SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF CHERRY LAUREL (*Prunus laurocerasus* L.) IN TURKEY

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Prunus laurocerasus L. is an important indigenous fruit trees play vital roles in livelihood security for many rural community members in particular Black Sea and the Marmara region.

The fruit has special market segments and popular among local peoples and selling in high market price compared to the other cherry species.
The purpose of this research was to assess the socio-economic importance of cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus* L.) fruits in Turkey.

For this purpose, face to face interviews made with a total of 100 growers. Questionnaire consisted of 40 questions in total.
As a result of the study:

- in Turkey and increased recognition and awareness of this species than ever before.
- The sheer number of young trees and the importance given by growers demonstrated the increasing value of cherry laurel farming in the country.
- As a tradition, as well as cultivation of those, there are significant numbers of training their own liking.
- Again, people want to buy the product, but also stated that the commercial viability of the product would be sold.
- Different parts of Cherry laurel, especially fruits, used against to some diseases, as diabetes, cancer, stomach illness and also were exploited as lowering cholesterol.
Gender Analysis

- Female: 50%
- Male: 50%

Age of participants

- 10-20: 0
- 21-30: 6
- 31-40: 7
- 41-50: 27
- 51-60: 32
- 61-70: 21
- 71+: 7

Income status

- ???: 4
- No fixed income: 1
- 250-500: 7
- 500-1000: 53
- 1001-2000: 23
- 2001+: 12

(1 Euro = 3.22 TL)
### The other fruits in gardens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone fruits</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pome fruits</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suptropical fruit</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pome and stone fruits</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone and suptropical fruits</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pome and suptropical fruits</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other fruits</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Which do you prefer instead of chery laurel?**

- Cherry laurel: 63
- Another fruit: 31
- No comment: 6
Fruit known as cherry laurel generally.
Locally termed as the laz kirazı
There is no significant relationship between the education level and growing preferences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Fruit (%)</th>
<th>Ornamental fruit (%)</th>
<th>Medicinal fruit (%)</th>
<th>Hedge plant (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary and secondary school</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>24.29</td>
<td>38.57</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school and university</td>
<td>69.23</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>30.77</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
consumption type is related to the level of income, the age and education level.
Tree age-productivity relationship (Significant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Productivity (kg/ąąą)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5 age</td>
<td>3-5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 age</td>
<td>8-10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20 age</td>
<td>15-20 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30 age</td>
<td>30-35 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 age</td>
<td>40-45 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50 age</td>
<td>35-40 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51+ age</td>
<td>40-45 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fruit yield-tree age-tree productivity is no related
Harvesting Time (%)

- 15-30 June: 11%
- 1-15 July: 3%
- 15-31 July: 17%
- 1-15 August: 11%
- 15-31 August: 9%
- 1-15 September: 17%
- 15-30 September: 11%
- 1-15 October: 11%

Dates:
- 15-30 June
- 1-15 July
- 15-31 July
- 1-15 August
- 15-31 August
- 1-15 September
- 15-30 September
- 1-15 October
Cultural application is irregular, and there is no a relations between the education level, age and treatments.
Plant protection problems

- Yes: 1%
- No: 45%
- No answer: 54%

Problems

- Root: 6.52%
- Trunk and branches: 30.43%
- Leaf: 45.65%
- Fruit: 39.13%
- Seed: 8.69%
- Flower: 6.52%

Ecological problems

- Frost damage: 19
- Heat loss: 23
- Snow damage: 10
- Soil type and groundwater: 3
- Sound: 3
- Air pollution and industry: 1
- No answer: 54
Sapling production:
• %25 Yes;
• %75 No

bare-root saplings (%66)
Men has more knowledge
Gender and usage type is not related
There is no relationship between the age and education level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage among the public</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastric diseases</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatological problems</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cholesterol</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemorrhoids</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood pressure</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cherry laurel orchard in the Kocaeli University
Arslanbey Vocational School
Tree Morphology

Wild cherry laurel in the forest area

Flowers
Fruits
Thank you...