Turkey is a country rich in plant species diversity due to having different ecological and climatic conditions and landforms. Non-wood forest products (NWFP) have an important economic potential in this kind of diversity of our country. In many regions, people continue their livelihood with income from NWFP. Plant products have the largest share within NWFP. This study was carried out in the Kurucuova region of Beyşehir District. Kurucuova region has an important potential in terms of NWFP. In the study area, 70 sampling areas were studied. 57 plant species were identified in the study area. It was determined that 4 of the plant species has the potential of non-wood forest products in the region. In the study, it was aimed to determine the indicator species of 4 plant species, which are referred to as NWFP, and to determine their relation with the environmental factors. Interspecific correlation analysis was applied in the SPSS package program in order to determine indicator species. The relations of the target species with the environmental factors were determined by Pearson correlation analysis in the SPSS package program. As a result of the statistical analysis, it is determined that Rosa canina L. species were 1 positive and 1 negative indicator species. Thymus L. species have 2 positive species. Berberis crataegina DC. species have 7 positive and 1 negative indicator species. Salvia tomentosa Mill. species have 7 positive and 1 negative indicator species. When the relations between species and environmental factors are examined, it is determined that the most important variables are altitude and stone surfaces. The results of the study are thought to be a source of information on the potential spread of NWFP, which has been recently searched in our country. At the later stages of the work, it may be possible to model the species according to the environmental factors.

Keywords: Non-wood Forest Products, Biodiversity, Indicator Species, Interspecific Correlation Analysis