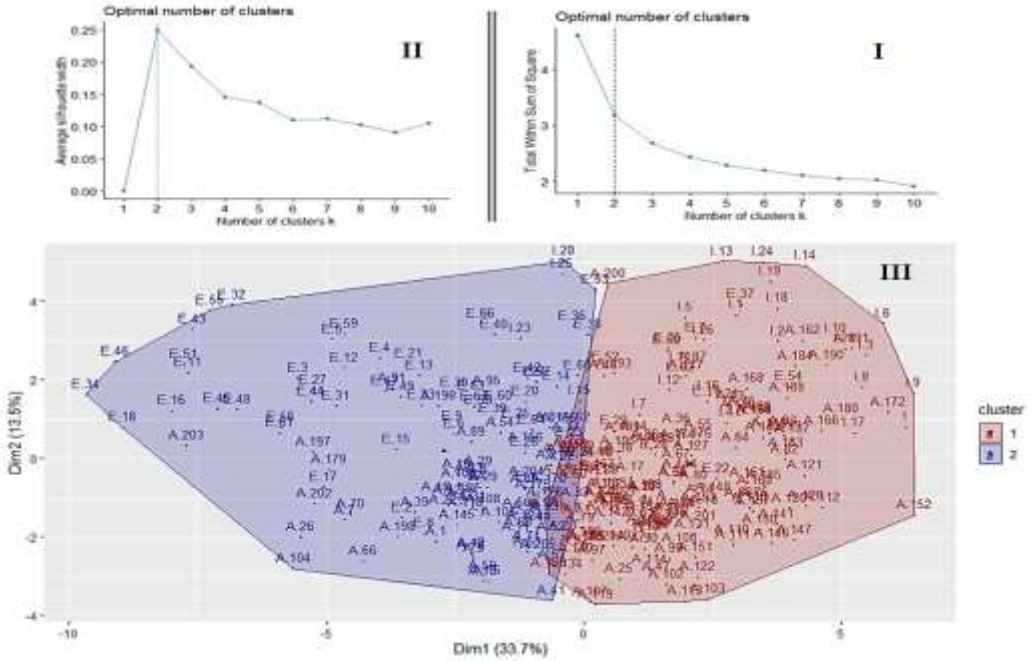

Figure 6. Kmeans clustering revealing 2 clusters according to both Elbow "(I)" and silhouette "(II)" methods, in the scatterplot "(III)", Algerian *Acer platanoides* appears with abbreviation "A", European *Acer platanoides* appears with abbreviation "E" while "I" means Iranian *A. platanoides ssp turkestanicum*.

Kmeans was depending on 1000 permutations, additionally, 2 initial random centroids were set at the beginning of the analysis, the function does not reveal any specific or distinct group of leaves (Figure 7) however the first Cluster appears dominated with 136 Algerian *Acer platanoides* leaves

followed by 24 Iranian *Acer platanoides* ssp *turkestanicum* and finally come European *Acer platanoides* with only 12 leaves, in the other hand the second cluster appears to be balanced with Algerian *Acer platanoides* and European *Acer platanoides* with 70 to 56 recorded leaves respectively and only 5 leaves of *Acer platanoide* sssp *turkestanicum*.

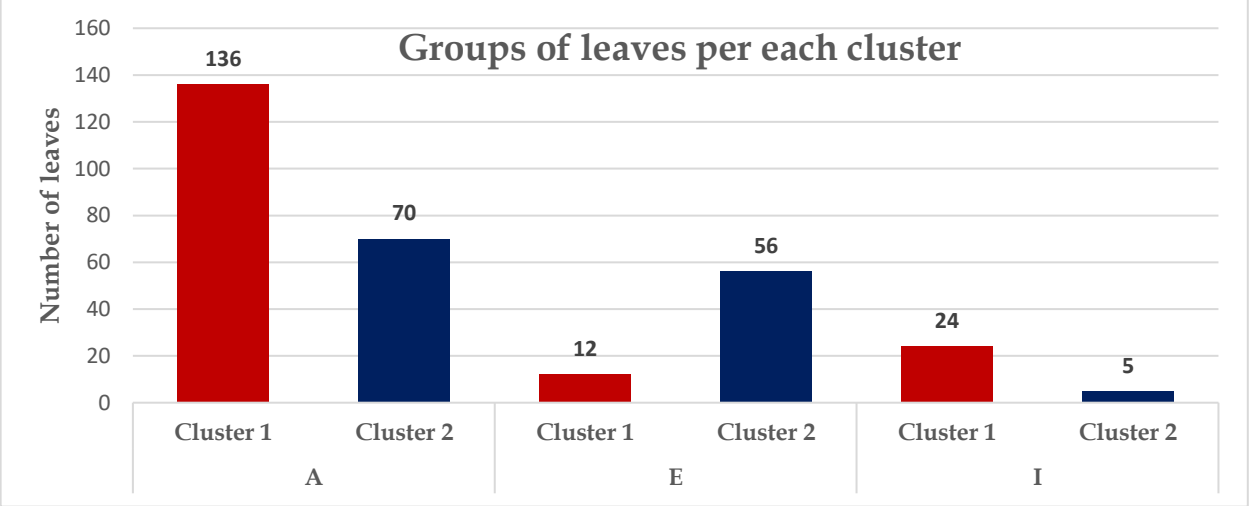

Figure 7. leaves distribution according to each cluster, *Algerian Acer platanoides* appears with abbreviation "A", European *Acer platanoides* appears with abbreviation "E" while "I" means Iranian *A. platanoides ssp turkestanicum*, Cluster1 (Red) is represented by 172 leaves while Cluster2 (Blue) is represented by 131 leaves.

DISCUSSION

The value of this work is not occurring only on its content as a research paper that deals with North African maples however as one of the rare articles that deals with *Acer platanoides* geometric morphometrics, in the mean time we can find many manuscripts dealing with maple's diversity, classification, and taxonomy, using different methods from geometric morphometrics counting (Jensen et al. 2002) on *Acer rubrum* and *Acer saccharinum* (Kostic et al. 2017) on *Acer pseudoplatanus,* (Wahlsteen 2020) on *Acer campestre*, to molecular analysis including (Khademi et al. 2016) on *Acer monspessulanum*, (Pandey 2005) and (Grimm et al. 2007) on *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Actually, the data concerning *A. platanpoides* morphogeometrics are so few, and the reason why could depend on the technical difficulties that appears while studying a rather complicated leaf shape (Gavrikova & Ignatyuk 2014), the morphometrical method applied in this manuscript could give us an idea on how Algerian *A. platanpoides* appears in terms of shape and size rather than provide us with a simple leaf configuration based on 14 landmarks for further geometric morphometrics studies. The statistical analysis in this manuscript tested leaves size

using descriptive statistics, ANOVA and linear regression, the mentioned tools confirms the smaller size of *A. platanpoides* ssp *turkestanicum* on the other hand it does not allow us to separate between the Algerian and the European Norway maple, since this latter remains independent from shape variations according to the regression results but conserved between both populations. In the next step we managed to use Principal component analysis, a multivariate tool that mainly deal's with leaves shapes and trends in geometric morphometrics, the PCA distinguished 3 different types of shape conformation where *A. platanpoides* ssp *turkestanicum* was clearly noticed to be different and this is totally expected since it is from a very different ecology that extends from East of Iran to Mid Afghanistan and other neighboring regions, therefore, the main shape differences were reported between Algerian and European *A. platanpoides* principally at the level of lateral lobes and lower teeths. The discrimination based on shape data using MANOVA showed a significant difference between all the studied groups of taxa and provided a matrix of squared Mahalanobis distances where Asian and Algerian populations of *A. platanpoides* appears very different, and this would confirm the ability of discrimination tools in geometric morphometrics to distinguish groups of taxa based on their shape data. The clustering using Kmeans method provided a set of 2 optimal clusters however it failed to identify a specific group of shapes nor a group of taxa, all what we can justify is that cluster 1 was almost dominated with Algerian *A. platanoides* while cluster 2 was a hybrid of the groups of taxa. According to the provided results, the problematic of differentiation between North African and continental *A. platanoides* appears to be a matter of shape not size since this latter remains conserved between the two studied populations of Europe and Algeria, this would rise some interesting hypothesis regarding leaf phenotypic plasticity of this species and its adaptation capacities to different environments and climates, it should be noted that this is not the first report regarding North African maple's behaviors since a most recent study done by (Mediouni et al. 2021) reveals that both shape and size of three separated populations of Algerian *A. monspessulanum* were influenced by environmental conditions compared to Eurasian groups of *A. monspessulanum*. An expression of isolation by distance phenomena is not excluded also from the list of hypothesis meanwhile we don't have the accurate information concerning the presence of the studied species in Algeria and for this reason, studies concerning the genetic diversity using molecular markers like SSR's or SNP's are highly important at this stage since SSR's are relatively reliable and does not require much efforts nor costs (Kvesić et al. 2020), Further studies should also include the statistical analysis of samaras taking in consideration that the anatomy of this compartment plays an

important and discriminant role in the identification and evaluation of worldwide maples. According to our field prospections, the species does not show any tendency or behaviors of invasiveness contrarily to its influence in Europe and North America (Straigyte & Baliuckas 2015) hence Norway maple in Chréa forest now is considered as a richness to the Algeria and North African flora.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Plant Identification

Algerian *Acer platanoides* collections were examined and identified by Professor Medjahdi Boumediene from the university of Tlemcen, Departement of Forestry.

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Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Plant Diversity of Belezma Cedar -Batna-

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Abstract

Cedar is degraded by human action and overgrazing which transforms its favorable environment into a drier biotope, particularly in warmer and less snowy exposure, negatively influencing tree growth and natural regeneration, so dieback is the problem major of Belezma National Park. With the decline of the forest, significant genetic potential, a factor of biodiversity, can be irreversibly lost. The hypotheses put forward on the causes of this problem and, which seems to be generated by the combination of several factors such as the climate, the soil, and the attacks of the processionary caterpillar and the xylophagous, but also of the irrational overgrazing, the result is a " crazy " decline which sometimes affects a whole slope. The floristic bypass carried out at the stations of "Tuggurt" and "Boumerzoug" reveals a richness and a great floristic diversity of the PNB, in particular with regard to the botanical family of Asteraceae.

Keywords: *Asteraceae*, diversity, pnb, tuggurt, boumerzoug

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Bio-Ecological & Demo-Ecological Approach of Avifauna at Sector Level 'Hamla (Djebel Tuggurt) & Fesdis (Kasrou)' of the National Park of Belezma -Batna-

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Abstract

In Algeria, there are 406 species distributed over several orders and families. This proves the richness and diversity of the Algerian avifauna which is in fact closely linked to the diversity of cultivated and spontaneous flora. As in the world, the most important order is that of the Passeriformes, encompassing the *Hirundinidae*, *Motacillidae*, *Turdidae*, *Muscicapidae*, *Sylvidae*, *Laniidae*, *Paridae*, etc. Birds fall into several categories, namely granivores, insectivores, carnivores and frugivores. Birds have a very rich instinctive life and exceptional vocal abilities, their usefulness comes mainly from the role they play in nature, by destroying harmful insects and rodents, by propagating the seeds of plants and, by participating in the various cycles. subjects. The birds are part of the branch of the Chordés; The order richest in species is that of Passeriformes which brings together the passerines representing more than half of living species, and more than a third of families. 41 avian species recorded are distributed among 8 orders, 21 families. The most important order in family and in species is that of Passeriformes with 13 families or 61.90% of all families and 30 species or 73.17% of all species. The two stations, namely Hamla and Fesdis have revealed an incredible wealth of avian species.

Keywords: Avifauna, kasrou, tuggurt, pnb, Batna

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Study of Edaphic Biodiversity Under *Olea europea. L* Arbori-cultural Ecosystem in The Semi-Arid Region of Batna in Algeria

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Abstract

In the Mediterranean basin, olive tree (*Olea europea. L*) constitutes a main fruit species, both in terms of number of varieties cultivated as well as the social and economic importance of its cultivation and its environmental role. However, soil organisms are living things that perform at least part of their life cycle in the soil, on the soil surface in decaying organic matter. A large number of organisms live in soil and perform various ecological functions there. This soil fauna is particularly studied in case of agro-systems because it has an impact on primary production. It intervenes in recycling of nutrients, in structure of the soil, in control of pests and can modify the interactions between plant species. Our work therefore aimed to assess the biodiversity of edaphic invertebrates under a garlic crop. Random soil sampling at six sites was carried out in the spring period in a plot cultivated with Garlic in the Chemora region of the wilaya of Batna, which is characterized by a semi-arid climate with cold winters. It was followed by an extraction and identification of invertebrates carried out with the naked eye, and by means of the Berlése trap, from a soil volume of 30/30/30 cm^3, ie a weight of about 8 kg. The results made it possible to identify ten varieties of invertebrates: Lombricidae of the Genus Aporrectodea; Larvae Coleoptera; Tipulid larvae; Dermaptres; Diptera larvae; Beetle larvae; Trichoptera larvae; Mites (Pseudoscopion); larva Hemiptera Aphidoedae and finally Carabeadae. The correlation matrix revealed a positive correlation between the biomass of earthworms and the larvae of different species of invertebrates extracted from the soil. The principal component analysis made it possible to record a group of variables explained by the observation of earthworm biomass. This group of variables includes larvae of Coleoptera, Diptera and Hemiptera.

Keywords: Biodiversity, invertebrates, soil, ecosystem, olive tree.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Study of Edaphic Biodiversity Under *Allium sativum L* Culture Ecosystem in The Semi-Arid Region of Batna in Algeria

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Abstract

The garlic (*Allium sativum L)* cultivation is one of market gardening crops widely used in semi-arid regions in Algeria especially in later years, given its economic and social interest. This vegetable constitutes the most important element of a balanced diet thanks to their valuable nutritional component values and micronutrients essential for human health. The organic matter that is deposited in soil via aerial or root litter specific to garlic crop, therefore constitutes special energy and carbon sources for underground biodiversity, especially in rather distinct climatic conditions. A large number of organisms live in soil and perform various ecological functions there. This soil fauna is particularly studied in the case of agrosystems because it has an impact on primary production. The objective of this study was therefore to study the biodiversity of edaphic invertebrates under a garlic culture. Random soil sampling at six sites was carried out in the spring period in a plot at Batna region, characterized by a semi-arid climate with cold winter. It was followed by an extraction and identification of invertebrates carried out with the naked eye, and by means of a Berlése trap with a soil volume of 30/30/30 cm^3 of about 8 kg of soil. The results allowed us to identify eight varieties of invertebrates: Lombricidae of the Genus Aporrectodea, Allolobophora and Proctodrilus; Larvae Coleoptera; Tipulid larvae; Dermaptres; Diptera larvae; Beetle larvae; mites; and Carabeadae. The correlation matrix revealed a positive correlation between the biomass of earthworms as well as their number of genus and the larvae of different species of invertebrates extracted from the soil. The principal component analysis made it possible to record a group of variables explained by the observation of earthworm biomass and earthworm genus. This group of variables brings together the larvae of beetles and Diptera.

Keywords: Biodiversity, invertebrates, soil, ecosystem, garlic

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Some New Alien Plant Species and Their Invasive Potential in the Flora of Adjara (Georgia)

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Abstract

In the modern world, including Georgia one of the most threats to the biodiversity are alien species, among them are alien plant species. Unlike other parts of Georgia, the spread of foreign plants continues more intensely in the Adjara florist region. There are over 2000 species, among them about 500 species are of foreign origin. As a result of the research after 2010 year many new alien species were described by us, they are: North American origins -*Verbena brasiliensis* Vell., *Solidago canadensis* L., *Sicyos angulatus* L., East Asian origin - *Youngia japonica* (L.) DC., *Mazus pumilus* (Burm.f.) Stenees., and European- *Lobelia urens* L. *Verbena brasiliensis* is widespread in seaside Adjara - roadways, ruderal sites, abandoned pastures, forest margins and abandoned lawns. In spreading areas, it takes the dominant position and completely changes plant environment. *Solidago canadensis* massive spread on roadsides, canals, ruderal areas, tea plantation, cultivated fields, forest margins and semi natural phytocoenozes. The plant is characterized with vegetative and generative propagation, which provides its fast spread. Its invasive potential is high. *Sicyos angulatus* is spread on the river banks and nearby territories, mainly in the swampy and moist soils. It is widely spread on the agricultural grounds, particularly maize field and represents as a serious weed for farmers. *Youngia japonica* starts vegetation in early spring, grows as an agricultural and environmental weed. It is found in disturbed areas, roadsides, abandoned pastures, lawns, cultivated fields and forest margins. *Mazus pumilus* is a fairly common plant at seaside Adjara. It is mainly described sidewalk cracks, trail sides, in paving stones and waste ground. At this stage *Lobelia urens* is not widespread. found on wet soils, water canal edges and abandoned fields.

Keywords: Georgia, Adjara, invasive, alien, flora

Acknowledgement: The research was funded by Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Mapping of *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus, 1758 (Reptilia: Testudinidae) Living in Bozcaada According to Habitat Preferences

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Abstract

For scientists, knowing the geographical distribution of species and the factors affecting their distribution is an important, current and successful way for the species to survive in the future. In addition, knowing the habitat preferences is very important for biodiversity. In this study, a distribution map was created using ArcGIS 10.8 package program according to habitat preferences of *Testudo graeca* (Tortoise) species in Bozcaada, which has a closed ecosystem and different habitat diversity. As a result, among 6 different habitat types selected in Bozcaada, it was determined that *T. graeca* species is preffered stony-hilly habitat type the most with 57,69% and 17,30% woodland habitat, 9,61% agricultural habitat, 7,69% dune habitat, 3,86% shrubby habitat and 3,84% around wetlands respectively. At the same time, 6 different breeding points have been identified on the island and shown on the map. Breeding points were determined in stony-hilly area, dune area and shrubby area respectively according to observation of nest and juvenile individuals.

Keywords: Bozcaada, *Testudo graeca*, distribution, mapping

Acknowledgement: This study is a part of Master's Thesis titled "Bozcaada'da Yaşayan Amfibi ve Reptil Türlerinin Habitat ve Çevresel Değişimlere Göre Dağılış Haritalarının Oluşturulması", Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, School of Graduate Studies.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Color- Pattern Analysis of *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Linnaeus 1758) (Sauria: Lacertilia: Gekkonidae) Populations Distributed in Çanakkale

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Abstract

Color-pattern, pholidosis and morphometric measurements are used in the classical classification of reptiles. As well as other reptile species, the color and pattern characteristics of *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Linnaeus 1758) (Mediterranean House Gecko) species are important parameters for identifying. In this study, 15 different color pattern characters were selected qualitatively and similarities or dissimilarities were determined from a total of 46 individuals belonging to *Hemidactylus turcicus* populations that distributed in Çanakkale and Bozcaada. As a result, it was determined that the Ayvacık population was larger than the Bozcaada population in terms of head+body length. Differences in dorsal ground color, tubercule color on the tail and dorsal patterning were found between Ayvacık and Bozcaada populations of *Hemidactylus turcicus*, and it was determined that there was no differences between two populations in other parameters examined.

Keywords: *Hemidactylus turcicus*, color- pattern, morphology, Çanakkale, Bozcaada

Acknowledgement: This study is a part of Master's Thesis titled "Ayvacık ve Bozcaada (Çanakkale)'da Dağılış Gösteren *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sauria: Lacertilia: Gekkonidae) Popülasyonlarının Morfolojik ve Osteolojik Karşılaştırılması", Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, School of Graduate Studies.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Distribution of Breeding Anatidae Family in Çanakkale Province

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Abstract

The Anatidae (ducks, geese, and swans) family are a group of waterbird that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least some parts of their annual cycle. Anatidae species use a wide variety of wetlands such as tundras, swamps, rivers, estuaries, freshwater or brackish lakes, coastal lagoons and mud flats. Çanakkale, located on one of the important migration routes in the Western Palaearctic Region, and there are important wetland areas for breeding waterbird populations. Although there are regular censuses and researches on waterbird wintering and breeding in Çanakkale, there is no scientific study on breeding species. Within the scope of the research, the breeding duck species and distribution in the wetlands of Çanakkale province, including the early and late breeding periods, were investigated using atlas methodology between the years 2020-2021. As a result of field studies, breeding codes were given to 7 species included in the anatidae family. Probable breeding code for *Cygnus olor* (1 pair), *Aythya ferina* (1 pair), *Aythya nyroca* (2 pairs) and exact breeding code for *Spatula querquedula* (6 pairs), *Anas platyrhynchos* (18 pairs), *Tadorna tadorna* (6 pairs), *Tadorna ferruginea* (12 pairs) species have been given. The number of habitat types and size of wetlands were proportioned according to breeding species and number of pairs. The significance of the wetlands was tested with the "single sample chi-square" test using the ratios obtained. Although wetlands are critical importance for the *Anatida*e family, biodiversity and therefore sustainability are damaged by increasing anthropogenic activities in wetlands, which are one of the ecosystems where human influence is intense. Detection and monitoring of breeding waterbird will provide critical information for the conservation of wetlands and breeding

populations in the region. The number of breeding duck pairs in the wetlands where the research was conducted is quite low. It is great importance to maintain regular monitoring in order to better understand the dynamics of breeding duck populations in Çanakkale province.

Keywords: Anatidae, breeding, wetland, population, Çanakkale

Acknowledgements: This study was prepared with data collected within the scope of the thesis study to cover part of the master's thesis entitled “Evaluation of Midwinter waterbirds counts and research of breeding waterbirds”, which is being carried out at Çanakkale Onsekiz March University, Graduate Education Institute, Department of Biology.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Researches on Bio-Ecology of Small Dove (*Spilopelia senegalensis* L.) Population in Çanakkale City Center

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Abstract

The first records of the *Spilopelia senegalensis* (Small Dove) which is not in its natural habitat and whose homeland is the African continent and Arabian Peninsula, belong to the southeastern Anatolia region and Istanbul. Çanakkale province, which is the research area, constitutes one of the most distant distribution areas of the species in the northwest. In this study, the Bio-Ecology of the population of the *S. senegalensis* species in Çanakkale prefecture was investigated. The spread areas of the species in the region, factors affecting the spread, population size in the area of spread, intrasite and interpersonal behaviors, and incubation biology were investigated. Within the scope of the research, the working area (City center) is divided into 32 grays of 1x1 km² in order to determine the field distribution of the species and to perform comparison analyses with different variables. In 2021, data was collected by linear transect method to cover the reproductive period (January – September). Descriptive statistical analyses were used in the analysis of the data. Since the first registration of the species in Çanakkale province, 248 individuals have been recorded in 16 grids to date. Incubation activities continued during the observed period (January – September). April and August were determined as the period of the most intense reproductive activity in the research area. In sampling areas, offspring output was observed in 18 of the 22 nests detected throughout the year. Incubation success was calculated as 80.55% according to the total number of eggs and 87.87% according to the number of eggs opened. The relationship of the species with the natural species in which it competes, the growth rate of the population, and the rate of its spread should be monitored.

Keywords: Çanakkale, *Spilopelia senegalensis,* population

Acknowledgement: This study is a part of Master's Thesis titled "Researches on Bio-Ecology of Small Dove (*Spilopelia senegalensis* L.) Population in Çanakkale City Center", Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, School of Graduate Studies.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Effects of Tourism Activities on Rock Nuthatch (*Sitta neumayer*) Population in Nevşehir

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Abstract

It is very important to determine the impact of human activities on wildlife for the conservation of species. Therefore, one of the studies conducted during bio-ecology study of the Rock nuthatch (*Sitta neumayer*) population at Nevşehir was how the species responded to anthropogenic activities. Observations of bio-ecology study was made between 2014 and 2018. Binoculars and camera were used for records. The reason to choose Nevşehir as study area is Cappadocia is a popular tourism region and the population increases four times in a short time due to art and sports activities and people coming for vacation, especially in the breeding season. Balkandere valley is preferred for both trekking and activities with an average of 10k participants such as Cappadox and Salomon Ultra Trail due to its location and structural features. Especially since events such as festivals or sports activities are short notice that they do not allow the species to adapt, examining the effects on wildlife and informing regulatory organizations about this issue is important for conservation. Unfortunately, it has been observed that these activities have a negative impact on the Rock nuthatch individuals, such as leaving the nest, which ecological tolerance is low due to being in the breeding season, and this effect continues for a long time afterward. The results of the observations were shared with the organizers of the events and public institutions, and ideas were exchanged on how to follow a path for conservation of future events.

Keywords: *Sitta neumayer*, cappadox, salomon ultra trail, Cappadocia, Balkandere

INTRODUCTION

Nevşehir is one of the cities in the Cappadocia region. The city is at UNESCO's world heritage list. Due to these features, it is visited by more than 2 million people annually especially in the

breeding season. Cultural tourism is more dominant than ecological tourism in the region. This situation has a positive economic impact on the region. But the negative effect on wildlife to be ignored (Bateman and Fleming, 2017). Therefore, one of the studies conducted during bio-ecology study of the Rock nuthatch (*Sitta neumayer*) population at Nevşehir was how the species responded to anthropogenic activities. Balkandere valley is one of valleys in Nevşehir, preferred for both trekking and activities due to its location and structural features. It is important to determine the effect of these activities on the Rock Nuthatch population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observations of bio-ecology study was made between 2014 and 2018. Binoculars and camera were used for records. Salomon Ultra Trail was held in October 2017 and Cappadox Festival was held in June 2018. During the events, observations were made and photographs were taken in the area. Hidden Worlds, Night Landscape installation by RAAAF (Rietveld Architecture-Art-Affordances) was the focus of observations. Because fire was lit inside the caves for this exhibition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Since the Balkandere valley is one of the tracks used for the Salomon ultra trail in 2017, approximately 700 racers passed through the valley during the event. After this event, a couple of *Sitta neumayer* who had a nest there moved their nest to another. In the place where the nest was moved, the following year, an exhibition called Hidden Worlds was held as part of the Cappadox festival. Within the scope of this exhibition, fires were lit in the caves under the nest for 4 days. As a result, the couple abandonedthat nest. As seen these activities have a negative impact on the Rock nuthatch individuals which ecological tolerance is low due to being in the breeding season, and this effect continues for a long time afterward. Especially since events such as festivals or sports activities are short notice that they do not allow the species to adapt, examining the effects on wildlife and informing regulatory organizations about this issue is important for conservation. The results of the observations were shared with the organizers of the events and public institutions, and ideas were exchanged on how to follow a path for conservation of future events.

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Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

The Influence of Sluices on Zooplankton Diversity in Canal – Case Study

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Abstract

The poster presents the results of studies on changes in the structure of the zooplankton community caused by environmental conditions in the canal before and after sluices. Water samples were collected in June and July 2021 in the Bydgoszcz Canal and the Noteć Canal at sites before and after sluices. We analyzed how water parameters and selected parameters changed after passing the sluice and affected zooplankton diversity (T) and density (N). In total 55 species were determined with and average density 294 ind/L. The zooplankton was the most diverse at sites before sluices in Bydgoszcz Canal. Zooplankton density and biomass was higher at sites after sluices in the Bydgoszcz Canal. The most dominant species among rotifers was Lecane closterocerca and Synchaeta oblonga. Among crustacean the most dominant was Bosmina longirostris, Ceriodaphnia pulchella and nauplii (larval forms of copepods). At all sites before sluices the zooplankton community was qualitatively and quantitavely dominated by rotifers compared to crustaceans. At sites after sluices zooplankton community differed in compare to zooplankton before sluices. In the Bydgoszcz Canal crustaceans dominated quantitatively, but rotifers qualitatively. At site of Noteć Canal rotifers were dominated group of all zooplankton. The water in the canals in front of the sluices slowed down very much, which could create good conditions for the development of zooplankton (shaped in diversity). On the other hand, below the sluice, the water began to flow quite quickly, bypassing the sluice with relief channels, and this could have contributed to the deterioration of the living conditions for the zooplankton.

Keywords: microinvertebrates, water parameters, artificial waterways, sluices

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Study on Micropropagation of *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii*

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Abstract

Paeonia species are known peony and used as a folk medicine in the treatment of many diseases. These species, which have herbaceous and woody forms, are rooted plants with a tuberous base and fleshy roots. *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii* subspecies is an endemic plant and distributed in Çanakkale, Turkey. The conservation status of this species has been declared as Endangered (EN) according to the red data book of Turkish Plants. It takes 2 years for the seeds to germinate in nature, as their seeds have dormancy one after the other. For this reason, plant tissue culture techniques are used for their production. The aim of this study, establish to *in vitro* micropropagation of *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii*. Shoot tip explants were cultured on ½ MS medium supplemented with 1 mg/L BAP, 1 mg/L GA_3, 1 g/L PVP, 3% (w/v) sucrose and 0.7% (w/v) agar for shoot induction. All cultures were maintained at 25±2°C under the 16/8 h photoperiod with a light intensity of 72 µmol $m^{-2}s^{-1}$. The shoots were cultured on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC in darkness at +4°C for different period (10, 15, and 20 days) for shoot development and tuberous fleshy storage root induction. Each stage of micropropagation for *P. mascula* had been optimized under optimum conditions, shoot and tuberous fleshy storage root induction treatments were compared. Shoot induction were achieved with SI medium. Our result showed that culturing the shoots on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC in darkness at +4°C for 15 days was effective for shoot development but these conditions were insufficient for tuberous fleshy storage root induction.

Keywords: endemic, peony, propagation, tissue culture

INTRODUCTION

Turkey has a very rich biodiversity because of many features such as its geographical location, geological structure, climatic conditions, having three different biogeographic regions such as Europe-Siberia, Mediterranean and Iran-Turan, and their transition zones. This genetic diversity is especially important with the species diversity of endemic, rare, medicinal, and cultivated plants. The flora of Turkey has an endemism rate of 31.82% with 3649 endemic plant species (Demirayak, 2002; Avcı 2005; Güner et al., 2012). Endemic plant species may be endangered due to their distribution specific to a certain region and the decrease in the number of individuals in the population. Endemic plant species should be taken under protection in *ex situ* as well as *in situ* for the biodiversity of our country to be transferred to future generations, for the gene resources not to be destroyed, especially for the wild forms of many cultivated species not to be lost, and for the sustainability of plant production. Improved biotechnological methods used in culturing plant cells and tissues provide new tools for rapid propagation and protection of valuable, rare, and endemic medicinal plants (Mikulík, 1999; Rout et al., 2000).

The genus *Paeonia* (Peony), which is a geophyte, is the only genus of the Paeoniaceae family and includes 52 taxa under 36 species in the world (The Plant List, 2021). *Paeonia* is divided into three sections: sect. *Moutan* DC. (in China), sect. *Onaepia* Lindl. (in North America) and sect. *Paeonia* (Europe, North Africa and Asia) (Hong, 2010). All Turkish species belong to the sect. *Paeonia*. 6 species and 8 under species taxa were reported in Turkey (Körüklü, 2012). Although, it is generally known as peony in our country, its local name is Tombak. These peony species, which have herbaceous and woody forms, are rooted plants with a tuberous base and fleshy roots. Asynchronous development of different embryo parts and prolonged seed germination are characteristic feature of this genus. Seed germination takes 2 years in nature due to consecutive dormancy of seeds, (Griess and Meyer 1976; Tian et al., 2010). Although, seed production and propagation methods are used in peony plants, grafting and tuber methods are the most frequently used methods. *Paeonia* species, are used as folk medicine in various countries. Known for its analgesic, sedative, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antiepileptic properties, *Paeonia* plants are also used for the treatment of cardiovascular and genital diseases (Miyazawa et al., 1984; Zhu 1998; Lin et al., 1999; Müller et al., 1999). In addition to its medicinal importance, *Paeonia* species are cultivated as a garden, potted ornamental plant, or cut flower in many countries.

P. mascula subsp. *bodurii* (Beyaz Tombak) was described as a new subspecies from Çanakkale in 1995 by Özhatay. The morphological features of this species are as follows; stem glabrous,

purplish, striate 50-80 cm. Lower leaves biternate with (7-)9(-11) leaflets; leaflets obovate, broadly elliptic or nearly orbicular, shortly acuminate, 9-11 cm long, 5-11 cm broad, terminal leaflets attenuate into a shortly decurrent petiole. Leaves glabrous, greyish green above, glaucous beneath. Upper cauline leaves ternate, leaflets 6-13 cm long, 6-9 cm broad, shortly acuminate. Flowers 11-12 cm across. Petals 5-7, obovate, white, purplish at the base. Filaments dark purplish, 10-13 mm; anthers pink or yellow. Carpels 3-4 short very dense white tomentose and fertile seeds dark purplish (Özhatay and Özhatay, 1995). This local endemic peony is under high pressure from deforestation, road constructions, legal mining activities and illegal collecting tubers, and individual numbers are negatively affected. It is accepted that the risk of extinction in nature is high (EN) according to the red data book of Turkish Plants (Ekim et al., 2000).

In recent years, many studies have been devoted to *in vitro* cultivation, propagation, and protection of genetic resources of rare, endemic, and economically valuable plants (Rout et al., 2000; Nishitha et al., 2006; Sarasan et al., 2006; Bunn et al., 2011; Çördük and Akı 2010; 2011; Çördük and Esen, 2014). *In vitro* culture of some *Paeonia* species such as regeneration of *P. mlokosewitschii*, *P. tenuifolia* (Orlikowska et al., 1998) and *P. lactiflora* (Tian vd., 2010), micropropagation of *P. lactiflora* (Hosoki et al., 1989), *P. arborea* (Černá et al., 2001) and *P. suffruticosa* (Beruto et al., 2004), somatic embryo production of *P. lactiflora* (Lee et al., 1992; Kim and Lee 1996; Jana et al., 2013) and *P. anomala* (Brukhin and Batygina, 1995), somatic embryo cryopreservation of *P. lactiflora* (Kim et al., 2006), and secondary metabolite production with callus culture of *P. lactiflora* (Hu et al., 2015).

The aim of this study, establish to *in vitro* micropropagation of *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii* and transfer to the external environment by rooting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Material

Paeonia mascula subsp. *bodurii* (Figure 1A) plant samples collected from the Lapseki-Ağı Mountain, Çanakkale, Turkey in December 2020. Plant samples identified by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersin Karabacak and were kept humid until study was started. Plant samples were prepared as herbarium materials with voucher specimen number (505) and deposited in the Çanakkale Botanic Garden Herbarium (CBB, Çanakkale, Turkey).

Surface Sterilization

The underground buds (Figure 1B) were kept under running tap water for 1 hour to remove contaminants such as dust-soil. Buds were surface-disinfected by 75% ethanol (EtOH) for 30 seconds. Then, buds were disinfected by 10% and 20% (v/v) sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) for 20 and 30 minutes under sterile conditions, followed by 5 rinses in sterile water.

Figure 1. A) *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii* plant from the Lapseki-Ağı Mountain, B) underground buds.

Shoots Induction

Shoot induction cultures (SI) of *P. mascula* were established using shoot tip explants excised aseptically from the bud scales of the underground buds. The explants were cultured on ½ MS medium supplemented with 1 mg/L benzylaminopurine (BAP), 1 mg/L gibberellic acid (GA_3), 1 g/L polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) and 3% (w/v) sucrose. All medium were gelled with 0.7% (w/v) agar and the pH was adjusted to 5.75 before autoclaving. All cultures were maintained at 25±2°C under the 16/8 h photoperiod with a light intensity of 72 µmol $m^{-2}s^{-1}$. Ten explants were cultured per magenta for shoot tips explant, and five replicates were used each treatment. The mean number of regenerated shoots per explant was recorded in each culture after 6 weeks.

Shoot Multiplication, Rooting

In order to multiply shoots grown for 6 weeks on shoot induction medium were excised and transferred to fresh ½ MS medium containing the same PGRs as the shoot induction medium. The well-developed shoots were cultured on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and 0.3 g/L activated carbon (AC) in darkness at +4°C for different period (10, 15, and 20 days) for shoot development and storage root induction (RI). Two shoots were cultured per magenta and at least two replicates were used for each treatment. Three weeks later, shoots were transferred to fresh ½ MS medium containing the same plant growth regulators (PGRs) as the tuberous fleshy storage root induction medium.

RESULTS

Surface Sterilization

In the first stage, surface sterilization of underground buds was carried out. After surface sterilization, shoot tip explants were obtained and cultured. In the surface sterilization of the underground bud, it was observed that keeping it in 75% EtOH for 30 seconds and 20% NaOCl for 30 minutes have been found more effective for sterilization of underground buds in comparison to treatment with 10% NaOCl for 20 minutes.

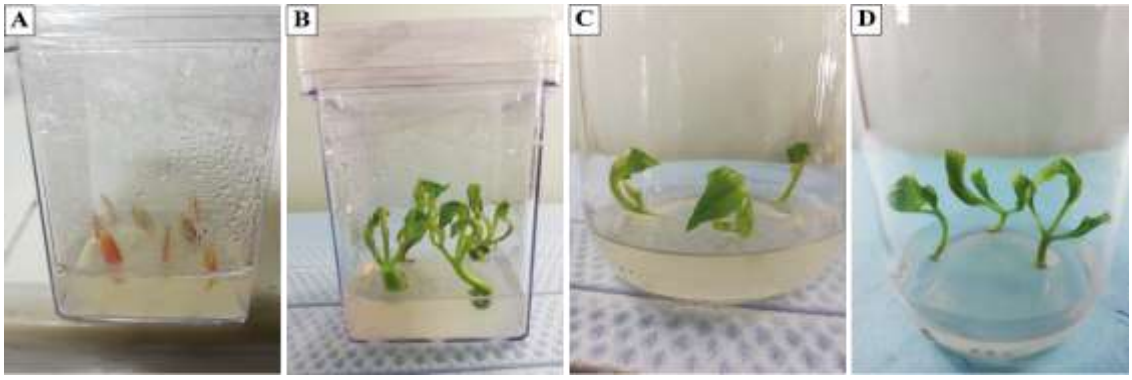

Figure 2. A) Shoot tip explants cultured on SI medium, B) Shoot induction, C) Shoot multiplication, D) Development shoots from explants.

In Vitro Culture

In this study, shoot tips explants of *P. mascula* were cultured on ½ MS medium containing concentrations of 1 mg/L BAP, 1 mg/L GA_3 and 1 g/L PVP (SI medium) for shoot induction (Figure 2A). The effect of GA_3 in combination with BAP on shoot regeneration from all cultured explants of *P. mascula* was evaluated. PVP was added to prevent shoot browning. The shoots were induced from all of shoot tip explants grown in SI medium (Figure 2B). Three weeks after culture, uncontaminated shoot tip explants were subcultured and grown in fresh ½ MS medium containing the same PGRs as the SI medium. After the second subculture, to multiplicated the shoots, shoots grown in SI medium were excised and transferred to fresh ½ MS medium containing the same PGRs as the SI medium (Figure 2C). The well-developed shoots were transferred to the RI medium (Figure 2D). It was observed that leaf yellowing was occurred at shoots that cultured in darkness and cold treatment 10, 15, and 20 days (Figure 3A-3C).

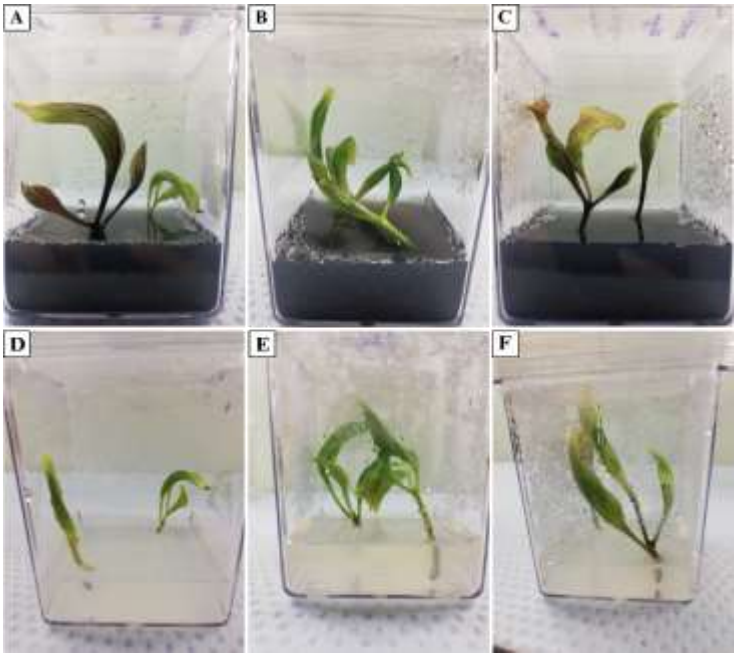

Figure 3. Shoots in ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC and were kept for A) 10 days, B) 15days, C) 20 days in darkness and cold (+4°C) treatment. Shoots transferred from RI medium to SI medium D) 10 days, E) 15 days, F) 20 days.

Shoots in RI medium were cultured in SI medium 3 weeks after darkness and cold treatment (Figure 3D-3E). It was observed that shoots did not tuberous fleshy storage root. Shoots did not survive due to lack of roots. Our result showed that culturing the shoots on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC in darkness at +4°C for 15 days was effective for shoot development but these conditions were insufficient for tuberous fleshy storage root induction (Figure 3B and 3E).

DISCUSSION

In this study, the underground buds were chosen as a explants source because of the difficulties of breaking seed dormancy. Seed dormancy is usually found in *Paeonia* species. It is known that the germination of seeds takes 2-3 years and their germination depends on the season (Barton and Chandler, 1958). Plants bloom 4-5 years after planting (Qin, 2004). Clonal propagation can be done with *in vitro* cultures to shorten the reproductive cycle. Underground buds contain many primordia and are one of the most used explants in *in vitro* cultures of *Paeonia* species. Guo (2001) used the underground buds of *P. lactiflora* 'Qi Hua Lu Shuang' and 'Zhong Sheng Fen' variate as explant source.

In our study, underground buds of *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii* were collected during dormancy in December, considering the phenological study of Kökçü and Karabacak (2021). It was observed that 70% of the buds sprouted in the SI medium. Geophyte plants spend their

dormancy period underground and sampling period of underground buds affects the success of *in vitro* culture experiments. It has been reported that the most suitable sampling period is between November and March when the buds are dormant at low temperature (He et al., 2009). During these months, the underground buds differentiate, accumulate nutrients, and have a lower contamination rate. Thus, it has been reported that the survival rate and sprouting rate are higher (Zhang, 2006). *P. lactiflora* 'Zhong Sheng Fen' buds were determined the sprouting and differentiation rates of the buds collected in November-December (100% sprouting and 90-92.7% differentiation) and the buds collected in September-October (47.2% sprouting and 44.4% differentiation) and showed the importance of bud sampling period for *in vitro* cultures (Guo, 2001).

In the surface sterilization of the underground bud, it was observed that treatment underground buds with 75% EtOH for 30 seconds and 20% NaOCl for 30 minutes have been found more effective for sureface sterilization in comparison to treatment with 10% NaOCl for 20 minutes. One of the most important elements of the initial stage of *in vitro* cultures is the sterilization of explants. There are many methods for the bud sterilization procedure of *Paeonia* species (Zhao and Yu 2008; Wu et al., 2011b; Yu et al., 2012).

In our study, ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L BAP, 1 mg/L GA_3 and 1 g/L PVP was used for shoot induction. It was observed that 100% of the explants were stimulated for induction. It was observed that the addition of BAP and GA_3 to the medium was also effective for *Paeonia mascula* subsp. *bodurii* species. It has been reported that different ratios and concentrations of auxin and cytokinin have been used for shoot induction from underground buds of herbaceous and tree peonies (Li et al., 1984; Harris and Mantell, 1991; Černa et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2018). As a result of the studies, it has been reported that GA_3 alone is not effective for shoot induction, but combination GA_3 with BAP significantly increases shoot induction and breaks dormancy buds (Bouza et al., 1994; Kong and Zhang, 1998; Pan, 2010; Wen et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2016). In the propagation studies of *Paeonia*, it was reported that supplementation BAP alone or with calcium chloride ($CaCl_2$) or other PGRs to the medium is effective for shoot propagation (Guo, 2001; Yu et al., 2011a). Li (2004) reported that MS medium containing 0.5 and 1.0 mg/L BAP are the most suitable for shoot propagation. In our study, we used ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L BAP, 1 mg/L GA_3 and 1 g/L PVP for shoot induction, this medium is 100% effective in shoot multiplication as well as shoot induction.

It was stated that the two-stage rooting protocol is generally more efficient for *Paeonia* species in root induction studies. Beruto et al. (2004) achieved root induction in 20 peony trees, first by cold treatment (2°C) and then by keeping them in the dark for 7 days. In many studies, for root induction, dark and cold treatment (10 - 4°C) for 10-30 days, followed by AC (%0.03-0.3 (w/v)) and used ½ MS medium with IBA (Indole-3-butyric acid) or without PGRs (Gua, 2001; Li, 2004; Zhang, 2006; He, 2009). We tried to carry out the shoot development and tuberous fleshy storage root induction of *P. mascula* subsp. *bodurii* via different conditions. Our result showed that culturing the shoots on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC in darkness at +4°C for 15 days was effective for shoot development. Culturing the shoots on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC in darkness at +4°C for different period (10, 15, and 20 days) were insufficient for tuberous fleshy storage root induction. Leaf yellowing was occurred during culturing the shoots on ½ MS medium containing 1 mg/L IAA and 0.3 g/L AC in darkness at +4°C for 10 days and 20 days. Shoots were transferred to the SI medium, but they did not survive due to not rooting.

This is the first report on micropropagation study of *P. mascula* subsp. *bodurii*. We tried to carry out shoot induction, shoot development and storage root induction of *P. mascula* via different conditions. For achieving micropropagation of this species, storage root induction of *P. mascula* subsp. *bodurii* has to be optimized by different conditions.

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Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Screening for Indole Acetic Acid Production in Halophilic and Halotolerant Gram-Positive Bacteria

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Abstract

Microbial synthesis of the phytohormone auxin, particularly indole acetic acid (IAA) is widespread among bacteria including those that are salt-adapted. IAA plays many different roles in plant growth and development, especially under saline conditions. Therefore, it seems interesting to evaluate the production of this secondary metabolite and to test its presence in halophilic and halotolerant bacteria. In the present study, we tested the IAA production ability of 157 Gram-positive bacteria associated with the halophyte plant *Halocnemum strobilaceum* and the bulk soil. These bacteria phylogenetically belong to Firmicutes (110) and Actinobaceria (47). The screening was performed on TSB 1/10 medium containing 0.8 M NaCl and added 0.5 mg/ml tryptophan. After incubation, the presence of the phytohormone was revealed by adding Salkowski's solution to the medium, which resulted in the color change to pink. The results showed that few bacteria responded positively to this test. Out of a total of 157 bacteria, only 28 (18%) had the ability to synthesize and release IAA, contrary to what has been reported in many studies. This could be explained by the low availability of the natural precursor tryptophan in the studied environment which caused the non-adaptation of these bacteria to produce this phytohormone. Moreover, among Firmicutes, only 13% were positive while the number of IAA-producing bacteria was considerably higher in Actinobacteria (30%). Halophilic and halotolerant Actinobacteria appear to be the most IAA-producing and best adapted to hostile environmental conditions.

Keywords: Halophilic and halotolerant bacteria, Firmicutes, Actinobacteria, IAA.

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Investigation of the Interaction of Smoke Tree (*Cotinus coggygria* Scop.) Leaf Extracts with Plasmid DNA by Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Method

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Abstract

Cotinus coggygria Scop. is a commercial ornamental plant belonging to the Anacardiaceae family, also known as "smoke tree" among the people with medicinal use. In this study, the interactions of different extracts (ethyl acetate, methanol and aqueous) of *C. coggygria* leaves with pBR322 plasmid DNA were investigated hydrolytically and oxidatively. Excessive production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) leads to oxidative stress. Oxidative stress can cause damage to DNA, protein, carbohydrates and lipids. *C. coggygria* has strong antioxidant activity with the phenols and flavonoids it contains. The secondary metabolites in its content have the prevention activity of oxidative stress. In this study, *C. coggygria* extracts were prepared at different concentrations (25, 50, 100, 200, 400 µg/mL), and their interactions with DNA were determined by agarose gel electrophoresis method using supercoiled (SC) pBR322 plasmid DNA in TAE buffer. This test examines whether the SC plasmid DNA, transforms into open circular (OC) form and/or linear form (LN). The results show that ethyl acetate, methanol and aqueous extracts hydrolytically cleaved DNA. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) was added to the DNA as an oxidizing agent. The result of methanol and aqueous extracts show that they prevent H_2O_2-induced oxidative DNA damage, OC structure of DNA is completely denaturated depending on the increasing concentration. Although ethyl acetate decreases the percentage of OC structure of DNA at low concentrations, increases it at 400 µg/mL.

Keywords: *Cotinus coggygria*, dna cleavage activity, agarose gel electrophoresis

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Determination of The Acute Effects of Olive Mill Wastewater on *Gammarus komareki* Schäferna, 1923 (Amphipoda: Gammaridae)

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Abtract

In this study, acute effects of olive mill wastewater (OMW) that causing water pollution in our country and the Mediterranean circle countries were investigated on the freshwater crustacea, *Gammarus komareki* Schäferna, 1923, in a laboratory setting. *Gammarus komareki* individuals were transported from their habitat to the tanks in the laboratory as a model organism. Totally thirty individuals (males and females) of *G. komareki* were firstly placed and adapted to the laboratory conditions which mimicking the natural habitat conditions of the season. OMW was obtained from an olive oil facility around the Çanakkale Province. After the adaptation stage of the organisms, OMW was introduced into experiment tanks with different ratios such as 2.3%, 2.67%, 3%, 3.33%, and 4%. According to the results of the present study, the LC50 value of the OMW was determined as 3.65% for 72 hours respectively.

Keywords: Olive mill wastewater, toxicity, acute effects, Crustacea, freshwater

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Greater Inter-Individual than Inter-Population Variability of *Calendula suffruticosa* subsp. *algarbiensis* Hexane Extract

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Abstract

The genus *Calendula* L. includes 10 to 27 species depending on the taxonomic concept since it is an extraordinarily complex and poorly understood genus due to its wide morphological and karyological variability. Morphological characteristics have been considered insufficient for correct taxonomic identification. Thus, phytochemical characterization can become an additional tool for their botanical classification, both interspecific and intraspecific. Given this, GC-MS profiles of hexane extract from five specimens of *Calendula suffruticosa* subsp. *algarbiensis* collected in the same geographic region were compared with samples mixing fragments of several individuals (populations) from different local environments. Overall, hexane extracts analysis by GC-MS allowed the identification of 42 compounds, eight fatty acids, 24 terpenoids, three alcohols, five alkanes, and two pollutants. Plants of *C. suffruticosa* subsp. *algarbiensis* collected near urban areas absorbed two compounds considered pollutants, indicating the necessity to pay

attention to the place of cultivation when used in traditional medicine, cosmetics, or as food. Some of the compounds found in significant quantities are known for their medicinal and nutritional properties. Twenty-five secondary metabolites were detected for the first time in the *C. suffruticosa* subsp. *algarbiensis* providing detailed information about the intraspecific variation. The individual samples' variability was even higher than that of mixed samples from different and distant populations. Therefore, sampling of significant numbers of individuals should be considered in future chemotaxonomic studies in *Calendula,* although it should be assumed that each individual plant must have enough mass to obtain sufficient extract for the chromatographic analysis.

Keywords: *Calendula*, gc/ms, C*alendula suffruticosa subsp. algarbiensis*, chemical variability

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Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Uses of PGPR for Decrease Salt Stress Effects

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Abstract

The growth and development of plants is affected by climate changes which are becoming more and more restrictive especially in arid and semi-arid areas. Nearly 80% of Algerian soils are affected by salinity, which causes enormous reduction in the crop production. This problem has forced us to think about the strategies to be undertaken to understand, on the one hand, the mechanisms put in place by plants in order to face new environmental conditions and maintain their growth and development, and on the other apart from limiting the effects of soil salinization by using biological agents (microorganisms). The usefulness of bacteria with "PGPR" effects is one of the methods used to minimize the negative effect of salt stress by synthesize plant growth regulating hormones, osmoprotectors, exopolysaccharides… etc and it can considerably limit the use of inputs (chemical fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, etc.). In this work, we are interested in the study of the effect of the interaction between rhizobacteria and plants under saline stress, a large number of bacteria isolated from the rhizosphere of halophylic plant from arid areas in Algeria are found as highly salt-tolerant, growing in TSA medium supplemented with different concentration of NaCl. For test the effects of these bacteria on wheat plants under salt stress conditions, wheat seeds were inoculated by bacterial suspension, then sow in pots, each one was watered with solutions containing different concentration of NaCl, for 30 days of growth. Results revealed that some of bacterial strains could promote growth of the seedlings significantly, which showed an increase in the length and biomass of the leaves as well as the roots. Inoculation has in fact removed the deleterious effects of saline stress from durum wheat seedlings, via maintenance of water status and protection of photosynthetic pigments and membrane integrity.

Keywords: Durum wheat, rhizosphere, inoculation, pgpr, salinity

Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Palmyraculture: The Role of Palmyra as Potential Life Support for Plant Species Diversity

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Abstract

Palmyra palm trees are the gift of nature, help in maintaining plant diversity by acting as life support for many plants. The roots of the Palmyra are found by storing a huge amount of water and helping in transforming arid land into fertile land. It also acts as a host plant for epiphytes and support climber plants. The findings of this study show that the growth status and the survival rate of the plants growing near young Palmyra are relatively high.

Keywords: *Borassus flabellifer*, palmyra palm, life support, plant diversity, biodiversity

INTRODUCTION

Asian Palmyra palm, botanically known as *Borassus flabellifer*, is a tall fan-shaped tree that belongs to group Palmae. It is about 25-30m tall and the trunk is black having a diameter of nearly 1m. Palmyra can be mainly in South Asian countries including Tamilnadu, the Northern regions of Srilanka, Bangladesh, etc., is an important tree that contributes a lot to biodiversity, it acts as life support for other plants, and a bio-fence. (Morton, 1988). Palmyra palm has a fibrous root system. The leaves of the palm grow only one leaf per month and it is then divided into 60-80 segments. The diameter of the segmented leaves is nearly 25feet. (Mariselvam, *et al.*, 2020). The leaf stalks have thorny edges. (Gummadi, *et al.*, 2016). The sex of the tree is determined 12-20yrs after it starts flowering. The male Palmyra has 2m long spadix, is stout and branched, whereas the

female Palmyra gives rise to 4-10 flower-bearing spikes and is branched (Davis & Johnson, 1987). The Palmyra fruits are 4-7 inches in diameter, are fibrous and usually contain 3 seeds. (Gummadi, *et al.*, 2016). The lifespan of Palmyra is 120 years. (Uluwaduge & Thillainathan, 2018). Palmyra tree has been used for many uses from the past and the Tamil literature *Tala vilasam* says that Palmyra has been providing 801 uses. (Franco, *et al.*, 2020) "Palmyraculture" is the cultivation and utilization of the Palmyra tree to live a self-reliant lifestyle towards sustainable development (Selvakumar *et al.*, 2020) (Varadaraju, *et al.*, 2020) (Mariselvam, *et al.*, 2020).

Palmyra trees are found to be having the potential to store a huge volume of water in their tubular roots and this can help in increasing the underground water level of the land. This could be the reason why the farmers have planted Palmyra trees near the water resources like rivers, tanks, and wells. The tree also has the ability to turn arid land into fertile land. (Sridevi Krishnaveni, *et al.*, 2020). Palmyra trees are planted in the fields to help harvest and conserve the underground water. (Veilmuthu, n.d.). In this background, we have studied the survival rate and the growth status of the plants growing in between young Palmyra trees.

Figure 1: Male and Female Palmyra palm trees

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted in Panaiyaanmai (Palmyraculture), The Centre for self-reliance and sustainable development, Kadayam, Tenkasi, Tamilnadu, India. In the experimental group the plants Tamarind, Portia, Cashew, Neem and Pineapple each of six in numbers were planted in between young Palmyra trees. The distance between two young Palmyra trees was 7 feet. In the control group the above mentioned plants of the same amount were grown without any young Palmyra trees. The timeframe for the experiment was one year and three months. It was started on 1st July 2020 and we concluded it on 1st October 2021. The land where we experimented was dry land. During the study period, the plants have been watered only twice and there was rainfall once a month. However, from June to August there was no rain and the plants were grown without any source of water.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this experiment were significant. In the experimental group, all the plants survived, except one portia tree and the survival rate and the growth status of the plants were significantly high compared to the control group. The results of the experiment are shown in the table below.

Table 1: The Survival Rate and the Growth Status of the Plants

			In Presence of Palmyra			**In Absence of Palmyra**		
	Common Name (Sapling)	**Botanical Name**	**No of plants (In between Palmyra)**	**Survival Rate**	**Growth Status**	**No of plants**	**Survival Rate**	**No of plants**
1	Tamarind tree	*Tamarind indica*	6	6	Good	6	3	Thin and dry
2	Portia tree	*Thespesia populnea*	6	5	Good, One dried	6	0	All dried
3	Cashew tree	*Anacardium occidentalis*	6	6	Good	6	4	Thin and dry
4	Neem tree	*Azadirachta indica*	6	6	Good	6	4	Thin and dry
5	Pineapple tree	*Ananas comosus*	6	6	Good	6	1	Dry

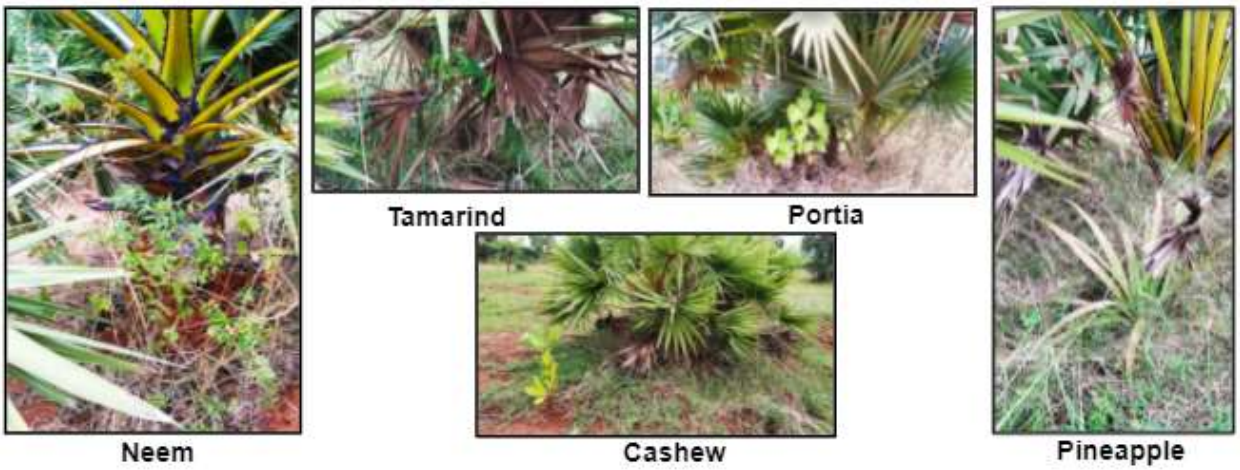

Figure 2: The experimental group plants

Mixed cropping is one of the oldest forms of agriculture where two or more plants are grown simultaneously and the plants will mutually benefit. Palmyra trees support mixed cropping, as they can help to enhance soil fertility and increase the water level of the land. The experimental results demonstrate that the Palmyra palm is life support for the plants that grow in the dry zones and it helps in mixed cropping. Also, Palmyra palm can be a potential water reservoir that can store water for years in its roots and the plants that grow nearby can utilize that stored water for their growth during the dry seasons. It creates a microclimate that is needed for plant growth. The fan-shaped leaves of the Palmyra tree provide shade for the saplings/plants to avoid getting direct sunlight and protect them from animals and insects.

Figure 3: Using Palmyra leaves to protect the saplings

Apart from the experiment, we observed some other phenomena of Palmyra acting as life support for plants. Palmyra tree helps in maintaining plant diversity, by acting as a host for the epiphytes, such as

banyan, peepal, neem, Nuna, athi, and orchids. The birds eat the fruit of the banyan tree and when they leave their excretion on the sheath of the young Palmyra tree the banyan tree can germinate. The Palmyra tree provides a suitable growth place for the banyan tree. The trunk, leaves, and leaf stalks of the Palmyra act as a support for climbers such as bottle gourd, and ivy gourd. Also, this can be used as a support for the black pepper plant cultivation. Also, some shrubs and trees grow very close to the root system of the Palmyra tree, so that they can get nutrition and water from the soil near the Palmyra tree. An array of palmyra trees around the particular land/place is acting as bio-fence and an ecosystem that enhances biodiversity.

Figure 4: Climbers growing on Palmyra palm tree

Figure 5: Epiphytes growing on Palmyra palm tree

Figure 6: Plants growing close to the root system of Palmyra palm tree

CONCLUSION

Palmyra palm is useful in many ways to both plants and animals. It helps the plants by enhancing the fertility of the soil, increasing the water level of the land, acting as a host/ support, providing shadow, and a place for some plants to germinate. Thus, the Palmyra palm plays an important role in keeping the plant diversity around it. This further contributes to the conservation of biodiversity by acting as a host to plants, animals, and micro-organisms. Hence, a single Palmyra tree can be seen as an ecosystem. Palmyra tree-based bio fences also act as eco-system and help enrich biodiversity. Further research can be conducted to study the feasibility of using Palmyra palm in mixed cropping to improve the agricultural economy of the country.

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Poster Presentation
Friday
Diversity of Plant Species, Systematics and Phylogeny; Environmental Toxicology & Microbial Biodiversity

Useful Plants of Mountain Xerophytic Communities of The Lesser Caucasus (Within Azerbaijan)

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Abstract

Plants show diversity according to their beneficial properties. Within this diversity, there are feed, water, medicinal, spice and essential oil plants and their subgroups. Plants have been used for cosmetics, perfumery, nutrition and therapeutic purposes for thousands of years. It is an indispensable part of the aromatic industry, which has recently been used in the home and pharmaceutical industry. The main purpose of this study was to examine the floristic properties with beneficial properties of mountain-xerophyte plant communities of Kichik Qafgaz (within the borders of Azerbaijan). Herbarium samples collected during the supply studies carried out in Talysh and Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan in 2017-2021 vegetation periods constituted the material of the research. Samples Flora of Azerbaijan (8 volumes)

Findings: Mountain-xerophyte flora elements were systematically grouped according to beneficial groups in the investigated areas. The vegetation of the region is richer with 420 (29.83%) forage plants, 280 (19.87%) with ornamental properties, 220 (15.63%) etheric essential oils with medicinal properties, 125 (8%) next. It has been revealed that there are .88 species of vitamin-containing and tragacanth plants, 86 (6.11%), honeyveran 56 (3.98%), and 50 food (3.55%) plants. Among the plant taxa, 93 (6.51%) resin and rubber content and 78 (5.54%) poisonous plants were also determined.

Keywords: Useful plants, mountain, lesser caucasus, Azerbaijan