The study area (Lakes Region) located in Western Anatolia part of Türkiye has a very rich floristic composition. However, these natural plants are used seldom for landscape or economic purposes. In this context, ground cover plants are often inconspicuous elements of a landscape plantation design because of their functional and aesthetics advantages. Although natural ground cover plants are very important, knowledges on the subject are insufficient. In this study, potential natural ground cover plants were determined in survey studies from the Lakes Region for the first time. The study was carried out among 2000 and 2004 years from different habitats in mountains of the region. By our observations in the study, concept of "ground cover plant" was defined newly. Collected and identified plants according to general flora books by the authors are hold in Herbarium GUL of Süleyman Demirel University. According to our field observations, botanical and ecological characteristics of the plants were determined for ground covering. A list of these plants was listed alphabetically. According to the results, totally 175 taxa belonging to 79 genera and 28 families were determined. 44 of them are belonging to Fabaceae family. The family has more taxa than other families on the subject. Their distributions and ration to life forms of the taxa are as follows: Chamaephytes 81 (46.2 %), Hemicryptophytes 71 (40.5 %), Terophytes 12 (6.8 %), Geophytes 7 (4.0 %) and Phanerophytes 4 (2.2 %). 80 taxa of them are endemic to Türkiye and endemism ratio is 46 %. On the other hand, distributions to phytogeographical regions of ground cover plants growing in the study area Mediterranean elements 48 (27.0 %), Irano-Turanian elements 44 (25.0 %), Euro-Siberian elements 13 (7.0 %), many regionous 10 (6.0 %) and unknown 60 (34.0.%). Some ground cover plants were proposed for different habitats and landscape areas.