Ref. Ares(2022)6753410 - 30/09/2022

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

1.1. Name

'Suruç Narı'

1.2. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

‘Suruç Narı’ is a large to medium-sized fruit with red and pink hues on a yellow main background as fruit peel. ‘Suruç Narı’ is not completely round in shape, slightly flattened on the stem and crown axis, and the fruit diameter/length ratio is over 1. 'Suruc Narı'; consists of 4 main parts: grains, peel, pomegranate membrane (mesocarp) and pomegranate seed. ‘Suruç Narı’ is pink-light red, soft grained, with a medium thin and elastic peel structure, consisting of red-pink hues on a yellow background. Its grains are large and easy to granulate. Its grains constitute approximately 60% of the fruit. It is generally consumed as table pomegranate because of its tart-sweet taste.

Some features of ‘Suruç Narı’are as follows.

• Peel ratio; between 39.4% - 40.3%,

• Juice ratio; min. 45%,

• Juice density; between 1.072 - 1.075 g/cm^3,

• Water-soluble solids ratio; min. 15%,

• Titratable acidity (in citric acid equivalents); max. 1% for sweet ones, 1-2% for sour ones.)

• Total sugar content; min. 12.8%,

• Ash content; between 0.52-0.55%,

• pH value; between 2.9 - 3.3

• Anthocyanin content; max. 110 mg of Cy.3 Gl/L fruit juice,

• Total phenolic content; min. 1300 mg gallic acid/mL juice,

• Most present organic acids; citric acid (average 10.4±0.68 g/L), ascorbic acid (average 6.1±2.83 g/L) and malic acid (average 0.26±0.16 g/L),

• The most present phenolic compounds; quercetin (52.9±6.6 mg/L), caffeic acid (46.2±9.5 mg/L), and catechine (11.3±3.8 mg/L).

• Fruit weight is in between 250-650 grams.

1.3. Definition of the geographical area

'Suruç Narı' is grown within the borders of Şanlıurfa Province (Figure 1). Birecik, Suruç, Harran and Ceylanpınar plains were formed due to tectonic collapses in the southern part of the province. Syrian border is in the south and Atatürk Dam Lake in the north of the province. Karacadağ, Siverek and Viranşehir plateaus are in the east and Cırcıp Stream flows in the east, and the Fırat (Euphrates) river flows in the west of the province.

Şanlıurfa has the lowest altitude in Turkey. It has a surface structure that slopes from north to south (Figure 2). While the altitude is below 500 m in the south, it can be up to 750 m in the north. Şanlıurfa is located in a region that is closer to the equator and far from the influence of the sea. And therefore, the continental climate feature predominates. For this reason, summers are very droughty and hot, winters are rainy and relatively mild. Since there is not enough humidity in the air and the land surfaces heat up and cool down quickly, daily and annual temperature differences in the research area are severe.

The fact that Şanlıurfa province is geomorphologically flat causes hot and cold air masses to easily affect this region and drought in summer months (Çağlar et al., 2016). According to meteorological data, the average temperature never drops to 0˚C in any month of the year (Figure 3). As a matter of fact, while the average temperature in January, which is the coldest month, is 5.2˚C, the temperature increases in February up to 6.7˚C on monthly basis. The temperature exceeds 20˚C as of May, and after reaching the maximum level in July, it starts to decrease as of August. Since the average temperature in September is high, the hot weather negatively affect daily life, as if it were the continuation of the summer season. The temperature, which is high until the middle of September, decreases noticeably in October, but since this decrease is not rapid, the monthly average temperature remains above 18.2˚C until the end of October (Guzel, 1998). In winter, the temperature drops down to -10˚C. From June to August, the temperature often rises above 40˚C during the day. From March to the end of September, the average number of days with an average temperature between +20˚C and +25 ˚C is 177. The number of days with an average daily temperature of +25 ˚C and above is approximately 120 (Guzel 1988). In addition to this, the winds blowing from the Syrian Desert leave plenty of minerals in the agricultural fields in Şanlıurfa with the dust they bring (Çağlar et al., 2016).



Figure 1. Map of Şanlıurfa Province.

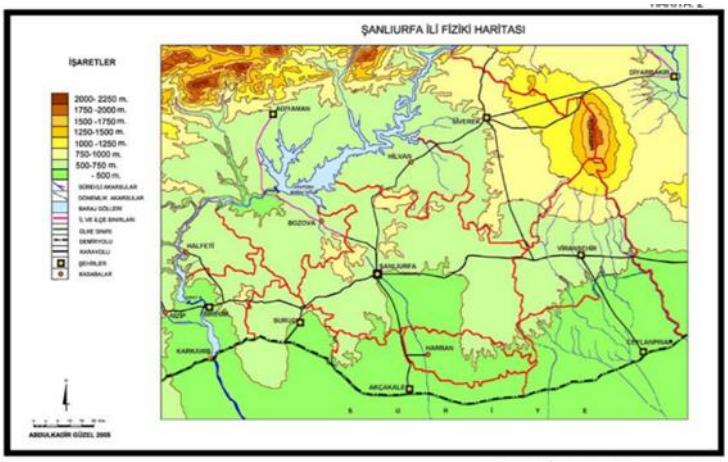


Figure 2. Physical Map of Şanlıurfa Province.

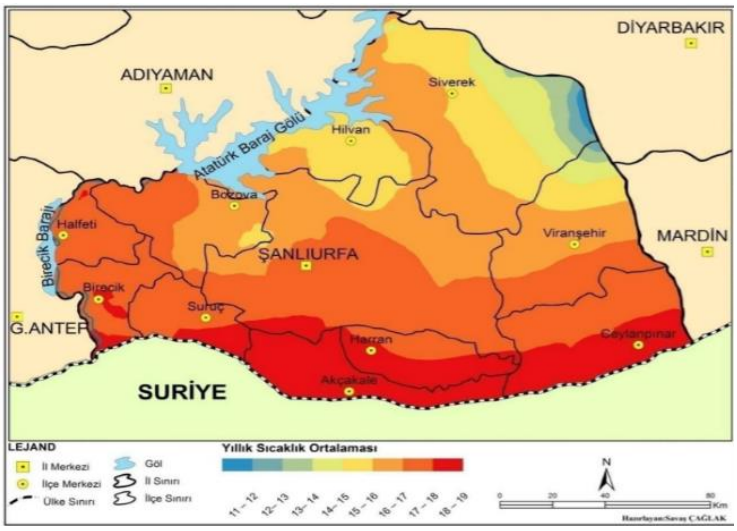


Figure 3. Temperature Map of Şanlıurfa Province.

Precipitation generally falls in the winter months, and drought prevails in the summer months (Figure 4). In Şanlıurfa, precipitation increases in winter and decreases in summer. Annual precipitation amounts vary inversely with the temperature, increasing towards the north and decreasing towards the south.

Annual total precipitation is minimum around Akçakale, Harran and Ceylanpınar counties, and it is around 277-310 mm, while it reaches up to 900 mm in and around Karacadağ (Figure 6). Besides, the type of precipitation is as important as the amount of precipitation. Precipitation in Şanlıurfa generally falls in the form of rain. Snowfalls are very rare, and the duration of snow on the ground does not exceed 1-2 days.

While humidity in Şanlıurfa province shows high values in the irrigated areas in the south and Halfeti county, it shows low values in the city center and Suruç county. Humidity values are high in Halfeti with the effect of Birecik Dam and in Hilvan, Bozova and Siverek counties with the effect of Atatürk Dam. Humidity in the Harran Plain within the borders of Harran and

Akçakale counties in the south, where irrigation activities are intense with the GAP, varies between 57-59% and is higher than the city center (Figure 5).

When we examine the water balance of Şanlıurfa, precipitation starts to be more than potential evaporation (PE) in November and water accumulates in the soil as of this month (Figure 6). The situation is the same in December. So, during these months, water accumulation is seen in the diagram; the soil is not yet saturated. In January, the soil is saturated.

The excess of water continues until April. In that case, an excess of water is detected in the Şanlıurfa water balance diagram until May. As of May, the situation changes and PE starts to be more than precipitation. However, since the soil is saturated until April, there cannot be a lack of water in April and May. The lack of precipitation in May and June is overcomed by the water accumulated in the soil. Then, these months will be seen in the diagram as the months when the accumulated water is consumed. Towards the end of May, as the precipitation in Şanlıurfa is constantly less than evaporation, the accumulated water begins to run out. As of June, there isn't no longer any accumulated water in the soil. This situation continues until November, that is, when the precipitations begin to be more than PE, which in the diagram are seen as the months when water deficiency is present.

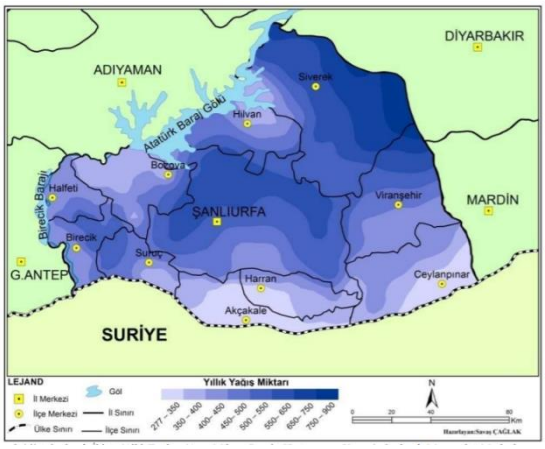


Figure 4. Annual Precipitation Map of Şanlıurfa Province.

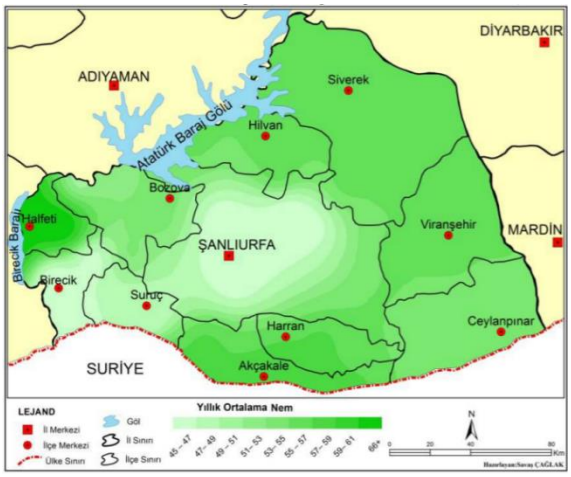


Figure 5. Annual Relative Humidity Map of Şanlıurfa Province

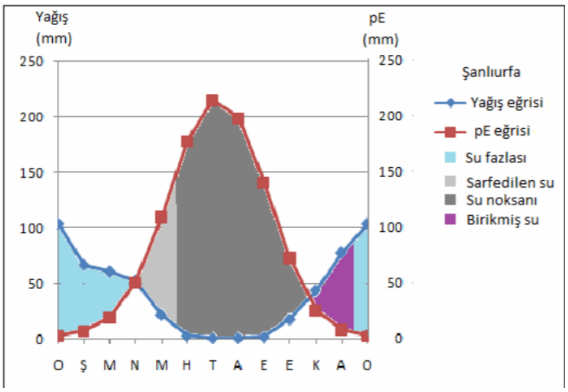


Figure 6. Diagram of the water balance of the province of Şanlıurfa.

Hydrogeological studies have shown the existence of two underground aquifers in Suruç. The first aquifer layer is approximately 50-80 m thick from the surface and consists of sand-gravel material. It has been determined that the basalt is separated from the aquifer by an impermeable clay layer in places. This clay layer has a thickness of 60-80 m and spreads all over the plain. This is the layer where excess surface water accumulates in winter and spring and is used when conditions dry up.

1.4. Proof of origin

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Şanlıurfa Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for examining the conformity of the product to the specified criteria. The authorized institution is responsible for examining;

- Compliance with the criteria specified in Article 1.2
- Determination of whether the product comes from the geographical area declared in Article 1.3
- Whether the production methods are carried through according to Article 1.5
- Compliance of the labeling with the criteria specified in Article 1.8.
- Traceability is provided due to the one step forward-one step back principle mandated by the Turkish Food Codex.

1.5. Description of the method of obtaining the agricultural product or foodstuff

Garden Plant: After the location is determined in the pomegranate orchard facility, first the place to be planted is leveled and deep ploughing is made with a plow. Planting pits with a depth and diameter of 40-60 cm are opened in Autumn. The pits are filled with the mixture of the burnt farm manure with the top soil, and the weeds, if any, are removed. The soil is made ready for planting. Planting spacing varies between 2 m and 6 m (ideally 3x3 m or 3x4 m). Planting rows are usually placed in a north-south direction for effective ventilation and sunbathing. It is recommended to plant by paying attention to the need for adequate sunbathing in the garden facility.

The pomegranate garden is usually formed with tuberous rooted saplings. First, the mixture is taken from the pit filled with soil-fertilizer mixture until the entire steel part of the sapling remains in the soil. The sapling is placed here and filled with the same soil fertilizer mixture. The soil at the bottom of the saplings is well pressed, the planting is completed by giving sap.

Soil and Climate Requirements: 'Suruç Narı' is not very picky in terms of soil. Pomegranate cultivation can be done in various soil types such as silicium, gravelly, sandy, calcareous and clayey. It grows in alkaline and acid soils. It is moderately resistant to salinity. It is resistant to excessive soil moisture. 'Suruç Narı' shows optimum growth in permeable, moist and cool soils under dry and hot weather conditions. Suruç Narı is characterized as suitable for the climate of the geographical limit, yielding and resistant to diseases.

Pruning: It is recommended to prune the 'Suruç Narı' in the first 2-3 years before the trees give a yield. After planting, 3-4 strong shoots emerging from the bottom are selected as the main stem and their tops are cut 50-60 cm to ensure a low crown. In yield pruning, pinching should not be applied to the branches that will bear fruit after the product has yielded. 'Suruç Narı' generally bears fruit from the third year. In this period, except for the selected 3-4 stems, the bottom shoots should be cleaned. For development pruning, the old stems are cut from the bottom and the formation of new shoots is encouraged. The tree is rejuvenated by forming new trunks in the same way as these shoots. Although it varies according to various conditions as seasonal conditions and cultivation etc., 'Suruç Narı' decreases in yield after an average of 20 years. In pruning, if desired, rejuvenation is done gradually by cutting 1-2 trunks from each tree every year. Thus, it is possible to continue to receive products from the pomegranate orchards without interruption.

Fertilization: The farm manure to be given to the tree should be well-burned and it is desirable to give 2-3 tons of fertilizer per decare in the autumn-winter months and mix it with the soil with a hoe. Nitrogen fertilizers are very important for the tree's shoot development and fruit growth. In the first years, it is recommended to give 250-500 grams of ammonium sulfate per tree. After reaching the desired yield, it is desirable to apply this amount as 200-300 grams per tree. Nitrogen fertilizers are given twice at the beginning of spring and summer. After fertilizing, the garden should be watered and hoeed immediately. Phosphorus fertilizers should be given for flowering, fruit set and root development of the tree. It is recommended to give about 250-500 grams of phosphate fertilizer during the full yield period of the tree's need for phosphorus.

Irrigation: Generally moist and cool soil conditions are required for 'Suruç Narı' cultivation. For this reason, this irrigation is essential during periods when precipitation is not sufficient. Irrigation should be done sparingly and frequently. In general, it is necessary to provide soil moisture continuously from the budding of the wood buds in February-March to the fruit formation-harvest phase in September-October. The irrigation interval (usually 7-10 days) should be determined according to the soil structure of the garden and irrigation should be done at these intervals. In summer, the frequency and amount of irrigation can be increased. In the last ripening period of the fruits, 10-15 days before the harvest, irrigation should be stopped in order to avoid the problem of skin cracking on the fruits.

Agricultural Control: Effective control of diseases and pests is an important factor in quality and yield. Agricultural control is carried out with plant protection products in accordance with the relevant legislation. Weeds emerging between the rows are mechanically hoeed with a tractor. Weeds at the bottom of the trees and on the row where the tractor cannot reach are removed from the gardens by hoeing with a hand hoe.

Harvest: 'Suruç Narı' can be picked starting from the period when the calyx segments open outwards and the male organ filaments on the fruit dry. The pomegranate harvest usually starts at the end of August and continues until mid-November. Harvest should be finished before early autumn frosts and precipitation and should be done manually by using scissors. Calyx parts are important for the attractiveness of the fruit. Harvested fruits should be left in the crates softly, care should be taken not to damage the calyx.

Storage and Preservation Conditions: 'Suruç Narı' has the opportunity to be marketed in the market for a long time with modern post-harvest preservation methods. 'Suruç Narı' can be stored in plastic bags suitable for contact with food for up to 6 months at approximately 6˚C and 85-90% humidity, or up to 7 months with modified atmosphere (MAP) applications. Applying fungicide to the product to be stored in accordance with the relevant legislation 15 days before harvesting helps to reduce the deterioration that may occur during storage. In the classical preservation, in clean, dry, cool and sun-free environments with suitable floors; undamaged and sorted, intact pomegranate fruits can be stored for up to 2 months in display or crated form.

1.6. Link

Specificity of the geographical area

Şanlıurfa has the lowest altitude in Turkey. It has a surface structure that slopes from north to south. While the altitude is below 500 m in the south, it can be up to 750 m in the north. The continental climate is dominant in the region. For this reason, summers are very droughty and hot, winters are rainy and relatively mild. Since there is not enough humidity in the air and the land surfaces heat up and cool down quickly, daily and annual temperature differences in the research area are severe.

The fact that Şanlıurfa is flat in terms of geomorphology causes hot and cold air masses to easily affect this region and causes drought in summer. According to meteorological data, the average temperature does not fall to 0˚C in any month of the year. As a matter of fact, while the average temperature in January, which is the coldest month, is 5.2˚C, the increase in temperature towards February is 6.7˚C on a monthly basis. The temperature exceeds 20˚C as of May, and after reaching the maximum degree in July with the environment, it starts to decrease as of August. Since the average temperature in September is high, the temperatures negatively affect daily life, as if it were the continuation of the summer season. The temperature, which continues until the middle of September, decreases noticeably in October, but since this decrease is not rapid, the monthly average temperature remains above 18.2˚C until the end of October. In winter, the temperature drops down to -10˚C. From June to August, the temperature often rises above 40˚C during the day. From March to the end of September, the average number of days

with an average temperature between +20˚C and +25 ˚C is 177. The number of days with an average daily temperature of +25 ˚C and above is approximately 120 (Guzel 1988). This temperature regime provides ideal conditions for 'Suruç Narı', which requires approximately 25,000 degree hours for flowering and 74000 degree hours for fruit ripening.

In addition, the winds blowing from the Syrian Desert leave plenty of minerals in the agricultural fields in Şanlıurfa with the dust they bring.

Precipitation generally falls in winter, and drought prevails in summer (Çağlar et al., 2016). In Şanlıurfa, precipitation increases in winter and decreases in summer. Annual precipitation amounts vary inversely with the temperature, increasing towards the north and decreasing towards the south. While the total annual precipitation is at least around Akçakale, Harran and Ceylanpınar counties, it is around 277-310 mm, while it reaches up to 900 mm in and around Karacadağ. In addition, the type of precipitation is as important as the amount of precipitation. Precipitation in Şanlıurfa generally falls in the form of rain. Snowfalls are very rare, and the duration of snow on the ground does not exceed 1-2 days.

While humidity in Şanlıurfa province shows high values in the irrigated areas in the south and Halfeti county, it shows low values in the city center and Suruç county. Humidity values are high in Halfeti with the effect of Birecik Dam and in Hilvan, Bozova and Siverek counties with the effect of Atatürk Dam. Humidity ranges between 57-59% in the Harran Plain, which is within the borders of Harran and Akçakale counties in the south, where irrigation activities are intense with the GAP, and it is higher than the city center.

When we examine the water balance of Şanlıurfa, the precipitation starts to be more than the potential evaporation (PE) in November and water accumulates in the soil from this month. The excess of water continues until April. Until May, an excess of water is detected in the Şanlıurfa water balance diagram. As of May, the situation changes and PE starts to be more than precipitation. However, since the soil is saturated until April, there cannot be a lack of water in April and May. The lack of precipitation in May and June is overcomed by the water accumulated in the soil. These months are seen in the diagram as the months when the accumulated water is consumed. As of June, there isn’t no longer any accumulated water in the soil.

Hydrogeological studies have shown the existence of two underground aquifers in Suruç. The first aquifer layer is approximately 50-80 m thick from the surface and consists of sand-gravel material. It has been determined that it is separated from the basalt aquifer by an impermeable clay layer in places. This clay layer has a thickness of 60-80 m and spreads all over the plain. This is the layer where excess surface water accumulates in winter and spring and is used when conditions dry up.

Human Factors

Şanlıurfa is part of a fertile crescent, historically known as Mesopotamia, where agriculture is extensively engaged. It is believed that the 'Suruç Narı' was brought to the region from the Babylonian gardens. Şanlıurfa is one of the genetic resources of pomegranate in Turkey. For this reason, pomegranate cultivation has been carried out in the region for centuries. Currently,

17.250 decares are reserved for pomegranate cultivation, the number of fruit trees in the region is 884.909, and the production volume is 10.016 tons. 4.857 tons of pomegranate production in Şanlıurfa is carried out traditionally, 1.484 tons organic and 3.675 tons with good agricultural practices.

For centuries, the farmers has been following a traditional way of growing 'Suruc Narı'. Irrigation starts when half of the trees bloom. July and August are critical months for irrigation which should not be neglected for the sake of fruit development. Irrigation time is decided by looking at the trees's color. Lack of water causes trees to darken and fruit skin to crack. Last irrigation is made by washing the trees to remove insects and spider webs just one or two weeks before harvesting. Harvesting is a delicate procedure. The fruit is harvested with its branch which attaches it to the tree. 'Suruc Narı' can be stored in shade at ambient temperature for at least two months.

Specificity of the product

'Suruç Narı' became famous in the region especially with the name of Suruç county and started to be known. 'Suruç Narı' is an agricultural product that is in demand in the region because of its color, taste and aroma. It is a large to medium sized pomegranate in red and pink color tones on a yellow main background. Its grains are large and easy to granulate. It is often consumed as table pomegranate because of its tart-sweet taste.

'Suruç Narı' consists of 4 main parts: grains, peel, pomegranate peel (mesocarp) and pomegranate seed. Its grains make up about 60% of the fruit. 'Suruç Narı' consists of red-pink colors on a yellow background, has a medium-thin and elastic skin structure, is pink-light red in color, and has soft grains.

'Suruç Narı' is an agricultural product that differs from other pomegranates grown in Turkey with its thin and elastic skin, yellowish skin color, easy granulated hues, sweet-sour taste, and aroma. Compared to other varieties, high juice content together with high phenolic compounds and water-soluble dry matter gives 'Suruç Narı' its uniqueness. In particular high citric acid content which is about 10x higher than most of the varieties in Turkey, and high titratable acidity (%) contributes to its unique sweet and sour taste.

1.7. Controls

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, SANLIURFA PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (Auditing Authority)

Contact Information
İmambakır Mahallesi Veteriner Caddesi No.19 Haliliye /ŞANLIURFA/TÜRKİYE
Pbx : + 90 414 313 27 11
Fax : + 90 414 313 10 15
E-mail : sanliurfa@tarimorman.gov.tr

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Şanlıurfa Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry examines whether the 'Suruç Narı' has the characteristics specified in Article 1.2 and whether it comes from the geographical region specified in Article 1.3 and whether production is carried out due to production method specified in Article 1.5. and finally whether it complies with the labeling requirements set out in Article 1.8.

1.8. Labeling

In addition to the compulsory information provided for by legislation on the labelling and presentation of foodstuffs, labels must include the following:

— The name of the designation 'Suruç Narı',

— Trade name and address or short name and address or registered mark of the producer,

— European Union PDO logo

2. APPLICANT GROUP

SURUÇ MUNICIPALITY

Adress: Dikili Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı No:2 Suruç/ŞANLIURFA/TÜRKİYE
Pbx: +90414 611 80 74
Fax: +90414 611 43 48
E-mail: bilgi@suruc.bel.tr
URL : https://www.suruc.bel.tr/
Tax Office and Tax No: Suruç - 7840013159

Suruç Municipality is a non-profit organization affiliated to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey in accordance with the Municipality Law No. 5393. It is a public legal entity with administrative and financial autonomy of which decision-making body is elected by the voters, established to meet the local common needs of county residents within the scope of the Municipal Law.

Suruç Municipality can make proposals, petitions and applications to the relevant official authorities in its field of activity. There are also services to follow the practices that may distort competition in the form of agreements, decisions or concerted activities and report them to the relevant authorities.

Suruç Municipality has the authority to undertake all kinds of activities and initiatives in order to meet the local and common needs of the residents of the town. At the same time, within its duties and responsibilities, it provides or has the services of the development of economy and trade done.

Suruç Municipality has applied for the PDO registration of 'Suruç Narı' in order to develop economic and commercial activities in the region. The Institution monitors the producers of ‘Suruç Narı’and observes their activities.

Republic of Turkey Suruç Municipality has appointed Elif Benan Güven and/or Huriye Kayabaşı (ÖZENER TRADEMARK & PATENT CONSULTANCY OFFICE) to apply for the registration of ‘Suruç Narı’ for a PDO. Here is the General Power of Attorney;

3. Turkish Registration of ‘Suruç Narı’

It was announced that 'Suruç Narı' was registered as PDO, in the Official Geographical Indication and Traditional Product Name Bulletin of the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office of the Republic of Turkey dated 02.08.2021 and numbered 106.

https://online.turkpatent.gov.tr/trademark-search/pub/#trademark_result_detail

https://ci.turkpatent.gov.tr/cografi-isaretler/detay/2344



ÖZENER
MARKA PATENT
DANIŞMANLIK OFİSİ

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

I have appointed Elif Benan GUVEN , the Trademark and Patent Attomey and/or Huriye KAYABASI who are located in OZENER TRADEMARK &PATENT CONSULTANCY OFFICE (ÖZENER MARKA PATENT DANIŞMANLIK OFİSİ) established in accordance with the Turkish govemmental laws, with the adress of a Balgat Mah. Ziyabey cad. Fen Apt. No:32/7 Postal Code: 06520 Çankaya/Ankara/TURKEY, to apply for the registration of my own industrial designs, trademarks, patents, utility models,desginations of origin and geographical indications to Turkish Patent and Trademark Agency and the European Commission, to engage with the interested parties in appropriate consultations and/or to reach an agreement with the interested parties within the – limit set if an abjective to the proposed registration is found admissible by the Commission, to object to the registrations, published in the Official Journal European Union, which jeopardise the existence of my own industrial desgins, trademarks, patents, utility models, desginations of origin and geographical indications by lodging a duly substantiated statement with the Commision within the time-limiting set permitting objection, to do the necessary updates of the registrations of my products, to make the necessary changes of my title, adress band etc.. to pay the fees for submission, application, registration and the other procedures, to be authorized to follow all the process and procedures of transfer operations granted or recieved with the approval of notary by me about the registrations of industrial design, trademark, patent and utility models, to ask the restrictions on the list of goods and services related to the trademark registrations, to apply for international registrations and to follow all the operations about the proposed international registrations, to ask cancelling, to be authorized to follow and do all the transactions related to the notary, to be authorized to sign and notify all necessary documentations, declarations, letters of application and forms which are lodged with Turkish Patent and Trademark Agency, European Patent Office, European Commision, the other international Patent Institutes and WIPO, to apply the related Turkish competent authorities and official departments to protect my rights and to be authorized to depute the others to do all the issues concerned above 06.06/2022

On behalf of..... (FOR COMPANY)

Title of the Company : Suruç Belediyesi

Adress : Dikili Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı No.2 Suruç /ŞANLIURFA

Pbx/Fax No : Suruç V.D. / 7840013159

Tax Office and No : +90414 611 80 74

Kenan AKTAŞ
Kaymakam
Belediye Başkan V.

Balgat Mah. Ziyabey Cad. No: 32/7
Fen Apt. 06520 Çankaya/Ankara
0 312 419 83 58
0 312 419 83 59
info@ozenerpatent.com.tr
www.ozenerpatent.com.tr

4. PROOF OF PROTECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



TÜRK PATENT
TÜRK PATENT VE MARKA KURUMU

COĞRAFİ İŞARET TESCİL BELGESİ

No:812 - Menşe Adı

SURUÇ NARI

Tescil Ettiren

SURUÇ BELEDİYESİ

Bu coğrafi işaret, 6769 sayılı Sınai Mülkiyet Kanunu kapsamında
17.07.2020 tarihinden itibaren korunmak üzere
27.07.2021 tarihinde tescil edilmiştir.

Prof. Dr. Habip ASAN
Başkan

(TURKISH PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE)

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

No: 812 – Origin Name

SURUÇ NARI
(POMEGRANATE OF SURUÇ)

Registrant:

SURUÇ BELEDİYESİ
(MUNICIPALITY OF SURUÇ)

This geographical indication has been registered on 27/07/2021 in order to be protected as of 17/07/2020 in the scope of Intellectual Property law no. 6769.

(signed)
Prof. Dr. Habip ASAN
President of the Institute

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