

A JOURNEY TO MUĞLA



T.C.
Güney Ege Kalkınma Ajansı

GEKA




A JOURNEY TO MUĞLA



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ARE YOU READY FOR A FANTASTIC JOURNEY TO MUĞLA, THE LAND OF WONDERS?

During this fabulous adventure, you will see ancient cities, which witnessed the ancient world, freshen in clean turquoise bays, experience adrenaline rush sports activities, taste unique cuisine of Aegean Region and meet with timeless warm culture. When you are our guest for once, then, Muğla will be your indispensable spot to feel and enjoy the life up to the hilt.

MUĞLA

Where are we going?
To Muğla, Land of Wonders!



Milas

Bodrum

Datça



Aydın

Yatağan

Kavaklıdere

Muğla

Menteşe

Ula

Köyceğiz

Marmaris

Ortaca

Dalaman

Denizli

Burdur

Seydikemer

Fethiye

Aegean Sea

Antalya

Would you like to have a short trip to the rich history of the city?

First human settlement in Muğla province is dated back to the pre-historic period. According to cave paintings which were found in Latmos Mountains, the traces of human life in the region are dated back to 8000 years.

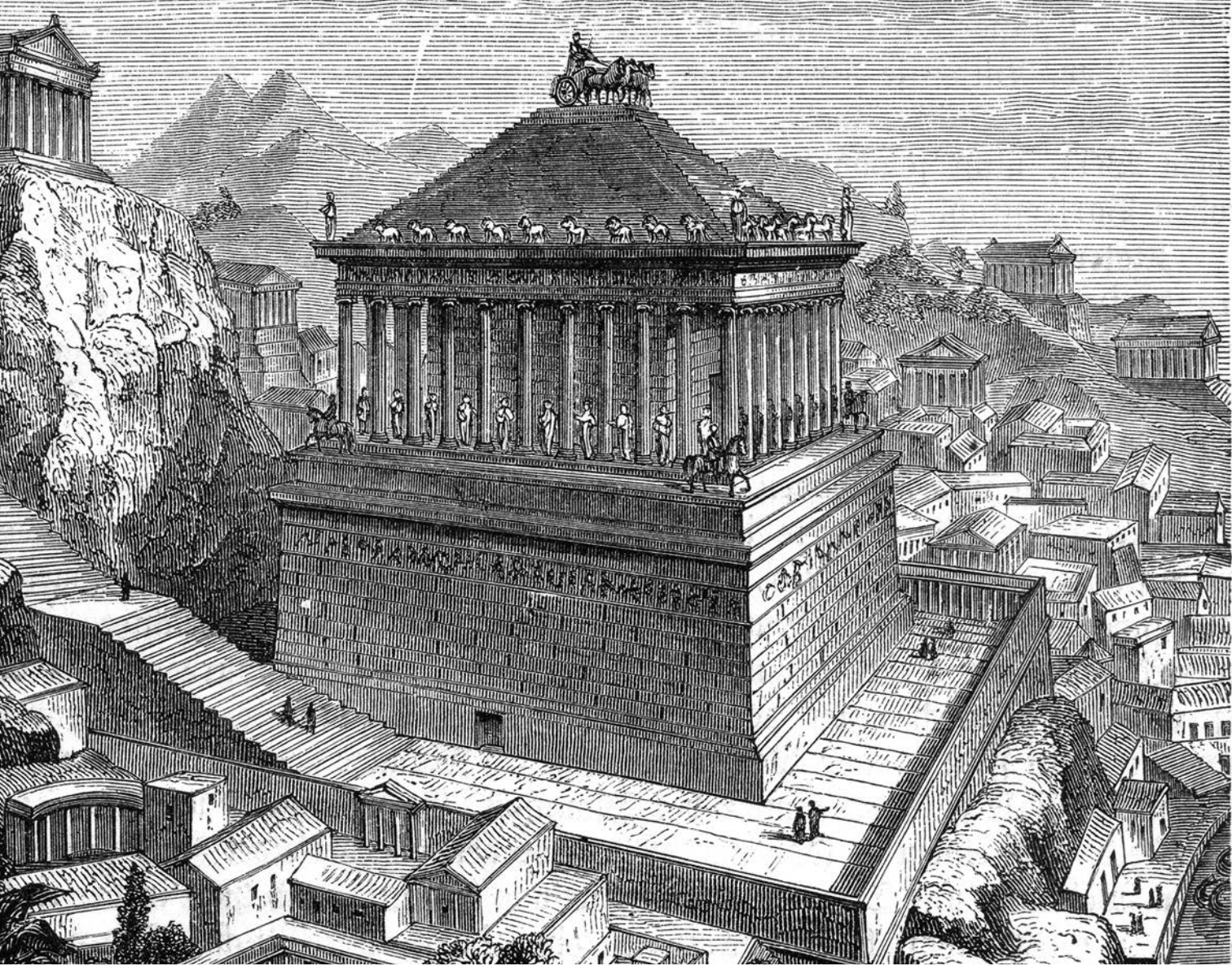
Information related to ancient world, on the other hand, was collected from the traces left by famous civilizations, Caria and Lycia. In ancient period, a considerable part of Muğla named as "Caria". According to the historian Herodotus, Carians had settled in the region moving from the islands of Aegean Sea and had created Carian community by blending with indigenous Luwian people since 1000 BC.



Kaunos Rock-Cut Tombs







Mausoleum of Halicarnassus

Considering themselves as part of Anatolia, Carians got richer in time with their world famous colonies such as Halicarnassus (Bodrum) and Cnidus (Datça). Carian cities came under Lydian domination in 6th century BC and they were governed by semi-dependent autonomous satraps after Persian domination in the region in 540s BC. The most renowned Carian Satrap Mausolos II's widow and sister Artemisa II, constructed a mausolea so called "Mausoleum", considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World, in 350 BC.

Caria region was conquered by Alexander the Great in 334 BC and the region experienced dark period until the time of Seleucid Empire and Pergamon after the death of Alexander the Great. Being ruled by Pergamon and Roman Empires after the dark period, Caria Region remained under the Byzantine rule until appearance of Anatolian Principalities.

Taking the attraction of Islamic world, Anatolia entered into the domination of Seljuk Empire after the Battle of Manzikert in 1071. Being Turkized with migration of

Menteşe Dynasty to the region in time of Seljuk Empire, Muğla was ruled by Menteşe Dynasty for approximately 200 years (1261- 1451). The city entered into the Ottoman domination in 1451 excluding Bodrum. Serving as base for Knights of Rhodes in 15th century, Bodrum was added to the territories of Ottomans together with Rhodes after the raids of Suleiman the Magnificent.

Muğla was a sanjak (shire) of Aydın province during Ottoman Empire period and became a city after proclamation of the Republic.



Bodrum Castle



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Muğla: a city that maintains the
past and reflects the future.



Bodrum

A JOURNEY TO MUĞLA





WHY MUĞLA?



A meeting point for the sailors of the world with its **1484 km** long shores and lace-like bays,

An open-air museum bearing the most magnificent traces of the ancient world with its **195 ancient cities** and **21 archaeological sites**,

A healthy life centre with its moderate climate having at least **300 days of sunlight**, abundant oxygen and low moisture rate,

Unique tastes of local dishes, prepared by natural ingredients **grown in its fertile and clean lands**,

Well-being accumulated in your soul when resting in **special bays** where **verdant pine forests** embrace turquoise water,

And many other **countless beauties...**

Being **meeting point of Aegean and Mediterranean seas**, the region continues to be an attraction center for millions of visitors with its natural, historical and cultural beauties.

Would you like to be one of those people who called **“this is the beginning of heaven”** for this city that maintained the past and reflected the future?



Symbol of the City: Chimney of Muğla

Muğla is one of the cities in Turkey receiving the highest precipitation rate in a year. With the north wind which colloquially called "Crazy Memet", the rain pouring from all directions caused a chimney design due to people's needs. "Chimney of Muğla" has come until today by preserving traditional Turkish architectural aesthetic.

Chimney is the most outstanding feature of Muğla houses differentiating them from other houses in the region. It is shaped in a rectangular shape covering its top to prevent ingress of the wind and rain according to the characteristics of the climate and purpose of use. "Muğla Chimney" has become a landmark with the 28 tiles which have united in the hands of stonemasons.





Bodrum Castle and Underwater Archaeological Museum

You have to see and experience the magnificence of Bodrum Castle bearing traces of numerous civilizations and Underwater Archaeological Museum surpassing description power of the words.



Bodrum Castle

Halicarnassus, established by the Dorians according to the famous historian Herodotus of Bodrum, was one of the most important centres of Caria civilizations. Entering under the rule of Dorians, Persians and Athenians and again of Persians respectively, Halicarnassus was then ruled by Alexander the Great, Romans, Byzantine, Seljuks, Menteşe Dynasty and Ottoman Empire. Knights of Rhodes occupied this territory in 1404 and they constructed St. Peter Castle.

Suleiman the Magnificent conquered Bodrum (Halicarnassus) and Rhodes from Knights of Rhodes in 1523 and established the domination of Ottoman Empire again. Knights of St. Petrium, among the founders of Bodrum Castle, used the stones of Mausoleum that was devastated in an earthquake, as construction materials of St. Peter Castle. When you visit Bodrum Castle, you will travel back in time from Mausoleum's traces to other ancient civilizations.

Mausoleum of Halicarnassus



Bodrum Castle

Becoming the symbol of the town, Bodrum Castle is one of the favourite tracks of history and culture lovers. The castle was an island; however, it converted into a peninsula by being connected to the mainland in time.



Bodrum Underwater Archaeological Museum was awarded with "Special Praise" award in European Museum of the Year Award (EMYA) in 1995.





Bodrum Underwater Archaeological Museum

The towers inside the inner castle are called as French, Italian, German, Spanish and British according to their construction patterns. The highest tower is French Tower with its 47.5 meter height above the sea level. The castle hosts Bodrum Underwater Archaeological Museum, the first and only underwater archaeological museum in Turkey visited by thousands of domestic and foreign visitors in every year. Founded in 1964, the museum was organized with uttermost success in its 14 exhibition halls and earned worldwide reputation with the unique works of art exhibited to the visitors. Uluburun Shipwreck, one of the must-see exhibits in the museum with its past going back to 1300 BC carries late Bronze Age trail of trade. It's thought that the written work found in the shipwreck is the world's oldest booklet.





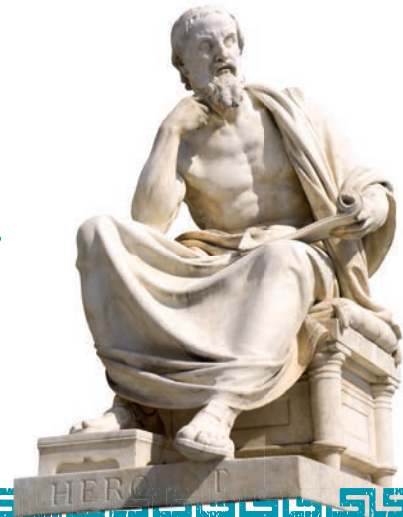


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An attraction center for millions of visitors with its natural, historical and cultural beauties at the meeting point of Aegean and Mediterranean seas...

MUĞLA,

The Land of Ancient Cities



Muğla does not attract people merely with the sea and nature.

The city bears the traces of many civilizations ranging from Caria, Lycia, Romans, Byzantine to Seljuks, Menteşe Dynasty and Ottoman Empire.

The city was one of the important centres of ancient world in architecture, art, science and philosophy.

The city hosts the ancient cities of Xanthos and Letoon added to UNESCO's World Heritage List.

Herodotus, known as the father of the history, was born in Bodrum (Halicarnassus).

Halicarnassus Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of Ancient World, was built in Bodrum.

Rock paintings were found in the caves of Beşparmak/Five Fingers (Latmos) Mountains hosting Herakleia Ancient City. The paintings show that the existence of human being in the region dated back to 8 thousand years ago.

Latmos Rock Paintings



Bafa Lake/Herakleia Ancient City



Bodrum Ancient Theatre

Kaunos (Dalyan)

In its present name Sülüklü Lake (the Lake of the Leeches) was used as a port in ancient times contributed to Kaunos converting into a trade centre. However, ancient port turned into a shallow lake due to alluvial deposition in time resulting with Kaunos losing its strategic importance.

According to Herodotus, father of the history, people of Kaunos was indigenous people of Caria; however, they considered themselves as Cretans. Geographer Strabo men-

tioned about existence of a shipyard and a port of which mouth part could be closed. The city's port was down the acropolis which is called as Sülüklü Lake today. The sea reached up to the acropolis of Kaunos in those ages. Today, Acropolis is on a hill 152 meters above the sea level. Ancient Theatre with its 33 rows of seats is located on the outskirt of the Acropolis. Structural ruins on the west side of the theatre belong to basilica type church, while others belong to Roman bath and the temple.



Kaunos Ancient City

Kaunos Ancient Theatre



“Demeter” is a cardinal goddess enlivening the faith system of ancient Kaunos. They used to organize a “Fertility Festival” every year with participation of only the women in the name of the Goddess that was believed to bestow the humanity with prosperity and fertility.

The most outstanding characteristic of Kaunos differentiating it from other ancient cities is the rock-cut tombs. Frontal architecture of the rock-cut tombs found in Kaunos region is different from the frontal architecture of the rock tombs discovered in Urartu, Phrygia and Lycia. People in Kaunos region developed a unique type of rock tombs which was named as “temple faceted” type. Temple of Helene is different from other types of rock tombs with its unique appearance reflecting frontal architecture and therefore, it presents a unique view to the visitors.

Kaunos Rock-Cut Tombs



Kaunos Ancient City



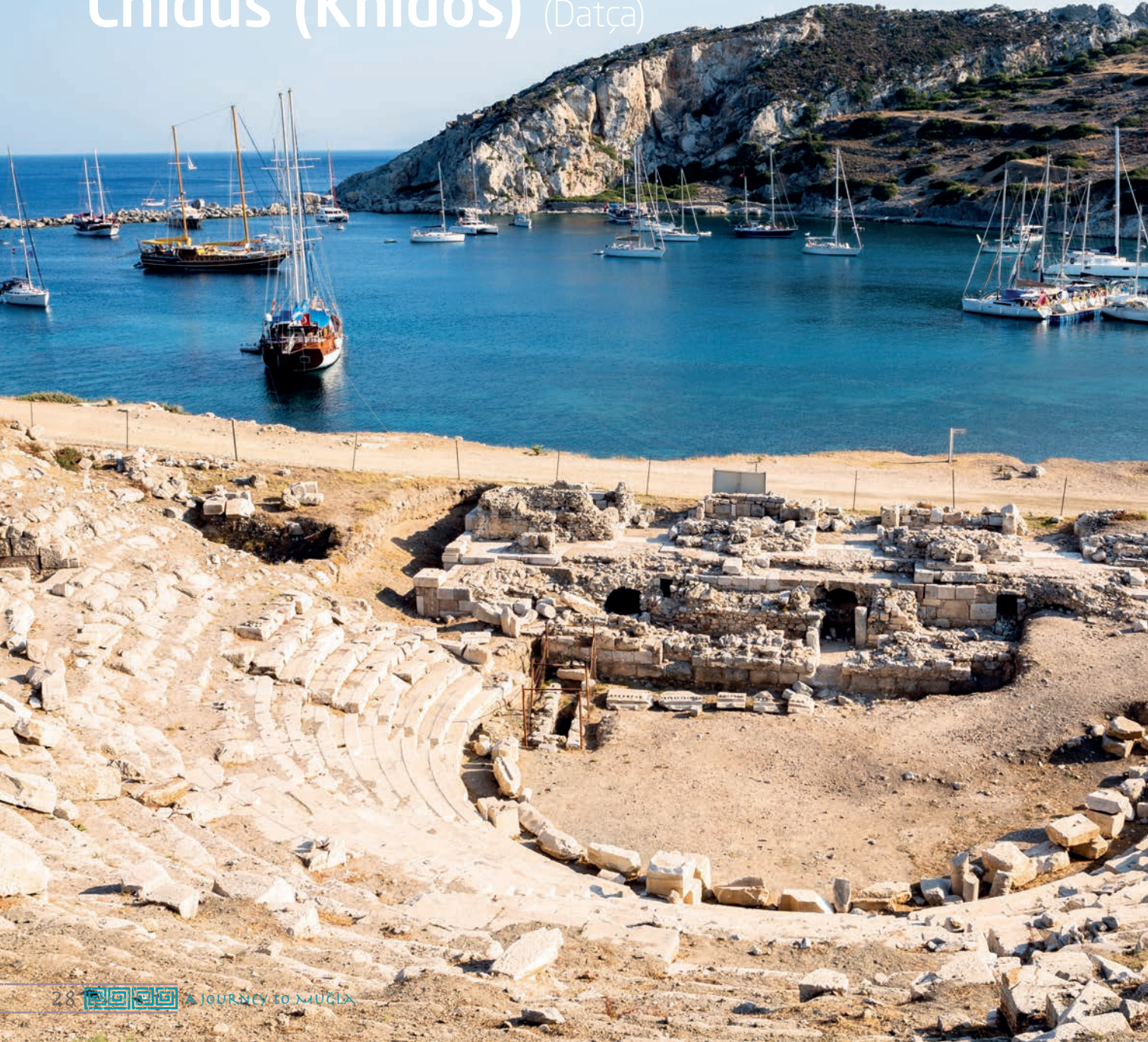
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Muğla: a magnificent open-air
museum with its ancient cities, green
forests and turquoise waters...





Cnidus (Knidos) (Datça)





Cnidus Ancient Theatre

For Datça, Geographer Strabo is claimed to say "God sends his beloved servants to Datça Peninsula for a long healthy life". Doctor Euryphon and his students were not content with Datça's therapeutical nature and founded the second biggest medical school of the time.

With its rich oxygen and clean air Datça is a city of wind, almond and peace. The magnificence of the civilization which the people of Cnidus built here is still splendid.

Established between the islands of Cos and Rhodes, Cnidus was one of the most important centres of Caria region. Renowned with tasteful wines, the city prospered thanks to exporting the wines and became a centre of trade in time. Cnidus also realized important developments in science, architecture and art. That is why ancient city was the birthplace of Eudoxus, great astronomer and mathematician of his time, doctor Euryphon, famous painter Polygnotus and Sostratus, architect of the Great Lighthouse of Alexandria considered to be one of seven wonders of ancient world.

Geographer Strabo resembled the city to a theatre rising from the shore to the Acropolis. The best point of the archaeological site is Temple of Aphrodite that overlooks both ports of the city. In the middle of rounded temple with its diameter of 17 meters, a splendid naked Sculpture of Aphrodite stood. Today, only pedestal of the sculpture remains in place.

Cnidus was renowned mostly with respective naked Aphrodite sculpture in the ancient period. The sculpture carved by Praxiteles was so beautiful that people traveled from other cities just to see it. The sculpture is significant being first fully naked sculpture of a goddess, as the sculptures of the gods were carved naked while the goddesses were carved revealing the cleavage and one breast only. Even when the people of Cnidus' bright era came to an end and they started to become poor, despite the king of Bithynia's big money offer, they did not sell the world's first nude goddess statue.



Pedestal of Aphrodite Sculpture



Stratonikeia, City of Gladiators (Yatağan)

Stratonikeia was resting place for the veteran gladiators managing to survive after many deadly fights in arenas.

Having regular and uninterrupted settlement from Late Bronze Age to the present, Antiochus I, the king of Seleucid Empire, lent his wife's name "Stratonike" to the city in first quarter of 3rd century BC. It is the only ancient city-state since it had the largest Gymnasium (105 x 267 m) of the ancient period besides two large sacred site dedicated to Hecate and Zeus.

Stratonikeia Ancient City is one of the rare locations where one can enjoy the structure and urban patterns of Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Dynasties, Otto-

man and Turkish Republic periods together. Stratonikeia is one of the largest marble cities in the world with its 7 km² area. Besides the ancient monumental structures such as gymnasium, bouleuterion (council chamber), theatre, hamam (bath), city gate and fountains, the ancient city hosts important examples of Turkish architecture such as town square, Turkish hamam/bath of Dynasties period, Şaban Ağa Mosque, Ottoman Fountain and Ağa Houses. It offers magnificence of man-made monumental structures together with its natural beauties.



Stratonikeia Ancient City



Xanthos and Letoon (Antalya / Fethiye)

Dated back to 1200s BC for its foundation, Xanthos (Antalya) was the capital of the union of Lycia while Letoon (Muğla) served as a political and religious centre of the time. Being one of the prominent items in UNESCO's World Heritage List, Xanthos and Letoon, unforgettable ancient cities of Lycia civilization compose an archaeological complex that is worthy of seeing.

Experiencing one of the most painful events of history, people of Xanthos committed collective suicide two times in their history, making a choice beyond the despair instead of surrendering to the enemy. Herodotus narrates the fight of people of Xanthos against Persian commander Harpagus during the battle 545 BC as follows: "When Persian army marched to Valley of Xanthos under the command of their

commander, people of Xanthos bravely fought against outnumbered forces of the enemy; they were renowned with their bravery; still, they are defeated and they returned to their city and collected women, children, treasures and slaves inside the castle. They set the castle on fire. Then, they bonded more giving oaths to each other before they attacked to the enemy. All residents of Xanthos died fighting against the enemy." The city responded in same way against Brutus who invaded Xanthos in 42 BC. They committed suicide collectively to avoid surrendering to Brutus who slaughtered people of Xanthos devastating the acropolis of Lycia. Seeing a woman jumping into the fire with her baby on her lap, Brutus worried, but it was too late when he told that he would reward any soldier who could save people of Xanthos.



Letoon Ancient City



Letoon Ancient City / Temple of Leto



Mosaic in the Temple of Apollo

Xanthos and Letoon present rarest architectural samples of Lycia civilizations that used to be one of the most important centres of culture during Iron Age. Halicarnassus Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, was inspired from splendid Nereid monument of Xanthos which is exhibited in British Museum.

In Letoon Ancient City, an inscription, written in Aramaic language in one side and in Greek and Lycian languages on other sides dated back to 337 BC, was discovered in the vicinity of Temple of Apollo served as federal temple centre of union of Lycia. Inscription in three languages played an important role in decrypting Lycian language.

Lycia reflects a unique combination of Anatolian, Greek, Roman and Byzantium civilizations. You may see its best example in Letoon Ancient City. Existences of Temple of Leto, after which the city was named, temples of Artemis and Apollo, Roman theatre and Byzantium church are the proofs for harmonious combination of the civilizations in Letoon Ancient City.



Letoon Ancient City

Halicarnassus Mausoleum (Bodrum)



Mausoleum of Halicarnassus

One of the most important places that should be seen by history lovers is, doubtless to say, the ruins of monumental tomb Halicarnassus Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Halicarnassus Mausoleum had a temple section encircled with 36 columns in its original structure. The monument had a pyramid roof of 24 steps with the marble sculptures of a chariot, King Mausolos and Artemisia on the top.

Representing coherent coexistence of Greek architecture and Egyptian architecture with its columns and pyramid shaped roof respectively, Halicarnassus Mausoleum was so much re-

nowned with its terrace area of 105x242 meters and its height of 50 meter that all similar structures constructed afterwards were called mausoleum.

Resisting against destruction of the human being and nature for long years, the Mausoleum collapsed during an earthquake that shook entire Western Anatolia in 1304 AD. Its stones were used afterwards by Knights of St Peter for constructing Bodrum Castle while many sculptures and reliefs were taken to British Museum in 1856.

Euromos (Milas)

Ancient city, dated back to 7th century BC according to the archaeological findings, takes you a time travel in history with its walls, Zeus Temple, theatre and baths. Temple of Zeus Lepsynos of Roman time, the most remarkable structure of the ancient city, is one of the best preserved temples in Anatolia. The excavations revealed that the present temple was built on an older temple.

When you look at the square frames on each column, you will see different names written. It is understood from these inscriptions that respective columns were dedicated to the wealthy people of the city. Euromos Ancient City, one of the most important cities of Caria, was an independent and powerful city in the times but entered into domination of Mylasa in later period.



Euromos Ancient City

Heracleia - Latmos (Milas)

Splendid open air museum, established on the banks of Bafa Lake bearing traces of prehistoric period, always fascinates the visitors.

Ancient city is one of the most striking beauties of the region. This visual festival is crowned with the ceremony of 208 different bird species. Existence of prehistoric cave paintings on the outskirts of Latmos Mountain dated back to 6.000-5.000 BC is clear indication to understand richness of cultural life in the region and how old the human history is in the region. Dominant use of human figures in cave paintings compared to other regions proves that settled life has started in the region. The number of cave paintings, firstly discovered in 1994, has increased to 170 today.



Latmos Rock Paintings



Heracleia Ancient City

Many monasteries and reclusion chambers were built inside the caves in the region as it provided good hiding opportunities. However, existence of only seven large monasteries is known and only the location of Paulos and Yediler Monastery could be detected. The frescos (wall paintings)

decorated on natural rocks in monasteries and reclusion chambers are worth to see. Now you know that Heracleia that served as bishopric centre in Byzantine time was an important worshipping centre for Christians.

Heracleia was a port city of Aegean Sea when the Great Meander (Menderes) River disembogued to Latmos Bay. Two ends of Latmos Bay were combined in time due to the alluvial sediments carried by the river and bay was turned into a lake. Respective process that was completed 2000 years ago created Bafa Lake resulting with decreasing importance of Heracleia Ancient City.

Heracleia Ancient City

Beçin Castle (Milas)

It is a distinctive pleasure to watch Mylasa (Milas), ancient capital of Caria, from Beçin Castle, a magnificent medieval castle which is a monumental structure of dynasty period.

Beçin Castle

Risen on sharp and steep hills, Beçin Castle was built on a flat plateau 200 meters above the valley level. Ruins discovered on the north face of the castle shows that the area was used as a necropolis in ancient times. Served as the capital of Menteşe Dynasty, Beçin gained a city identity in that period.

The biggest structure on Beçin Castle, “Ahmet Gazi Madrasah and Masjid”, is the work of Ahmed Gazi, “Sultan of the Coasts”. The structure bears the effects of Seljuki with its court and vaulted rooms and of Mediterranean effects with its crown gate and ornaments.

“Kızılhan/Red Lodging”, being the only example of its kind in Anatolia in terms of its architecture, “Büyük Hamam/Grand Bath” listed among the most important water structures, “Yelli Kulliyel/Windy Complex” and “Karapaşa Madrasah” that is one of scientific locations in Beçin are the other pearls of the castle.

Added to UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in 2012, Beçin Castle waits for your visit to present one of the best and rarest examples of Seljuki architecture.



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Kayaköy:
form of a sad story.



Kayaköy (Rocky Village) (Fethiye)

“The city of peace and friendship”, Kayaköy, is waiting for you to bring its forgotten streets to life.

Here is Kayaköy, formerly Levissi. It is not an ancient city; it is a twentieth century village. This place has a form of a sad story, in fact a “neverland” where approximately 500 abandoned houses rowed. However, it is fact that Christian population had existed in these lands for centuries. Thousands of Greek origin people were living in this village at the beginning of 20th century; however, they had to migrate to Greece after population exchange agreement concluded between Turkey and Greece after First World War. Kayaköy is not the only village exposed to this fate neither in Turkey nor in Greece; however, Kayaköy is the biggest and the most abandoned one among them.

Greeks living in Anatolia gave great importance to agriculture and architecture, so that they designed their houses accordingly. Houses in Kayaköy were aligned in a manner not to block each other's view and light. Approximately 500 two-storey masonry houses, which were not larger than 50 m2 each and numerous chapels and two large churches scattered among the houses, has turned Kayaköy into a worth-seeing open air museum. Having a contemporary city identity with its handicraft workshops, hospital, pharmacy, library, schools and bazaar, Kayaköy “the City of Peace and Friendship” waits you cherishing its forgotten streets.

“Karya”, the only newspaper of Southern Aegean Region, used to be published in Kayaköy and distributed to the entire region before population exchange between two countries. It is a nice coincidence that Yunus Nadi Abalıoğlu (Yunus Nadi of Abalızade), the founder of Cumhuriyet (Republic) Newspaper and a close colleague of Atatürk, was born in Kayaköy in 1880 after his parents' immigration to Kayaköy.





Kayaköy



NATURAL B



BEAUTIES



Dalyan Delta

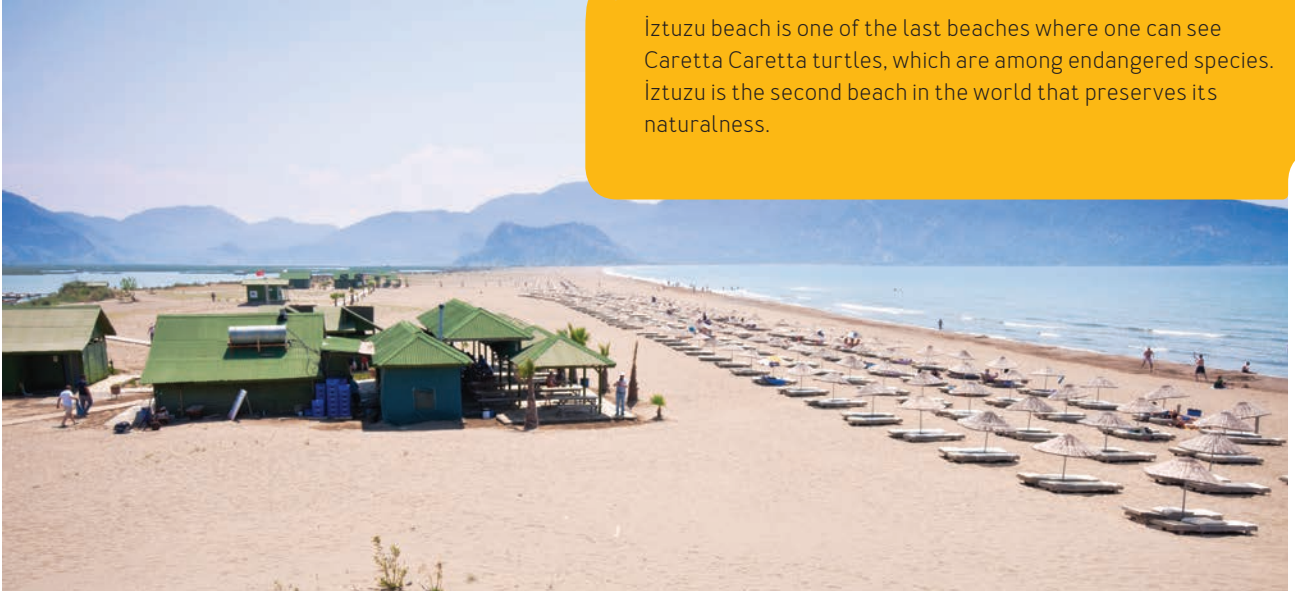
Three in One: Nature, History and Health

You will never forget the sweet breezes left in your soul when you lose your way in Dalyan Delta and when you are alone together with the nature as it has hundreds of paths all leading to İztuzu beach.



Dalyan Delta

İztuzu beach is one of the last beaches where one can see *Caretta Caretta* turtles, which are among endangered species. İztuzu is the second beach in the world that preserves its naturalness.



İztuzu Beach

If you want to have a trip through the natural fiord type canal connecting Köyceğiz Lake to the sea, you may get on to a boat from Köyceğiz quay or from adorable Dalyan that received its name from the delta. You may also visit mud bath and hot spring areas, Kaunos Ancient City and rock-cut tombs and İztuzu beach where *Caretta Caretta* turtles lay their eggs.



Caretta Caretta turtles, real heirs of the world, have been living here for 85 million years. These cute residents of İztuzu beach, with their length up to 1.5 meters and weight up to 150 kg, lay their eggs on the beach and then return to the sea.



Köyceğiz Lake and Sultaniye Hot Spring

Köyceğiz Lake had its share from the generosity of the nature. Your route should definitely include this pastoral heaven that spurts life from its fertile lands.

Köyceğiz Lake offers a natural environment to the kayakers and rowers in its 52 km² area and its stillness where the ants can drink water. Besides visual quality of its splendid

nature, it also provides opportunity for sailing and surfing thanks to its revitalizing etesian winds.

If you are not interested in water sports, you may fish in tranquility of the lake or you may rest your soul by rowing in silence of the night.

Köyceğiz Lake

Sweetgum Tree Forests



You may arrive here with your caravan or only with your tent to accommodate in the area organized by Köyceğiz Municipality for 5 thousand visitors. Camping site is located under the incense trees told to have remedial effect against alzheimer disease.

Sweetgum trees have forest formation only in America and Köyceğiz in the world.

Essence oil extracted from sweetgum trees was used in mummification of the pharaohs and it was love potion of Cleopatra and a medicine of Hippocrates.

Sultaniye Hot Spring has the highest mineral value among all hot springs in Turkey.

Sultaniye Hot Spring



History of Sultaniye Hot Springs located on the shore of Köyceğiz Lake dates thousands of years back to the era of Kaunos. The ruins of the hospital in the surrounding area verify that. It has remedial effects against rheumatism, sciatica, dermatological diseases and gynecological diseases. Still, its most outstanding feature is its capability for rehabilitating its visitors thanks to its high mineral value.

Cedrae (Sedir) Island and **Cleopatra Beach**

Island of Legendary Lovers

Sedir Island is known with its ancient Cedrae City and Cleopatra Beach. Cleopatra Beach gets its name from a myth. The people of the region believes that Roman commander Antonius brought special thin sands of the beach from Egypt for his lover Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt, and these two lovers swam together here.



Sedir Island



Cedrae Ancient City

Sedir Island is suitable especially for the families having children with its sandy beach and shallow sea. The island has everything needed for a joyful exploration tour in addition to enjoying the sea. Apollo Temple, ancient theatre and necropolis are the sections reaching to the present from Cedrae Ancient City. Roman ancient theatre with 2.500 people capacity is the most important structure, which was able to remain standing in the island.



Cleopatra Beach

Butterfly Valley

Butterfly Valley is one of the rarest natural beauties rejecting grey tones of the modern life, hiding itself between the steep cliffs.

It is really difficult to believe that the Butterfly Valley still exists in this century.

You will understand well how the valley could protect itself. Its natural protected structure surrounded with the sea and steep cliffs isolates the valley from outer world. Therefore, it has not been affected from wearing effects of the mass tourism.

If you want to visit Butterfly Valley, you may either sail with the boats departing from Ölüdeniz or you may walk the path leading down to the valley from Faralya neighbourhood. Path walk should be performed together with a guide due to rope climbing routes and varying surface conditions.

Being one of the best locations for camping and nature tourism in Turkey and in the world, the waterfall pouring down 60 meters high wall of the Butterfly Valley turns into a calm stream and irrigates lavenders and chasteberry trees. Respective plants create ideal environment for the butterflies. Tiger Butterflies, the inspiration source for the name of the valley, may be observed from mid-june up to the end of september.



Butterfly Valley





A JOURNEY



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The most suitable shores for Blue Voyage are the coasts of Muğla where the sea and blue colour extend vastly.



Blue Voyage

Enjoy beauties of light and water
of the sea in Muğla.



It is not unimaginable to explore sweet bays and islands enfolded with historical and natural beauties of Mediterranean and Aegean waters. Respective bays and islands, which could be accessed only by sailors up to around 40 years ago, are accessible by everybody sailing with a traditional wooden gulet.

It is possible to experience a blue voyage in almost everywhere on Aegean coast; however, the most suitable shores are the coasts of Muğla where the sea and blue colour extend vastly. Numerous small and big coves in Muğla conquer the hearts of the sea lovers at first sight.

In addition to take advantage of sea and sun as much as possible, various water sports facilities are the other advantages of the Blue Voyage.

Some of the activities that you can do in these cute coves are tubed or tubeless underwater diving, water-skiing, jet skiing, windsurfing, banana boating, ringo boating and parasailing.

It is a bonus to enjoy sailing or sailors leading you to a romantic lyricism in blue beauties when the sea and wind conditions are suitable.

What else can you do?

You can learn about untainted local culture of lovely and welcoming people living in fishing villages such as Bozburun and Çökertme.

You can travel back into the history in the ancient cities such as Cnidus and Tlos.

You can leave yourself to cool water of the sea after you experience thermal pool in caves in Karaada (Black Island).



Caves

Thanks to its carstic structure, Muğla is very rich in terms of cave formations. The caves, you can visit without equipment support are Gökçeler (Milas), Yerküpe (Kavaklıdere) and Nimara (Marmaris) caves.

155 meter long section, out of 345 meters length, of Gökçeler Cave has the appropriate infrastructure for sightseeing. The cave is rich in all cave formations such as stalactites, stalagmites, columns and travertine pools.



Gökçeler Cave

After visiting Gökçeler Cave on the slope of Gökçeler Canyon, also known as Sleeping Valley, you can walk inside the canyon possessing rich biological diversity. You can also enjoy your lunch at the restaurant near Hamzabey Creek, listening to the sound of the creek that has created the canyon.

The total length of Yerküpe Cave, which runs under the recreation area covered with plane trees, is 102 meters.

There are all kinds of stalactite formation in horizontally developed, passage like semi-active cave. You can observe stalactites, stalagmites, columns, wall dripstones, dripstone ponds and soda straw in each section of the case.

The entrance of the Nimara Cave on Paradise Island of Marmaris is worthy of seeing as it is breeding ground for “Tiger Butterflies”.

In addition, according to the findings from excavations performed in Nimara Cave in 2007, the cave was a worshipping area in history.

If you are curious about sportive caving and have appropriate equipment, you can also visit many caves such as Alexander the Great (Büyük İskender), İslî, Cheese Flower (Peynir Çiçeği) and Girmeler Hot Spring Cave.



Yerküpe Cave



Yerküpe Cave

Karabağlar Highland

All highlands are for climbing
but ours is for descending.

In fact, Karabağlar Highland is not a highland but lowland. That is why Tülay Kayar describes this situation saying: “All highlands for climbing but our highland is for descending.”

When Evliya Çelebi visited Muğla in 1671, he wrote in his famous Travel Book (Seyahatname): “Forty types of grapes are famous. Vineries climb to the plane, poplar, oak and redbud trees. Each tree gives ten to twenty loads of grape. A foreigner may easily lose his way when he enters to Karabağlar. There is no sun here. There is a vineyard among all vineyards that is special to the pashas and it looks like Garden of Eden.”

Today, in Karabağlar Highland, there are more than twenty districts, of which names are derived from the coffee houses. The squares of the coffee houses, under the shadow of the plane trees of 150-200 years old, have been used as important social, cultural and commercial spaces of highland life. Saddlers, tin-smiths, carders arriving to these centres served people of Muğla migrating to the highlands for their needs. Today, Keyfoturağı and Süpüroğlu coffee houses were restored and turned into the restaurants where you can enjoy delicious büryan kebab, bris-ket, simmered lamb, etc.



Karabağlar Highland



Do not leave Muğla without seeing Karabağlar Highland, enchanting its visitors with history, nature and culture. You may walk or cycle between the gardens created by the cut-outs on the right and left sides of the road embracing each other like lovers. The lush nature and highland culture will always remain as a memory as you pass through the gardens, covering the highland like spider net.

Saklıkent (Hidden City) Canyon

“Saklıkent (Hidden City) Canyon” must definitely be in your bucket list. Ice-cold water spurting from the rocks will make you feel cold even in the summer heat.

Rumor has it that a shepherd loses his goat and he starts looking for the goat. At the end of his search, he finds not only his goat but also Saklıkent that the goat seemed to have enjoyed its chilliness.



Saklıkent Canyon

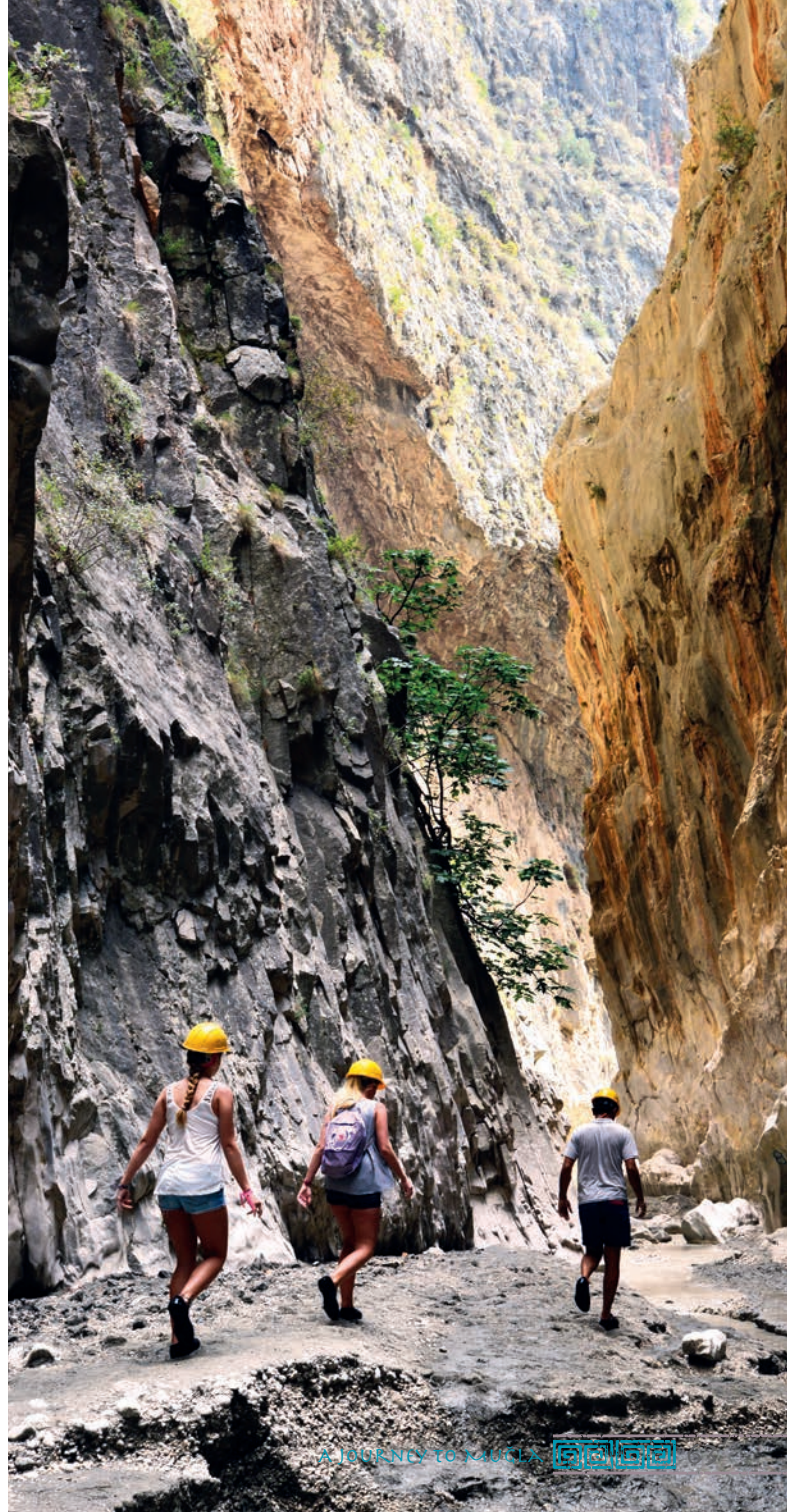


The 18 km long canyon, preventing sunlight with its narrow and steep structure, has a 6 km long section which is suitable for walking. You will need mountaineering equipment if you wish to walk further in the canyon. If you decide to walk in the canyon, be sure that you have a guide and rubber/plastic shoes with you. It is small but very important detail for a comfortable and safe trip in the canyon.

The walk starts on the wooden bridge placed on one side of the canyon. Jade coloured water of Karaçay (Black Stream) gushingly flowing under the wooden bridge provides a fascinating view. You may easily notice the change of the temperature and atmosphere when you reach to other end of the bridge. Rest your eyes and soul on brightness of lucent waters roaring under the canyon. The excitement and happiness of the people passing through the canyon will also invite you to the water.

If you are a real adventurer and feel an urge to do more after walking in chilling cold water of the canyon, you can try rafting where you will have gushing flowing water in every season. You may experience unforgettable moments with single or group rafting boats. Mud bath is waiting for you at the end of the rafting tour.

So now, it is time to rest. You may enjoy fresh trout on the ground terraces built over the flowing water or you may try local food on countryside restaurants which are lined up on the right and left lanes on Fethiye road.



Ecological Tourism

Muğla offers surprises to those, wishing to experience rural life with its intact authentic culture, endemic plant diversity and preserved nature.

Muğla is one of the rarest destinations where mass tourism is not widespread. You have the opportunity to enjoy sight-seeing in many rural settlements surrounded by salvaged coves, ancient cities and protected nature.

If you have not had any experience about farm life and if you have not experienced the joy of planting and harvesting on the land yet, ecological farms, where you can join as a


volunteer and a guest, offer you a different experience and happiness.

Also you will get away from the usual perception of vacation and communicate with the people coming from various countries and cultures besides discovering the villagers' authentic intact culture.





ADRENALIN





SPORTS

Lycian Way

Is “Lycia” a name for a land from fairytales or is it a spell, light or a dream? Maybe it is all at once...

You may have a time travel on spectacular scenic roads of “Country of Light” sleeping in the blue and green. Lycia Region is the most interesting region of Anatolia with its local traditions and especially its unique and authentic tomb architecture. You will also be able to walk for kilometers long without feeling tired enjoying endemic plant diversity and breath-taking sea view.



Fethiye / Ölüdeniz



LYCIAN WAY

START



The "Lycian Way Guide Monument", the map of Lycian geography, is the oldest and first highway map of the world known with the roads connecting routes and measuring distance between the settlements.

The father of the name "Lycia", meaning "the Land of Light", is not known; however, you will understand why it is called as such when you walk the "Lycian Way". Lycian Way is a thousand years old road that is still actively used by nomadic people. The route starts from Fethiye Rock Tombs, leading to the summits of the mountains or sheltered valleys, silent forests or steep hillsides. No matter how tough the route is, there is always a warm village house with two rooms where every hiker may visit and drink ayran (a drink made by yoghurt and water) to cool down.



Fethiye / Ölüdeniz

Carian Trail

Are you ready to explore the source of wealth and happiness of Carians who built the Halicarnassus Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world? If you are ready, put on your boots and start trekking.

Included among long distance trekking routes, Carian Trail consists of a total of 6 main laps namely “Bozburun Peninsula”, “Datça Peninsula”, “Gökova Cove”, “Inner Caria”, “Muğla Periphery” and “Dalyan - Ekincik” laps. Thus, you can walk 800 km of Carian Trail by dividing it into laps according to duration of your holiday.

Carian Trail starts from İçmeler (Mineral Springs), surrounded by pine trees and sea. Carian Trail does not always offer same set of beauties. Sometimes you will follow a creek bed under the shade of long pine trees and accompa-

nied by the aromatic smell of the Gökova Cove. Sometimes you will be amazed by charming beauty of the carpets woven by villager women from Bozalan with traditional methods. You will also be mesmerized by warm traditional village bread baked by warmhearted locals. If you perform your trekking in summer and feel exhausted in hot weather, you can also swim in clear turquoise coves that are accessible only with boats. You will complete your journey by taking all the richness of life, blended with nature, history and culture, on roads passing through rugged terrain embellished with ancient ruins scattered around.



Gökova Lover's Road

A JOURNEY TO MÜĞLA 

Kitesurf in Gökova

Dance with the wind in Gökova!

Gökova is a very suitable place for beginner kitesurfers with continuous thermal winds during the summer and with 3 km long shallow, warm and relatively less salty sea, closed for swimming. The best kite surfers of the world prefer Gökova because of these characteristics.

Kitesurfing, described as zenith reached in excitement and pleasure, can be done by all determined people. If you are interested in this sport, which is hard to let go once you start, kitesurfing centers should be your first stop.



Gökova

Rafting on Dalaman River

The Dalaman River, which is among the top three rafting routes in Turkey, continues to be a favourite spot for the tourists.

Dalaman River is one of the best places for rafting sports that can turn into a passion for adventure and adrenalin lovers. 9 km long rafting route has 8 huge and enjoyable falling points. Rafting becomes more entertaining together with visual festive of traveling on turquoise water, getting its colour from natural limestone, between the lush pine forests and the mountains.

You can do rafting 12 months of a year. Still, rafting in cool waters of Dalaman River is more enjoyable in warm summer days.





Paragliding in Babadağ

We are looking forward to see you in Babadağ, the first paragliding location in Turkey, to have an unforgettable experience, dancing with the wind and playing hide-and-seek with the clouds.

Paragliding and Babadağ have always been mentioned together in recent years. Babadağ, with its peak at 1969 meter, is surrounded with natural beauties; Ölüdeniz (Dead Sea) lies on its west, Butterfly Valley on one side; Kayaköy, Fethiye, Mendos Mountain and deep blue Mediterranean on the other side.

Babadağ has become one of the most important attraction centres in the world since it is suitable for this sport with the winds' direction, thermal structure and extraordinary scenery. With these features, Babadağ and Ölüdeniz attract people interested in paragliding and host International Air Games. In Babadağ, advanced flying technics training is given for the pilots who completed their amateur pilot training, as well.

If you are not a professional paragliding pilot, do not worry, tandem paragliding is one of the most adrenaline-filled and enjoyable sports that anyone can do. All you need is a bit of courage. After you passed 20 km steep and forested way of Babadağ, you will see beautiful Ölüdeniz which sprawled below Babadağ. After you prepared, the parachute gets air-

filled when the pilot pulls the handles and then you leave yourself into the sky after running a few steps. You fly freely. If it is your first time, don't worry about your trembling feet and let yourself go to the fascinating atmosphere of this dreamland, Ölüdeniz.

“

Let yourself go to the fascinating
atmosphere of this dreamland, Ölüdeniz.



Retrive Cloudeniz

Underwater Diving

Aegean and Mediterranean seas, surrounding Muğla shores, contain the secrets of thousands of years and the natural beauty of sea life. Ships lost in storms, defeated by waves or wounds of wars are waiting for their explorers at the bottom of the sea.

Acquaintance of Muğla with underwater life is dated back to ancient times. Underwater explorations started many years ago, thanks to sponge fishing that has been one of the most important branches of maritime sector in Bodrum and one of the most important means of living in Bodrum Peninsula. Thus, diving into the wrecks discovered by the first sponge hunters has mainly directed underwater archaeology and diving tourism in Turkey.

Bodrum, Fethiye and Marmaris coasts are the most convenient places for diving with their archaeological background and the richness of underwater flora and fauna. For example, one of the most important features of Kaçakçı (Smug-ger) Cove in Bodrum Karaada is that it has a cave which is 1 meter below the water extending 40-50 meters into the island. The stalactites inside the cave reveal a magnificent view. Moreover, there are two more underwater caves in Delikli Cave located in Karaada.

With its colorful sponges and the stone formation in shallow places, Orak Island, located to the east of Bodrum, is a spectacular place. For those who like wall-diving, this location has a very interesting underwater wall which descends first to 25 meters and then to 65-70 meters deep.





Baca (Chimney) Cave, being one of the most famous diving spots in Marmaris, has the beauty that will surely appeal to underwater photographers. You will enter Baca (Chimney) Cave from its mouth of 14 meters wide and then climb from its body of 4 meters wide. The Cave was called as Baca (Chimney) due to its similarity to fireplace.

There is an amphora field with a sunken ship wreck belonging to Hellenistic Period at the diving point located in Kadirga Bay in Marmaris. Home to the sea creatures, broken amphoras keep the nature and history alive together.

CULTURAL HERITAGE





Çomakdağ

The women of Çomakdağ Village conserve their local culture with traditional silk clothes and gold jewellery for about 500 years.

Peasant women and girls wear silk clothes and gold jewellery in their daily life to sustain their traditions. Therefore, the women of Çomakdağ become a focus of domestic and foreign tourists visiting the village by creating a magical atmosphere with their colourful clothes, gold ornaments on their foreheads and fresh flowers that they place on their hijabs.

We recommend you to see the unplastered stone homes which are Çomakdağ's remarkable cultural beauties and the characteristic chimneys rising above these houses and skillfully crafted wooden coffers.

Çomakdağ has been selected as one of "the five villages worthy of maintaining" in Turkey and taken under the scope of Village Protection Project by Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage (ÇEKÜL).





Milas Carpet

A different dream in every loop, a different life and a different story in every thread...

These carpets, with their unique characteristics, have survived from past to present as local women weaving loop by loop on their benches for days and nights, decorating their dreams and hopes on each knot, keeping as one of the most important items of the dowry of young girls.

“Milas Carpet” is a woven carpet made with double knot technique. The villagers use the wool they obtain from the sheep they breed in Milas.





"Hands on hips (elibelinde)" motifs are seen on the surface of the carpet. "Hands on hips" motif is the symbol of feminine fertility. There are rose motifs on the edges representing marriage and Garden of Heaven. The star motifs represent the happiness. Fertility, happiness and desire for marriage are protected with evil eye motifs.



On Milas Carpets, 26 different colours are used such as peach red, walnut green, indigo blue. The red, brown and yellow tones are considered symbolic colours of Milas Carpets. Milas Carpets have been woven with yarn dyed with the traditional madder technique since centuries.

So, what is madder technique? Natural paints are obtained by boiling the plants growing in various regions of Anatolia and the yarns of the carpets are dyed with respective paints. The colour "pistachio green" is obtained from the almond resin and the leaves of chasteberry and the colour "yellow" is obtained from the leaves of the valonia and heather. Bozalan and Karacahisar villages of Milas besides Çömlekçi village of Bodrum are the rare places where this tradition is preserved.

Kavaklıdere **Coppersmith**

If a cup of coffee is worthy of remembering for 40 years, then try calculating how long it may be worth of remembering the value of Kavaklıdere cup with handmade ornamented copper cover.

Without hearing resisting rhythm against the passing time in the coppersmith market where the traditional coppersmith faces to become extinct, you wouldn't understand the handicraft products' real value.

Although it is not certain how coppersmith started and developed in Kavaklıdere, it's known as a family tradition continuing for four generations. The samovars and the trays each take their glitter from 40 years master's honest penny.





One of the main factors that makes coppersmith craft an important source of livelihood is the capability for marketing the copper in a decorated form. Embossing the patterns on the article can be done in several ways. First one is scratching and the second technique is tamping.

One of the most important cultural elements of Kavaklıdere coppersmiths is their unique jargon that they have created. This language, known as "Palleci Language", was used by all coppersmith families in the past as a communication tool; however, today it is remembered by only a few masters.

Bodrum Gulet

Gulet: a type of schooner unique to Aegean and Mediterranean shores.



Bodrum has been one of the leading maritime destinations since the beginning of history. According to historian Herodotus, Carianian (Gündoğan) captain Skylax served as the captain of the Persian navy for many years. The first navigation book in the world known as “Periplus of Skylax” was created by the notes on Mediterranean Sea besides other seas. Alexander the Great ruled his navy in the light of respective notes. In the Ottoman Empire period, Turgut Reis was raised from being a shepherd in Karatoprak (today’s Turgutreis) to being captain of the Ottoman fleet.

The secret behind success of Bodrum people in maritime since ancient times is hidden in their craftsmanship in shipbuilding. Started with building vessels similar to tirhandil vessels of Caria people, the first owners of Bodrum, the boat construction in Bodrum changed over time and turned into today’s “Bodrum Gulet”.

Today, Bodrum Gulets are described as traditional Mediterranean sailboats that can be characterized with long round stern.

Bodrum has become an important local shipbuilding centre since the time of King Mausolous, one of the most famous kings of 4th century BC. King Ptolemy of Egypt made war ships built in Bodrum in the 3rd century BC.

These boats, which were originally used for cargo shipment, were later used for fishing and sponge hunting.





Local Delights

You will be enchanted by
the rich Muğla cuisine.

Turks lived in different geographies and together with different nations throughout the history and this has enabled enrichment of the Turkish cuisine. However, it is not only the cultural value that increases the taste and variety of the dishes in Turkish cuisine. From past to present, rituals, beliefs and religious elements have had effects. The table culture is among top of these factors. Whereas the dining table has been all along a symbol of becoming close with each other, unity, friendship, happiness, dialogue and peace, setting up a dining table is an alias for sharing and togetherness.

Having important contributions in the enrichment of the Turkish cuisine, Muğla can give many examples to the food and dining culture. However, since the pages of the book will not be enough, we will present the Muğla cuisine with only a few local flavours.



Döş Dolması (Stuffed Breast)

Döş Dolması, having distinguished importance among the meat dishes of the city, is cooked in old coffeehouses (today's restaurants) of Karabağlar Highland in summer season. Döş Dolması made of male kid goat is more favourable. Do not forget to ask for watermelon or melon to cool down after you have eaten döş dolması slowly cooked in well-holes buried in the ground in old coffeehouses of the tableland shaded under the plane trees.



Tarhana Soup (Muğla Tarhana)

Muğla Tarhana is prepared like Uşak Tarhana with additional legumes. However, cooked tarhana is served with boiled dry-beans or chickpeas in Uşak, kidney bean is added to the soup in Muğla. (Uşak is another city in Aegean Region) The people called "Islanders" who live in Marmaris in winter and in Sedir Island in summer have developed a style that never comes to mind by adding big pieces of rock-fish into tarhana soup.



Çökertme Kebab

Çökertme Kebab is a beef meat meal that is mostly consumed in Bodrum. There are some key points to take into consideration about Çökertme Kebab. Both sides of the meat slice should be kept on the grill for a short time inside its own broth. It is served hot together with tomato, pepper, radish and rocket according to the season.

Stuffed Squash Blossoms

Squash blossoms are picked in early hours of the day when they are fully open, because the blossoms start to close together with the rise of the sun. It is picked especially when the squash does not have any fruit yet. The minced meat may be added to the ingredients if desired.





Saraylı of Muğla

Saraylı, a Yoruk dessert, is a traditional dessert prepared by the women of the groom's house the day before they went to the bride's house for the engagement ceremony in old Muğla. The groom's family places a golden coin in the middle of tray before they go to the family house of the bride. Respective golden coin is the expression of groom's family in terms of their wealth and dignity. Being called "sarı lira" (golden coin) in the past, the name of the desert was converted into "Sareyli" and then into "Saraylı" in the local language. It is called "Saraylı of Muğla" just to specify its origin.



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Muğla: The only stop for
you to go after you visit
just for once.





Local Culture

The linguistic accent of people of Muğla depends on phonetic characteristics of four communities, namely Turkmen, Noghai, Azeri and Tatar. This richness of Muğla accent is reflected to folk songs.

The people of Muğla have uttered their love, longing, grief, hate, in short all of their emotions in their ballads. It can be said that the main theme in the ballads of Muğla is death mostly. "Ormancı", "Çökertme", "Bodrum Hakimi", "Feraye" and "Kerimoğlu Zeybeği" are among Muğla's most famous ballads and they all have been sung because of tragic losses.





Ballad of Feraye

İlyas, son of Yakup Bey who is the ruler of Menteşe Dynasty, was a true lover of mountains. One day when he was in a hunt in Marçal Mountains, he met Feraye, a Turkmen girl and fell in love with her. Yakup Bey tried to change his mind saying that son of a bey (ruler) should marry daughter of a bey (ruler); still, it was a worthless effort. Then, Bey of Menteşe Dynasty had to travel all the way to Marçal Mountains to ask permission of the girl's family for her marrying with his son. He arrived to the nomad camping side of Turkmen ironsmith. He asked about their health and days first. Then, he started to express the reason for his visit.

// We are here to pick the rose in your garden. //
We are here to make our son as your son
and to make your girl as our daughter.

The father of Feraye consented for the marriage of his daughter. However, Mistik, Feraye's brother, objects the marriage saying: "How come might my sister have seen the son of the bey (ruler) and gave an oath to him for marriage". Then, Feraye and İlyas, son of Bey, agreed on to meet under the deep Kapuz (Mountain Pass). Tracing and following Feraye, Mistik caught her saying "How dare you escape from home for him", pulled his dagger, stabbed her in the back and threw his sister Feraye down to the deep mountain pass. Then, the deep Kapuz (mountain pass) was named as "Bloody Pass" after that evil day. Seeing dead bodies of Feraye and of Mistik who committed suicide after killing his sister, side by side, İlyas Bey composed a ballad. This ballad has been played and sung for 800 years telling the story of Feraye in the strings of the musical instruments.



Zeibeks

Zeibeks have a great importance in the culture of Muğla. It is difficult to find information about the origin of Zeibeks. Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı, known as Fisherman of Halicarnassus, called Zeibeks as İbbaki being inspired by the works of Herodotus. İbbaki means the fellows of Bakko who is God of wine in Anatolia. According to a second opinion, Zeybek is an institution formed by Gazian Oghuzes, who were placed in border regions of Anatolia during the reign of Seljuks who tried to dominate Anatolia.

Zeibek institution used to have three branches as “Efe”, “Zeibek” and “Boy”.

Efes and Zeibeks had their own principles and customs:

- *Two Efe would never aim gun at each other when they had an issue.*
- *Efe is the chief of the Zeibek institution. Efe is elected by Zeibeks and Kızans (boys).*
- *Kızans kiss hand of newly selected Efe and Zeibeks kiss him on his forehead.*
- *Being a Kizan of an Efe was a serious prestige. Therefore, there were special ceremonies organized for this purpose.*



ECONOMIC





White Marble of Muğla

Being used for centuries and getting more and more beautiful when it is used, White Marble of Muğla is a world-wide brand today. Having almost 10% of the total national marble reserve, Muğla is a world-wide brand with its marbles in 32 different colours and forms.



Muğla is one of the most prominent cities in Turkey in terms of marble reserves and marble industry. The marble sector is the first sector coming into mind after tourism. While tourism is on the foreground in coastal parts of Muğla, the marble is on the foreground in inner parts of the province. Thanks to this sector, the wealth hidden in mountains of Muğla has been processed for 25 years and exported to all over the world.

Actually, Marble of Muğla does not date back to only 25 years. People have used marble in their shelter for hundreds or perhaps for thousands of years and the marble have found its place in every place from the temples to the city gates. It is known that the Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is made of marble besides this marble is also used in the ancient city of Stratonikeia.



Agriculture and Livestock Breeding



Muğla has a rich vegetal product range thanks to its fertile lands, rich water resources and Mediterranean climate dominating the region. Tomato production in greenhouse cultivation is concentrated especially in the provinces of Fethiye and Ortaca, the most of the production is exported to many regions of the world because of the production techniques in accordance with international standards. Concentration of citrus production in Köyceğiz, Ortaca and Dalaman basins reduces costs and makes investments attractive. Due to wide range of forestry areas and suitable climatic conditions, the region has high potential in

terms of the variety and cultivation of medical, aromatic and dye type plants used in cosmetic industry, pharmacy and organic dye production. R&D capacity and knowledge of Cosmetic Products Application and Research Centre of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University is one of the most important advantages that enable investment potentials becoming more feasible.

Muğla is one of the leading provinces in Turkey in terms of beekeeping. The province produces around 80% of pine honey production in the country.





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Muğla has a rich vegetal product range thanks to its fertile lands, rich water resources.

Yacht Building

Bodrum, Bozburun and Fethiye are important yacht manufacturing centers of Muğla besides producing ships and boats. With the development of tourism in particular, all types of yachts are produced from commercial and private yachts for yacht tourism to normal yachts and mega yachts for exporting.

Yachting in and around Muğla is a sector that covers many areas, from its construction, rental operations, repair and maintenance services in winter to exportation.

In Bodrum that stands out in yacht building, private and commercial yacht production for export started at the be-

ginning of 1970s. The main traditional yacht types produced are tirhandil, gulet and square stern yachts. Among them, the reputation of the gulet has been recognized and appreciated all over the world exceeding the boundaries of Bodrum and even of Turkey.

The dimensions of the gulets have increased in proportion to the development in tourism industry. The comfort standards have developed. The cabins were refurbished with special bathrooms, air-conditioners, minibar and wide beds. Many companies and individuals register themselves on the order list in order to buy this “handmade” yachts.





The super-luxurious yacht with a steel body of 34 meters in length, named “Old Salt”, developed and produced entirely by Turkish engineers, craftsmen and workers, was chosen as the winner of 2016 “World Super Yacht Awards”, one of the leading organizations in the yachting industry among 365 yachts competed for the award.

Until today, Hollywood’s famous actors, such as Richard Gere, Johnny Depp and the British royal family have made their luxury boats built in Bozburun.

“Dream Symphony”, which will get the world’s biggest sailing super yacht title and is 141 meters in length, is being built by the Turkish craftsmen. When “Dream Symphony” lands on the water, it will claim Angelita’s 83-year title.

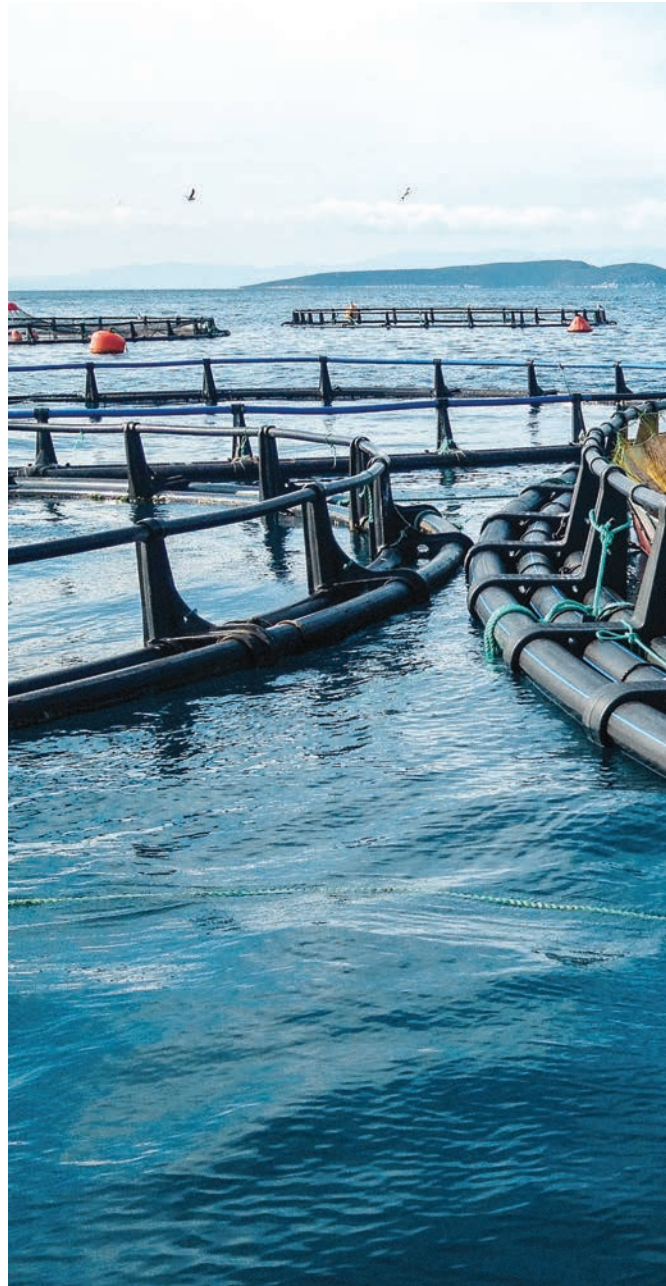


Aquaculture

Muğla is the largest aquaculture centre in Turkey in terms of production quantity and economic value in aquaculture production.

Muğla has the longest shoreline of Turkey with a coastal length of 1484 km. The fact that the coasts are indented and the presence of numerous coves constitute the appropriate environment for net cage culture.

Private sector investors who have realized high potential of Muğla have launched successful investments since 1986 and have contributed to rapid growth of the aquaculture sector. Sea bream and sea bass are the most grown fish species in sea fish breeding in Muğla. Trout breeding is generally done in freshwater resources.







ARTS and CULTURE



Nail Çakırhan

The poet, journalist and architect Nail Çakırhan, the hero of Akyaka that turned from a tiny fisherman village into a touristic town.

He had built a house for himself by interpreting the traditional architecture of Ula, his hometown, in his own unique style. This house that won “International Aga Khan Architecture Award” is an example of the houses built later in the region. Today, almost all of the houses in Akyaka is dominated with respective architectural style. Çakırhan has given life to Ula’s traditional architecture again.

In original Akyaka houses, where wooden workmanship stands out, the fringes, doors, ceilings and cabinet doors are decorated with lacework like carvings.





Fisherman of Halicarnassus

When you go through the entrance of Bodrum, you will see Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı's, a.k.a. Fisherman of Halicarnassus's lines: "Don't you assume that you'll leave as you come, the others before you were the same too. Still, they left Bodrum leaving their mind behind in Bodrum."

Fisherman of Halicarnassus who set out for Bodrum as an exile, added the unique landscape that covered Bodrum Castle to his adventure started with scents coming from the mandarin gardens and he delivered the mind and soul to Bodrum becoming a full and dedicated lover of Bodrum.

The Fisherman of Halicarnassus, known for his maritime stories, has written his works inspired by sometimes real, sometimes exaggerated stories of fishermen, divers, sponge hunters and ships, whose fate is in the hands of rebel and free sea and sometimes deriving them from the treasure of mythology. He dragged his readers to Bodrum with his poetic expression coming from the endless admiration of the sea and especially of Bodrum.

In addition, "Blue Voyage" was the great master's brainchild, idea realized for the first time by him and his friends during his life spent in Bodrum. "Blue Voyage" has become an important brand of Muğla thanks to the Fisherman of Halicarnassus who had traveled for days in the blue waters of the Aegean Sea.

Yuruk Turkmen Festival of Muğla

Personality of a yuruk is the dignity and his love is the liberty.

Thousands of guests from Turkey and abroad participate every year in “Muğla Yuruk Turkmen Festival” organized by Muğla Yuruks Groups’ Association. Growing and becoming more and more traditional every year, the rituals of nomadic culture and nomadic life continue to be transferred to future generations during the Festival.

Yuruks greet their guests with their special boots, 8 angled hats, prayer beads and large handkerchief feeling rightful pride of sustaining their traditions. Folk dance shows, wrestling and concerts keep the culture of thousands of years alive throughout the day losing the trace of time.



Menteşe Beşpınar Oiled Wrestling Festival

You will experience a tradition that carries traces of centuries while watching the wrestlers who preludes in “Menteşe Beşpınar Oiled Wrestling Festival”, also known as Kirkpınar (a famous oiled wrestling festival in Turkey) of Aegean Region.

Organized in every summer for almost a quarter of century, “Menteşe Beşpınar Oiled Wrestling Festival” is carried out with the participation of hundreds of wrestlers. Many local and foreign visitors participate in these oil wrestling competitions that fulfil an important mission in terms of sustaining an ancestral sport and transferring it to future generations.

The wrestlers, who appear on the Square of Bravery with prayers and poems of the announcer, greet their opponents with rhythmical and majestic touches to his oiled canvas tights. These movements, which the wrestlers used to prepare themselves for wrestling, are called peshrev (prelude). Afterwards, wrestling fans watch enthusiastic contests with excitement.







The Bodrum Cup Sailing Competition

Are you ready to sail to
freedom with Bodrum
Gulets that head to the
fellowship and friendship?

“Bodrum Cup Sailing Yacht Races” organized by ERA Bodrum Sailing Club in the third week of every October since 1989 is one of the biggest maritime organizations of the Mediterranean.

The competition that starts in Bodrum-Karaada offshore is completed in 5 days following the tours of Gümüşlük-Le-ros-Yalıkavak and Bodrum in a challenging and joyful course of the race with a magnificent view.

With participation of more than 100 yachts and around 2000 sailors and sea lovers, “The Bodrum Cup” race has evolved beyond just being a race in the years and have become a maritime festival where hundreds of sailors meet together in splendid coves of the country feeling the breezes of friendship.

The horizon line shaded with huge wooden sailboat fleet of Bodrum continues to occupy memories as an unforgettable scene.

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A meeting point for the sailors of
the world with its lace-like bays...





Bodrum

A JOURNEY TO SIBRIA



SO MANY THINGS TO DISCOVER IN MUĞLA

The city has advanced transportation infrastructure with 2 national and international airports, 9 maritime border gates, 24 marinas and extensive highway network.

90% of pine honey production of the world is realized in Turkey. 75-80% of pine honey production of Turkey is realized in Muğla region.

Muğla performs 37% of culture fishing in Turkey and majority of the production is exported.

Factors such as fertile lands, rich water resources and Mediterranean climate dominating the region provide a wide variety of plant production in Muğla. Important agricultural products such as Memecik olive, Datça almond, greenhouse vegetables and citrus fruits are grown and exported in the city. The city has the potential to be an organic agriculture production centre with its fertile and well irrigated lands that have not been exposed to adverse effects of the industrialization.

Bodrum Mandarin and Milas Carpets have been registered with the Geographical Signs Certificate.

The city has important potential for solar power plant investments with an annual 3043 hours of sunlight and a global radiation rating of 1621 kW/m².

The power capacity of Muğla in wind of 300-600 W/m² at 50 meters altitude is 5,170.86 MW. The total area considered suitable for wind power plants is 1,034.14 km².

Sodium feldspar that is raw material for glass and ceramic industries, chrome, marble and lignite are the most abundant minerals in Muğla. The city produces one of the best quality marbles in Turkey. The well-known marble types of the city are "Lilac of Milas", "Pearl", "Newyork", "Lemon", "Kavaklıdere", "Pink", "Aegean Bordeaux", and "White of Muğla". The total marble reserve of Muğla is 400 million with 181 million m³ of machinable marble reserve.





Bodrum and Bozburun have earned a reputation around the world in the yacht manufacturing sector. Manufacturers compete with world leaders via their wooden and sheet yachts in worth of million dollars. The super-luxurious yacht with a steel body of 34 meters in length, named “Old Salt”, was developed and produced entirely by Turkish engineers, craftsmen and workers, was chosen as the winner among 365 yachts competed for the award at 2016 “World Super Yacht Awards”, one of the leading organizations in the yachting industry.

“Blue Voyage”, a world brand patented by Southern Aegean, has become a passion that yachters cannot give up.

**FOR SECURE INVESTMENT MUĞLA,
FOR ON-SITE AND PROPER SUPPORT
MUĞLA INVESTMENT SUPPORT OFFICE
IS ALWAYS BESIDE YOU**

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆ Services provided by Muğla Investment Support Office ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Promotion of the City and Investment Opportunities,
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Süpüroğlu Restaurant
Aydın Durdu
Mustafa Gündaş
Semra Akbulut

“

Would you like to be one of those people who say “this is the beginning of heaven”?





