Research forest was established in 1962 to carry out researches in different disciplines on cedar. So far, 16 technical bulletins and 3 technical reports were published as result of conducted researches in Research Forest. There are still ten ongoing research projects in the area.

The main tree species in the forest is Taurus Cedar (Cedrus libani). Additionally, Juniper species (Juniperus excelsa and J. foetidissima) locally joins to the stand mixture. Machia dominated by kermes oak (Quercus coccifera) and J. oxycedrus, frost patches or temporary ponds with herbaceous species and alpine meadows and scrublands are the other vegetation types in the area.

The research forest is under the effect of mountainous Mediterranean climate and the bedrock is generally formed by karstic limestone.

The research forest covers an area of 2616.9 ha and ranges from 1030 m to 2611 m. Altitudes.
In terms of flora, research forest has a rich and interesting structure. Nearly 750 vascular plants appear in the area. Endemism is about 21.6%. 167 of all species are under threat according to the IUCN categories. 2 taxa are globally under threat according to the Bern Convention (Comperia comperiana, Cyclamen coum). Additionally 6 taxa are globally under threat in Turkey (Acer hyrcanum subsp. sphaerocaryum, Cephalaria scopari, Cyclamen trochopteranthum, Muscari muscarimi, Prunus cocomilla var. puberula, Velezia pseudorigida).
In terms of fauna, the research forest is rich as well. Totally 19 mammals, 17 reptiles and 59 birds appear in the forest.

*Felis lynx*

*Canis lupus*

*Vulpes vulpes*

*Buteo rufinus*
Taurus Cedar and Junipers are long lasting trees with magnificent physiognomy. So in the research forest, there are lots of vital and magnificent monumental trees.