

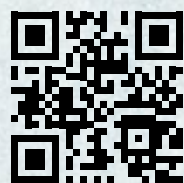
THE FLORA AND FAUNA

NATURE OF BARUT HEMERA



BARUT
HEMERA





BARUT HEMERA FROM PAST TO PRESENT AND ITS CENTURIES-OLD TREES

“We have always had great love for nature.”

Before the construction works started in 1988, we set out with a goal: Preserve the existing, while making any new additions a part of this paradise.

The love for nature and earth - a family tradition - forms the very basis of the brand values of Barut Hotels, which has a half-century long history.

Nature, Mediterranean, Human-Being...

Trees have always been the most precious members of the lush garden of Barut Hemera, which was opened in 1990.

At that time, the hotels area consisted of blank and barren lands stretching towards the beach.

There were a few trees planted for agricultural purposes.

6 monumental trees.

We took great care to carry olive, red pine and oak trees from the past to the future without disturbing them.

These 80-120 years old trees have witnessed millions of memories, loves, friendships and people leaving to come back again.

They have been washed in the rain, braved the wind, sung their own songs and bewitched us with their majesty and ancient spirit.

To have more trees and create a serene garden, we planted dozens of trees with special stories on the nature surrounding the area, during the construction of our hotel.

And today, in 2023, as we prepare our book, **the trees nestling in the garden of Barut Hemera celebrates their 35th year.**

Like the Cedar Trees in front of the main restaurant...

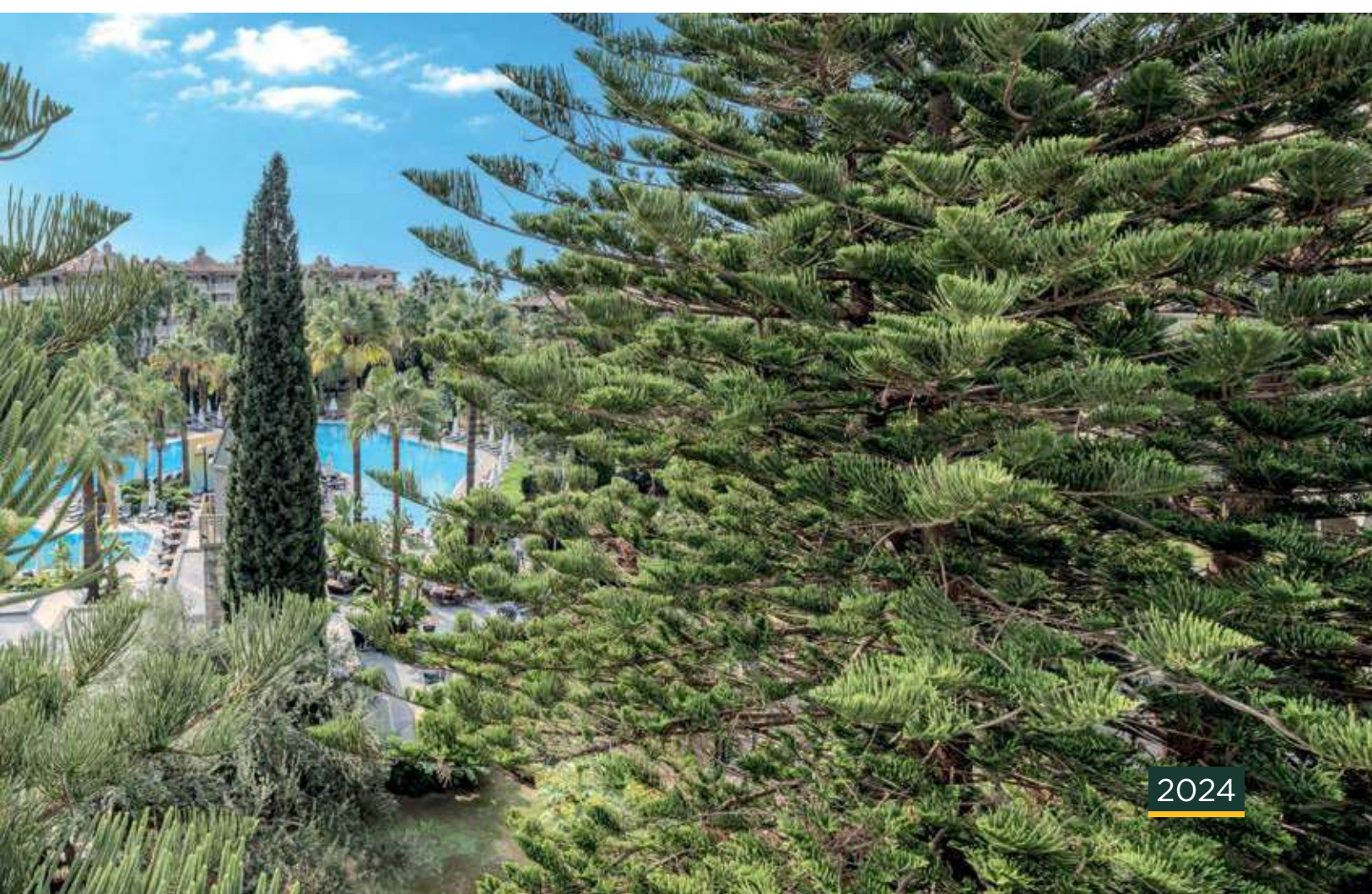
As you head towards the lobby and step out the door opening to the citrus garden, you will see the monumental plane tree. This spectacular plane tree was planted during the construction of the building beside it. As you walk downwards, under the shadow of the plane tree, the walnut trees, carob trees and citrus trees will pull you into their peaceful world.. The splendid beauty and indispensability of Barut Hemera comes from the trees, the chirping birds nesting on those trees and the butterflies and bees visiting the flowers.

They know that their home is where the peace is.

We have always had love for them, embraced them as an integral part of our existence and been a part of their stories.

If you want to be a part of these stories, you can scan the QR codes on the trees or read their stories in this book we have prepared for you.

Cengiz Haydar Barut
Barut Hemera, Chairman of the Board







NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SPIRIT OF SIDE

Barut Hemera is situated in one of the most fascinating geographies on earth. The charming nature of the region has inspired people and nature throughout history. Having been inspired by this charming nature, people have told stories and made them spread all over the world. Located north of Side, like a natural wall, Taurus Mountains have protected this region against cold northern winds. In this way, Side and the Manavgat, wherein Side is situated, enjoy the sun to the fullest, thanks to Taurus Mountains. The climate unique to this region has helped the valleys, rivers, forests and wetlands be home to a wide variety of species. For example; red pine forests, located on the upper side of Manavgat Stream, are one of the rarest places occupied by Brown fish owl (*Bubo zeylonensis*). In

addition, Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*), one of the rarest species on earth, feeds on where Manavgat Stream meets the sea. The region stretching from Side to the north, up to the summit of Taurus Mountains, is also the region with the richest diversity of endemic plants in Europe. There are more than a hundred plant species that occur only here across the world. Side broomrape (*Orobanche sideana*), which occurs only in the ancient city of Side, is one of these species. Undoubtedly, endangered species, which occur only here across the world, are one of the signs of the authentic nature of the region. In addition, the unique story of the nature of this region tells us about the relevance between the geography of the region and the history of humanity.





GODS OF RIVERS

Starting its journey on the summits of Taurus Mountains, the snowflakes glide down the karst mountains and turn into small streams, and subsequently into rivers when small streams merge together in the valleys. The fertile lands on Manavgat plain are formed by these large and small streams and rivers. People have farmed, established villages and cities, and lived in peace on these lands throughout history. They have been grateful to and deified Taurus Mountains, the rivers and the sun for this peace. They have created myths about them, spreading all over the world. For example, in ancient times, the name of Manavgat Stream,

a part of the ecosystem of Side, was Melas, who was a River God. The name of Köprüçay, located at the western end of Manavgat Plain, was Eurymedon in ancient times. Eurymedon was also a River God. This river is also a part of the ecosystem of the Ancient City of Aspendos. The Battle of Eurymedon, one of the greatest river battles in recorded history, also took place here in 469 BC.





TAURUS MOUNTAINS

Guarding Side and providing it with abundance and fertility, Taurus Mountains deserve a divine title. The word Taurus comes from the Latin word “Taurus” meaning bull. Taurus Mountains were named after wild bulls, which have been a symbol of fertility since early history and occupied Taurus Mountains. These bulls were the strongest animals in wild in that period. Neither leopards nor lions could win a fight against bulls. Hunting a bull ensured food that was sufficient to feed a whole village for a week. The bull was a symbol of fertility and was sacred. Therefore, Taurus Mountains, where these bulls occupied, were also referred to as the God of Bulls

and Mountains. These mountains must have had a daughter symbolizing the abundance and fertility they provided. This is why the story of this girl also tells us about the myth of Side. This story and more myths about trees are available in the Pomegranate section of the book.





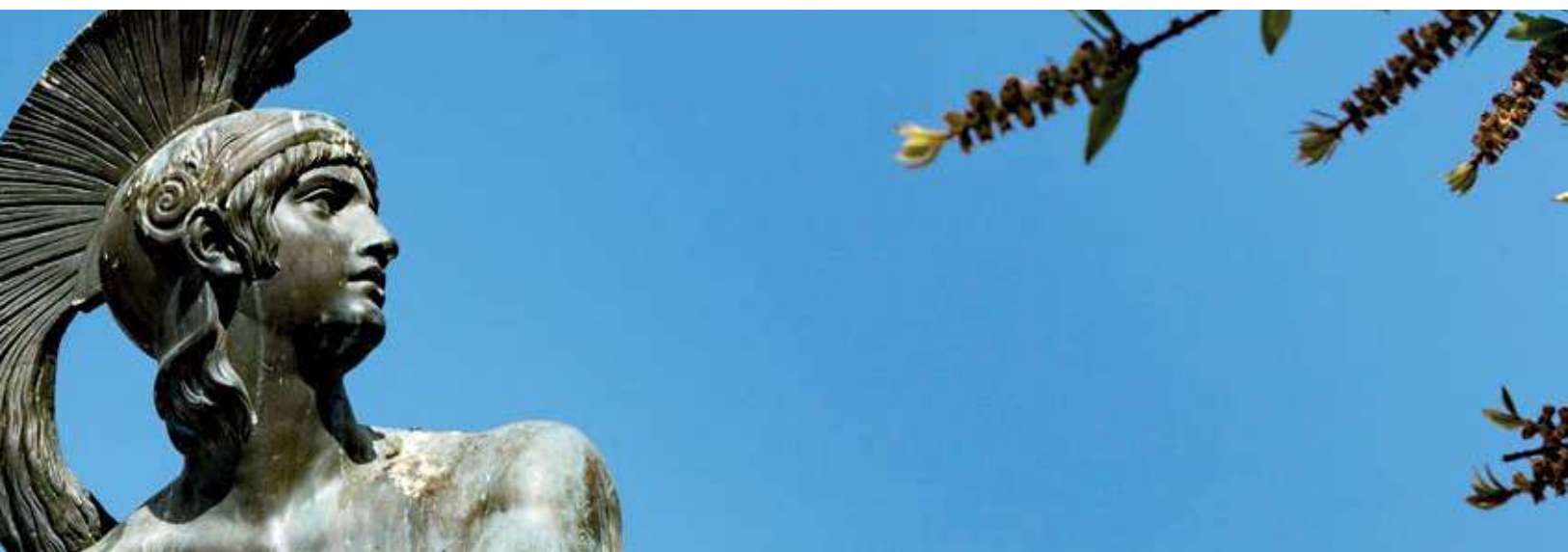
GARDEN OF HEMERA

The charming natural environment spirit of this region, which people have preferred to settle throughout history, still fascinates the people today. When you visit Barut Hemera, which took its name from Hemera, the Goddess of Day, you can feel this spirit. The birds and butterflies you see today in the garden of the hotel existed here in ancient times as well. The sounds we hear, the smells we get, the trees we touch and the colors we see existed at those times as

well. This unique nature, which gave peace and joy to the people of those times and made them tell stories, still exists today. We invite you to enjoy the wonderful stories about this geography while taking a walk on the walking track designed exclusively for you in the garden of the hotel.









MYTHOLOGICAL TREES



LAUREL TREE

Laurus nobilis

The laurel tree tells us of the platonic love of Apollo for Daphne. Being a great boast, Apollo is very good at archery. Aphrodite's son, Eros, is also very good at archery. One day, Apollo stumbles upon Eros and makes fun of his archery skills. Enraged by this ridicule, Eros prepares two arrows to get his revenge. One of these arrows has been dipped in aqua regia and will bring its target passion and infinite love. The other arrow, however, will completely draw its target away from love and passion. The golden arrow shoots Apollo through the heart.

Apollo sees the unparalleled beauty of Daphne, the daughter of Pineios, the god of rivers, on the banks of the River Pineios shaded by trees in Thessalia. Apollo falls

in love with Daphne on first sight. However, the other arrow has unfortunately shot Daphne in the heart. Daphne constantly runs away from Apollo and refuses his advances.

One day, Apollo catches the runaway Daphne and asks her father, Pineios, for help. Pineios turns Daphne into a laurel tree. In the following moments, Daphne feels her already exhausted and aching legs stiffen and turn into the trunk of a tree.

A grey callus covers her bosom. Her fragrant hair turns into leaves, her arms extend into branches and her small feet turn into roots and move into the depths of the earth.

Daphne remains as the laurel tree forever.

Attempting to hug the woman he loves, Apollo hits the laurel with astonishment. From that day on, the laurel tree becomes Apollo's favourite tree and Apollo makes a wreath out of the leaves of the laurel tree and never takes this wreath off.

This is the actual origin of the laurel wreath seen on the heads of all Apollo statues.

Today, the mosaic of Apollo and Daphne is on display at the Archaeological Museum of Antakya. The local population of Antakya mythically resemble the Harbiye Falls as Daphne's tears. These falls flow around laurel trees.





CAROB TREE

Ceratonia siliqua

In Mediterranean countries, the carob fruit is said to be an aphrodisiac that improves sexual drive. The mythology relates that the early maturation of Zeus and his extensive debauchery stem from his focus on these fruits in his diet.

Living through childhood in Creta, Greece, Zeus was so horny that he slept with every woman in the area. Overthrowing his father, Zeus ascended to the throne as the god of gods and settled in on Mount Olympus in Anatolia.

Zeus does not give a break to women and girls in Anatolia either. Goat shepherds on Taurus Mountains lose their temper with the escapades of Zeus and one night, they corner Zeus' most beautiful wife, Hera, on the

mountain. There is no saying if Hera consented, but they have intercourse with her. Hera gets pregnant as a result of these intercourses. Her already large breasts bloat out as large as they can before her belly. Hera runs away to the top of Mount Olympus to keep the pregnancy from Zeus. She squeezes her milk-filled breasts towards the sky. Hera's milk sprinkles and scatter into the depths of the sky. Thus emerges the Milky Way, which will be viewed in the night sky for millions of years.

A mosaic was created to depict Zeus in Anatolia. It is currently on display at the Mosaic Museum of Antakya.

The carob seed has a fixed weight all around the nature. Every seed

has the same weight, i.e. 0,2 g. In ancient times, carob seeds were used to weigh gemstones. The word "karat" originates from the Latin name of carob, Ceratonia.





OLIVE TREE

Olea europaea

The olive tree has been depicted in all holy scriptures as the symbol of divinity, abundance, justice, health, pride, victory, welfare, wisdom, mental power, purification, rebirth and virtues and values of significance for humanity. In the ancient times, Homer named olive oil as “liquid gold”, whereas Hippocrates recommends it as a cure. Philosopher Aristotles considers the olive tree from a wider perspective and describes olive cultivation as a field of science. Olives are so valuable that Solon actually decreed the first laws for the protection of the olive tree.

According to Greek Mythology, the God of Sea, Poseidon, and the Goddess of Wisdom, Athena disputes over a city. The chief god, Zeus, organises a contest between the gods to resolve this dispute. The city will be named after the gift that humans will choose to accept. Poseidon strikes the ground with his trident and 4

glorious horses spring out of the ground. He says, “You can travel around the world, institute armies and conquer cities with these horses”. In turn, Athena sticks her spear into the ground and an olive tree emerges at the spot. She says, “This tree will live for centuries and you can eat it when green or black”. The oil obtained from the fruits of this tree will light up the night and be an indispensable ingredient for kitchens as cooking oil. This tree wins the contest and is planted in Acropolis. The city is then named after Athena, the goddess of science.

According to mythology, the goddess Athena presented the olive tree as a gift to Athenians as the symbol of peace and civilisation. This decision is not only limited to choosing the olive tree over “horses”. This decision of the public also signifies their preference of settlements instead of the nomadic life, and peace and civilisation over wars and pillaging.

The most distinctive symbol of Athena, the goddess of mental powers, science and arts, as well as spiritual brightness, is the branch of an olive tree, which is her own creation.

Another legend has it that this tree, specifically protected by warriors, was burnt in Acropolis during the Persian occupation in 480 B.C. Having been left among the ruins of Acropolis, the olive tree starts to shoot out, revives and its growth is planted all around Greece. It must be for this reason that all olive trees are said to have originated from this first olive tree created by Athena.

Ancient Greeks considered being born under an olive tree as the most distinctive sign of divine heritage. Thought to have lived in the 8th Century B.C., Homer adorned his Iliad with rich descriptions and images on the olive tree and olive oil.





PLANE TREE

Platanus occidentalis

At times of boredom, the god Zeus disguises himself as a human and visits villages and cities with Hermes. One day, they entered a town around Phrygia. They knock on many doors, but no resident answers. The god Zeus is sure that someone will accept them into their home as guests and decides to visit every house in town. Again, no luck.

Finally, residents of a weathered and poor cottage opened their doors to Zeus and Hermes. The residents of this cottage are an old couple, Baucis and Philemon. They cook for Zeus and Hermes. They give them rags to wash their faces. Then, Philemon brings wine on the

table. They drink cup after cup of wine, but they are never short of it as they should have. Philemon and his wife understand that their guests were gods and ask them for forgiveness if they have failed to respect them duly. The god Zeus says, "Follow me".

Philemon and Baucis follow him. When they are at the top of the hill, Zeus asks them to look at the village. To their dismay, the old couple see that the village has been flooded. Zeus says, "I will pay back for your hospitality. If you have any wish, I will make it come true." The old couple say, "We always want to be together and die on the same day". Zeus makes

their wish come true and the couple die on the same day.

After their deaths, a lime tree and a plane tree spring from their burial spot. These two trees join together and form a single tree. Rumour has it that a tree in Pergamum (currently Bergama) has two different sides, one lime and one plane, and it is the only one of its kind in the world.





OAK

Quercus ilex

The oak is a very important tree for the ancient civilisation. In Greek mythology, the oak was regarded as the sacred tree of Zeus and oracles used to foretell the future on the basis of the sounds emanated by the leaves of the oak on windy days. Gauls also attached religious significance to the oak. In ancient Rome, the oak was a plant dedicated to Jupiter. Celts lived on British islands in 1000s B.C. and had a religion based on nature deities. The oak was already their Sacred Tree and the presence of mistletoe on the tree would make it exceptionally special.

The mistletoe would be ritually cut off and used by a Druid priest with a golden sickle. Druid as a word meant “one who has known

the spirit of the oak” and Druid priests were at the top level of the society. The apple tree symbolised immortality; according to Celts, trees were links between the ground and the sky and communicated messages from the sky with the birds on their branches and from the underworld through their roots.

The oak is one of the most sacred trees. With the mystical property of “True Knowledge in the Essence”, the Oak or an oak door was believed to keep the devil out of any home.



CEDAR

Cedrus atlantica

Undertaking the duty of guarding the forest in the Epic of Gilgamesh, the cedar is the first species to be protected by law in the world. Widely depicted in the Epic of Gilgamesh, the cedar used to be as important as petrol in the Middle East as it was the raw material necessary for large navies. Today, the largest natural cedar forests are located in Turkey and there are cedars on Taurus Mountains that are as old as 2000 years.

In the Hittitian times, the Cedar of Taurus (*Cedrus libani*) was used as incense in religious rituals. Growing on Taurus Mountains, named after the chief god, Taru,

our cedar must have offered the scent of the god Taru to Hattians. Hattians tried to lure the god by burning fragrant plants along the road in front of their houses when their god went missing.

King Mursili says, "... Catch the sweet scent of the cedar, come back to your home, your land... Let these bring you back..." in his prayer to bring back the god of abundance, Telepinu, who has gone missing. Hattians also used to mix the gum of the cedar with wine and enjoyed their wine with its aroma.

The cedar is a very valuable tree that welcomes everyone with a sweet scent that also captured

the Hattians. Although the scent of the Taurus cedar tends to disappear 4-6 years after the tree has been cut, the scent can be picked up again upon the planing of the wood surface. Due to this characteristic, the cedar was used in the construction of popular spaces designed to impress people with fragrant delight.





CYPRESS TREE

Cupressus sempervirens

The legend has it that famously beautiful Cyparissus is a brave hunter who writes enchanting poems. He steals Apollo's heart with his poems. The two youngsters spend their time by hunting and reading poems in the prairie. Apollo has a sacred deer with branched and extended golden horns and a wreath of diamonds around its neck that is protected by fairies and approached by everyone for a petting. Apollo presents this deer to Cyparissus as a gift.

Cyparissus grows more keen on the deer than anyone else. He loves it so much that he never lets it leave his side. They wander around on rich meadows together. They bathe in crystal-clear waters. On a very hot summer

day, the Sacred Deer goes into thick shrubberies to avoid the unrelenting rays of the sun and to cool off. At the time, Cyparissus is hunting close by. He hears a rustle from among the shrubberies. Cyparissus rejoices to have found a game.

Without knowing that the sacred deer is within the shrubberies, the great hunter draws his bow and shoots his arrow. All of a sudden, the enchanted deer jumps from among the shrubberies and falls on the ground. Cyparissus knows what he has done at that moment, but it is too late. He has killed his beloved sacred deer on the very spot. Cyparissus' grief is indescribable. He begs Apollo; "Take my life, I can't live with this grief!". Apollo hears the appeal

of his well-loved Cyparissus. Everyone must see this endless grief.

Cyparissus' thick, abundant hair starts to turn into dark green leaves. Calluses embrace his thin body. His leaves extend into the sky. Apollo has turned him into a majestic cypress tree. And he whispers, "I will mourn for you and you will mourn for the others". Cyparissus, the symbol of grief, is now a crying cypress, i.e. *Cupressus funebris*.





WALNUT TREE

Juglans regia

The walnut tree is a large, long-lived tree species. This tree, known as “*Juglans regia*” in Latin, has always played an important role with its use, from ancient times to the present. In ancient times, walnut - the fruit of the walnut tree - was a common source of food because of its nutritiousness and savoriness. In addition, it was also used for healing purposes in ancient times; walnut leaves and shells were used in medicines for the treatment of several illnesses.

In mythology, the walnut tree was an important symbol in many civilizations. In ancient Greek mythology, the walnut tree was regarded not only as the symbol

of Zeus but also as the symbol of fertility, wisdom and wealth. This tree is also known to be dedicated to Hera, the goddess of marriage and love. The walnut tree was also the symbol of fertility and abundance in Roman mythology. So, for many of the ancient civilizations, the walnut tree was sacred, and they performed rituals and ceremonies for it. The walnut tree, even today, is included in many cultural and mythological stories as a deep-rooted symbol that is associated with the power and wisdom of nature.



FIG TREE

Ficus carica

Fig tree is a very old tree with a history of 80 million years. It has high nutritional value. The bumps found on the fig, which is known to feed 1200 species, symbolize fertility. It is also referred to in various beliefs and myths about creation. It is a tree that has been planted in the Aegean and Mediterranean regions since ancient times. The Carian Empire was located in Aydin and Mugla, the region where peak fig production took place in Anatolia. The word "Caria" comes from the word "carica" in "Ficus carica", which means fig in Latin. Fig tree is a sacred tree that dates back to ancient times and was mentioned in Sumerian

inscriptions 5 thousand years ago. The milk contained in fig leaves has both therapeutic and yeast-like properties. Anatolia is still one of the known methods for cheese fermentation. Fig tree has many other properties that make it a sacred tree. It is the tree of the mother goddess Cybele. Fig is referred to in several religions and religious systems, from Buddhism to Judaism, and fig tree is mentioned in numerous myths from the foundation of Rome to Greek mythology.

The legendary fig tree in Greek mythology is a protector. The myth has it that Zeus defeated his father Chronus, and settled in

Anatolia. His grandmother Gaia was so upset when he captured his father Chronus. Gaia started to fight Zeus, who she supported at first. Afterwards, Zeus grew stronger and had lightning bolts. He went after Gaia. Titan Syceus, Gaia's son, grew a fig tree to protect his mother Gaia against lightning bolts. Fig tree is believed to change the direction of these lightning bolts.





POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum

Pomegranate is a deciduous tree with red flowers and hard-shelled and round-shaped fruit containing plenty of grains inside. It grows in sun-drenched places and Mediterranean coasts with temperate climate. Many believe that pomegranate is an ancient fruit. Egyptians believe that it is the first fruit on earth. In fact, pomegranate is thought to be one of the first fruits cultivated by humans. Pomegranate has also been known to be a plant with healing properties throughout history. Pomegranate was one of the fruits used as medicine by Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine. It has been used as a folk medicine throughout history. Its color, savoriness and healing properties have made it a sacred tree. It played an important role in Western Asian and Mediterranean civilizations. Pomegranate has been used as a symbol of abundance and fertility in many cultures since ancient times. "Pomegranate" was one of the symbols of the Cybele, the holy god of Hittites. Pomegranate

was not only mentioned in ancient stories, but also in the holy books after the monotheistic religions were born. There is an interesting myth about pomegranate. It delivers the message to protect trees and nature. According to Hecataeus of Miletus who tells the story, Side was the daughter of Tauros, who was the God of Bulls and Mountains in Anatolia. One day, beautiful Side went for a walk in Melas Valley with her daughter. It was spring. There were flowers bloomed and colorful butterflies flying around Melas (Manavgat) Stream flowing green. Side was full of the joys of spring while she was walking through the nature, and she was picking flowers to make beautiful crowns for her daughter. While she was singing and walking around with the fairies, she came across a beautiful tree she had never seen before. The perfect harmony of its green leaves with its colorful flowers and its pretty, thin branches fascinated Side. She picked one of those beautiful branches and gave it to her daughter. And something very bad happened.

There was blood dripping out from the part where she broke the branch. This was when Side realized that this tree was actually a Nymph that transformed into a tree to escape from bad people. But it was too late. She was not only afraid but also upset. She tried to run away. But, all of a sudden, Side's feet started to turn into root, and her skin started to turn into a tree bark. Soon she transformed into a tree. The fairies, who were very upset about what happened, started to cry and watered the fresh roots of Side with their tears. Saying that she did a big mistake, Side told the Fairies: "I will hereafter be a symbol of nature, life and fertility with my blood-red fruit. Bring my daughter here often so that she will play under my shade." And tell her: "Never hurt a tree or pick a flower. Every flower or tree may be a goddess..." This is the story of Pomegranate, after which the ancient city of Side was named.



MYRTLE

Myrtus communis

With a widespread distribution in the Mediterranean countries, blueberry is also available in our hotel and the surrounding natural environment. Its thin and long leaves have a unique aromatic smell. The white and purple fruits of the plant with the same name ripe in September and are consumed as a snack. It is also one of the trees with healing properties in Anatolia. The myrtle has always been important for humans as a source of food and for its healing properties since the hunting and gathering times. This is why it took part in many stories.

The myth has it that Adonis was born from the trunk of a myrtle tree. Aphrodite was charmed by his beauty when he was born. She handed him over to the care

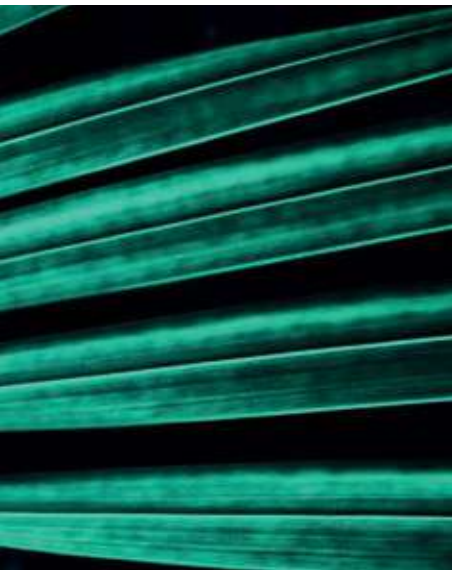
of Persephone, the Goddess of Underworld, to keep him until he grew up. But, afterwards, she also fell in love with the boy and refused to give him back to Aphrodite. Naturally, this resulted in a battle between the two goddesses. Zeus stepped in and they made an agreement. Accordingly, Adonis was going to stay with Persephone for 3 months of the year. He was going to spend 3 months of the year with Aphrodite, and the rest of the year at his own disposal. This was how the seasons were formed. When Adonis goes underground, winter arrives, and when he returns from the underworld, spring arrives.

When Adonis started to spend the rest of the year with Aphrodite according to this agreement, the

other goddesses were jealous and sent him a wild boar. The wild boar attacked Adonis while he was hunting. Adonis attacked it as well. After his attack, the wild boar retaliated and buried its tusk into his groin. Losing too much blood, Adonis died in the arms of Aphrodite, who was too late to help him. And the blood dripping from the wounds of Adonis turned into anemone flowers, which are referred to as the herald of spring.







THE LANDSCAPES

TRUMPET VINE

Campsis radicans

Even though it is native to America, it was named Persian Trumpet in our country because it was brought to our country from Iran. It has a woody stem. It had trumpet-shaped, red-orange flowers. It starts to flower in mid-July and continue until the end of September. You can use it to give a lively look to bare tree trunks. It is an attractive plant for bees and bee-eaters (Apiaster).





THE TREE VIOLET

Duranta erecta

The tree violet, a plant species from the Verbenaceae (verbena) family, is commonly found in tropical and subtropical regions. This plant, native to Central and South America, attracts attention with its showy purple flowers and bright yellow fruits. In Türkiye, this plant is also cultivated as an ornamental in parks and gardens. However, its leaves and unripe fruits are poisonous.





THE SHELL GINGER

Alpinia zerumbet

Popularly known as Shell Ginger or Pink-Shell Ginger, it is a plant species from the Zingiberaceae (ginger) family. This plant, whose homeland is East Asia and the Pacific Islands, grows in tropical and subtropical climates. The Shell Ginger is known for its large leaves and pink-white, fragrant flowers that bloom in clusters. This plant, which blooms in spring and summer, is often used for decorative purposes in gardens and landscaping. *Alpinia zerumbet*, which is tolerant of temperate climates, prefers moist, shaded areas but should be protected from direct sunlight. It has also been used in traditional medicine, where it is believed to offer various health benefits.





CENTURY PLANT

Agav americana

This species flowers only once in its lifetime. It stores nutrients for the flower throughout its lifetime. It grows up to 7 meters tall when it flowers. This patient waiting is what makes this plant is also called as the tree of patience. The American Agave is native in Central and South America, and is highly adaptable to dry environments.





ARAUCARIA

Araucaria heterophylla

Araucaria is native to South America, New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia islands and Norfolk island, and is a coniferous tree with 18 species that stay green in winter. Depending on the species, Araucaria grows up to 3-45 m. tall. It bears spirally arranged, triangular, dark green leaves. With male and female flowers in different plants, the green male and female cones of the Araucaria turn brown when mature.







AVOCADO

Persea americana

Persea americana is the name of a tree, and its flowers, from the Lauraceae family also including cinnamon and camphor trees from the genus of flowering plants (angiospermae) from Central Mexico. Also known as Alligator pear, the avocado pear is oval, elliptical or plum-like as the regular pear and is green, red or purple in colour. Its pulp is yellow or whitish in colour. The trees are partly self-sustaining. It can be consumed fresh or used as an ingredient in meals or salads. The fruit is very nutritious. It is cultivated in subtropical zones and, if frost is rare, in areas in the Mediterranean climate, as well as in tropical zones.



QUINCE

Cydonia oblonga

Cydonia oblonga is a fruit tree from the Rosaceae family with a red-brown trunk and a height of 4-5 m. The tree has a superficial root system that does not extend into the depths of the ground. Quince cultivation is shown in historical research to have shifted from Anatolia to Greece and Italy, to have been common in Greece in 650 B.C. and to have spread to the other European countries from there. Today, quince has found its spot in cuisines of all countries of the world except for Australia.





THE ALMOND TREE

Prunus dulcis

The almond tree is a tree species native to the Middle East and Southwest Asia, unique to the Mediterranean climate. It blooms with white and pink flowers in spring and is known for its sweet and bitter varieties. Almonds are used in food, cosmetics, and medicine. In Greek mythology, the almond tree is known as the tree that Phyllis was transformed into by the gods after she died of sadness at the thought of being abandoned by her lover Demophon and is seen as a symbol of her rebirth and renewal.





BAMBOO

Bambusa ventricosa

Bambusa ventricosa is one of the most useful plants for people. Bamboo varieties are common in Asia, Southern and Northern America and Africa. The biggest bamboo varieties can reach 80 cm in thickness and 38 metres in height. Certain bamboo varieties flower once in 100 years or even more rarely.





NORTHERN WHITE-CEDAR

Thuja occidentalis

It is an evergreen plant. It is a species native to North America. It has red-brown bark that peels in narrow, longitudinal strips. The branches grow mostly upward. Its flat branches have several sprays and the scales overlap like roof-tiles. The bright green mats and turns to yellow-brown in winter. It has a strong smell when rubbed. It can be used alone or in groups in parks and gardens in cold and temperate regions.







BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea glabra

Bougainvillea glabra is a creeping and woody plant with purple, white, pink and red flowers. It is very keen on the sun. One of its main characteristics is its resistance to diseases and pests. Its name was coined by French Admiral Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who discovered the plant in Brazil in 1768 and promoted it in Europe. It is also known as in Turkey "Gelin Duvağı" and "Rodos Sarmaşığı".





CRANE FLOWER

Strelitzia regina

It is a plant species native to South Africa. It is the official flower of Los Angeles. It is largely planted in the Canary Islands as a cut flower, and is a major source of foreign exchange. It is also known to be called “Starlice” (Crane Flower) in Turkey. It is an evergreen, perennial and tillering plant. It looks lifeless in winter. It flowers as soon as spring arrives.





MYRTLE-LEAF MILKWORT

Polygala myrtifolia

It is a plant with medicinal and healing properties. It has red, white or blue flowers. It is native to Dakota and Nebraska in North America and to light mountain forests in Canada. Polygala has an old medical history. Because of its root resembling a snake, it was used against snake bites by North American Indians. Afterwards, it was introduced to Europe in the 18th century, and its medicinal properties were found out.



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

Cotoneaster horizontalis

Cotoneaster horizontalis is in the form of shrubs or small trees. These shrubs are generally green in the summer and rarely green in all seasons. The leaves are in the shape of plain-looking narrow spears with full edges and spiral layout.





IRON TREE

Casuarina equisetifolia

Casuarina bausetifolia is a perennial tree with a pointed tip in youth which widens in later years. The branches emerge from the trunk with a very narrow angle. The fast-growing *C. Equisetifolia* has a large number of leaves on long shoots that resemble coniferous plants. Leaves are placed in a circle around the internodes. The trunk has a rough bark that is dull gray in colour. The trunk can be straight; but, bent trunks can be observed in many trees. Trunk profiles exhibit varying shapes.





MULBERRY

Morus alba

Mulberry is the name for tree varieties that form the genus *Morus* from the Moraceae family. It originates from China. It grows up to 15 m in height. The trunk is cylindrical, straight and thick; the bark is fissured and grey-brown in colour. Its leaves have stems and are in double rows. The bottom is round or heart-shaped. Their upside is dark green and their downside is light green in colour. The edges are serrated. The flowers are monoecious and are located at the pit of leaves and in stemmed states. Leaves of a mulberry tree are a much-loved source of food for silkworms.





Small informational plaque with text and a logo, likely identifying the plants or the garden.

COMMON IVY

Hedera helix

This variety is known as *Hedera helix* (*helix* means “spiral” in Ancient Greek) and is a variety of ivy from the Araliaceae family that is endemic to Europe and South-Western Asia. When formed on suitable surfaces like walls, rocks and trees, it can grow up to 20-30 metres in length as a perennial plant. Common ivy grows in conditions devoid of vertical surfaces. It is able to hold on to barks and rocks via short, adhesive rootlets in the form of vacuums. Its body and leaves spiral around nearby objects and support the plant. The leaves vary between 4 and 8 cm in length and between 3 and 10 cm in width.







THE APPLE TREE

Malus domestica

The apple tree is a fruit tree native to Central Asia, which has spread worldwide over time. It was cultivated thousands of years ago and was brought to the West during the time of Alexander the Great. In Greek mythology, the golden apples that give immortality in the garden of the Hesperides emphasize the mythological importance of apples. Apple has been accepted as a symbol of abundance, fertility and health throughout history.





WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH

Callistemon viminalis

Its brush-like, red flowers make it attractive. Evergreen bottlebrush generally prefers warmer climates. It is tolerant to maritime climate and its flowers, which are dormant in mid-summer, begin to bloom again in autumn. It is a plant with a nice smell that makes your garden look more colorful. It attracts butterflies that are colorful like itself. It stays in bloom until the end of September. It has purple, blue, white and red flowers. The fruits on its branches remain throughout the winter.



STONE PINE

Pinus pinea

Pinus pinea is a pine variety from the Pinaceae family that is common in the Mediterranean coasts, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Creta and Turkey. In its young years, the plant has a round structure, which later turns into a dispersed umbrella shape. The tree exhibits a fast process of growth while young. It can grow up to 20-25 m in height. The tree has a straight trunk with vertically sprouting and horizontally extending branches. Its needles are light green with a length of 10-20 cm and a pointed tip. The generally resinous pine cones are chestnut, egg-like or round with very short stems, and extending on a length of 10-15 cm, a width of 6-10 cm. Single or double rows of leaves are reciprocally placed. Its seeds are hard, pale red in colour, in the shape of a long egg reversed and quite large in size. They mature in the third year.







GRAPEFRUIT

Citrus paradise

Citrus paradise is a perennial fruit variety of the Rutaceae family. Many varieties and culture forms of this plant are cultivated commonly. The grapefruit is a natural crossbreed that emerged in Jamaica in 1750s. In fact, when Captain Shaddock brought a new citrus variety, pomelo, from Southern Asia to be cultivated with the native sweet orange of Jamaica, and had pomelo seeds planted on this island, these two varieties were observed to interact in pollination and gave rise to the emergence of a third variety, i.e. the grapefruit. Jamaica is world-renowned for this fruit. The country leading grapefruit production is the USA.





PERSIAN SILK TREE

Albizia julibrissin

Albizia julibrissin is a small tree from the Fabaceae family that can grow up to 15 m. Double hairy leaves are in reciprocal rows. It has a large number of small pinnules and the edges of leaves are full. Male and female flowers are pink in colour and emerge in the middle of summer (in July). The pollens may cause allergic reactions. The flowers are in the type of broad beans. Although it originates from Asia (Iran), it can resist cold up to -15 degrees.





HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera caprifolium

Honeysuckle is a bushy and/or creeping plant belonging to *Lonicera caprifolium*. The leaves are reciprocally built and simply oval with a length of 1-10 cm. They are mostly deciduous, but certain varieties are of a perennial nature. Most varieties have nectar-producing, fragrant and edible bell-shaped flowers. The plant has hackberry-shaped, multinucleate red, blue or black fruits. In most varieties, fruits are mildly poisonous, but certain varieties (*Lonicera caerulea*) bear edible fruits.





DATE PALM

Phoenix dactylifera

Phoenix dactylifera is a palm variety with decorative leaves from the Arecaceae family. They grow in tropical, temperate and desert climates like palms. Its roots are in a taproot and hairy root structure. The colour rough surface of the tree is grey-dominated brownish. The plant tends to tiller. It may sprout offspring from the trunk and bottom.



JACARANDA

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Originating from South American Rainforests, this tree has an attractive violet color. Since it blossoms out before Christmas, it is believed to be a sign that Christmas time is near in Australia. Since it is not cold tolerant, it can be grown in coastal parts with Mediterranean climate.







CAMELLIA

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis is an ornamental plant for pots and gardens from the Malvaceae family originating from Eastern Asia. Although its Latin name translates as “Chinese rose”, the common name used by florists and people in Turkey is “Japanese rose”. Cultivated in pots in such areas as Ankara and Istanbul, this plant is commonly seen in gardens on the Mediterranean and Aegean coasts.



KURRAJONG

Brachychiton populneus

It is native to Australia. Its trunk, which tends to be thick near the base and tapers toward the top of the tree, resembles a bottle. This is why it is named Bottle Tree in English. It is a tree with cone-shaped top and dense leaves. It is evergreen. Bunches of cream or white, bell-shaped flowers appear in spring. It has a very straight trunk. The trunk bark is gray-light brown in color. The branches curl upwards.





UMBRELLA PAPYRUS

Cyperus alternifolius

It is a plant native to Madagascar and requires copious amounts of water. It needs an environment with high light conditions and direct sunlight. It grows shoot from the bottom. It has thin and long leaves with pointed tips, with the tips of shoot resembling an umbrella.







KUMQUAT

Fortunella swingle

It is known as little jewel in the Citrus family. The bush-like kumquat is native to East Asia and China, and it is the only edible citrus product. It is similar to lemon in shape and orange in color. Having been introduced to Europe and North America in the 19th century, kumquat is grown in greenhouses and pots. Today, it is even used as an ornamental plant on balconies and in gardens and landscaping.



GOLDEN WREATH WATTLE

Acacia cyanophylla

This perennial plant originates from South-Western Australia. It is a tree with thick branches and a round tip. It has an average height of 4 metres. The tree has green, band-shaped leaves. It sprouts round and yellow flowers in bunches in the spring.

It grows quite fast, although it doesn't need much soil or humidity, and owing to this characteristic, the tree is used for landscaping in parks, gardens and coastlines. It is very keen on the sun.

Its Turkish name (Cypriot Acacia) is derived from the fact that its seeds were brought from Cyprus. It resembles the retinodes water wattle in appearance. The band-shaped leaves of golden wreath wattle is larger than those of the latter. In addition, golden wreath wattle produces yellow flowers only in the spring, whereas retinodes water wattle sprouts yellow flowers through the summer.

The seeds collected in autumn are used for cultivation.





TURKISH PINE

Pinus brutia

With bulk of its range in Turkey, this pine species is native to the east of the Mediterranean. This is why it has been recently referred to as Turkish red pine in Turkish and English publications. It is extremely drought-resistant, and can grow under various soil conditions.







ARBUTUS

Arbutus unedo

It is a short shrub native to Mediterranean countries. It is widespread in the temperate parts of the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea coasts of our country. It is a large shrub that can grow up to 5 - 6 meters. It is an evergreen tree. Its pointed leaves are drop-like in shape. It has a gray trunk. Its yellow fruits turn to red when they mature in October and November. It has soft and delicious fruits.



BUTCHER'S-BROOM

Ruscus aculeatus

Butcher's-Broom, also known as the Christmas flower, is native to Mediterranean coast and Iran. In Turkish, it is also known as Kokina, which means red in Latin. Its red fruit and green, hard leaves symbolize abundance and fertility in the New Year.







THE FRAGRANT GRAPE

Vitis labrusca

The Fragrant Grape or Izabella Grape is a grape variety that is widely grown especially in the Black Sea Region, in provinces such as Rize, Trabzon and Artvin, and is known for its unique aroma and smell. This grape, whose homeland is North America, is distinguished from other species by its thick skin and pleasant smell. This grape, which is generally consumed as table food in the Black Sea region, is also used in making molasses, jam and homemade wine. Grapes hold significant importance in mythology; particularly in Greek mythology, they are associated with Dionysus, the god of wine and fertility, and are considered a symbol of abundance and fertility in many cultures.





LEMON

Citrus limon

Citrus are defined as a variety of perennial small trees that grow throughout the year, as well as the fruit of this tree. Cultivated in all countries with temperate climatic conditions in culture forms, this perennial small tree bears an essential oil and produces flowers that are very popular in our country. In Aegean and Mediterranean regions, almost every household has a lemon tree planted in its garden. The fruit is primarily used for its juice, while its pulp and peel are ingredients for cooking and baking. Lemon juice has an acid content of around 5% and a pH value between 2 and 3. The easily extractable acid is used in scientific training experiments.



MONTEREY CYPRESS

Cupressus macrocarpa

Its green-yellow leaves smell like lemon. It is a resilient and fast-growing tree. It is an exuberant and aesthetically pleasing plant with a beautiful color. It is one of the most attractive and most preferred trees in gardens, particularly for its bright yellow-green color.







MANDARIN ORANGE

Citrus reticulata

Citrus reticulata is a fruit variety of the Rutaceae family that grows in temperate climates. Varying in colour with shades of orange and yellow, mandarin orange has a pulpy and juicy structure. Tangerine orange can be consumed fresh after tearing its peels which are softer than those of the orange or squeezed to obtain its juice.



MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora

Magnolia grandiflora has a hairy root structure. They are not very thick. Its young shoots, buds and aggregate fruits are thickly covered with rusty hairs. They are not very fissured. Fissures appear in proportion with age. They are brown. The blunt or slightly pointed tip ends in the shape of a dagger at the bottom. The natural reserve for magnolia varieties is very limited and includes the eastern part of Northern America, Central America, Western India and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. Today, many varieties of magnolia can be found in the majority of Northern America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand as ornamental trees in varying quantities. The variety is named after Pierre Magnol, French botanist from Montpellier (a city in Southern France).







THE CORAL TREE

Erythrina crista-galli

Native to South America, the Coral Tree is a deciduous tree that is cold-resistant but sensitive to severe frost. Known as the national flower of Argentina and Uruguay, it blooms bright red flowers after it leafs out in early spring. The flowers are located in clusters at the ends of the branches and may continue to bloom until autumn, depending on environmental conditions. The Coral Tree, which attracts attention with its showy flowers, is generally grown in parks and gardens as an ornamental plant.





WISTERIA

Wisteria sinensis

Wisteria sinensis can grow up to 20-30 metres in height. Its life span is approximately 70-80 years. Its flowers are in bunches and blue-purple, white or light pink in colour. It starts to flower before leafing out at the end of April or the beginning of May. It is cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant. The broad bean-shaped flower contains the seeds. It is produced with seeds and cutting. The leaflets are in an egg-like elliptic form up to 7-13 cm in length.





BANANA

Musa cavendishii

Banana is the name used for a woody plant and this plant's fruits with green peels (certain varieties have red or pink peels) growing naturally in the tropical zones of South-Eastern Asia. This tree is cultivated more between Anamur and Alanya in Turkey. It is perhaps one of the most commonly consumed fruits around the world. The reason for this high popularity of the banana is not only limited to its easily accessible and consumable nature of the plant. It is also related

with the fact that the banana is a very nutritious food source and contains a great amount of vitamins, proteins, minerals and amino acids. Although it is only sought after due to its taste and scent in European countries, it is a very important source of food in third-world countries. In less developed countries, children satisfy their need for protein with bananas. As benefits for health, it supports bone development and relieves mental stress and fatigue.



THE NATAL PLUM

Carissa macrocarpa

It is a thorny shrub native to South Africa, commonly used as a hedge plant. Its dense structure is ideal for birds to nest in. Its fragrant white flowers resemble jasmine. It is resistant to drought and salt. The fruit is slightly sour but delicious. It is often used in ice cream and jam making.





NOLINA

Beaucarnea recurvata

It is a plant species native to Mexico. The great demand to use it in landscape designs has made it popular in many parts of the world. The oldest *Beaucarnea recurvata* tree on earth is also in Mexico. Its expanded caudex is what makes this tree unique. That's why it's called elephant's foot.





EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Eucalyptus is a large tree (or a bush, although rarely) with many varieties from the Myrtaceae family. Its varieties originate from the tree flora of Australia. There are more than 700 varieties, most of which are endemic to Australia. There are certain varieties also in New Guinea and Indonesia. Common in almost all parts of the continent, eucalyptus has adapted to all climatic conditions in Australia. Eucalyptus is one of the tallest trees in the world and there is known members that exceed 100 metres in height. Owing to their long and large trunk, an adult eucalyptus tree can store between 200 and 1000 litres of water within its body as opposed to other tree varieties. Therefore, this tree can be planted into swamps for draining purposes.





ORCHID TREE

Bauhinia variegata

It is a species native to Southeast Asia. Since its leaves look like worn-out when it flowers, it is called “poor man’s orchid” in English. This is why it is also called poor man’s orchid in Turkish. Its orchid-like flowers start to bloom from November to the end of March.







CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstromia indica

Lagerstromia indica is a variety of ornamental plants from the Lythraceae family grown naturally in China and Japan. It can grow up to 6 metres in height and 3 metres in diameter as an ornamental plant with a small, round tip. Its bark is slim and smooth with light pink and beige shoots. It has quadrate and hairless leaves with short stems, blunt oval tips, and bright green surface and hairy veins on the underside. They can grow up to 2-7 cm in length. Its flower base is 4-20 cm in length with rose-pink flowers.



PALM

Washingtonia robusta

This is the common name for the beautiful plant varieties grown in tropic climates and forming the Arecaceae or Palmae family. These trees rarely have branches. A large number of leaves emerge from their trunks. Tallest specimens of palm trees can grow up to 30 metres. The seeds of palm varieties swell up from 1 cm to 50 cm like squash blossoms.





PAPAYA

Carica papaya

It is native to Central America. The shape of its fruits makes it known also as a melon tree in our country. Papaya can be eaten both raw and cooked. In particular, unripe fruits are eaten cooked in order to prevent harmful effects. Papaya fruit is rich in iron, potassium, and phosphate minerals and vitamins A, B1, B2, B5 and C.





Young tree of
Papaya
Papaya



ORANGE

Citrus sinensis

Citrus sinensis refers to a tree in the Citrus genus and its fruit. Citrus fruits were commercial products originating from around India at the time when the Silk Road passed through Anatolia. With the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, the trade routes changed and the colonisation of the Asian Continent by European states resulted in the isolation of orange production almost entirely around Portugal. The Turkish word for the orange, "Portakal" originated from the word for "From Portugal". Orange is thought to be a natural crossbreed of Mandarin Orange.



MASTIC TREE

Pistacia lentiscus

It is native to Mediterranean countries, and Mediterranean and Aegean coasts of our country. It can grow up to 3 m tall. It is an evergreen tree. It features a distinctive, aromatic smell of chewing gum. Chewing gum with commercial value is obtained from the species that develop trunks, forming a tree. Throughout history, the commercial importance of Chios has increased thanks to the trees, which have been cultivated in the island in this way since ancient times.





WILSON RESTAURANT
WILSON & KUNDA SHACK BAR
WILSON

SIKAS

Cycas revolata

It is one of the popular species used for landscaping in our country. It is also known as the false sago palm. It is an indoor ornamental plant that is native to Southern Japan. Its trunk grows vertically and do not branch, while it produces multiple heads of leaves directly from the top of the trunk, which resembles a crest at first, with a cotton-like, brown coating.





CHINESE BANYAN

Ficus retusa nitida

It is a tree native to South East Asia. Indians believe that the gods would protect the house if they plant it around the house. However, its dense leaves and fruits make it ideal for birds to nest. In this sense, it is perfect for maintaining balance in nature.





CHERRY LAUREL

Prunus laurocerasus

Prunus laurocerasus is a perennial tree from the Rosaceae family with small white flowers that grows mostly in humid and shaded locations up to 5-15 m in height. Its leaves contain sugar, tannin, calcium, oxalate, emulsin and prunasin. The cherry laurel juice obtained from fresh leaves is used as an antispasmodic and a medicine to relieve coughing, nausea and stomach pain. Excessive consumption of this juice leads to poisoning. Its fresh fruits are edible. Its fresh fruits are diuretic and helpful in passing kidney stone. Its leaves, on the other hand, are used in adding scents to food.





THE YELLOW TRUMPET FLOWER

Tecoma stans

It is a plant species from the Bignoniaceae (lantana) family, commonly found in tropical and subtropical regions. The Yellow Bellflower, whose homeland is the American continent, has bright yellow, tubular flowers and is usually grown in parks and gardens for decorative purposes. It is popular in landscaping due to the attractive appearance of its flowers and its ability to bloom for a long time. The Yellow Bellflower loves warm and sunny climates and is known as a hardy plant.





WHITE CEDAR

Melia azedarach

Melia azedarach is a tree variety from the Meliaceae family cultivated in the warmer zones of India and Europe. Its fruits are poisonous, while its bark is anti-inflammatory.







THE TRUMPET FLOWER

Brugmansia suaveolens

The Trumpet Flower, from the Solanaceae (nightshade) family, is a plant species native to South America. It typically grows in tropical and subtropical climates and is known for its large, fragrant, trumpet-shaped hanging flowers. Its flowers can be white, yellow, pink or peach in color and have a pleasant scent that spreads in the evening hours. The Trumpet Flower is widely used as an ornamental plant in parks and gardens. However, all parts of the plant, especially the seeds and leaves, are highly toxic as they contain strong alkaloids and must be handled with care.



GIANT WHITE BIRD OF PARADISE

Strelitzia nicolai

It is a plant species native to South Africa. It is probably named so because its flowers resemble the bird of paradise.

It is generally known as “crane” flower in South Africa. It is also known to be called “Starlice” (Crane Flower) in Turkey. It can grow up to 10 m tall. Its leaves look like banana leaves.







JASMINE

Jasminum officinale

Most varieties of *Jasminum caprifolium* are of a climbing nature. Jasmine generally has compound leaves of two or more pinnules. However, simple leaves are also observed in certain varieties. Originated in Iran and observed commonly in countries on the coasts of the Mediterranean, this plant adorns parks and gardens with bright leaves and white fragrant flowers. A valuable essential oil is extracted from jasmine flowers to be used in the perfume industry.



CREEPING JUNIPER

Juniperus Horizontalis

It is a juniper species native to North America. It is highly sun and cold tolerant. There are 6 species of juniper in our country. Since it is a long-living tree growing at high altitudes, it is referred to as one of the sacred trees. As in many cultures, it is also a sacred tree in Turkish culture. Wishes are made by tying cloth to its branches or its branches are burnt as incense in Islamic monasteries.





YUCCA

Yucca gloriosa

It is native to North America (Mississippi and Florida) and Central America. It has also some species that also grow in the South America. It is usually used in parks, gardens and landscaping in the Mediterranean, Aegean and Marmara regions with moderate climatic conditions in our country. It is also called as chandelier flower in our country as its flowers resemble a chandelier.







OLEANDER

Nerium oleander

Nerium oleander is a poisonous plant variety from the Apocynaceae family that sprouts white, pink, red, yellow and cream flowers and grows up to 2-5 m in height. It grows on stream beds and waterfronts. They are perennial and among the most resistant plants to aridity. It is also cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.







BIRDS





HOUSE SPARROW

Passer domesticus

The house sparrow is the most common bird known to everyone. The male is distinguished from the female with his gray top, black beak and neck. Young and female members are brown in colour. From large cities and villages, they can survive anywhere as long as there are humans. They can be spotted at Barut Hemera while feeding with pigeons.

LONG - TAILED TIT

Aegithalos caudatus

The long-tailed tit is a singing bird that is black, white and brown in colour. They mostly fly in flocks. In general, they live in natural spots away from human settlements. Although rarely, they can be spotted in urban parks and gardens in the winter. They are present in almost all locations in our country, but they are local to certain regions. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera during winter months.









COMMON BLACKBIRD

Turdus merula

The common blackbird is one of the most common singing birds in Europe and our country. The male body is black all over with a yellow-orange beak. The female is dark brown in colour. They are striking in the mating season with their melodic singing. They nest on trees and bushes. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera throughout the year.





COMMON CHIFFCHAFF

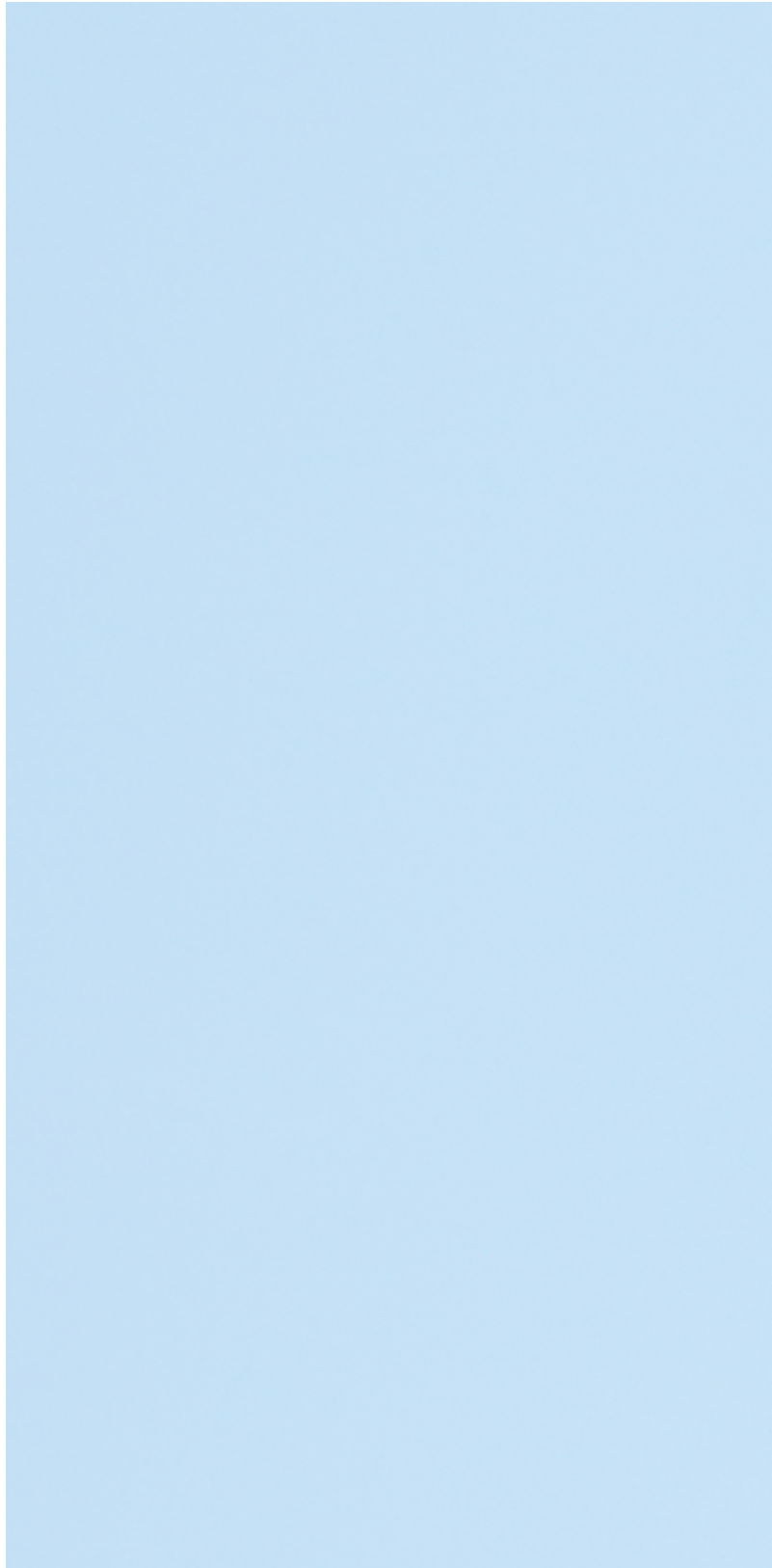
Phylloscopus collybita

The common chiffchaff is a small, but energetic singing bird that can be spotted in Turkey throughout the year. Its back is pale green-brown, while the upside of its wings is dark and its thorax is light in colour. Its eyes are decorated with a light-coloured line. It is difficult to spot due to its rapid movements. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera throughout the year.

EUROPEAN GREENFINCH

Carduelis chloris

The European greenfinch is a large and green singing bird from the fringilla family. Its beak is light pink and the edges of its feathers, its coccyx and the feathers extending from its tail are yellow in colour. Its body is mostly light green. It can be spotted in large flocks during winter months and individually during summer months. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera throughout the year.









COMMON CHAFFINCH

Fringilla coelebs

The common chaffinch is the most common member of singing birds from the fringilla family. They can be spotted in groups on open lands in the winter or as dispersed individuals in forests in the summer. They can be easily spotted with their typical white stain on the brown background of the wing. The top of the male turns bright grey-blue during the mating season. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera specifically in winter months and, although rarely, in summer months.





BLACK REDSTART

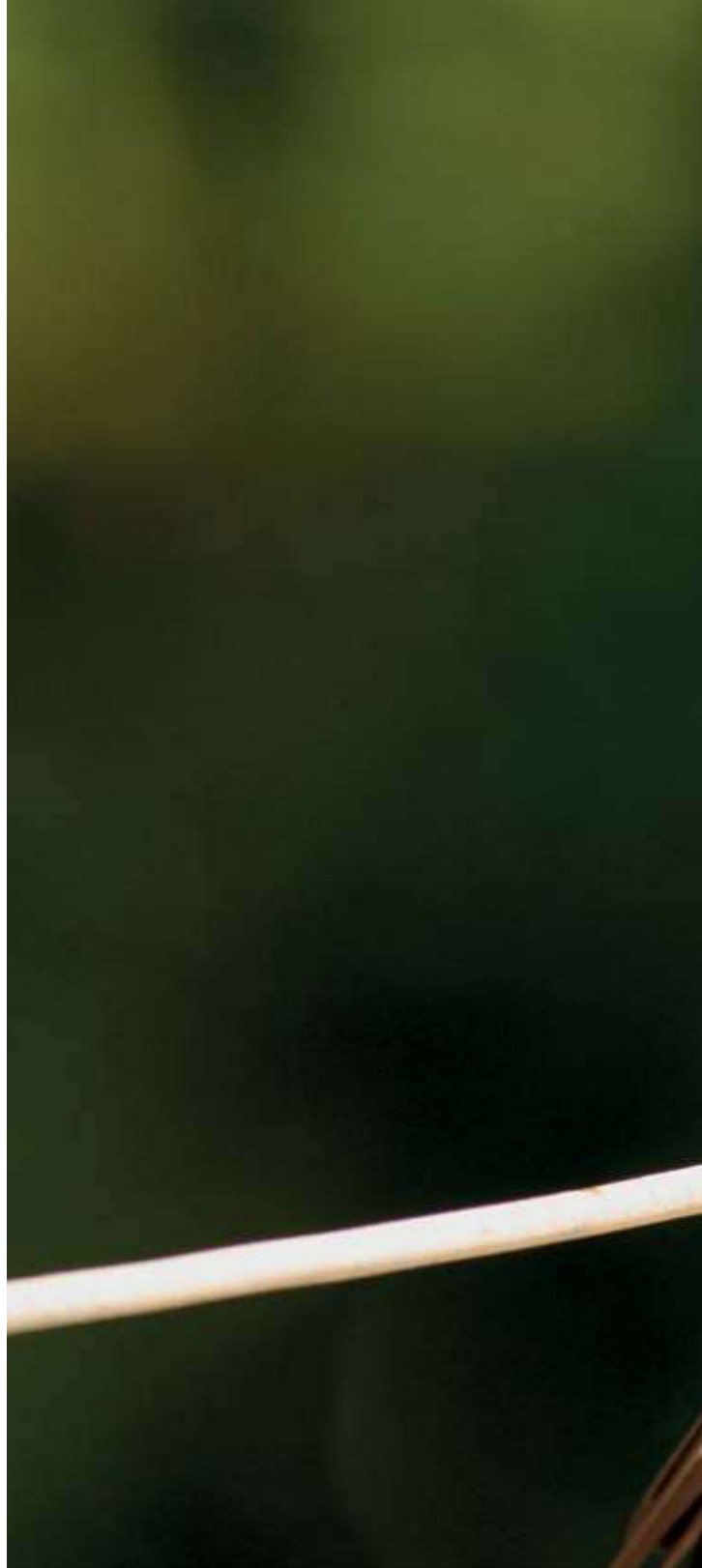
Phoenicurus ochruros

The black redstart is a common singing bird in Turkey. The top of the male turns black and dark grey during the mating season with a white panel on the wings. The tail is red in colour. Its singing is metallic and sharp especially during the mating season. In Turkey, they are seen in the north during summer months and they move to the southern coastline in winter months. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera during summer months.

BARN SWALLOW

Hirundo rustica

The barn swallow is the most common swallow in Turkey. Its top is dark blue and its neck and forehead are red. Its neck is circled by a dark blue band. They come to Turkey in summer months and migrate to the south during winter. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera during summer months.









EUROPEAN ROBIN

Erithacus rubecula

The European robin is the most common member of nightingales in Turkey. They are spotted frequently in urban parks and gardens in winter months. They retreat to forests for mating during summer months. Its back is brown and its face and thorax is red all over. They can be spotted in Barut Hemera during winter months.





WHITE WAGTAIL

Motacilla alba

The white wagtail is a singing bird that can be spotted in Turkey throughout the year. Its name is derived from its wagging tail. It is spotted more frequently especially in riparian areas. It mostly has a black and white appearance. The white wagtail can be observed in riparian areas and puddles around the hotel throughout the year.

CASPIAN GULL

Larus chinnans

The Caspian gull is the most common full in Turkey. It lives on almost all coastlines in our country. It can be distinguished from other gulls with its larger size and white and grey colours. The Caspian gull can be spotted on beaches and piers around the hotel throughout the year.









WHITE-SPECTACLED BULBUL

Pycnonotus xanthopygos

The white-spectacled bulbul is one of the species spread in the south in Turkey. It can be easily spotted in parks and gardens around Antalya. It is easily distinguishable with darkly coloured feathers, yellow vent and striking pipe. It can be spotted in woodlands and gardens around the hotel.





CARRION CROW

Corvus corone

The carrion crow is a common crow species and its back and thorax are grey and the remaining parts are bright black. The carrion crow has a very rich menu in its diet. Therefore, it can be observed anywhere, anytime. It can be spotted in the garden of Barut Hemera throughout the year.

EUROPEAN SPARROWHAWK

Accipiter nisus

The European sparrowhawk is a bird of prey that can be spotted in Turkey throughout the year. It specifically feeds on smaller birds in forested areas. It is easy to spot with its variegated feathers, long tail and thin wings. It can be observed in woodlands and feeding plains for singing birds around the hotel.









COAL TIT

Parus ater

The coal tit is a singing bird. Its head is black and white. There is a black band on broken yellow on its stomach. It can be spotted in woodlands in Turkey throughout the year. The red pine forest surrounding Barut Hemera provides a suitable living environment for this bird species.





EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE

Streptopelia decaocto

The Eurasian collared dove is a bit smaller than a pigeon. Its body is shades of light sand, grey and brown. The ends of its wings are black. Its eyes are very dark reddish. Mating twice per year, the Eurasian collared doves fly in pairs and therefore, are attached romantic connotations by the public. It can be spotted in the garden of Barut Hemera throughout the year.

GREAT TIT

Parus major

It is the largest species in Tit family. There is a black, mask-like patch on its head. The blackness on its crown runs from its chin to belly. This black mask makes its white cheeks prominent. Its belly is yellow, and its back is greenish yellow. It has a distinctive white wing-bar. It is on the wing around our hotel all year long.









EURASIAN JAY

Garrulus glandarius

It is a multicolored crow species. The distinctive blue and white coloring on its wing attracts attention. It is a frequent visitor of the places with people. Its white wing-bar, rump and black tail make it easily recognizable when flying. Although it is a timid bird compared to other crows, it is recognizable with its rasping screech. It is on the wing around our hotel all year long.





GREY WAGTAIL

Motacilla cinerea

It is similar to white wagtail in size. It has distinctive yellow rump and breast. It occurs around the streams in mountainsides and woodlands. It likes high altitudes in summer and lower altitudes in winter in our country. They fly in flocks when migrating from and to the regions at these altitudes. They are on the wing around our hotel all year long.

EURASIAN SISKIN

Spinus spinus

It is generally common in coniferous and mixed woodland, particularly in spruce forests. It is on the wing around our hotel and the surrounding natural environment, particularly during migration. It has yellow rump and black tail with yellow sides. It has a light colored and quite pointed beak looking like a triangle. The males have an attractive black cap.









EUROPEAN SERIN

Serinus serinus

It is the smallest species of the family of finches in Europe. It has a small and short beak. The upper parts and sides of the breast of the males are streaked, and they have a whitish belly. Their head, rump and breast are bright yellow colored. The eyebrow line is prominent and yellow colored. The feather on their nape, cheeks, back and wings are green-yellow colored. It is easily recognizable in the parks and gardens.





EURASIAN BLACKCAP

Sylvia atricapilla

It wanders on the trees with fast legs. The gray colored male has a black, small head; the brown colored female creates less contrast with the red-brown colored head. It can be seen on the trees in our hotel and the surrounding natural environment during migration.





COMMON TERN

Sterna hirundo

It looks like wearing a black bandanna with the blackness running from its beak to nape. It resembles a gull when looked from afar. When compared to a gull, it has a classy build with slimmer wings, pointed beak and forked tail. It is easily recognizable from afar when it hovers over the water and plunge-dives for fish.





BUTTERFLIES

LITTLE WHITE ANGEL

Pieris rapae

Pieris rapae, also known as little white angel that is one of the common species all year round, currently appears at and around the hotel. It is one of the most common butterflies. It is a medium-sized butterfly species. It has a distinctive solid color in different tones ranging from light yellow to white. There is one black dot on the forewings of males and two dots on the forewings of females.









SPECKLED WOOD

Pararge aegeria

This butterfly, a frequent visitor on the edges of woodland areas, flies around our hotel from spring to autumn, particularly around scattered and mixed woodlands, woodland clearings and edges of woodlands. The Northern butterflies in this species are dark brown colored above with cream spots, while Southern butterflies are brown colored above with orange spots. The eyespots on its forewings are distinctive. Its hindwing looks like a seashell. The patterns on its wings are in harmony with the woodlands where it occupies.





COMMON BLUE BUTTERFLY

Polyommatus icarus

The common blue butterfly, a very small butterfly species, is blue above with spots. There are several orange-black colored eyespots on its lighter colored wings ranging from blue to turquoise tones. Males are larger than females. Males are in attractive blue color, while females are usually in brown tones.

LAMPIDES

Lampides boeticus

It is one of the most common and migratory butterflies in our country and around the world. It inhabits particularly meadows at an elevation up to 2.700 meters above sea level. It is a fast-flying butterfly species. It is on the wing from April to October around our hotel and the surrounding natural environment. It is similar to Lang's Short Tailed Blue (*Leptotes pirithous*). But it is larger than this butterfly species.









HOLLY BLUE

Celastrina argiolus

The holly blue often flies among the trees, at altitudes higher than other blue butterflies fly. It is on the wing from March to October around our hotel and the surrounding natural environment. It is a small butterfly. The underside of its wing is usually in light ice blue tones. It has no white circles around the black spots, as in other blue butterflies.

TWO-TAILED PASHA

Charaxes jasius

It is the largest butterfly species in Turkey and Europe, and occurs in natural environment close to the coast of the countries on the Mediterranean coast. The ground color of its wings is dark brown. It has attractive orange border around the edges of its wing. It is named two-tailed because its hindwings bear two typical, notable tails at the edges. It is a very fast-flying butterfly. It can travel long distances.





PALE SMALL- BRANDED SWIFT

Pelopidas thrax

It is a fast-flying butterfly species, and its head is larger than its body. It is widespread in a region from Aegean and Mediterranean coasts of Turkey to Greece, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Africa and South-East Asia. It prefers maquis shrublands and generally seaside (0-400 m), rocky slopes and dry stream beds.





RED ADMIRABLE

Vanessa atalanta

It is one of the most common and migratory butterflies in our country and around the world. It inhabits particularly meadows at an elevation up to 2.700 meters above sea level. It is a fast-flying butterfly species. It is on the wing from April to October around our hotel and the surrounding natural environment. It is similar to Lang's Short Tailed Blue (*Leptotes pirithous*). But it is larger than this butterfly species.









EASTERN BATH WHITE

Pontia edusa

It is a butterfly species that is on wing in Europe and Western Asia. It is a common butterfly species. Its wings are mainly white above with black spots. Its wings have green-white patterns below. It is on the wing from February to October in the natural environment surrounding our hotel.

KARSANDRA

Zizeeria karsandra

This species inhabits open landscapes. Butterflies of this species mostly occupy barren landscapes with flowers, in the plains, where they group together. It is one of the smallest butterflies in Turkey. Being on the wing on the Mediterranean coast for 12 months, this species is quite common in autumn.









AFRICAN QUEEN

Danaus chrysippus

It is a very attractive butterfly species that migrates to Mediterranean coasts from Africa every summer. It is a migratory species. It is more common in autumn. Its caterpillars feed on milkweed, and store the venom of the plant in their body. This is why this species is not preferred by potential predators.





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