A TRIP TO DENİZLİ
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Now we are going to take a trip together....

Are you ready for a wonderful trip extending from ancient cities to cotton travertine pools, from hot springs to thermal mud baths, from traditional weaving looms to historical places, from vineyards to the summit of the Aegean Region, from waterfalls each a natural wonder to legends, and from local folk songs to delicious dishes?
Our destination?
DENiZLi, the cradle of civilization!
The first significant site in Denizli was founded by the Syrian King Antiyokustheos II between 261-245 B.C. in the vicinity of Eskihisar Village, 6 km north of the present town, in the name of the queen as "Laodikeia", meaning the city of Laodike the queen.

The site, which collapsed in a large earthquake in the 7th century A.D., was relocated to the modern-day area of Kaleiçi. After conquering Denizli and the vicinity, the Turks named the city "Ladik".

Findings from Beyce Sultan Tumulus in the north of the town, the roots of which extend back to the oldest Anatolian civilizations, illustrate the past of Denizli in the period before written history. They also provide evidence that the history of the settlement started in the Chalcolithic Era and continued during the Bronze Age.

Remaining under the control of Hittites during the early years, the site was then controlled by Lydians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans and Byzantines consecutively.

The history and the cultural values of the site also stem from the fact that it has hosted numerous civilizations.

The Turks first appeared in Denizli and the neighborhood in 1070 and throughout the following 550 years, the town changed hands between Turks and Byzantines until 1429 when it became Turkish land after the town was finally incorporated into the Ottoman Empire.

During the Ottoman Period, the municipality of Denizli, which was then a domain of Aydın State, was established in 1876 and together with the declaration of the Republic in 1923, Denizli governance was changed into a provincial administration.

There are various rumors about this and historical sources also cite various different names.

While Seljuk records and the Denizli Court Registry mention the name Laodik, it is mentioned as Tunganlu in Ibn Battuta’s travel notes. On the other hand, in a book titled ‘Mesarilik I Ehsar’, it is also recorded as Tunganlu. Sharafaddin Zemdi, who wrote Tamerlane’s Triumphal Book, mentions the names Tunguzlug and Tonguzlug.

It is rumored that Tengiz, which means ‘sea’ in Turkish, and Tunganlu, which means Denizli in current spelling, changed through word-of-mouth in time from Tunguzlug and Tunguzlug to Denizli.

According to another rumor, the town was named ‘Domuzlu’ (with boar) as, in ancient times, there were too many boar coming into town due to the plentiful water supply, so again through word-of-mouth it turned into Donguzlu, Dengizli and finally Denizli.

However, in a book written by Mümtaz Başkaya, a researcher from Denizli, it is claimed that Denizli is etymologically Tengiz, a tribe which came to Anatolia from Central Asia. The same book explains that it is not possible to derive the name Denizli from boar, and that presence of too much water in the city has nothing to do with the town’s name. The author has a realistic approach in his claim by stating that the mentioned name was also given to other sites and that in Turkey there are places called Denizli, or with a similar name.

The name Denizli etymologically comes from Tengiz, which is the name of a tribe that had arrived in Anatolia from Central Asia.
A city of industry,
A city of agriculture,
A city of tourism,
A city of healing and health for thousands of years dating back to ancient times,
A historical city that hosted civilizations such as Hittite, Phrygian, Lydian, Roman and Byzantine,
An important cradle of civilization located at the end of the Ephesus-Smyrna road that is considered to be a Holy Pilgrimage Center of faith tourism,
A city with 7500 years of trade history,
A pioneer of production and exports,
A fortress of textiles with a weaving culture dating back to the 4th - 5th century,
A lively city redolent of nature, history, culture, art and life,
A place where the Mediterranean, Aegean and Central Anatolian climates meet,
A popular dwelling place for thousands of years.

LAND OF ANCIENT CITIES:

WELCOME TO OUR CITY

bearing the cultural traces of all civilizations from Colossae, Laodikeia, Hierapolis, Tripolis and Attuda to Seljuks and from the Ottoman Empire to contemporary Turkey of the present day;
attracting attention with its rooted history and cultural heritage, magnificent past and trade potential extending from ancient times to the present day;
Where great cultural gatherings and experiences are staged;
With fertile arable lands, green vegetation, rich biological diversity and plentiful water resources, which may be the origin of its name;
Hosting the wonder of nature Pamukkale and the ancient city of Hierapolis, which are in the World Heritage List of UNESCO.
A domestic species, immediately attracting attention with its long and harmonious crowing, black and kohl-tinged eyes, long neck, strong chest, wide and long tail, dark gray or purple legs, big are comb, color and body shape...

Denizli roosters, famous with their high-pitched, bass or deep crowing which is classified as clear, sad, shrill and weary (mocking).

The crowing is named after their body positions, namely "Lion Crowing", "Wolf Crowing", "Pus Crowing" or "Hero Crowing", and the body shape, color and shape of comb; the symbol of the city as if it challenges itself with every crow...

A rooster figure drawn on an ancient oil candle and fighting roosters carved on marble found during excavations in Laodikeia ancient city indicate that the history of the "Denizli Roosters", the famous symbol of Denizli, the cradle of civilizations, dates back to ancient times.

A miracle in the UNESCO World Heritage List, combining the nature and culture: Pamukkale and the Ancient City of Hierapolis

Denizli roosters, in their natural habitat, are known for their impressive physical characteristics: a black and kohl-tinged eye, a long neck, a strong chest, a wide and long tail, dark gray or purple legs, and a big axe comb.

A glass statue of a Denizli Rooster, which has been the symbol of the city since ancient times, was created by the Denizli Municipality and put up in Delikçınar Square in 2013. This statue is 2.6 meters tall (4.10 meters with the stand) and attracts attention with its glass structure. It is the largest glass statue in Turkey exhibited in the open air.

With its cultural and historical values in the Ancient City of Hierapolis and its travertines, it is included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List as a First Degree Archeological and Natural Site, the 8th Wonder of World: Pamukkale / Hierapolis...
Would you like to swim in the ancient pool where the water temperature is 36°C when a different white of nature meets with the whiteness of Pamukkale, and enjoy 2 miracles of nature?

We are looking forward to seeing you in Denizli to see these un-equalled marvels and experience many legends...

Resembling a natural miracle with its unique cotton travertines and healing waters, the beauty of Pamukkale and its vicinity has been the subject of many legends so far. According to mythology, goddesses swam for their beauty in the healing waters of Pamukkale, and Hierapolis, which is also called “Land of Gods”, had been the scene of the wars and intrigues of many Greek gods.

On the 25th anniversary of the inclusion of Pamukkale and Hierapolis in the UNESCO World Heritage List, restoration of the 1800-year-old Ancient Theater in Hierapolis has been completed after two years of intensive work. After this restoration, the Ancient Theater is now suitable for use for concerts, plays and similar artistic activities with its acoustic structure.

What if it snows in Pamukkale?

Would you like to swim in the ancient pool where the water temperature is 36°C when a different white of nature meets with the whiteness of Pamukkale, and enjoy 2 miracles of nature?

Nature’s gift to Denizli...

We are looking forward to seeing you in Denizli to see these unequalled marvels and experience many legends...
Would you like to listen to a legend about Pamukkale?

Once upon a time, many many centuries ago, there lived a poor woodman family at the skirts of Mount Çökelez and one day they had a daughter...

But the poor girl was so ugly that nobody looked at her face and whenever they came across her and saw her, they immediately turned their heads or changed their path...

The girl felt sorry about this and she was in despair. So one day, tired of being poor and ugly, the girl threw herself off the peaks of Mount Çökelez and fell into a pool full of water and sediments...

She remained in the water for a long time and gradually the girl became more beautiful...

Her face, which was touched by the water, started shining like the sun and thus the waters made her beautiful...

The handsome son of a beg or lord passing by saw the beauty of the wounded girl in the waters and fell in love with her at first sight. So, he took the beautiful girl out of the water and set off to his home.

What happened then?

Of course, they lived happily ever after...

They got married and lived a happy life...

Since then, women who desire to be more beautiful has always come here to dive in these waters...

Well, what are you waiting for? We will be glad to welcome you too.

Karahayit Thermal Spring: Meet the healing red water

A thermal tourism center in Denizli, 20 km away from the city center and 5 km away from Pamukkale...

Renowned as the thermal springs where the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra took a mud bath, Karahayit Thermal Springs have been a source of healing for 5000 years...

The Karahayit red water travertines with a surface area of approximately 900 m$^2$...

Considered as a branch of Pamukkale Thermal Springs, the water composition of the springs is also similar to that of Pamukkale Thermal Spring water. The temperature is higher than that of Pamukkale Thermal Spring and there is less carbon dioxide.

The Karahayit Thermal Spring waters, which have a high radiation level, come from three springs.

The thermal water of the spring comes out at a temperature of 60°C and the metal oxides in it cause red, green and white colored travertines which create a wonderful natural appearance. The thermal spring is also known as “Red Water”.

It is said that the waters of the thermal spring are good for atherosclerosis, hypertension, rheumatism, sciatica, some skin and nerve diseases, limbo, mange, acne and itching; blood pressure is reduced thanks to widened veins after taking a bath and the heart is relaxed, it is also good for asthma. The mud bath, on the other hand, is believed to support the body resistance and strength.
City of Kings: Laodikeia
2nd largest ancient city in Turkey after Ephesus.

The city founded by King Antiokustheos II in the name of his wife, Queen Laodike, is at the intersection point of all trade routes and dates back to the 3rd century B.C. It is also one of the richest cities of the ancient world and is renowned for its woven fabrics.

A cultural heritage bearing the traces of the period as it was one of the most important and richest dwelling places of the Roman and Byzantine periods.

An ancient city where the head of the statue of God Emperor Augustus, who gave his name to the month of August, was unearthed, the only other example of this head is in the Vatican Museum.

Also a center for sports and fight games of the era...

It is the only ancient city to rise again after an earthquake in 60 A.D. which destroyed all towns in the Lykos Valley.

Along with its historical and cultural heritage, it is also a historical and cultural treasure with great potential in terms of faith tourism as it is the host of one of the 7 churches mentioned in the Bible.

Holy Pilgrimage Church, Temples devoted to Zeus and Goddess Athena...

A church in the city where the world of Christianity met in the 4th century for holy pilgrimage, a spectacular church with its Ambo platform and sanctuary sections; it is also the seat of the Laodikeia consul.

The largest holy area devoted to Zeus 2000 years ago in the ancient period was unearthed in the Ancient City of Laodikeia where excavation works are still underway. There are giant column galleries that are 11 meters high and weigh 15 tons; the shattered columns are being renovated using the same methods used in ancient times.

Unearthed during the excavations in the city and engraved on a mosaic layer which dates back 1700 years, the Tulip Figure is a depiction of purity, cleanliness, holy spirit, richness and of the Mother Mary. It verifies that the motherland of the tulip is Anatolia and that it was once grown in the lands of Denizli.

1600-year-old pieces of fabric, which were found in the City of Kings near the Eskihisar district of Denizli, were used for repairs in the 4th-5th century A.D. during Constantine the Great’s period and show that the weaving culture of Denizli goes back to ancient times.

Also a center for sports and fight games of the era...

The number of the churches in the city, Temples devoted to Zeus and Goddess Athena, Holy Pilgrimage Church, Temples devoted to Zeus and Goddess Athena...

A TRIP TO DENİZLİ
One of the most important trade and agriculture centers of the ancient period: **Tripolis**

An ancient city founded in an area where the Lydia, Phrygia and Karia Regions meet, now within the boundaries of Büdün’s Yenicekent County, right near the banks of the Menderes River...

A diocese city mentioned in the list attended by Lydia patriarchs of the Nicaea Council in 325 A.D.

A dwelling place named Apollonia, Antoniopolis, Tripolis and Diribol during various periods of history...

An ancient city located 25 km east of Denizli and 2 km north of Honaz town, on the southern section of the east road which has been used since the ancient period...

One of the most important economical and cultural centers of the ancient period, founded near Aksu Stream to the north of the Honaz (Kadmos) Mountains that separate Phrygia (region covering Ankara, Eskişehir, Kütahya, Afyon, Uşak and east part of Denizli) and Karia (region covering the area from the Great Menderes River to Muğla and western parts of Denizli)...

One of the leading cities in the wool and weaving industries in the early 1st century A.D. along with Laodikeia...

An important religious center very close to the 7 churches which, according to Christianity, will not collapse until the Judgment Day, and where biblical St. Paulus performed missionary works...

The Ancient City of Colossae, where the first Christians lived, is mentioned in the Bible in the section "Epistles to Colossians".

How about seeing an ancient city which is one of the rare biblical cities with its ruins, acropolis tumulus, room and house-type graves cut into the rock in the north of the tumulus?

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It is 30 km to its contemporary Laodikeia in the Çürüksu Valley and 20 km to Hierapolis.

Surviving many wars and earthquakes, the ancient city had its most prosperous times during the Roman Period. Most of the buildings that have survived until today belong to the Roman Period of 1-3 centuries A.D.

Ruins on the surface of Tripolis, a Lydian city, show the Roman and Byzantine Periods’ architectural features and building styles.

Having witnessed many civilizations, Tripolis, with its theater, bath, city building and main street, is an ancient city that has to be seen.

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One of 6 largest cities of Phrygia...

One of the leading cities in the wool and weaving industries in the early 1st century A.D. along with Laodikeia...

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Ancient City of Eumania

An ancient city founded in the name of Pergamum King Eumenes II near Işıklı town on the Çivril-Dinar road...

An important city for Phrygians, religious center for Romans and one of the important medical centers in the ancient history...

Located on Sarı Baba Hill with an elevation of 1200 meters, the ancient city is composed of two parts: the Acropolis, which is surrounded by very thick city walls, and the Lower City, which is built around the water resources. A large part of the ancient city is already under the earth.

‘Sarıbaba Hill’ is the other name of the mountainous zone and the plain area on it was used as a castle, especially in the Byzantine Period. Eumenia’s Necropolis skirts the hill.

Sources tell about the existence of an important Medical School in the vicinity of Attanassos Hieron where patients were treated through suggestion and therapy.

Ancient City of Attuda

A frontier city of the ancient period within the boundaries of Sarayköy, some 17 km south of the town, between Karia and Phrygia approximated to the Hellenistic Period...

An ancient city on the shortest road connecting Tripolis and Laodikeia to Aphrodisias, which played an important role in establishing commercial, economical and artistic communications.

Various sources tell about a temple built for a god named Attuda Men and that there was a statue of God Men riding a horse in the temple.

There are coins, stelas, Aphrodite statue’s torso, tomb covers and architectural ruins from the 2nd century A.D. in Hisarköy, where Attuda is located. Ancient sources mention that statues of Zeus, Apollo, Dionysus and Asclepius as well as cult of Artemis Anaitis were in Attuda.

However, today Hisarköy is in the area where the ancient city was located, so no ruins can be seen on the surface; some findings belonging to Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods can be seen by the visitors to the storehouse in the museum.

High Rock:
Ancient City of Tabae

One of the most important cities of the Roman Period located 78 km along the Denizli-Muğla highway within the boundaries of Kale town and inhabited even until 1965, High Rock and its numerous caves have survived from ancient times...

The inner walls of the city are mentioned in the book by the famous Turkish traveler, Evişya Çelebi, who visited there in 1670...

An ancient city that has been inhabited without interruption as the city was established in Anatolia after Alexander the Great and also during the Hellenistic Period...

In the ancient city where excavations have continued since 2007, oil lamps from the Roman Period, bronze statues, marble statue heads, Aphrodite’s statue, gold ring and numerous coins have been unearthed.

Bronze and marble statue pieces engraved in detail from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. have been found during the excavations. Cevher Pasha Mosque, which still survives today in the ancient city, and the Pazaryeri Mosque, of which only the minaret remains, are also interesting.
One of the most important medicine centers from ancient times: Ancient Herakleia Salbace

An ancient city dedicated to many deities...

A center of healing in Vakıf Village of Kızılcabölük County in Tavas, and whose findings enlightened the 1st century A.D.

The city is surrounded by Aphrodisias in the west, Appollonia and Tabea in the south, Sebastapolis and Kidromos in the southeast...

An ancient city established on the southern skirts of the Selbase (Babadağ) mountain range on hills overlooking the Tabea (Tavan) Plain, it is separated from Aphrodisias city in Geyre-Karacasu by the Tmelos Stream (Kırpınar Stream). The river deity of both ancient cities is Tmelos.

The ancient city was named after Herakles (Hercules) who, according to legend, was famous for his strength since birth. Major deities of the ancient city are Asclepius and his wife Hygenia, Goddess of Health.

Herakleia Salbace was a popular city for the world of science at the time and one of the first hospitals of ancient history was established here and became a center of healing.

Although medicine was not a developed and well-known discipline in the 1st century A.D., the period when the city was founded, it was considered as a branch of science in this ancient city.

Mythological scenes related to Artemis, Apollo, Pan, Dionysus and Herakles and symbols representing the 12 signs are engraved on the reliefs found in the ancient city. Deities integrated with the name of the city are on the Roman Period coins.

Herakleia Hieron can be seen nearly 4 km east of the city, 1 km northeast of Tavas-Kızılcabölük County, in a place called Ören Ridge and Kocapınar zone.
Highest point of Aegean Region: **Mount Honaz**

At the intersection of Ankara-Izmir and Antalya-Muğla main highways, with some snow at the peaks in summers and winters, planned to be a skiing center of the future, the highest point of Aegean Region...

A peak which blends natural, historical, cultural and archeological richness with geomorphological structure, a peak that welcomes you with mythological stories...

A National Park since 1995 with eye-brightening biological diversity, indispensable place of nature lovers, host of hang gliding and paragliding competitions in the 1st World Air Olympics...

- The combination of many sepulchers in the Ancient City of Colossae, archeological richness, natural and cultural richness the imposing Mount Honaz...
- Wouldn’t you like to see the magnificent Aegean panorama from the highest point of Aegean Region under chirping of birds?
- In the Honaz National Park Visitors Center, you can see miniature historical Honaz houses, Mount Honaz’s living species, flora, frozen animal species and 115 types of flowers.

Paragliding

What are you waiting for paragliding in the sky among the birds and seeing the ancient cities, unique nature and cotton travertines of Denizli from bird’s eye.

Experience the pleasure of short and long-distance flights by paragliding in Denizli that is fully featured for such flights.
A wonder of nature intertwined with the city: 
**Mount Karci**

Would you like a bird’s eye view of the magical city of Denizli?

A place with harmonious waterfalls and unequalled natural beauties, a place welcoming its visitors 12 months a year with snow on its peaks: *Mount Karci*...

A place greeting the visitors with a magnificent view that combines history, nature and culture...

A trip to see significant bird species, artifacts from the ancient period, its historical past...

A place where the Kanikbeli War took place, a symbol of one of the most important Turkish victories that survives until today...

Israfil Stream and Ornaz Valley as well as the valley’s source of life, the Ornaz Stream, provide panoramic trekking tracks around Mount Karci...

Israfil Stream and Ornaz Valley as well as the valley’s source of life, the Ornaz Stream, provide panoramic trekking tracks around Mount Karci...

Are you ready for an unmissable trip to the peak popular with mountaineers, bird watchers and nature and history lovers?

**A Wonder and Monument of nature: Güney Waterfall**

A wonder of nature in Denizli, Güney town, Çindere village, near Menderes River which flows some 4 km south of the town...

Ranking 23rd among the wonders of nature in Turkey, it is a unique gift of nature given to Denizli.

The waterfall flows with the gurgling sound of limewater and is fed by the small streams 200 meters behind it.

There is also a cave opened by the powerful flowing water and a pond above which there are stalactites and stalagmites.

When you visit Güney Waterfall, you can have a picnic accompanied by the musical and visual feast of nature or you can eat your fresh fish casserole in the countryside restaurant and drink a cup of Turkish coffee.

*Part of the waterfall was damaged during a landslide in May 2013. However, thanks to the action taken quickly, the waterfall started flowing over a rigid bed again.*

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New favorite destination for winter tourism: Bozdağ

Bozdağ, a new destination in Denizli with the winter tourism and mountain sports potential of Mount Honaz, Mount Karcı and Bozdağ...

Winter sun rising between Gireniz Valley in Acıpayam and the Barza Plain in Tavas...

Bozdağ, which is 84 km from Denizli and 2420 m high, is covered with snow 12 months a year and is popular for its snow potential and snow settling capacity; it is waiting for you to enjoy sports throughout all 4 seasons with a focus on skiing opportunities.
Keloğlan Cave
You will never miss the cave because the busy Denizli - Antalya highway passes very close to this cave.

An incredible wonder of nature on the north skirts of Mount Malli, which is 5 km to the west of Dödurga County in the “List of Prioritized Municipalities for Tourism Investments” within the boundaries of Acıpayam town in the province.

The cave, which is embellished with stalactites and stalagmites, has a wide entrance and has many natural chambers and partitions which contain humid and hot air.

The cave is 5 to 6 meters high and the length of catwalks inside it is nearly 145 m. Along the cracks inside the cave, there are many stalactites, stalagmites, column walls and stalactite roofs.

In the entrance part of Keloğlan Cave, which is frequently visited by asthma patients in particular, there is also a small bat colony.

As you enter the cave, the visual feast you will encounter in the wonderful gallery will astonish you.

According to another legend, a shepherd who was an asthma patient got caught in a snowstorm while taking his sheep to pasture. Being unprepared for a snowstorm, the shepherd went into a cave. Affected by the humidity and temperature of the cave, the shepherd fell asleep for many days without realizing. When he woke up, he realized that he was no longer ill and that he could breathe easily.

A bald young shepherd falls in love with a beauty who is admired by everybody. When he was not allowed to marry the girl he loved because he was bald, the shepherd left his village and wandered around mountains and streams. Walking around here and there non-stop in his despair, the young man finally felt tired and his feet ached. He entered a cave to get some rest. He was so tired that he fell asleep and slept in the cave for days without realizing.

As the legend would have it, when woke he up he was refreshed and had hair. In disbelief, the young man ran to his village. Now he also had abundant and healthy hair.

As he entered the village, the girl he is in love with saw him and she too fell in love. The shepherd and beauty get married and live happily ever after.

Keloğlan Cave / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Are you ready to listen to a legend which gave the cave its name?

Thus the cave is named Keloğlan (Bald Boy) Cave after this word-of-mouth legend...

Well, are you ready to visit the Keloğlan Cave, of the subject of these legends?
Another wonder of nature: **Kefe Plateau**

Discover it...
A special place with its air, water and view...

How about climbing to Kefe Plateau of Yatağan County, which has been puddling iron, quenching and shaping steel, manufacturing swords, machetes, bayonets and knives for centuries?

5 km from the Yatağan County of Serinhisar, with a height of 1,100 meters, on a road connecting some villages of Yatağan and Honaz towns, **Kefe Plateau**...

Enjoy taking a deep breath and look around you, walk among the black pine, Calabrian pine and juniper trees while singing birds accompany you...

A place where you can find everything that will comfort you with decent water, air, the view and you can meet other nature lovers.

When you visit Yatağan, do not forget to buy a symbol of cultural accumulation, the Yatağan sword and knife souvenirs merge the dance of iron with flames.

Hope to see you at the **Yatağan Knife Feast** which is held on the first weekend of August every year at the Kefe Plateau and which blends natural treasures with labor, culture, fire and water in the Kefe Plateau Festivities.

**Karaçöplen Plateau in the land of plateaus**

Babadağ, which is called “**Land of Plateaus**” because it has 9 plateaus, will welcome you with its weaving culture, historical buildings, natural treasures and warm people...

One of them is Karaçöplen Plateau; it attracts your attention with its ice cold waters during summer and warm waters in winter as well as its natural richness and unique views.

If you wish to take a trip to the past, if you want the time pass a little bit slower, if you like to see cloth weavers, weaving looms, historical wooden houses, to walk around Babadağ Market, natural and historical places, then steer towards Babadağ, one of the Denizli towns which brings together the weaving culture from the past with the present day...

**Thermal waters and mud bath pleasure**

One of the richest towns in the world in terms of thermal water resources...
A health center since ancient times...

Thermal Tourism Centers of the city are Çardak, Beylerli and Buldan Yenicentek - Bolmekaya, Sarayköy town’s Tekkeköy, İnsuyu, Babacık and Kızıldere Region, Pamukkale - Karahayıt, Akköy town Gölemzeli Region.

In addition to the healing waters of Pamukkale that have been famous for centuries, **Denizli** also promises you health and vitality with **Karahayıt Thermal Springs**, which is also called “Red Water” and is where the Queen of Egypt, Cleopatra, took a mud bath; the healing **Sarayköy Babacık Thermal Springs including Çızmeli (Yenice) Thermal Springs and Beylerli Thermal Springs** and also **Sarayköy Tekkeköy Thermal Muds and Gölemzeli Thermal Mud Springs** which offer health and beauty with healing waters and mud.

Thermal Mud Springs which offer health and beauty with healing waters and mud

You can have young and healthy skin by using the **cosmetics made from the mud** while enjoying the thermal waters and mud.
A great Seljuk heritage where trade and culture meet: Akhan Caravanserai

Historical heritage completed in the 13th century on the caravan route connecting Denizli to Konya via Dinar...

This example of cultural value, together with other Seljuk Caravanserai buildings along the Denizli–Doğubeyazıt route, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List...

A monumental building example in the westernmost part of Anatolia which dates back to Seljuk period and which has survived until today with its clean-cut stonework, rich and intense stone embellishments, spacious designs and its castle-like appearance that attract attention...

With the figures of birds and another symbols of Denizli, the dolapci Turkish tumbler pigeon reliefs represent peace, trust and power in Akhan...

The building that can be seen on the Denizli–Afyon highway is now within the city and is just at the entrance of Akkale.

Composed of two parts, namely the outdoor and indoor parts, Akhan, which has two epigraphs, is built on an area of 1,100 m² and has a symmetrical layout.

Built to the south of the Silk Road, the trade route that connects the east and the west, this historical treasure, which is named after its white front walls, dates from Anatolian Seljuk Period and displays the magnificence of social, commercial and cultural lives of the period. It is waiting for your visit...

Natural protected site: Kaklik Cave (Cave Pamukkale)

The Kaklik Cave in Honaz is a must for anyone who wishes to greet a mysterious world or practice speleology and anyone who loves nature. It’s waiting for you with its hidden treasures...

The Underground Pamukkale is ready to meet you and allow you to see and enjoy this beauty...

You will experience a visual feast in the cave with its stalactites and stalagmites, terraced travertines like Pamukkale, and the dancing sunlight inside the cave...

With its sulfurous thermal waters good for skin diseases and with its visual feast, Kaklik Cave is open to visitors...
A town where nomadic culture is kept alive: Bozkurt

A place named by great leader Atatürk where nomadic culture is kept alive and can be seen at close hand...

Mud brick houses with one floor and a large courtyard built by Turks emigrated from Bulgaria as a synthesis of the two cultures and differentiated by their varied architectural style: the Bozkurt Houses.

Carpets and rugs woven with great effort carry the traces of cultural life, longing, joy and union...

An area of fertile lands, Hambat Plain...

The dazzling Karakısık Canyon with widths from 4 meters to 200 meters...

Karagöl, a crater lake surrounded by pine trees fed by melting snow and rainwater and...

a rich, delicious and rooted culinary style...

If you want to see and learn the culture, social life and cultural richness of nomads at first hand and like to taste the delicious products of a traditional culinary art, you must at once visit this lovely town to the east of Denizli.
An important geological formation: Sakızcılar Waterfall (Crying Rock)

You will be dazzled by the valuable natural treasure of the Saklı (Hidden) Valley which you can reach by climbing Mount Çökelez... Sakızcılar Waterfall to the north of Mount Çökelez is within the boundaries of Çal town and is fed by the Darıdere. It is formed at a height of 950 meters above sea level by the water falling from 30 meters high. It is a place where you can taste delicious fish, listen to the relaxing sounds of the water and enjoy nature in the middle of summer thanks to its cooling breeze...

You can enjoy the unique view of this wonder of nature, which is also called Crying Rock, by eating trout or having a picnic.

Çaşnak Waterfall / Çal Municipality Archive

To the north of Mount Çökelez... Çakırlar Cave / Çal Municipality Archive

Add Kısık Canyon to your itinerary plans to combine water and nature.

Çal Kısık Canyon / Çal Municipality Archive

Place where time takes a rest: Çalçakırlar Village

Are you ready to see a mystic place behind Mount Çökelez where houses with stone walls and earth roofs take you back in time to a place far away from the busy world and with a different architectural style?

With nostalgic narrow streets cut into the rocks and bridges extending from the roof of one house to the other, Çal’s Çakırlar Village is a different world.

How about a warm chat with the villagers who preserve their traditional lifestyles?

When you stop by, you can also visit 1st Degree Natural Protected Site, Çal Çakırlar Village Cave. Composed of two galleries connected to each other, this wonder of nature, which has to be visited and is of particular interest to speleologists, can only be entered by crawling...
A hidden cradle of history and culture: Bekilli Medele Village (Yeşiloba Village)

With a view overlooking Menderes River and traces of ancient civilizations, here you can visit a completely different world with its traditions and customs, dowry and deathless rugs, ancient period architecture, inscriptions and statue pieces from ancient times, entombed saints, and traditional motifs of Turkish art, Medele Village...

If you have not yet visited this village where history, culture and nostalgia emanate from its land, you have missed too many things.

A combination of nature, water and adrenaline: Rafting

How about rafting since you are in Denizli?

The source of life, the Great Menderes River, starts getting ill-tempered, churlish and rises once it arrives at Bekilli town boundaries; it starts to play with you as the excitement builds...

The address where you can encounter a great fight with rising waters, excitement and a fantastic view is Bekilli Stream, which is among the top 10 rafting routes in Turkey with its 9.5 km length.

In Bekilli Stream, the water level varies according to the season, but rafting is possible in any month of the year. However, the most suitable time for rafting is the period between May and July when the snow melts.

A challenging track with a 3-4 difficulty level that can be completed in approximately 2 hours and an easier 11 km long 2nd track that can also be completed in 2 hours on the same water zone...

At the start of the track, the 5-km long Mankırın Kısık Canyon, where Great Menderes flows through a narrow, 70 cm area offering a marvelous panorama, has been the theme of many tragic stories and legends.

An impressive view struggling with nature, adrenaline and legends; come on, what are you waiting for?
A corner of heaven: Akdağ Tokalı Canyon

Another wonder of nature within the boundaries of Çivril town in Denizli and Sandıklı town in Afyonkarahisar...

The cool waters of the canyon, which is 26 km long, invite you to have an adventure with its ecological diversity, challenging track and a view that stimulates different feelings.

The narrowest part of the canyon is 1.5 m where the sky becomes invisible. The reason for this is a huge rock that fell from 25 m above and got stuck between the walls of the canyon. A legend about this mass of rock and canyon says that during the Roman times, there was a door with golden lock in the narrowest and most impassable part of the canyon behind which gold were kept; however, one day a big rock fell from above and closed the door with the golden lock. Since then nobody has been able to enter the canyon.

Today, nobody knows anything about the existence of this treasure or the reality about these legends. The canyon remained impassable for the people in the region for many years; however, in November 7, 1995, a group of 10 people passed the canyon for the first time and made it a tourist destination.

A waterfall refreshing the people passing under it: Homa (Gümüşsu) Waterfall

Çivril-Dinar Tectonic Basin, which is rich in terms of natural and cultural treasures, includes:

In addition to Işıklı and Gökgöl Lakes, Akdağ Natural Park, Işıklı, Yuva, Gökgöl, Suçikan Springs, Ancient City of Işıklı, Beycesultan Tumulus, another wonder of nature: Homa Waterfall

The waterfall on the Çivril-Dinar road in Gümüşsu County, 30 km from Çivril, is another gift of nature.

After enjoying a picnic accompanied by the sound of water and the tranquility of greenery, surrounded by natural and cultural wonders near the easy-to-reach waterfall, which is located near to Akdağ Natural Park boundary, Pınarbaşı (Kocapınar) spring, Tokalı Canyon, etc., you can steer towards other nearby treasures.
As you climb up to the peak of Mount Sandıras, you suddenly see a forest with thousands of trees that have defied the years and which dazzle you with their grandeur and draw you to the land of fairytales...

They have been standing still for centuries like wise old men who have closely witnessed the evolution of human beings, the creation of civilizations, rising of religions, flowing of eras, many natural changes, and incidents that have affected the history of mankind...

The ages of the trees in this forest, which is unique in the world, vary from 500 to 1500 years...

A First-degree Natural and Archeological Site that hosts Lynx wildcats, which are very hard to see in the wild, and which emigrated from Central Asia along with Turks and wild goats...

An application has already been filed to register this in the UNESCO World Heritage List as the oldest black pine in the world and the 1,509-hectare area with thousands of trees at the summit of the mountain, which also includes the Kartal Lake in Çiçekli Region, is a Nature Protection Area.

If you are visiting at the end of August, you can attend the Eren Day Feast held in the name of Çiçek Baba (Father Flower). The Eren Day Feast preparation and celebration stages will open the doors of a completely different world to you.
HOW ABOUT EXPERIENCING HISTORY IN TODAY’S WORLD?

Would you like to experience history while sipping your coffee or eating healthy dishes peculiar to Denizli?

Appointment with the Past in Denizli Center
Carrying the architecture, culture, life style and social aspects of their period to present day, the adjacent Konyalıoğlu House (Blue House) and Osman Bey Manor and Ibrahim Çalli Art House salute you in the city center and then you start your journey into history...

Now, we are in Buldan
Do not leave before you visit one of the historical Buldan Houses, which has opened its doors to visitors and which combines the past with the present; a living witness of Buldan’s particular values, woven fabrics, dishes and social life; Evliyazade Manor...

Experience the pleasure of regional olive oil dishes and specially served Turkish coffee under the porch of a traditional Buldan house.

Meet the traditional architecture in Old Buldan. Enjoy a trip into the past in the historical streets...

What about enjoying a stay in a historical place, Buldan Çelebiler Manor, and also tasting the regional foods of Buldan?
We are continuing our trip into history with the Babadağ Historical Houses...

Babadağ is the town that accommodates most of the historical houses in the province...
The largest room of these colorful houses is called ‘home’ by the local people; houses are built in 3 storeys at most, their engraved wooden doors and window frames are eye-catching and they have stone fireplaces called hollow furnaces which are used to heat and cook; there are also divans covered with colorful rugs and laceworks on cup shelves...

Even in the plateau houses of this land of plateaus it is possible to see the architecture reflections of the past.

Historical Kaleiçi (Inner Castle) Bazaar

The 800-year-old marketplace, one of the sightseeing places in the city that smells of history, Historical Kaleiçi (Inner Castle) Bazaar

One of the places you can find the Yatağan knives and Serinhisar earthenware jugs as well as Denizli’s historical, cultural and traditional woven fabrics that reflect the city’s heritage...

Traditional crafts, copper, tin and engraving’s last masters and shaping and tin plating of copper can be seen and handicraft products can be bought here...

The historical marketplace, which is almost 800 meters long and surrounded by 1-meter-thick city walls invites you to enjoy some nostalgic moments...

Life inside the castle started in the 11th century after Laodikeia, which is 5 km away, was abandoned. Marketplace walls were built during the Byzantine period before Turks came to Anatolia. The historical marketplace has 5 gates: Bayram Yeri Gate, Küçükkapı, Demirciler Gate, Gökboyacılar Gate, Dörtçeşme Gate and Yenikapı. There are 7 fountains, 2 water-tank fountains, 6 ablution washbasins, 2 mosques, and water reservoirs in the marketplace. The water spring under the Kurşunlu Mosque, which was built by the Seljuks, meets the water requirements of the marketplace.
We may not have a sea, but we have lakes

Denizli is a lucky city in terms of an abundant supply of water...

Nature has been generous to Denizli by providing underground waters and lakes, thermal water springs and watercourses.

The water city Denizli has no sea and is instead surrounded by lakes rich in flora and fauna that accommodate many living creatures, present magnificent visual feasts and give rise to various commercial activities.

From Süleymaniye Lake in Buldan to the Kartal and Karagöl Lakes in Seyhağaç, from İpikli Lake in Çivril to Acıgöl in Çardak, from Uçak Lake in Acipayam to Saklıgöl in Honaz, and from Süükliköy in Bozkurt to Çambaşı-Karagöl, the city is surrounded by lakes.

What about watching our lakes, which provide a different view every season, together with the chirping birds and enjoy the peace in the heart of nature?
A GREEN, ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY AND LIVELY CITY THAT OFFERS A HEALTHY AND VIBRANT WAY OF LIFE TO ITS CITIZENS AND GUESTS:

**Denizli**

**HOW ABOUT TAKING A DEEP BREATH IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY?**

Let’s meet the oxygen store parks in the city.
There are a lot of parks to take you away from the stress of daily life, to allow you to relax and be at peace by yourself or spend happy times with your loved ones in Denizli, which was named ‘The Most Eco-Friendly City in Turkey’ by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and granted a ‘Healthy City Certificate’ by the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO).

Areas that will allow you to embrace the nature in the center of the breathing city, Denizli:

- Çamlık Park
- İncilipınar Park
- Adalet Park
- Kent Forest
- Yunus Emre Park
- Sümer Park
- Eskihisar Park
- Bağbaşı Park
- Sevindik Park
- Hasan Gönüllü Park
- Tekin Akmansoy Park
A place where you can embrace nature in the middle of the city: Çamlık Park

A protected area in the city where you can step into a completely different environment...

While the trees in the forest greet you with all their grandeur, birds are performing a symphonic concert...

Çamlık Forest Recreation Ground, or in brief Çamlık Park that has an artificial pond, zoo and children’s playground where you can rest your head and do sports or picnic among tweeting birds and sounds of water...

Picnic areas, natural trekking routes, jogging track, walking tracks laid with tiles and stones, 3 ponds, 3 wooden snack buffets and car parking areas will make you feel in heaven in one of the most special green areas...

Do not forget your appointment with nature in the middle of the city...
There is a wide range of commercial activity areas and great potential for investment opportunities in Denizli, from the textile and garment industry to the marble sector, from organic farming and greenhouse cultivation to metal works and metal rolling, from the copper, wire and cable industry to machine manufacturing, from leather processing to glass and cement, from chemistry and plastics to soilless agriculture, from thermal tourism to viticulture to winemaking, from faith and cultural tourism to nature tourism.
Buldan and Weaving

Ibn Battuta wrote about Buldan “… Unequalled gold inlaid cotton fabrics are manufactured there. Its woven fabrics are long lasting due to the strongly spun quality cotton threads. The fabric is named after the town.” In the 14th century, weaving was a lifestyle.

During the Ottoman Period, courtiers of the palace believed that this fabric had a healing effect; Buldan Fabric keeps you cool in summer and is a light and comfortable fabric…

Woven fabrics have been embellished with handicrafts and dyed with madder for centuries…

It is rumored that the weaving culture is 7000 years old in this Denizli town, which has its own cultural texture and social life.

Some woven products from Buldan include the undergarments of Ertuğrul Gazi, father of Osman Bey, the founder of the Ottoman state, the headdress and surcoat of his grandson Murat Hüdavendigar, the wedding gown of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt’s daughter, the shawl of Barbarossa, the Ottoman admiral, and shirt of Sultan Genç Osman…

When you go to modern, small and picturesque Buldan, which still protects its local culture and whose citizens still attract attention with their chic dresses and hospitality, do not forget to walk among the weaving looms, to buy handicraft products, to visit Sıleymanlı Lake (Yayla Lake) and Kestane Stream, to see Evliyazade Manor and enjoy Turkish coffee, to eat eggplant and onion (or balcan - sovan, as in Denizli accent), to climb the Toprakçı Kaş, which is a popular hill for sightseeing that overlooks a great part of Buldan and a wide area as far as Pamukkale, and to enjoy walking on the stone pitched roads.

Kızılcabölük and Weaving

In his travel notes, Evliya Çelebi mentions the weaving industry in this 600-year-old town as “Kızılcabölük Fabric Production” ...

It is a place where the clothes of many grand viziers, crown princes and state officials during the Ottoman Empire were woven…

The little big town where the costumes for Troy, a film starring by Brad Pitt, were manufactured…

A place where weaving is still carried out using wooden looms here to maintain the rooted and traditional weaving process despite the technological developments…

Fabrics which are produced here in human-powered looms are popular worldwide and each motif tells its own story…
Agriculture

A province that is able to grow diverse agricultural products thanks to its fertile arable lands and geographical features...

Have you tasted;

Honaz cherry, which has a unique taste, quality and flavor;

Kızılyer quince which is exported worldwide;

Çalkarası grapes with their unique flavor, smell and color are good for anemia and for the renewal of human cells;

Honaz cherry, which has a unique taste, quality and flavor;

The green and black grapes are grown in Buldan Yenicekent, the center for seedless grapes;

Kızılyer quince which is exported worldwide;

Güney grapes from which the most delicious wines in the world are produced;

Making a significant contribution to our country’s sunflower production, Baklan’s sunflower seeds and Çivril’s sunflower seeds;

Acıpayam melon, watermelon and thyme notable in terms of flavor, durability and smell;

Sarayköy’s tomatoes and green plum, famous for their geothermal greenhouse production;

Grown in Irığanlı and famous for its red skin, dark red seeds and sour taste, the Hijaz pomegranate.

Also known as physalis, the ground cherries are a source of health produced chiefly in Denizli Çameli;

Constituting 80% of Turkey’s production, which is located mainly in Serinhisar, Tavas Kızılca County and Central town, the Denizli’s roasted chickpeas;

One of Turkey’s main towns in terms of apple growing, Çevril’s apples or Çameli apples different in terms of taste and aroma;

Grown in Çameli and famous for its red skin, dark red seeds and sour taste, the Hijaz pomegranate.

The Kale pepper, which contains 6 times more calcium than the standard pepper and is grown only in Kale town and the Kale honey;

Çalkarası grapes with their unique flavor, smell and color are good for anemia and for the renewal of human cells;

Ground cherries are a source of health produced chiefly in Denizli Çameli;

Constituting 80% of Turkey’s production, which is located mainly in Serinhisar, Tavas Kızılca County and Central town, the Denizli’s roasted chickpeas;

Trout raised in the delicious and cool waters of Çameli?
Grapes and Wine Production

Denizli; an outstanding city with important vineyards; table wine and dried grapes...

Buldan - Yenicekent, Çal, Çivril, Güney, Acıpayam, Honaz, Baklan, Bekilli Grapes...

Unequaled delicious wines from vineyards of Güney town...

Wines made from Çağkaras grapes...

Haven’t you tasted our grapes with unequalled flavor and tasty wines made from them?

Organic Farming and Geothermal Greenhouse Production

Denizli is waiting for you with its significant investment potential in agriculture and agro industries thanks to its fertile arable lands and rich product range.

One of the outstanding investments in Denizli, which has one of the most important geothermal sources in Turkey, is organic farming and geothermal greenhouse production.

Sarayköy, Kızıldere, Tekkehamam, Bahacidık, Buldan, Bolmekaya, Yenicekent, Akköy - Gölmezli, Karabayır - Pamukkale and Çardak regions are the areas with geothermal springs. In Sarayköy, a town devoted to geothermal greenhouse production, a Specialization Organized Industrial Zone has been established. This area, which is a first in Turkey, is waiting for investors.
Animal husbandry

Denizli is also a city with great potential for milk production and milk processing.

7 of the 14 milk farms with an EU standards certificate in Turkey are in Denizli.

Roasted Chickpea Production

A registered traditional taste: Denizli Roasted Chickpeas...

80% of Turkey’s roasted chickpea production is maintained in Serinhisar, Tavas Kızılca County and Central town.

They call me roasted chickpea
I’m piping hot
With my unforgettable taste
Denizli is my town...

As a result of linking traditional production style with technological developments, more than 30 types of roasted chickpea appealing to any taste are currently produced, from yellow roasted chickpea to chocolate, from spicy to the carnation candy, from mocha aroma to sesame and honey roasted chickpeas.

Animal Husbandry / Ümit Özgür

Denizli Roasted Chickpea / Serinhisar Municipality Archive

Travertines and Marble Sector

Our registered travertines and marbles embellish bathrooms and kitchens as well as the houses of Hollywood celebrities...

Most registered Denizli Travertine is quarried from Kocabahş Balık gorge...

A city where the marble culture dates back hundreds of years, Denizli...

The approximately 1500-year-old marble coating and cutting workshop unearthed during the excavations in the Ancient City of Laodikeia prove this. The marble cutting workshop unearthed during the excavations is estimated to be the third cutting workshop in the same period after similar workshops such as that in the Ancient City of Gerasa in Jordan and Ephesus. As a result of the excavations carried out, it has been determined that the marble culture dates back to the Roman Period, processed marble columns were unearthed and it could be seen that Romans cut marble coatings by water, wire and sand using the power of water.

Being one of the richest places in Turkey in terms of visible marble and travertine reserves, Denizli has a marble production capacity of 600 thousand cubic meters. Having a Marble Specialization Organized Industrial Zone, the city is unique with its developed logistics facilities and experience in the sector.

Most registered Denizli Travertine...
Copper Wire and Cable Industry

A city where the copper wires in cables used by NASA are manufactured...

One of the main sectors in Denizli...

The high rate of exports achieved by the sector, which predominantly manufactures electrolytes, copper wires and power cables, and the existence of companies among the first 1000 largest firms in Turkey indicate the strength and the advancement of the sector.

Outcomes of the love between earth and fire: Çeşm-i Bülbü (Nightingale's Eye) and Beykoz Glasses

Glass products, which are the artifacts of a challenging journey to the present day after their golden age in the Ottoman Empire Period, salute the whole world from Denizli...

Çeşm-i Bülbü (Nightingale's Eye) and Beykoz Glasses are elegant examples of Turkish glass art, which emerged from a blend of cultural accumulation, experience, and from the dreams and feelings of the glass master.

Our guests from the past to today and from palaces to our homes... Just open your hearts and say hello...

Haven’t you found a place at your home for the Çeşm-i Bülbü (Nightingale's Eye) or Beykoz Glasses, which have found global success in glass processing and emerged from the heart of this city?
A craft that combines the efforts of the master with fine workmanship: Coppersmith

A traditional craft in Denizli that dates back almost a century...

A journey from the skillful hands of the master in Historical Inner Castle Market to our homes...

As an attractive metal with a gleaming crimson color, copper is a part of our lives and is used in everything from everyday objects to arms, from cables to ornaments.

The master talks to it eagerly as if meeting an old friend, then processes and shapes it. Being shaped in the hands of its talented master, copper revisits places, but this time either as a functional product or an ornament.

Let's meet the master in the Historical Kaleici (Inner Castle) Bazaar to witness this adventure more closely.
How about drinking water in an earthenware mug from an earthenware jug which keeps the water cool?

Would you like to see what kind of an adventure the clay experiences in the hands of the master and then how it arrives in your homes?

Another craft emerging from the soil: Pottery

Would you like to see what kind of an adventure the clay experiences in the hands of the master and then how it arrives in your homes?

Earthenware jugs, mugs, pots and pans which reflect centuries of cultural accumulation...

Beautiful examples of handicraft which are shaped by expertly kneading the red soil...

The raw material, soil and clay extracted from Mount Kızılhisar in Serinhisar pass through a preparation phase lasting approximately 6-months before being used in earthenware jugs and mugs.

The clay, which is shaped by the feelings, experience and sweat of the master, is turned into an earthenware jug, mug, pot or pan, dried under the sun and sent to dance with fire; then it is embellished with patterns to be fully ready to meet you, its true friend.

How about drinking water in an earthenware mug from an earthenware jug which keeps the water cool?
A craft dating back centuries: Yeşilyuva Shoemaking

Consisting of facilities established on a 40,000 m² area that include 7 blocks and 1 service building which incorporate 254 stores to keep pace with the changing and transforming world’s technological developments and to maintain shoemaking healthily and in accordance with the standards, the Yeşilyuva Shoemakers’ Small Industry Zone draws attention as the largest industrial site among others in counties and towns in Turkey in terms of surface area and number of worksites.

Secret heroes of the sector: Women of Yeşilyuva

Studious and prolific women of Yeşilyuva show the power of ladies in the sector, not only through the moral support they give to their spouses, but also by their efforts in processing the front part, that is the upper during the production process.

Another little big town of Denizli that sends its products to large shoe firms in Turkey and 42 countries including Italy, Yeşilyuva

A craft maintained in Yeşilyuva for centuries, handicraft products made with fine workmanship and sweat, Leather Shoes...

Shoemaking, which is a continuation of cultural accumulation over almost 850 years, is still an important economical activity for Yeşilyuva today. Yeşilyuva is already an important shoemaking and leather processing center.

However, shoes which used to be made by hand in the old times have been replaced by machine-made shoes as a result of technological developments. Shoemaker masters currently make only certain parts of shoes by hand. Nevertheless, fully handmade shoes can still be manufactured by the masters upon request.
A tradition carried over from Central Asia: **Leather Processing**

Another rooted craft in Denizli that dates back as early as weaving, Leather Processing

This craft had been brought over by the Turkish Tribes from Central Asia and leather processing was established upon the conquest of Honaz Castle by the Turks in 1071.

In the Ottoman Period, this craft was practiced in the forms of shoemaking, boot making, binding, arm accessories and saddlery. Harnesses and saddles in that period were made from leather and cowhide leather.

Being one of the pioneering cities of the country in leather processing, cowhide leather and other leather products, Denizli also draws attention with cowhide leather manufacturing.

The majority of the cowhide leather requirement of the country is met by Denizli, the giant of leather sector.

A TRIP TO DENİZLİ

**REGIONAL TASTES AND DISHES**

**Denizli kebab**

Haven’t you tasted the special Denizli kebab made of lamb meat which has been famous for its flavor since the 1920s?

During preparation of the Denizli kebab, the carcass of lamb is first divided into two, then into eight pieces and skewed with stainless steel skewers at both ends, then they are ordered carefully in the oven and cooked. The cooked meat is weighed by a double-scale balance. Kebab pieces laid on pitta bread on the wood are cut with a chopping knife and served on serving plates.

This delicious dish can only be enjoyed by eating by hand. The story of this dates back to earlier times. After serving Denizli kebab as to be eaten by hands by the cooks during 1920’s for the first time, this style became a traditional way of eating the dish.

We are waiting for you to taste the Denizli kebab which is traditionally served without knife and fork.
Another traditional taste:  
**Dry Cowpea Soup**

Love of health and taste...

The cuisine of Denizli is predominantly composed of vegetable dishes. In this beautiful city of the Aegean Region, breezes from the Aegean kitchen welcome you; healthy and tasty dishes are blended with olive oil...

*How about tasting dry cowpea soup, one of the unique flavors of Denizli cuisine?*

For the recipe, 1 glass of dry cowpea is boiled and drained, put in a pan, 5 glasses of water/chicken broth are added to it and cooked until it softens; meanwhile, 1 coffee cup of rice is washed and drained and added to the cowpea pan.

1 tablespoon of butter is heated up in a separate pan, 1 tablespoon of tomato paste and salt is added to obtain the sauce. The sauce is added to the pan when the rice is cooked and it is boiled for 1-2 minutes more.

We invite you to try this tasty soup which is served hot...

Another taste:  
**Çaput Meal**

Now, how about tasting a çaput meal?

1 glass of Baldo rice is washed in plenty of water and left in cold water for about 15 minutes, then 30 g butter is melted and fried until it is consistent.

In a separate pan, 100 g lamb meat is fried by adding adequate quantity of salt, cumin and black pepper. 50 ml sour grape juice, 10-12 finely cut fresh vine leaves and 1.5 glass of hot broth are boiled altogether. Previously fried rice is added to this and cooked until water is absorbed; the çaput meal is now ready to be consumed hot.

Bon appétit...
Blend of health and taste: Denizli Delight

There is one more flavor you should absolutely taste when you visit Denizli...

World-famous Turkish Delight has a new delicious and healthier form in Denizli after being blended with granulated anti-aging miracle grape seeds, natural honey and molasses.

Remember to taste this new flavor when you visit Denizli...

So, you are in Denizli and thinking about what to eat
In addition to many other flavors, do not forget to taste our unique delicious regional dishes like Pepper tatar, Eggplant onion, Denizli Keykek, Baklavas of Tavas and Kale-Davaz, Tavas pitta with honey and tahini.

Bon appétit.

Can not Get Enough of Tasting the delicious Stuffed Dry Eggplant

Half a dozen dried eggplants are boiled in a pan without letting it soften too much and are set aside to cool. 1 glass of rice and 1 bowl of dried eggplant pulp are moistened by boiling water after adding salt. Half kg of minced meat is put in a large pan and fried in olive oil. After adding desired amount of salt, flaked red pepper, black pepper, dried mint, thinly minced parsley and 5 sliced dry onions, all ingredients are fried well. 1 bowl of dried eggplant pulp waiting in hot water is mashed with a spoon, drained and added to the ingredients. 1 coffee spoon of pepper paste and 2 tablespoons of tomato paste are added while continuing frying. Rice waiting in hot water is drained and added to the ingredients.

2 dried green peppers are barbecued on the cooker, chopped and added into the mixture. After adding pomegranate syrup, the ingredients are mixed well and the cooker is turned off. Dry eggplants are stuffed to leave more than a finger of empty space and are carefully put in a saucepan together with the dry tomato which has been boiled in another pan until slightly soft. Hot water is added to cover half of the neatly arranged eggplants, the saucepan’s cover is replaced and the eggplants are cooked on moderate heat until the water is absorbed. Prior to serving, the sauce is prepared by adding olive oil, 1 tablespoon of tomato paste, 1 coffee spoon of powdered red pepper and 1 piece of garlic.

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Denizli Municipality Conservatory

A place where art meets history...

Denizli Municipality Conservatory which holds its lessons in the restored historical Külahçığı Flour Factory, one of the significant symbols of national struggle.

The embracing of culture and history in the historical building that still stands despite challenges over the centuries and is evidence of value given to art in Denizli.

Maintaining their activities within the body of Conservatory, the Turkish Folk Music, Turkish Art Music and Children’s Choirs fascinate art lovers with their concerts and activities.

Courses such as modern dance, reed, violin, bağlama, guitar, and piano are also given in the Conservatory.
Symbol of our culture: Our folk songs

Özay Gönlüm, who is dear to people’s hearts with his Denizli folk songs, represents a cultural richness passed from generation to generation and his special instrument Yaren, a combination of three types of Turkish musical instrument, is one of the cultural symbols of Denizli.

These folk songs are sung from Acıpayam to Tavas, from Çal to Çevril, from Buldan to Güney, from Honaz to Serinhisar, from Çameli to Kale, from Sarayköy to Bekilli, from Babadag to Akköy, from Beyağaç to Baklan, and from Çardak to Bozkurt in this province and they embody the natural, historical, archeological and cultural mosaic...

If you have not danced to a folk song, especially the one called “Cemilem (a traditional Aegean woman name)" at a traditional wedding, you have not yet been entertained ...(this folk song is accompanied by a special folk dance).

Samples of Denizli Folk Songs

- Cemile’in Geçtiği Yollar Meşeli – Local folk song from Acıpayam Town
- Zobalarında Kuru da Meşe Yanıyor Efem – Local folk song from Tavas Town
- Allı Mendilim – Local folk song from Buldan Town
- Hele Bakın Şu Gül Yüzlü Güzele – Local folk song from Denizli

World-famous painter from Denizli: İbrahim ÇALLI

Born in Çal town in 1882, İbrahim ÇALLI, one of the most important artists from Denizli, created landscape, still-life, nude and portrait paintings. As well as being a good artist, he also taught painting to significant names and contributed to their education. Şerif Akgül, Refik Eplikman, Saim Özeren, Elif Naci, Mahmut Cuda, Muhittin Sebati, Ali Arı Çetinli, Ezgi Kocamemi and Bedri Rahmi Eyüpoğlu are some of his students.

1914 generation painters are named Çalli Generation after the famous painter who was born in Denizli and died in Istanbul in 1960 leaving unequalled elegant works.
Our cultural treasure: Great Master Hayri DEV

Born in 1933 in Çameli town in Denizli, which is famous for its cool waters and weather, this cultural legend, shepherd and musician, Hayri DEV, was in love with music.

Listed in UNESCO’s List of Living Human Treasures with his beloved three-string instrument and his pine whistle, this cultural treasure became a world celebrity after being visited by the French musicologist Jerome CLER of Sorbonne University in 1992, who came to Turkey upon hearing the fascinating sound of bağlama, a Turkish musical instrument, and found the great master...

Hayri Dev’s life, which is devoted to art in his region, is the theme of a documentary titled Behind the Woods, and the great master was invited to France many times and gave various concerts. On the other hand, a Frenchman who is in love with music came all the way from France to Çameli to take lessons from DEV. Despite his talent in many crafts which brought him the nickname great master, Hayri Dev spent his life with music and being a shepherd. In order to maintain this culture, professors of Denizli Municipality Conservatory are taking lessons from the great master.

You all remembered these beautiful songs that are among the most elegant works in Classical Turkish Music and started to croon them, didn’t you? Probably there is not a single soul that is not affected by these precious songs...

The composer of these beautiful songs is also a cultural treasure from Denizli, composer, lute and tambura player Selahaddin PINAR.

Selahaddin PINAR, who created many Turkish Classical Music compositions and is owner of many popular songs, was born in Çal in 1902. He died in Istanbul in 1960 after leaving significant cultural works which will always be listened to with pleasure.
One of the doyens of Turkish theater: Tekin AKMANSOY

The celebrity theater and movie star, who became dear to Turkish audiences’ hearts after playing Nörü Gantar, a character from Kayseri who he played for many years in the famous TV series with such success that the actor himself was thought to be from Kayseri, is one of the significant cultural treasures from Denizli.

The artist was granted the title of National Artist in 1998 as one of the unforgettable treasures of Turkish theater and has always been a supporter of the public story-telling tradition. Born in 1924 in Sarayköy, he died in 2013. The great master left many important works behind him from the dramas he directed and played to these TV series and films.

Inseparable part of the city: Festivals

Elegant Denizili, the cradle of cultural activities from festivals to concerts and from exhibitions to festivites...

Annual feast lasting 4 days and visited by more than 2 million people, the International Buldan Weaving, Culture and Handicrafts Festival, A feast where the visitors come to see the healing red water that flows over the red, green and white travertines; the International Karahayıt Thermal Red Water Culture and Tourism Festival.

A feast held by the Denizli Municipality for 28 years; the International Amateur Theaters Festival, Turkey’s first “Glass Festival”, Denizli Municipality Glass Festival.

A blend of labor and cultural accumulation; Yenicekent Tripolis Culture and Grapes Festival, The International Turkishvision Music Festival, which was first held in 2009.

The International Folk Dance Festival, a celebration of cultural richness The Bozkurt Hayrettin Village Crown Imperial and Plateau Festival, where dry beans of Bozkurt and pilaf are eaten on giant tables and the crown imperial or kaiser's crown is presented, Indication of cultural accumulation from the past, Beypaşlı Traditional Eren Day, Kartal Lake Yörük Festivities.

A blend of rooted cultural accumulation and economy; Acıpayam Economy and Culture Festival, The Serinhisar Roasted Chickpea and Culture Festival, which is a blend of labor and cultural accumulation in Serinhisar, one of the roasted chickpea centers of Denizli, which produces 80% of the total production in Turkey

Blend of production and culture; Çivil Culture and Apple Festival in Çivril, one of the apple production centers

Cherry Festival, for famous delicious Honaz cherries

A feast that blends an ancestor sport with production. Old Castle Davaz Oil Wrestling and Pepper Festival,
The Kuzla Municipality Roasted Chickpea and Culture Festival, which is a blend of labor and cultural accumulation in Kuzla, one of the roasted chickpea centers of Denizli, which produces 80% of the total production in Turkey

One of Denizli’s weaving castles, Babadağ’s Traditional Textile, Tourism, Culture, Art Festival and Pacer Horse Races,

A feast that welcomes the waking of nature and spring with a new life energy; Bozkurt / Ovaçeşme Spring Festivities, Buldan Süleymanlı Country and Snow Festivities,

Tavas Culture, Production and Bağpazarı Festival, Yatağan Knife and Kefe Plateau Festivities,

A place whose traditional weaving products have reached Hollywood films; Kızılcabölük’s Traditional Culture, Art, Textile and Fashion Festival, Babadağ Traditional Horse Races,

Baklan Traditional Horse Races, Yumrutaş Traditional Horse Races,

Denizli Municipality Minstrels’ Holiday.
Our Sister Cities

• Almelo/NETHERLANDS • Betzdorf/GERMANY • Bralia/ROMANIA • Lodz/POLAND
• Hanzhuxia/CHINA • Larisa/GREECE • Musan/SOUTH KOREA • Mogilev/BELARUS • Pavlodar/KAZAKHSTAN
• Kazvin/IRAN • Sarajevo/BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA • Samara/RUSSIA • Tbilisi/GEORGIA • Amasya/TURKEY
• Bursa/TURKEY • Tokat/TURKEY • Mus/TURKEY • Bilecik/TURKEY
**HOLLYWOOD** prefers Denizli, what about you?

The costumes used in *Troy*, in which the international celebrity Brad PITT played the warrior Achilles, were produced in the textile giant Kızılcabölük Town in Denizli.

During the costume and fabric preparation, which took four months, the designs of vases unearthed in Troy’s excavations were mainly used as fabric patterns, and chlamyses were sewn using seven layers of fabric. Some fabrics were singed to eliminate the lints, and patterns were created by the local manufacturer. **10000 meters of chlamys fabric** that resembles the fabric used **3000 years ago** was woven by 80 people in 20 days.

As in *Ghost Rider 1*, in the second film, which starred Nicholas CAGE again, some parts of the finals scenes in the *Ghost Rider 2* were shot in Pamukkale’s *Ancient City of Hierapolis*.

**Other Significant Hollywood Films**
- *Pirates of the Caribbean*,
- *Batman*,
- *Last Samurai*

Costumes were all woven in Denizli.

**BOLLYWOOD** prefers Pamukkale, what about you?

With cotton white travertines, the world’s unique natural wonder Pamukkale is preferred by the Indian film and video clip makers.

Films and video clips shot by Indian producers are very popular in India, one of the world’s most crowded countries, and arouse great curiosity about Pamukkale.
Costumes for many films, TV series and activities in addition to these are also woven in Buldan and/or the Kızılcabölük towns of Denizli.

Conquest 1453
Costumes for the Fatih 1453 picture, which tells the story of Fatih Sultan Mehmed’s conquest of Istanbul which hailed the start of a new era, were also woven in Buldan and Kızılcabölük.

The costumes are embellished with motifs from the most colorful years of the Ottoman Empire and were made of Buldan silk, Buldan crimped fabric, velvet, satin, taffeta, silk and dastar which are embroidered with cordonnet, lace, industrial machine embroideries through suzeni (hoop work) and relief technique, and spangles and beads were used for embroidery.

Magnificent Century Series
This TV series, which is broadcast not only in Turkey but also in many different countries, tells the story of the period of Suleiman the Magnificent which put its mark on the Ottoman Empire; products used as nightgowns and breechcloth in the series are made in Buldan.

Once Upon a Time Ottomans
The fabrics used in this TV series, which tells of the Ottoman Period and which was shot on the largest film set with the greatest ever budget in Turkey, are also supplied by Denizli, the fortress of textiles.

Denmark Royal Orchestra

Izmir State Opera and Ballet

Indispensable set of fashion shows: Pamukkale
Evoking a feeling of walking on among the clouds, Pamukkale also offers an incredible environment for fashion films and fashion shows...

Pamukkale’s beauty meets world-famous beauties...

World’s fashion giants also choose Pamukkale for the combination of the unique panorama with reality of designs. Bikini and swimsuit shots in a white environment as if covered with snow are unique due to their reality.

Interesting shots can be taken while the models are floating over the travertines and ancient pools like swans.
WHY SHOULD DENİZLİ BE IN YOUR VACATION PLANS?

Natural, historical and cultural treasures,
Unequalled ancient cities from civilizations it has accommodated,
Pamukkale, which is unique in the world and which is on the UNESCO World Heritage List,
Biblical places where first Christians lived,
Authentic places where you can see how the weaving culture that dates back to ancient periods is still maintained on local and traditional looms,
Handicraft souvenirs for yourself or loved ones such as woven fabrics, embroideries, towels and bathrobes that carry a cultural accumulation and richness and which are preferred by many celebrities and nobles,
Canyons, mountains and caves that provide nature tourism possibilities,
Areas that are gifts of nature to the city where you can watch birds and which fascinate with their biological diversity,
Çeşm-i Bulbul (Nightingale’s Eye) and Beykoz Glasses, products of the love of earth and fire for which you can find a nice corner at your home,
Places which will make you think that time has stopped...

And many more....
Are you ready to make investment in a city which exports to 166 countries with success in many sectors?

WHY INVEST IN DENİZLİ?

Investment areas in Denizli

Textile and weaving • Cable sector • Marble and travertine operation
Organic farming and geothermal greenhouse production • Soilless agriculture • Glass industry • Thermal tourism
Belief and culture tourism • Nature tourism • Machinery sector • Leather processing • Agriculture-based industry

Natural, historical and cultural treasures,
Transportation options and facilities,
Location,
Biologic diversity and climate,
Strong industry infrastructure,
Significant commercial experience,
Entrepreneurship potential,
Weaving culture with historical past,
Export potential,
Fertile agricultural lands and products,
Potential of best agriculture practices and opening to foreign markets,
Great energy investments that are underway,
Geothermal energy and geothermal greenhouse potential,
Underground treasures,
Belief, culture, thermal, botanic and nature tourism potential,
Power of competition and branding,
One of the seven churches mentioned in the Bible is in Laodikeia Ancient City in Denizli.

The grave of Saint Philip, one of the 12 apostles of Jesus mentioned in the Bible, is in Hierapolis.

The church on top of Hierapolis Martyrdom Hill, which was built in the name of Saint Philip who is considered a martyr, is called Martyrion; with this in mind, archaeologists carried out excavations for many years as they thought that the grave of St. Philip should be in Martyrion Church and the magnificent grave was unearthed in 2011; the grave of St. Philip was transferred in the 5th century during Byzantine Period from the church which had been built in his name to this grave.

There are five letters in the holy Bible addressed to Colossians, the first Christians who lived in the Ancient Cities of Laodikeia and Hierapolis.

80% of the towels and bathrobes exported from Turkey are actually produced and exported from Denizli, the pioneer of textiles.

40 thousand embroidered towels, which were given as the wedding invitation for the dream wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton on April 29, 2011 were produced in Denizli and sent to England.

The costumes used in the film ‘Troy’, which starred the international celebrity Brad Pitt, were produced in Karlıobaşı town in Denizli.

Denizli roasted chickpeas, which constitute 80% of total production in Turkey, has geographical marking registration certificate.

The first roasted chickpea industry in Turkey was founded in Serinhisar.

Denizli Travertine was registered in 2012 with Geographical Mark Registration Certificate.

Denizli ranks second in terms of visible marble reserves after Balıkesir, and third after Balıkesir and Aůyun in Turkey in terms of total marble reserves.

In Denizli at Saraykoy, Kuzüdere, Tekkehamam, Balıbakı, Bozkın, Döşemekaya, Yeniçekken, Akköy - Gölmedeli, Karabıyı - Pamukkale and Çardak regions, there are geothermal springs.

The most important manganese bed of Turkey is in Denizli and approximately 4 million tons of manganese reserves out of total 4.5 million tons in Turkey are in the towns of Kale and Tavas.

Almost 90% of Turkey’s thyme production, which is a healing plant for many illnesses, is met from Denizli.

Denizli roasted chickpeas, which constitute 80% of total production in Turkey, has geographical marking registration certificate.

The first roasted chickpea industry in Turkey was founded in Serinhisar.

96 types of agricultural products are exported to 62 countries from Denizli, including primarily table grapes and pomegranate, quince, peach, apple and cherry as fresh products as well as roasted chickpeas, thyme, sunflower seed, anise, cumin, hazelnut, raisin etc. as dry products.

Turkey’s highest production of ground cherry-physalis, which is a mythological fruit and was used by laces for many centuries for healing purposes, is in Denizli Çameli.

Denizli is one of the cities with largest Hijaz pomegranate production, which is used in food, beverage and pharmaceutical sectors with its red skin, dark red seeds and luscious taste.

Denizli, which is located in a special position at the intersection of Aegean, Mediterranean and Central Anatolia Regions and has many lakes and wetland areas, is also a bird paradise that occasionally hosts almost 250 species of birds out of 464 species that stopover in Turkey, the only country on the migration routes of birds.

Mount Honaz is the highest point of the Aegean Region and is the host city of hang gliding and paragliding competitions in the 1st World Air Olympics.

Towels and bathrobes for the celebrity players playing for the world-famous clubs such as Juventus, Milan and Inter are made in Denizli?
What about a short trip in the provinces of the city calling you with its natural history, cultural values and surviving customs??

Denizli
A TRIP TO DENİZLİ

Photo courtesy:

Denizli Governorate Photograph Archive, (We thank the Governorate Press and Public Relations Directorate and Sener Kahraman for their help in providing photographs.)

Denizli Provincial Special Administration (Pamukkale and Ruins Directorate of Culture, Tourism and Operations) Photograph Archive, (We thank Pamukkale Special Administration and Bulent Karadağ for their help in providing photographs. Photographs of Pamukkale and Hierapolis are taken by esteemed photographer Mehmet ÇAKIR. We thank Bulent Karadağ for his help in providing photographs.)

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Photograph Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, (We thank the Provincial Directorate for their help in providing photographs.)

Denizli Municipality Photograph Archive, (We thank the Mayor’s Office for their help in providing photographs.)

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Baldan Municipality Photograph Archive, (We thank the Mayor’s Office for their help in providing photographs.)

Çal Municipality Photograph Archive, (We thank the Mayor’s Office and Directorate of Execution for their help in providing photographs.)

Çivril Municipality Photograph Archive, (We thank the Mayor’s Office and Hüsnü Kılıç from the Press and Public Relations Unit for their help in providing photographs. Municipality photographs are taken by the esteemed photographer Tayyar Karakılıç.)

Serikbaşar municipality Photograph Archive, (We thank the Mayor’s Office and Güney Çetinbay from the Press and Public Relations Unit for their help in providing photographs.)
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The above-mentioned photographs ensured that the work was designed in accordance with its spirit and helped to present Denizli’s visual richness to you.
DENİZLİ INVESTMENT SUPPORT OFFICE (ISO)

How can it help you?

- Promotion of the City and Investment Opportunities,
- Following Investments and Provision of Technical Support,
- Information about Alternative Investment Fields,
- Drafting Investment Reports,
- Matching Investors,
- Information about Support Mechanisms in Turkey,
- Information about State Assistance for Investments,
- Information about Agency Supports,
- Follow-up of Permission and License Processes in Observed Investments.

are the subjects we can help you with.
NOTES:

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