



Figure 14-7: A View of the Vegetation

The fine pine(*pinus brutia*) covers a 3.7 ha area (1% of the total area) as a part of the semi-natural vegetation. The proposed area is located in the Mediterranean maquis formation and fine pine mixed forest formation band, so it is expected to have members of those formations dominantly. However, because of destruction for creating new agricultural fields, demand of wood as material and fuel, and due to dense grazing etc., these formations can only survive in protected areas or where antropogenic facts are lowered. Even now there is still destruction for vineyards and agricultural use, besides grazing within the forest boundaries still exists (Figure 14-8).



Figure 14-8: Vineyard Formed by the Destruction of Forests (Existing Excavation Site in the Front Scene, the Vineyard in the Far Scene)

The proposed site is surrounded by different village sites of which 10.9 ha (most of the Tekke village area) is in the probable zone. Moreover, in the northwest region of the probable zone, there is a village (Burhankoy) located near the boundary of the buffer zone. Although there is no settlement in the primary probable zone, the villages mentioned above, have the agricultural fields in the area.

Another type of usage which covers a large space around the proposed site is the excavation sites for material which is 45.3 ha (8% of the total probable zone). Excavation sites are used to provide material for the cement factory in the south of the probable site. There is excavation in the region for 20 years. During this period, if excavation surface is taken as 700,000 m², and average excavation depth as 15 m, the total material taken from the area reaches the value over 1,000,000 m³. Nowadays excavation sites are being used in two different parts connected to each other. Both parts are separated from each other with a narrow passage which is used for worksite management services. Total excavation zone will be extended in the future by obtaining the material from this narrow passage (Figure 14-9).