In this study, some botanical properties of Howthorn (Crataegus L. spp.) taxa which natural spread in the western Anatolia, were determined. Data were obtained from 13 experimental sites that situated İzmit, Sakarya, Balıkesir, İzmir, Kütahya, Muğla and Isparta province where most distribution are exist of howthorn in the western Anatolia. Lenght, width, stalk and lobe number of leaves; flowering periods and width, lenght, fruit seed weight and number of fruits were calculated and results were given. According to results, the largest taxon for leaf and petiole is Cratagus pentagyna (7 cm lenght, 3,8 cm widht and stalk is 3 cm). The smallest taxon for leaf is C. monogyna var. lasiocarpa (0,8 cm lenght and 1,1 cm widht). C. pentagyna subsp. pentagyna is producing a maximum of flowers in a flower taxa installation up to 50 and C. azarolus has at least the third. Most early blooming taxa are C. monogyna var. monogyna and C. pentagyna subsp. pentagyna by in April, and also flowers of C. tanacetifolia opened by July at the latest. C. orientalis subsp. orientalis has the biggest fruit (2,8 cm lenght and 2,5 cm widht). C. tanacetifolia has the heaviest fruit (6,78 g) and the lighest is C. monogyna var. monogyna (0,26 g). It is determined that howthorn is spreading in sparse, opening in forest, steep, rocky slopes and edge of fields. Productivity of flower and fruit occur in South and southwest aspects in experimental sites. The slopes of selected experimental sites vary between 5% and 35 %. It determined example areas that howthorn spread between 250 and 2131 meters altitude. Example areas become significant difference in elevation and also depending on the difference in elevation; the some botanical characteristics of taxa are varied.