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
of

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The Erosion in the Fırat Valley and the Well Growing Plants in Erosion Area

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**Abstract:** In this study, the erosion area in Fırat Valley has been determined. To determine the well growing plants in erosion area, the representative quadrates have been taken. In these quadrates 115 species belonging to 33 families have been determined. The families containing the most species in the research area were Asteraceae, Lamiaceae and Poaceae, respectively. Of the determined species were 46.9% hemicriptophytes, 18.3% phanerophytes, 15.7% therophytes, 12.2% chamaephytes and 6.9% geophytes. It was observed that the well growing plants in the research area were *Quercus robur* subsp. *pedunculiflora*, *Q. trajana*, *Q. macranthera* subsp. *sypirensis*, *Q. petraea* subsp. *pinnatiloba*, *Q. brantii*, *Q. libani*, *Cotinus coggyria*, *Rhammus pallasii*, *Cotoneaster nummularia*, *Cerasus mahaleb* var. *mahaleb*, *Spiraea crenata*, *Tamarix parviflora*, *Salix alba*, *S. capraea*, *Astragalus microcephalus*, *A. macrourus*, *A. erinaceus*, *A. acmophyllus*, *Stipa montana*, *Bromus tomentellus*, *B. inermis*, *Festuca ovina*, *Koeleria cristata*. These species may be used for prevent of erosion in the research area.

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