Coastal and marine ecosystems, biology and ecology

Coastal Dunes Features Of Endemic Ipomoeo-elymetum Farcti Ass.

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Coastal dunes features of Endemic Ipomoeo – Elymetum farcti association Ahmet Serteser(1) and Yılmaz İçağa(2) (1) MEDCOAST-2013, Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Science and Literature, 03030, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye Telephone : +90-272-228 13 39 E-mail: aserteser@aku.edu.tr (2) MEDCOAST-2013, Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Engineering, 03030, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye Telephone: +90-272-228 14 23 E-mail: yicaga@aku.edu.tr Abstract Ipomoeo – Elymetum farcti (Géhu, Uslu et Costa 1989) association is endemic for coastal dunes of East Mediterranean of Turkey. This association is identifed in Patara, Kumluca, Side of Antalya province, in Anamur and Taşucu, in Atakent-Narlıkuyu between Silifke- Erdemli, of İçel province and in Karataş-Innaplihoyuk of Adana province. The association consists of grasses whose lentgh vary between 5-50 cm. The association's dominant species are Elymus farctus ssp. farctus, Ipomoea stolonifera, Cyperus capitatus, Eryngium maritimum, Medicago marina, Euphorbia paralias, Otanthus maritimus and Sporobolus virginicus. This association has embryo and mobile dune vegetation is perennial. "Flora of Turkey" of Davis(1965-1988) is essentially used in the identification of the plants. The vegetation of the region has been categorized according to Braun-Blanquet(1932). Climate data from General Directorate of Meteorology(1990) and geological information from General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration (1963, 1981). Samples of soil which are mostly representative were obtained from the depts of cms 0-30 to establish the relationship of the plant associations with soil and the physical and chemical analysis of these samples were done with related method in Soil Fertilizer and Water Resources Central Research Institute Laboratories (Tüzüner, 1990). The work area is coastal dunes as the type of land. Mediterranean floristic region of about 60 vascular plants have been identified within the study area. Most of the work place is filled with quaternary type of land. Stations in the study area, The central Mediterranean (WASS) and the Eastern Mediterranean I. Type (WSAS) precipitation regimes show and the work place has "Rainy Sub Soft, Rainy Sub Hot, A Little Rainy Warm, A little Rainy Soft" Mediterranean Bioclimate. Soil analysis results, especially the quantities of water and grain sizes, were evaluated with all data in Simple Correspondence Analysis and ANOVA, According to ANOVA results, grain distributions vary with sampling location, particularly. Key words : Ipomoeo – Elymetum farcti (Géhu, Uslu et Costa 1989) Ass., coastal ecosystems, conservation area, ecological

tolerance limits.