Degraded forests cover a large area due to the fact that the forests have been subjected to overgrazing and individual selection for a long time in the transition zone of the Mediterranean region, Turkey. Also water deficit during the summer time prevent to get through to climax type from the phase of succession of forest ecosystems in a short period. Additionally the region ecosystems will probably be affected dramatically because of human induced climate change. For those reasons, Knowledge of ecological properties of plants are vital for maintenance of the region forests and mitigation of negative impacts on those ecosystems against the challenge of global warming. On the context of this, one of the primary taxa is the oaks from the studies concerning ecological properties of the species point of view because the oaks have very important functions in terms of durability, stability, biodiversity and dynamism of the forest ecosystems. The oaks are common in the Mediterranean region. Amount of the oaks, Quercus coccifera and Quercus cerris cover large areas in the region. Besides, Quercus vulcanica, an endemic species, has the widest distribution in the Yukarı Gökdere forest district of the region. This study attempts to delineate the relations between distribution of oak species and environmental factors in the Yukarı Gökdere forest district located in the transition zone of the Mediterranean region, Turkey.