

PROTECTION OF THE  
LOCAL ENVIRONMENTS  
AND OUR CULTURAL  
HERITAGE

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Due to the rapid population growth, it is predicted that the population increase process experienced today will be experienced faster and more intensively in the coming decades, and cities will face very important transformations, especially environmental and cultural losses will be experienced, and cultural heritage will be under the threat of this process. Therefore, it is necessary to produce new policies and make strategic decisions that allow the cultural and natural heritage to be preserved and maintained.

As Titanic Hotels, it is important for us to ensure the continuity of our past, history, scientific and cultural accumulation. The success of our destinations is directly related to the culture, traditions and people that shape and live our regions. Respecting and valuing these social aspects and contributing to their learning by our colleagues and guests are among our priorities. We want the entire population to benefit from the benefits that tourism brings to the destination. For this reason, we share regional information through our website, Info channel and Guest Relations staff, where our guests can easily access, in order to introduce our cultural heritage to all our guests.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOUR VISITS;

For the mosque visit, women can enter with their bodies and heads covered, and men with clothes covered up to the knees, so it is important to take appropriate clothing with you. Also, shoes are not allowed inside the mosque.

Please check the opening days and hours before visiting historical sites, museums, monuments, beaches, caves, and waterfalls. In addition, it is important to follow the rules specified during your visits to these areas.

You can contact Guest Relations for transportation.

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# ANTALYA



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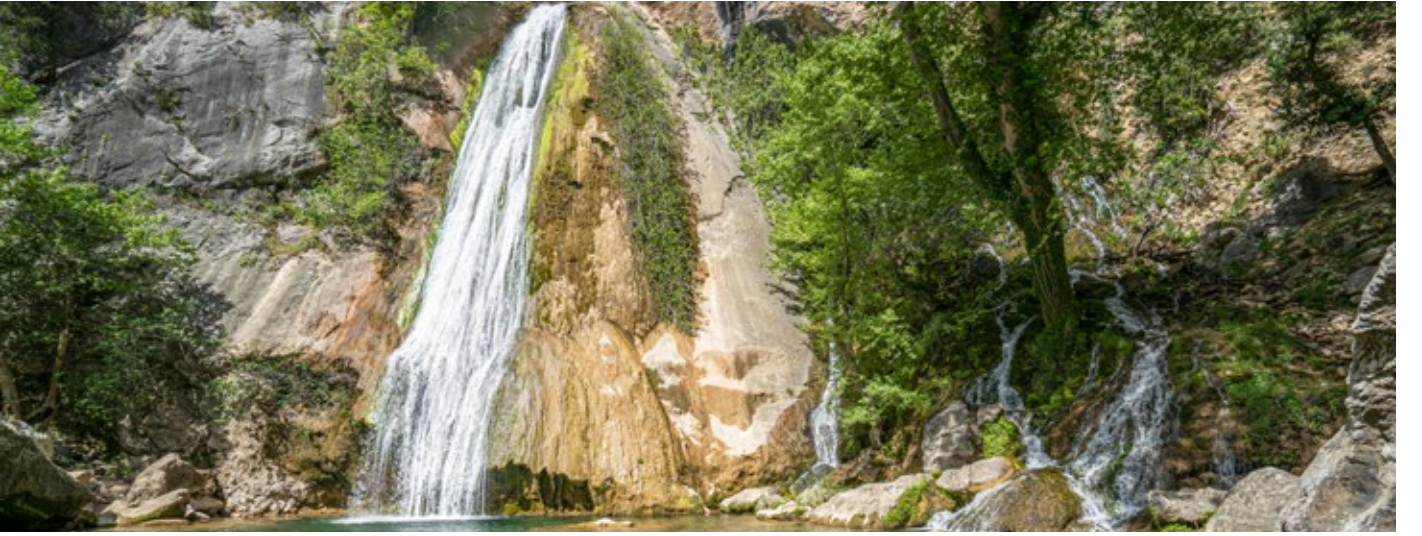
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## AKBAS POND

Akbas Pond is located in Gökçeşinar, in the north of Serik District. Akbas Pond is a pond built on Koca Stream in this region. It was built to irrigate agricultural areas in Akbas and Karataş Villages by gravity irrigation. The body of the pond, which is 30 meters high and 470 meters long, has an impressive appearance. The pond formed by the waters coming from the Etlér Waterfall is surrounded by forests and has a wonderful view.



## ETLER WATERFALL

Etlér Waterfall is on Koca Creek, a branch of Köprüçay. Etlér Waterfall is one of the highest waterfalls in Antalya with its serious height and this height consists of 3 stages. The waters flowing from the Etlér Waterfall fill the Akbaş Pond below.

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## GÖKBÜVET WATERFALL

Gökbüvet Waterfall is located in Akbaş Kelmen locality at the foot of Ovacık (Ufacık) Mountain, which has a height of 2003 meters in Antalya Serik District. It has a very challenging track as it is reached through the stream with large rocks. Gökbüvet Waterfall, which has a beauty that fascinates those who see it, is located in a wildlife area.



## ZEYTİNTAŞI CAVE

Zeytintaşı Cave Natural Monument It is located in the Gökçeler locality of Akbas Village in Serik District, on the 400 m south slope of the Zeytintaşı Hill and is 225 meters above sea level. This is a double storey cave. The upper level is 136 meters, the lower level is 97 meters long, 14 meters deep, and it is a karstic cave consisting of easily meltable rocks that are not resistant to abrasion. It was discovered by chance during the quarrying works in 1977.





## SILLION ANCIENT CITY

It is a settlement established on a high hill between Aspendos and Perge, which is 15 km away from Antalya Serik district. You won't have any trouble finding the way to the ancient city, just follow the signs. It is now in a state of ruin. It was established on the KOÇHİSAR hill near today's Yanköy Village, under the name of KARAHİSAR-TEKKE until recently, depending on the Pergamon Kingdom in the II century AD. It is one of the richest cities of the ancient period.



## KÖPRÜLÜ CANYON

Köprülü Canyon starting point (Bozyaka Mah. Köprü) is 80 km from Antalya city centre. This point is 114 km from Alanya city center. When you come from Serik or Manavgat (connecting to the same road in both directions), the road splits into 2 before reaching Bozyaka Subdistrict. At this distinction, you will be greeted by the "Köprülü Canyon" illuminated lettering/signboard. If you wish, you can take your first selfie here with this lettering. Here, if you continue on the right or left, both roads converge in Olukköprü. You can think of Olukköprü as the last point of the canyon that can be reached by car.

Historical Olukköprü, which is 22 meters in length, is an ancient artifact with a height of 35 meters and a width of 2.70 meters (a single vehicle can hardly pass) between the two steepest sides of the canyon, on top of Köprüçay. The one-eyed stone arch bridge, which fascinates those who see it with its view and structure, was restored and landscaped by the Highways in 1997. Entrance to Köprülü Canyon National Park is free.

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## ASPENDOS

Aspendos Theater is one of the most distinguished representatives of the Roman period theaters today, with its architectural features and well-preserved. Dedicated to the gods and emperors of the era, the building exhibits the last lines of Roman theater architecture and construction technique. Aspendos theater, one of the magnificent buildings of its time, could accommodate 15-20 thousand people. It was built by the architect Zenon, son of Theodoros, during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161–180 AD). It is located on the second kilometer of the road that turns north from the 44th kilometer of the Antalya - Alanya highway.



## KALEİÇİ

Antalya, which means Attalos Homeland, was founded by Attalos II. After the end of the Pergamon Kingdom (133 BC), the city remained independent for a while, and then fell into the hands of pirates. In 77 BC, it was annexed to Roman territory by Commander Servilius Isauricus. In 67 BC, it became the base of Pompey's navy. Hadrian's visit to Attaleia in 130 AD enabled the development of the city. Attaleia, whose name was seen as the episcopacy center during the Byzantine rule, showed a great development after it was captured by the Turks. Since the modern city was built on the ancient settlement, there are very few ancient ruins in Antalya. The first of the visible remains is a part of the harbor breakwater, which is described as the old port, and the city wall surrounding the port. Hadrian's Gate, which was restored in the part of the walls outside the park, is one of the most beautiful ancient monuments of Antalya.

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## PERGE

Located within the borders of Aksu Subdistrict, 17 km east of Antalya city centre, Perge is one of the most organized Roman period cities not only in the region but also in all of Anatolia. Besides its architecture, it is also famous for its marble sculpture. As a result of the excavations carried out by Istanbul University since 1947, the important monumental structures of the city center have been unearthed, and the Antalya Museum has gained the distinction of being one of the richest Roman sculpture museums in the world, thanks to the sculpture finds.



## OLYMPOS

On the southern coast of Antalya, the second important port city after Phaselis is Olympos. The city takes its name from the 2375 m high Tahtalı Mountain, which is one of the western extensions of the Taurus Mountains, 16 km north of it. Especially the small bath, with its existing ruins, explains the heating system of the Roman bath perfectly. Historians write that the chief goddess of the city was Athena, the goddess of war and wisdom. It is thought that the Temple of Athena and other important structures, which have not yet been located, were located on the acropolis hill, which is covered with forest today.

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## RHODIAPOLIS ANCIENT CITY

Rhodiapolis, located on a hill near Sarिकासu Village in the Kumluca district of Antalya, is considered a city founded by the Rhodesians due to its name. It is one of the few Rhodes colonies in the region, such as Gagai, Phaselis, Korydalla and Olympos, which are very close by. According to Theopompos, Rhodiapolis takes its name from Rhodos, the daughter of Mopsos. However, the Lycian name of the city is thought to be "Wedrei" (Wedrennehi / Wedrenni). It is known that Trbbenimi, who is not yet understood whether Perikle's father or elder brother, minted coins in Rhodiapolis. The settlement, whose name we learned from Hekataios, was developed after it became a colony by the Rhodesians. All cities in the region are members of the Lycian Union. Rhodiapolis and Gagai coins indicate that they are "Lycian". The most famous figure of the city is Opramoas. This person, who lived during the reign of Antonius Pius (AD. 138161), was the richest man and most famous philanthropist (Euergetes) of Lycia.



## ANTALYA MUSEUM

Antalya Museum consists of 13 exhibition halls and garden exhibitions. Most of the Archaeological artifacts in the Museum Collection were obtained from periodic excavations by local and foreign scientists in the region, while ethnographic artifacts were collected from the region by museum experts.

The exhibition begins with the Karain Cave finds, which are of great importance not only for Anatolia but also for the Near East Paleolithic and it was held in a chronological order that continues with the finds obtained from Bademağacı, Karataş Semayük, Bayındır Tumulus, Hacimusalar, Limyra, Patara, Xanthos, Arykanda, St Nicholas Church, Perge and Museum salvage excavations and continues to the present day with the most beautiful examples reflecting the recent culture of the region. It has 10 different halls.

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## DEMRE MUSEUM LYCIAN CIVILIZATIONS MUSEUM

The restoration of the agora / placoma, cistern, granarium structure (Museum of Lycian Civilizations), baths, churches, synagogue and other harbor structures and honor monuments in the southern settlement of the Andriake Port City between 2012-2014 under the "Andriake Ruins Visitor Reception Center and Sightseeing Route Arrangement Project" of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums was completed and opened in June 2015.



## ANTALYA MEVLEVİ LODGE

Built on a high terrace within the complex of buildings in the region where the Yivli Minaret and Yivli Minare Mosque are located, the Mevlevihane is a rectangular two-storey masonry structure measuring 13.45 x 22.32 meters. Mevlevihane Hamam is located in the building complex consisting of Zincirkıran Mehmet Bey and Nigar Hatun Tombs.

The exact date of construction of the building, which does not have a construction inscription, is not known. According to some sources, the building, which is thought to have been used in the palace outbuildings during the Seljuk period, even though it is said to have been built as a Mevlevihane or cult building, in a 19th century source, Sultan Korkud was referred to as the founder and foundation of the Mevlevihane, by saying "sahibu-l hayrat ve l-hasenat" for "Sultan Korkud-Alâeddin Zaviyesi".

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## KUŞUNLU WATERFALL

Turning left at the 15th kilometer of the Antalya-Mersin highway and driving 7 kilometers further, you reach Kurşunlu Waterfall, which has a rich flora, 33 hectares of land, and spills from a height of 18 meters.

The waterfall in a 2-kilometer canyon, where seven small ponds are connected by small waterfalls, was opened to visitors in 1986.

The rich flora and fauna around it have made it one of the priority locations for eco-tourism activities such as trekking and observing plants and animals. It is possible to encounter rabbits, squirrels, woodpeckers, turtles, and other small animals while walking in the nature park. With its fresh air and fascinating scenery, the nature park attracts many visitors for a day's rest and picnic. Observation terraces, playgrounds, car parks and other facilities are also available for visitors.



## DÜDEN WATERFALL

Düden Waterfall is also referred to as İskender Waterfall and Upper Düden Waterfall in various sources. At the same time, there are people who call it Düdenbaşı Waterfall. At the 28th kilometer of the old Antalya-Burdur Road, at the 30th kilometer of Kırkgözler, there are two large karst springs called Pınarbaşı. These two rivers with plenty of water merge after a short flow and disappear in the Bıyıklı Düden. The water lost in the Bıyıklı Düden, after going under the ground for about 14 kilometers, emerges from one end of the Varsak depression, and after a very short flow, it sinks again from the other end of the depression. The water lost in Varsak comes to the surface in Düdenbaşı after about two kilometers of underground flow.

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# TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND CRAFTS IN ANTALYA



**Wooden Boat Building:** Wooden boats and ships have had an important place in the daily life of the people living on the beaches of Antalya for many years. In the periods when land transportation and road network were not widespread, sea vehicles were widely used by the public for travel, trade, fishing, transportation, entertainment, etc. purposes. Boat making, which is a traditional art, is continued in regions such as Manavgat, Demre and Kaş. Craftsmen carry out the craftsmanship by making use of simple hand tools such as axes, cutters, saws, graters, and plumbing, as well as various electrical tools.



**Copperworking:** Copperworking, which is one of the arts whose raw material is metal, is the process of transforming copper into processed material by shaping it with the help of various tools and equipment.

Copper items are bought and used for decorative purposes, especially by the people of the city and tourists. In addition, restaurants, hotels, and restaurants continue to use copper kitchen tools and utensils to some extent. The art of coppersmithing is tried to be kept alive in Antalya - Demircilerçi and Elmalı Arasta Bazaar.



**Instrument Making:** Folk instruments, which are produced and performed in Antalya region, can be examined under five main headings.:

- 1.. Stringed instruments (baglama, cura, cümbüş)
2. Percussion instruments (Drums, def)
3. Wind instruments (Zurna, kaval, sipsi)
4. String instruments (İkliğ, Kabak violine, Yörük kemança)
5. Multiplication instruments (Spoon)





**Glass Vetch Glass Making:** Vetch glass making is a handicraft that we come across in Çomaklı Quarter (former name Vetch) in Korkuteli district of Antalya province. A vetch glass is a type of container made of pine wood unique to the region, which was widely used in the past to carry and preserve water.



**Gilamik Weaving:** Gilamik weaving is a type of silk weaving that is kept alive in Ormana Quarter of İbradı district. Although Gilamik weaving is basically a kind of silk weaving, cotton and linen can be used in addition to silk due to the decrease in silk production and the problems in marketing. Weaving is carried out on wooden looms with feet (or pedals) called "düzen " or "dezgah".



**Gourd Processing:** Dried gourd is a material used as a raw material in many different fields, from instrument making (pumpkin violine) to baby toy making. In addition, it is also used in the production of ornaments such as flower pots and chandeliers. Gourd processing is a very common occupation, especially in Alanya.