

## NATIONAL PARK

### MARMARIS NATIONAL PARK

"National Park", Scientific and / or aesthetic terms, the national and / or international level, in a rare natural, educational, mythological, archaeological, historical, spiritual, recreational and cultural resource values, with at least one size to cover one or more of the entire ecosystem living areas, important natural areas, landscape features of the country and primarily represent the value of resource conservation and recreational purposes is protected and managed terrestrial, aquatic and marine areas explains.



Marmaris National park is 60 km away from Mugla province, by land and sea transportation facilities area geological structure, with the alluvial and slope peridotite and consists of limestones. Cretaceous magmatic rocks exposed north-west of the field (peridotite) is oxidized red color has led to appearances. The limestones are exposed in a large area east of the site give you. Mostralarının the western part of the limestone layer, while the eastern part of the solid condition. National park in the formation of red pine forest (*Pinus brutia*) is. However, an endemic species of the frankincense tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*), shows the spread in certain areas of the pitch. Sweetgum trees, deep, moist and heavy earth grows in bottom lands. In the valley of the red pine, oak, sycamore and alder different, complex and offers an impressive landscape values. In addition, oak, holm oak, bazaar oak, wild olive, arbutus, prayer beads, sumac, carob, turpentine, oleander and laurel shrubs shaped like a wide spread of Mediterranean plants also show a national park. National parks, wildlife is very rich in terms of. In particular, between Marmaris and Koycegiz and endangered wild goats, as well as bear, caracal, foxes, squirrels, weasels, badgers, wild boar, rabbit and so on. mammals encountered in the field of national park, the ancient city of Physkos (Marmaris), Amos (Hisaronu) is located in the city, in ancient times, this region is defined as a region of Karia. Here are the traces of a colony of Rhodes. Amos'da a theater, temples and encountered some of the rules of sculpture. Amos's around the same era with a Carian city is surrounded by a fortification wall. Physkos (Physeus), the ancient city walls were built in the Hellenistic era, is located in the city.



### Are in the borders of the Marmaris National Park



**FIRE  
PROHIBITED**



**DON'T THROW  
GARBAGE  
DOWN**



**DON'T  
DAMAGE  
PLANTS**



**DON'T DAMAGE  
THE NATURAL  
LIFE**





## LIQUDAMBAR ORIENTALIS 'MILLER' Anadolu - Günlük Ağacı - Sığla

Alem: Plantae (Bitkiler)  
Bölüm: Magnoliophyta (Kapalı Tohumlular)  
Sınıf: Magnoliopsida (Çift Çenekliler)  
Takım: Saxifragales  
Familiya: Altingiaceae (Acıfındıkgiller)  
Clas: Liquidambar

**Meyveler:** Uzun bir sapın ucunda aşağıya doğru sarkık olarak dururlar. olgunlaştıkları zaman sertleşir, Kasım-Aralık aylarında olgunlaşan meyvelerde kapsüller açılır, rüzgarın etkisi ile tohumlar saçılır.

**Yapraklar:** Beş loplu ve ışınal damarlıdır. Yaprakların kenarı ince ve muntazam dişlidir. Yaprığın sapı ince ve oldukça uzundur.

**Leaves:** They are five-lobed and radiate-veined. The edges of the leaves are finely and evenly serrated. The leaf's petiole is slender and quite long.

**Fruits:** They dangle downwards at the end of a long stalk. When they mature, they become hard. In the months of November-December, the capsules in the ripened fruits open, dispersing the seeds with the influence of the wind.

**Çiçekler:** Dişi çiçekler ilk oluştuğunda yeşil olup daha sonra kırmızı renk alırlar. Üstleri hafif tüylü olup dökülmeden kalırlar ve sertleşip odunu bir hal alır.

**Flowers:** Female flowers are green when they first form and later turn red. Their tops are slightly fuzzy, they remain without shedding, and they harden, taking on a woody texture.

**Gövde:** Kabuk gençken çatlaksız, yaşlıyken çatlaklıdır. Kabukların rengi gençken grimsi yaşlanınca kahverengidir.

**Kök:** Taban suyu yüksek ve nemli yerlerde siğ. geniş ve yayvan olup kök sisteminin küçük ve çok sayıda yan kökleri vardır.

**Trunk:** The bark is smooth when young and becomes cracked as it ages. The color of the bark is grayish when young and turns brown as it matures.

**Root:** In areas with high groundwater and humidity, it is shallow, wide, and expansive, with the root system having small and numerous lateral roots.



### LIQUDAMBAR TÜRLERİ / LIQUDAMBAR TYPES

Liquidambar acalycina - Güney Çin  
Liquidambar formosana - Formosa sığlası ağacı - Güney Çin, Kuzey Kore, Güney Kore, Tayvan  
Liquidambar orientalis - Anadolu sığla ağacı - Güney Batı Türkiye  
Liquidambar styraciflua - Amerikan Sığla Ağacı - Teksas ve Doğu Meksika

