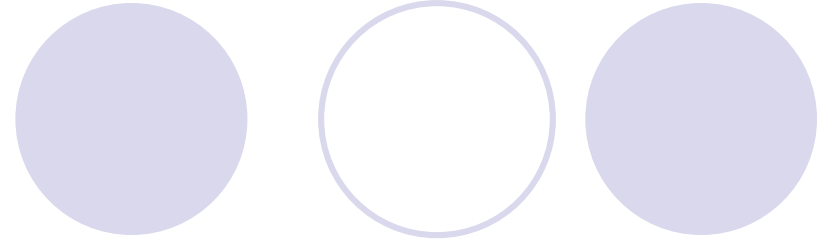
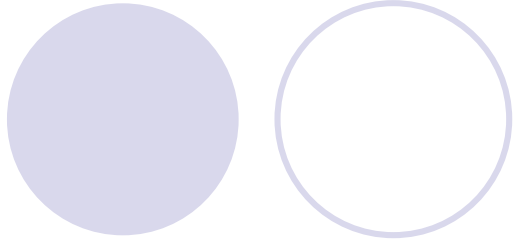




# **TÜRKİYE'NİN BAHÇE BİTKİLERİ YÖNÜNDEN ÖNEMİ**



- Tür ve çeşit zenginliği
- Pekçok tür ve çeşidin anavatanı-gen merkezi içinde yer alması

Bahçe Bitkisi Türü	Dünyadaki tür sayısı	Türkiye'deki tür sayısı
Meyve türü	138 adet	75
Sebze türü	>200	60 adet

- Çeşit zenginliğimiz

Meyve Türü	Ülkemizdeki çeşit sayısı
Elma	>500 adet
Armut	600
Erik	200
Şeftali	100
Üzüm	1200

## Kökeni Anadolu olan bazı türler;

- Ahududu, armut, alıç, ayva, ahlat, beктаşı üzümü, böğürtlen, badem, çilek,ceviz, çamfıstığı, karadut, elma, erik, fındık, Antepfıstığı, kestane, keçiboynuzu, mürver, muşmula, nar, üvez, ünnap, üzüm, vişne, zeytin, kereviz, pazı, pırasa, nane, lahana, karnabahar, kavun.

# Ülkemizin çok sayıda tür ve çeşit zenginliğine sahip olmasının nedenlerini şu şekilde sıralayabiliriz:

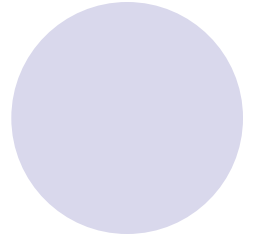
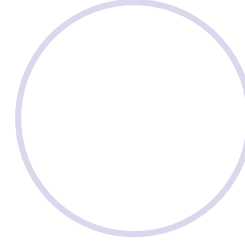
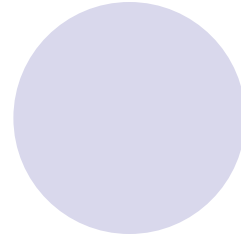
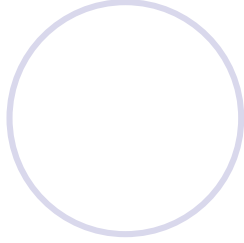
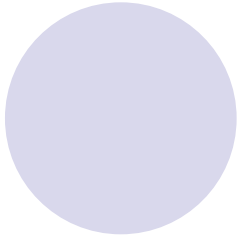
- Ülkemizin ekolojik (iklim ve toprak) koşullarının bahçe bitkilerinin yetiştiriciliğine uygun olması,
- Türkiye'nin göç yollarının üzerinde bulunması,
- Anadolu'nun tarihin ilk çağlarından beri pek çok medeniyetin yaşadığı bir alan olması.

# Tür ve çeşit zenginliğinin ülkemize yararları????

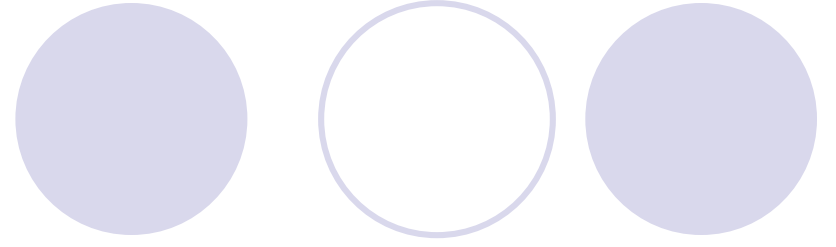
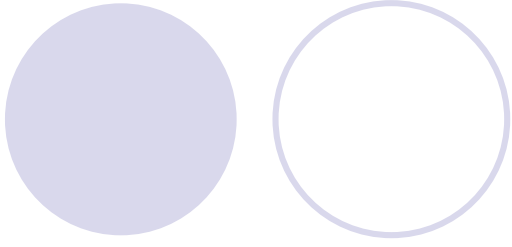
- Farklı iklim koşullarına uyabilecek çeşitleri seçebilmeye olanak sağlar,
- Dış ve iç Pazar isteklerine, değişik değerlendirme şekillerine uygun çeşitleri seçebilmeye olanak sağlar,
- Hastalıklara karşı dayanıklı çeşitlerin seçilebilmesine olanak sağlar.



**BAHÇE BİTKİLERİ  
ÜRETİMİNİN  
TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNDEKİ  
YERİ**

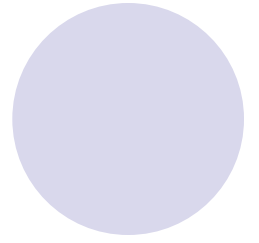
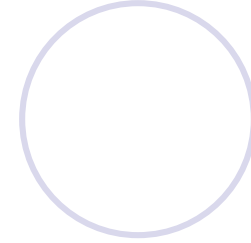
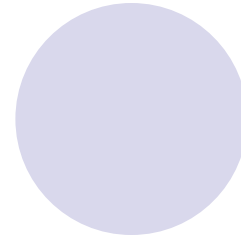
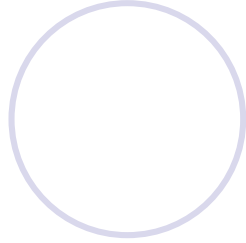
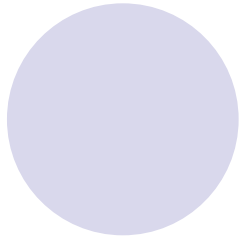


- Bir ÷lkede bahe bitkilerine ayrılan alan ÷lke toprađının **%2** veya daha fazlasını kaplıyorsa o ÷lke **bahe bitkileri ÷lkesi** olarak kabul edilir.

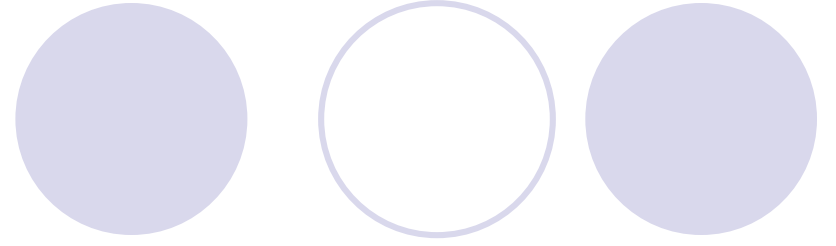
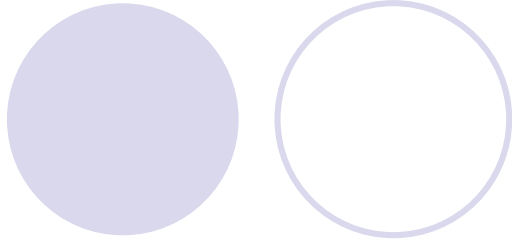


- **Bahe Bitkileri ile geinen nfus??????**
- Faal nfusun %40'ı tarım ile uęrařmaktadır.

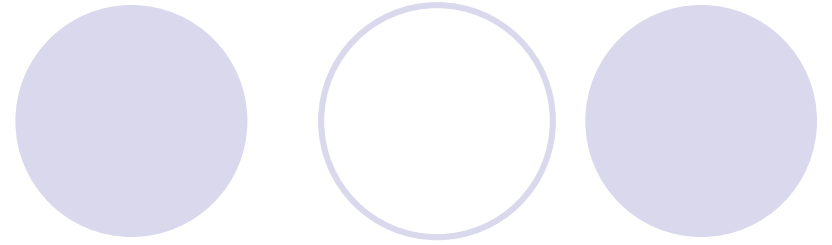
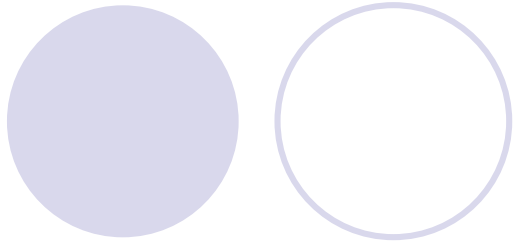




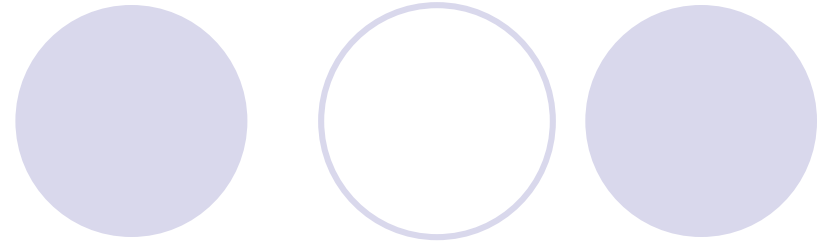
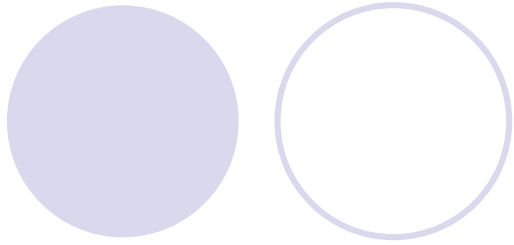
**Bahe Bitkilerinin İnsan  
Beslenmesindeki ÖNEMİ??????**



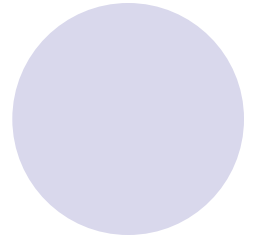
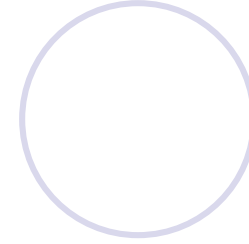
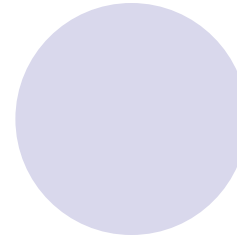
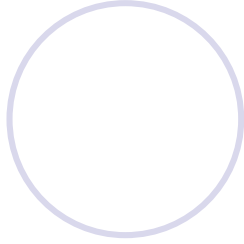
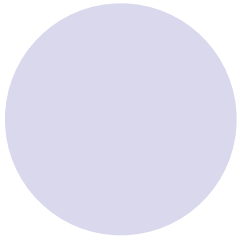
- 1. Mineraller
- 2. Vitaminler
- 3. Fenolik bileşikler (Antioksidantlar) bakımından zengin,
- 4. Kalori yönünden düşük kapsama sahiptir.
- 5. Su
- 6. Karbonhidratlar
- 7. Azotlu organik bileşikler (Proteinler)



- Mineral Maddeler:
- Ca, P, Fe, K,

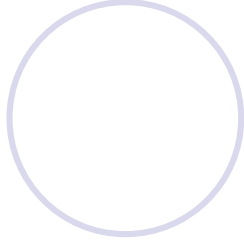
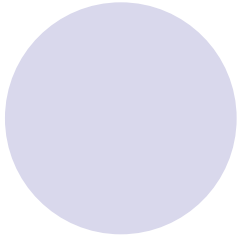


- Vitaminler
- A, B, C, D, E,
- Suda eriyen vitaminler (B, C)
- Suda erimeyen vitaminler (A,D,E,K)

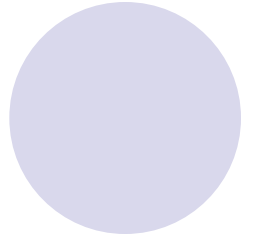
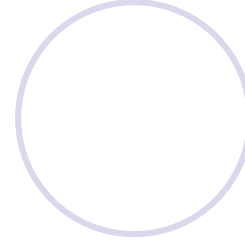


## ● A vitamini

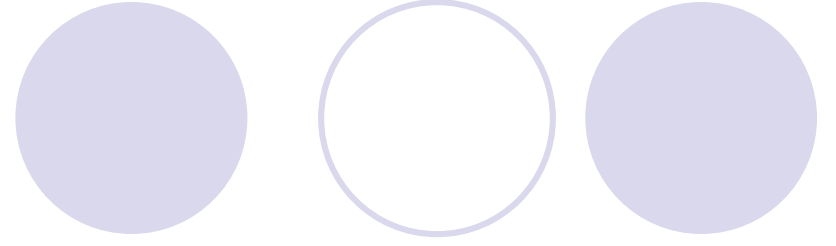
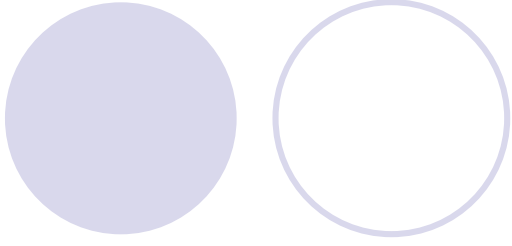
- Portakal
- Kayısı
- Şeftali
- İncir
- Havuç
- Ispanak
- Maydanoz
- Marul
- Salata yapılan diğer otsu sebzeler



B vitamini

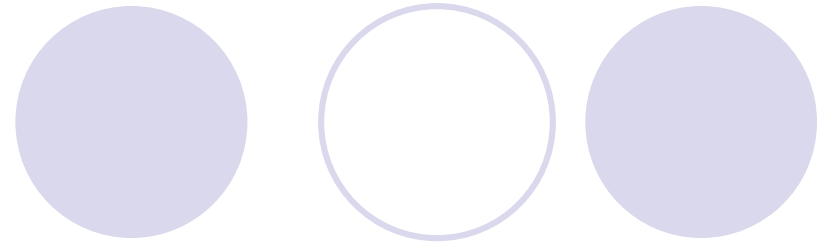
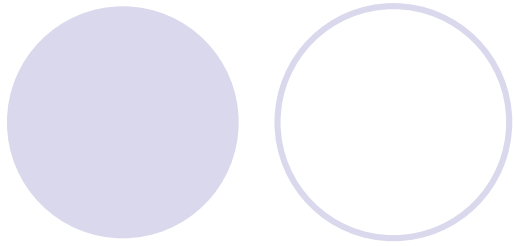


- Bamya
- Bezelye
- Fasulye
- Tere
- Domates
- Ispanak
- Patates
- Fındık
- Fıstık
- Ceviz



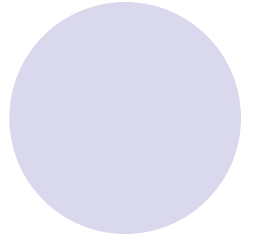
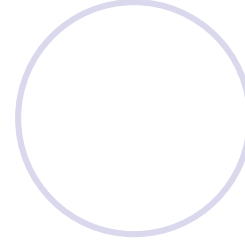
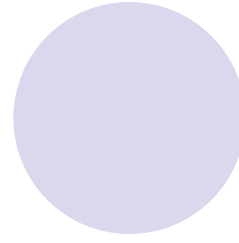
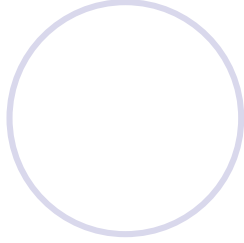
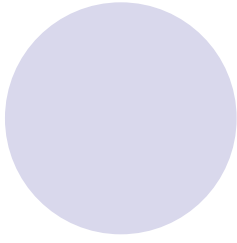
## ● C vitamini

- Kuşburnu
- Turunçgiller
- Üzümsü meyveler
- Çilek
- Maydanoz
- Ispanak
- Domates
- Biber



● D vitamini??????





● **E vitamini**

- Fıstık
- Fındık
- Bamya
- Kereviz
- Bezelye
- Havuç
- Marul
- Ispanak



# **Bahe Bitkilerinin Endüstri kolları ile ilişkisi????**