

15 UNIQUE VILLAGES

For Rural Tourism

Around Marmaris



Marmaris Tourism Union
MARTAB



Akçapınar - Gökçe - Çetibeli - Çamlı - Karaca - Yeşilbelde - Hisarönü - Orhaniye - Turgut - Selimiye - Söğüt - Taşlıca - Bayır - Osmaniye - Adaköy



"Here must be the entrance of Heaven"

The first impression of Evliya Çelebi on the way
between Gökova and Marmaris.



Evliya Çelebi; The famous Turkish traveler and the writer of the travel book "Seyahatname" in the 17 th century.



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“Complimentary Copy“

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Carians are an Anatolian tribe that developed a high level of civilisation in southwest Anatolia between 11th and 5th centuries BC. Their first and most significant seaport in the region was Physkos, namely, modern-day Marmaris. Physkos means “city of nature” in Carian language. Carians named their city after surrounding natural beauty.

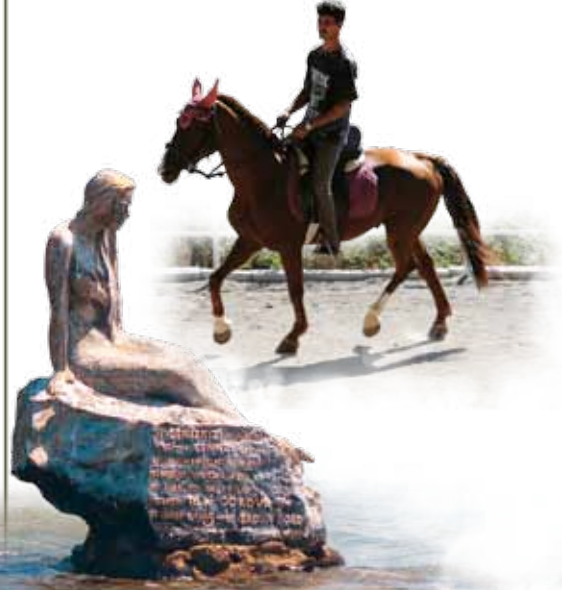
The vicinity of Marmaris is still among the most special natural areas all around the world. Majority of region is a national park and under protection for years by certain laws. Even though Marmaris downtown has transformed into a modern city, people coming to see surrounding natural beauties and rural habitations feel as if they are in a “heaven on earth”.

15 villages around Marmaris constitute the true treasure of this heaven on earth. These 15 villages hide an intact history of thousands of years underground, cultivate the most delicious fruits and vegetables in Turkey, and offer a meeting point for global navigators with their lace-like bays.

Almost all these villages, where more and more tourists visit every year, host remnants of Ancient times. Loryma (Bozukkale), Kedrai (Sedir Island), Hydassos (Seli-miye), Erine (Hisarönü), Castabus (Pazarlık), Thyssanos (Söğüt), Phoenix (Taşlıca), Bybassos (Orhaniye), Euthenna and Amnistos (Karaca), Syrna (Bayır) and Nimara (Adaköy) bear traces of distant ages. Every land hereabout was once under feet of members from Carian, Greek, Egyptian, Assyrian, Ionian, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman civilisations, and such richness brings a unique excitement.



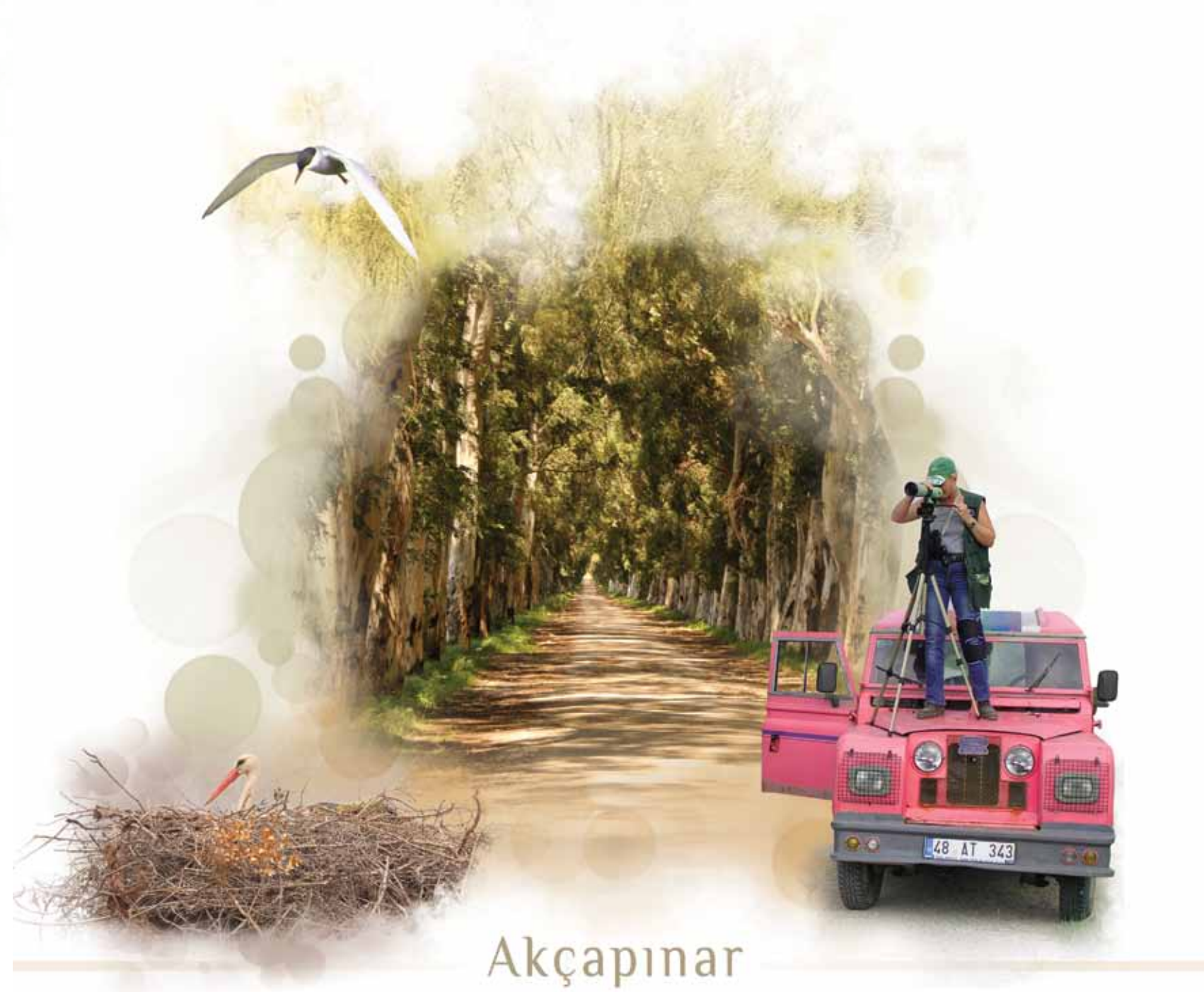
At least 300 days of the year are sunny in these villages. In winter, the climate is warm and rainy, allowing organic agriculture. Village breakfasts, lunches and dinners introduce you the most natural and delicious fruits and vegetables for entire year. World-famous Marmaris honeydew honey is also produced in these villages.



Being founded next to the bays which serve as a stop for “Blue Voyage” tours, the villages host global celebrities every year. The coves are very special sites where green pinewoods are nestled with turquoise waters, and they possess small but sufficiently capable facilities. The region is intersection point of Aegean and Mediterranean Seas, and it ensures a longer life thanks to abundant oxygen and low humidity. Today, it is possible to frequently come across 100 year-old, but still vigorous and hardworking locals around Marmaris.



This work, “15 Unique Villages for Rural Tourism” will take you on a journey from Akçapınar village on the coast of Gulf of Gökova. The joyful voyage, which will pass through Gökçe, Çetibeli, Çamlı, Karaca, Yeşilbelde, Hisarönü, Orhaniye, Turgut, Selimiye, Söğüt, Taşlıca, Bayır and Osmaniye villages, respectively, will end at Adaköy near Marmaris downtown. This work will hopefully attract attention of who are bored of intense work pressure and ordinary urban life. We hope you first read and then experience the villages of Marmaris.



The village is in Ula district, Muğla. The road with eucalyptus trees on both sides is the most important landmark of Akçapınar. The trees were planted in 1939 by then Muğla Governor Recai Güreli, in order to drain the marsh and ensure passage from Gökova to Marmaris. After being used for years, now it serves as a “monumental road” where tourist groups stop by to take photos.



The village is named after the traversing spring. Akçapınar is not that old, founded rather by means of more recent migrations. It is located in natural protected area. Besides, like other villages in the region, it is among Specially Protected Environment Areas. This is why housing rate is low.

Despite being on the coast of world-famous Gulf of Gökova, the village doesn't principally live on tourism but fishing, another gift of the Gulf. Again, agriculture and stockbreeding are more important than tourism. Local agricultural products include sesame, citrus, pomegranate, avocado and kiwi.

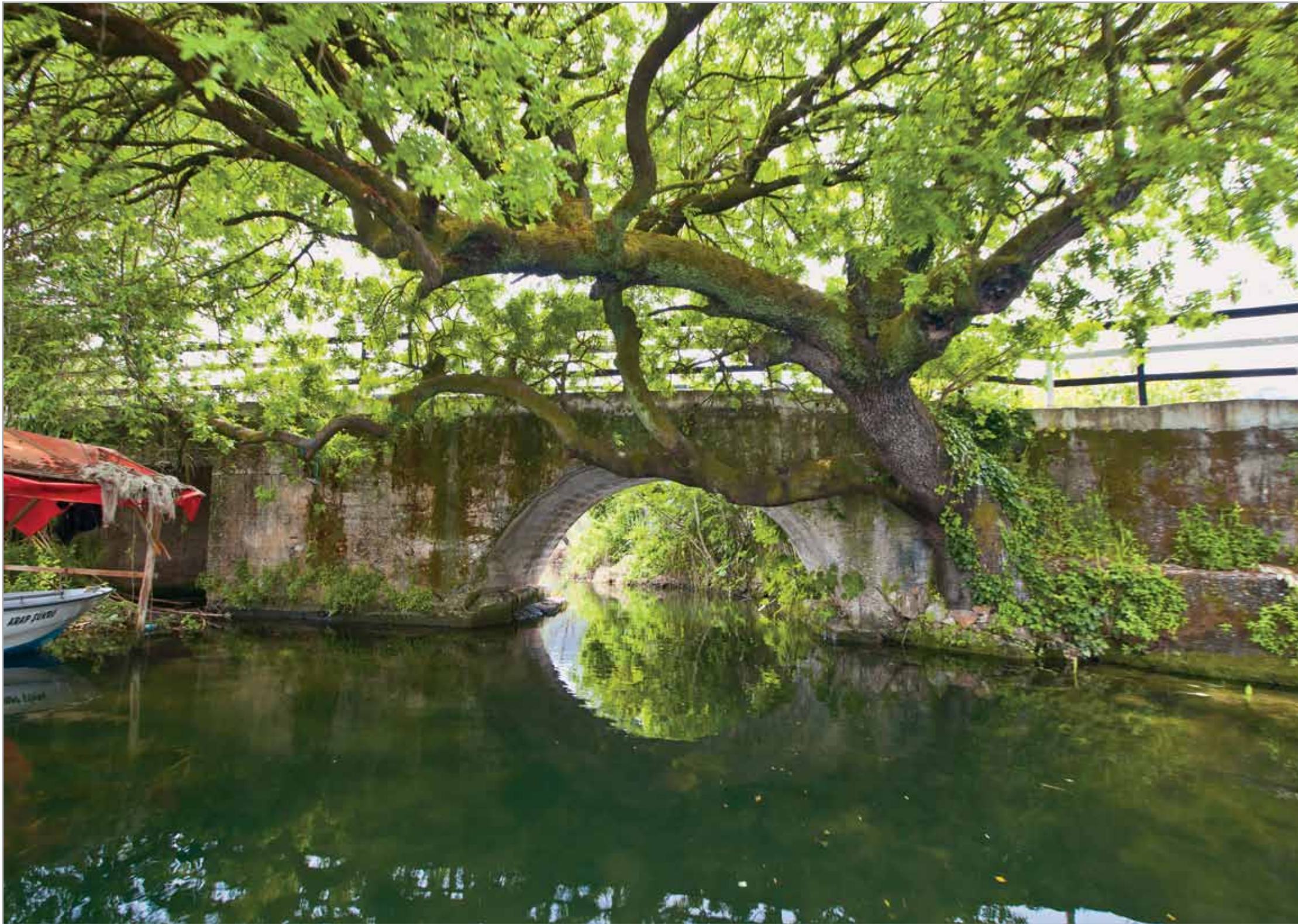


The main source of income is fishing; accordingly, the dishes with sea products at village houses and 2 restaurants are common. Fish stew, stuffed squid, stuffed shrimp are among favourite sea products, whereas other popular dishes include bulgur pilaf, peppers with yoghurt, keşkek, as well as tarhana soup and pickle in winter.



Akçapınar is visited by passengers on their way to or from Marmaris, mostly because of short pauses with fine toasts, ayran or fresh fruit juice. Organic products such as tarhana soup, jam, pickle, honey, butter, fodder, dried food, molasses, mashes, tomato sauce, tarhana, macaroni, noodles, bulgur, olive and soap are highly in demand by visitors.





The neighbourhood strives to make Akçapınar stream available for canoe in order to enhance tourism in the village. Besides, the village aims at becoming a popular place like nearby Akyaka district, in terms of windsurf and kite surf. The beach known as “Uzun Plaj” possesses very characteristic traits with its intact and calm strand.

In the recent years, “Birdwatching” is an attractive tourism trend around Akçapınar where is on the birds’ passage. The most common bird kind settled in the area is the “stork”.





History: Back in 1522, on his way to Rhodes Expedition, Ottoman Sultan “Kanuni Sultan Süleyman” (Süleyman the Magnificent) had several stone bridges built on the land, in order to ensure passage of his army over the marsh. Today, the bridges are mostly defunct. The locals mostly consist of Yuruks from Toros Mountains. Its name is mentioned in official records firstly in 1944.

Population: 563 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 258

Literacy rate: 95%

Main sources of income: Fishing, agriculture and stockbreeding, apiculture, other

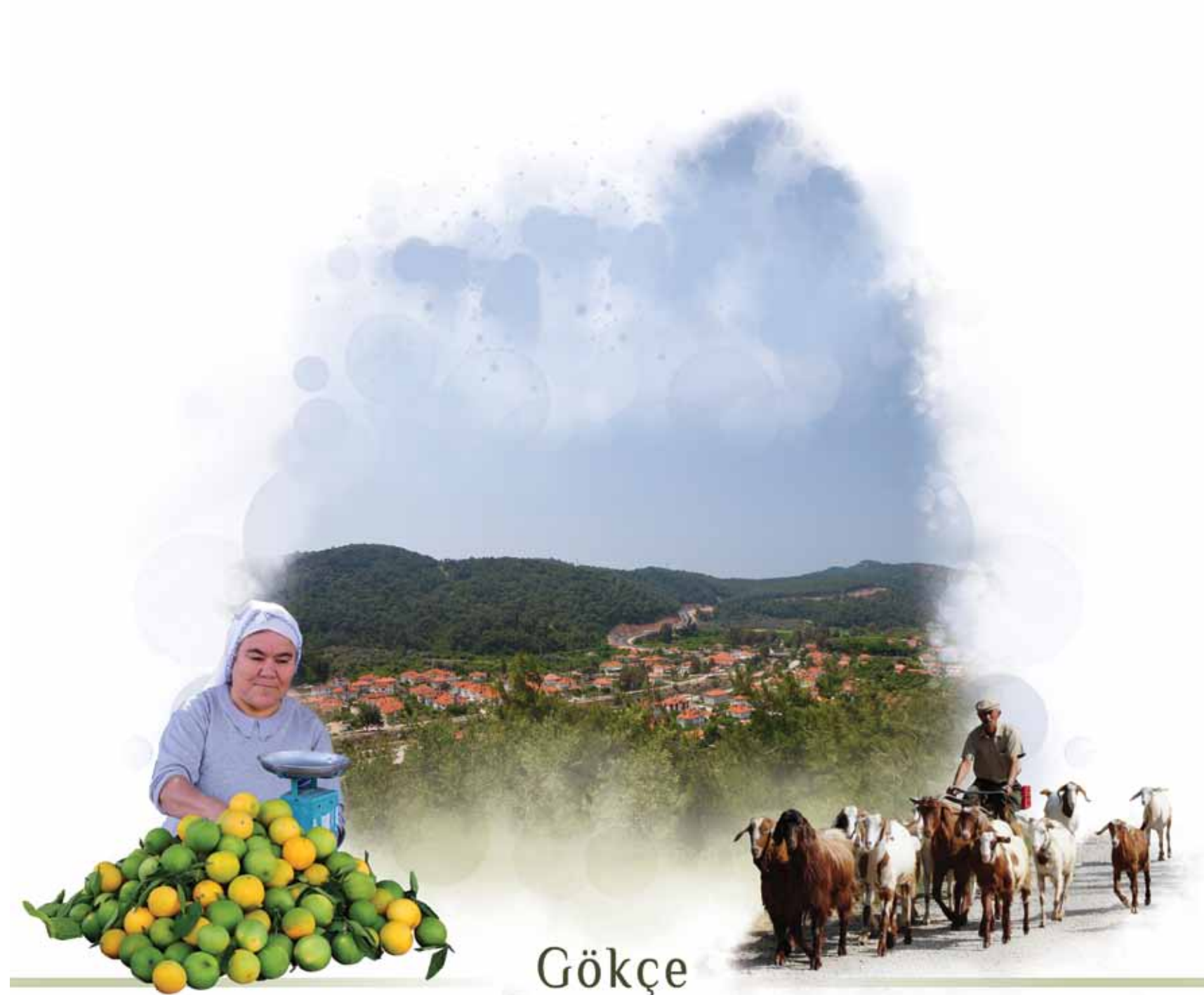
Transportation: Akçapınar is 24 km away from Marmaris, 30 km from Muğla, and 10 km from Ula. Municipality buses and cooperative transport means operate between Muğla downtown and the village. Besides, you can reach Akçapınar by midi-buses of Marmaris-Muğla route.

Yol ve ulaşım: Marmaris’e 24 km, Muğla’ya 32 km uzaklıktadır. Marmaris-Muğla arasında her 15 dakikada bir karşılıklı yapılan seferlerle ulaşılabilir.



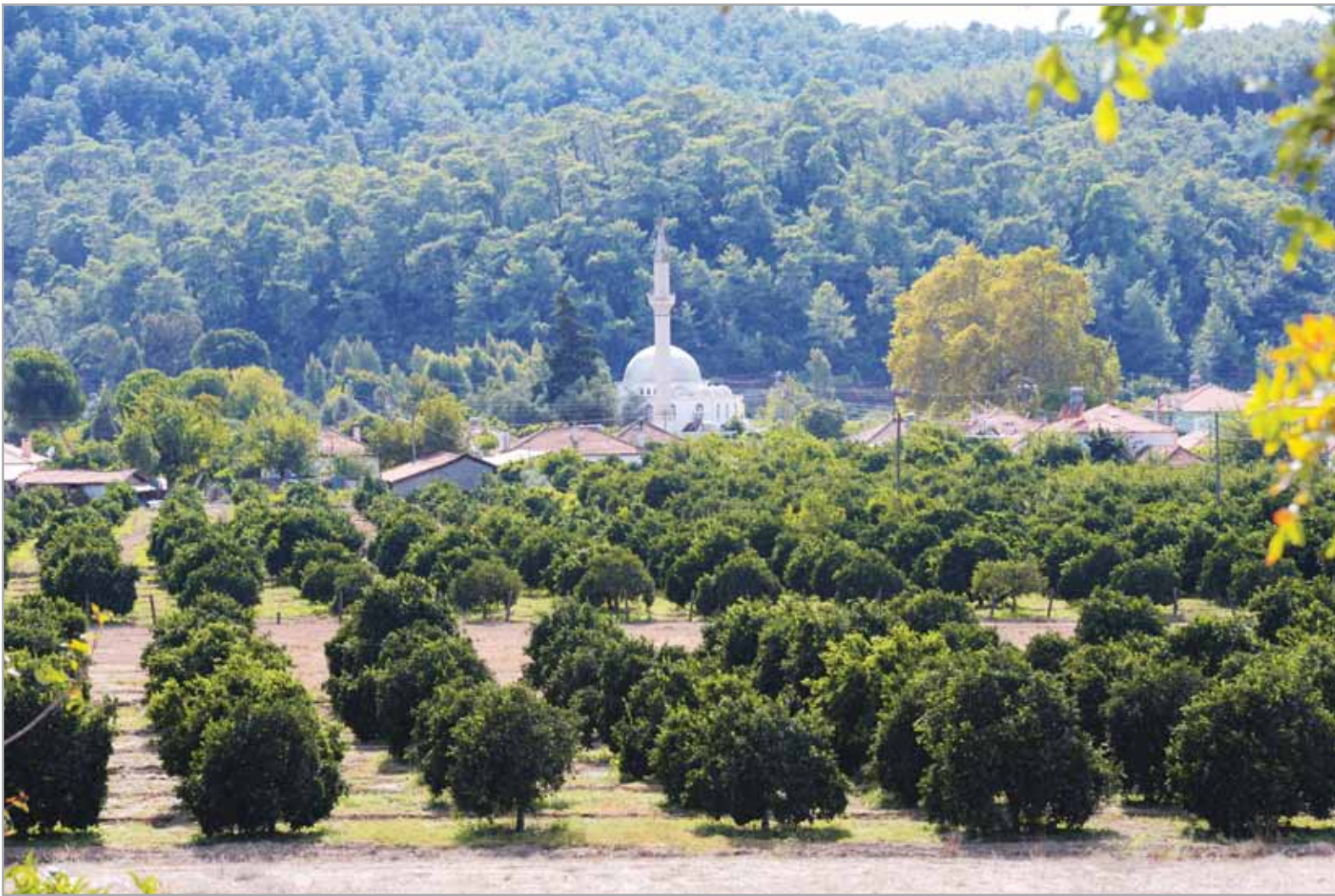
Plant species: Mostly Turkish pine, partially Eucalyptus trees

Animal species: stork, boar, turtle, wild goose, mallard, curlew, marine animals (grouper, porgy, grey mullet, squid, shrimp)



Gökçe

Administratively the village is located in Ula, which is the district of Mugla, on the Marmaris-Mugla road, and draws attention with its citrus gardens. The white-colored, two-story, tile-roofed houses, which give an identity to the village, are unique to the region. Turkish nomads (Yörük) are the origin of the people, such as neighboring villages. The first settlement, which is called today as “Old village”, is located on the southeast slope. People who live here have practiced for many years in animal husbandry, in the summer they lived in the mountain pastures and in the winter they lived in the village.



With the beginning of the settling down they started to deal with agriculture. In the years 1992-93 the residential area expanded and the population of the village increased rapidly. Today, around 600 households are in the village.



The main source of livelihood is agriculture. Citrus fruit, beekeeping, animal husbandry are the basis for the people living in the village. It's possible to drink fresh orange juice 12 months a year on the market and restaurant area near the road. The honey which is produced in the village is also offered for sale at the roadside benches. During the summer months, the fish caught by the fishermen of the village, is sold at the roadside in the same way on a daily basis.



The sea of Gokce village at the coast of Gokova, is one of the popular destinations for wind surfers, such as the neighboring village Akcapinar. 5 villas in the village throughout the year are currently serving for tourism purposes. If you should make hiking from the center of the village towards the sea, according to the season you have a chance to see a wide variety of bird species. The white houses of the village, between the golden yellow colored orange and tangerine trees in the citrus season between the months of November-March, are for the photo enthusiast a real "Mediterranean" panorama. During your walk or by passing with your car, if you are able to create some time, you can drink freshly squeezed orange juice and eat pancakes at the benches by the side of the Marmaris-Muğla road.



Hand skills and carpet-rug weaving courses are held constantly in the village, particularly for women. “Keskek”, which is indispensable during the village weddings, is more popular here. Among the people of the village, instead of “When will the wedding be?” question, the question “When will we eat keskek?” is asked.



Keskek is the most popular wedding food in the area.



Sea bean is the intense plant of the seaside of Gökçe.

History: Yörüks, the first settlers of the village, came from the Teke region.

There are also settlers from other villages of the region, such as Hisarönü and Kozdagi, the district of Denizli. The living in a village order started in 1939, with ending the nomadic life. The famous traveler Evliya Celebi past these on his journey to Marmaris and said “it must have been the beginning of heaven” and told about frankincense, incense, pine woods. In the first years its name was “Fere”, which means hanging bower. In 1989 it gained the village status under the name of Gokce.



Population: 1328 (2011 year)

Number of dwellings: 600

Literacy rate: % 99

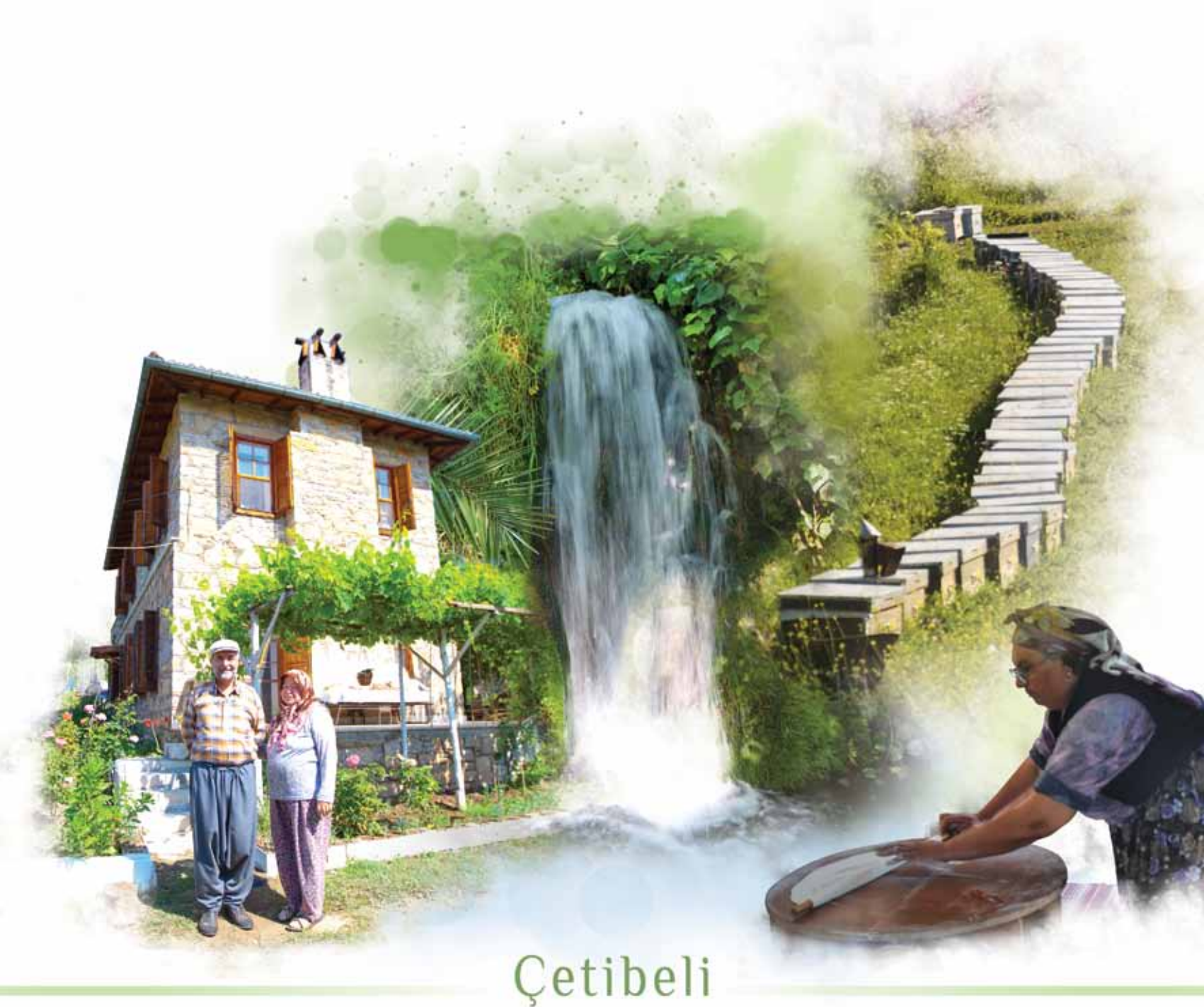
Source of income: Agriculture, citrus fruits, fishery, apiculture

Transportation: Its 22 km away from Marmaris, and 34 km from Mugla. The Mugla-Marmaris highway E-90 passes through the middle of the village. Between Mugla-Marmaris midibus shuttles allow easy transportation every 15 minutes.



Plant species: Red Pine, Sweetgum, Eucalyptus, Orange, Tangerine, Lemon, Bergamot, Thyme, Sage, Lavandula

Animal species: Wild boar, fox, honey bee, bear



Çetibeli

Çetibeli is one of the smallest villages in the region in terms of population and house number. Despite being so close to Marmaris and Gökova, Çetibeli makes almost no use of tourism, and lives mainly on stockbreeding. Apiculture, honey production and agriculture are other sources of income for village economy. There are two rumours about origins of its name. According to more common one, village was named “Çetebeli” (“land of gangs”) after bandit groups who used to intercept locals village, before being transformed into “Çetibeli”. Other assertion claims the village owes its name to local thorny “çeti” plant (prosopis stephaniana).



Settlement began in 1800s by arrival of Yuruks; today, stone houses from those times partially stand out. Çetibeli is founded on Marmaris-Muğla wayside, with dispersed houses reminding settlement in Black Sea countryside. The most striking difference in

comparison with other villages in the region is unlike construction plan. This is why there are many summer houses of families who want to escape the hot weather in Marmaris. The landscaping of houses grabs interest, hosting plants of any colour.



The stream passing through the village fecundates the soil. Çetibeli is surrounded by pines and sweet gum trees, and offers an ideal walking track with friendly geographical conditions. Sweet gum (liquidamber oreantalis), the most notable natural value of Marmaris region, is very common around the village. Sweet gum gives a

wonderful view and fragrance from March, when it begins to turn green, until December, when its leaves turn red and fall. We recommend visitors to stop by in order to see sweet gum tree closer and take a walk in the forest.





Even though general opinion is Çetibeli has no sea coast; in reality, a wonderful beach is within the village's borders. This beach called Akçakapız Yalı is not known by tourists since it has no road to the village. Once you get beyond the hills behind the village and reach at the point intersecting with Gulf of Gökova, you can't help admir-

ing the beauty of these turquoise waters. In the village, there is a touristic horse breeding farm, and a restaurant founded next to the mill on wayside. The mill is known as the oldest in region.



Ruins at the summit of village hint the existence of a fortress or watchtower; nevertheless, since no archaeological work has been made so far, we don't which period or civilisation it belongs. Leek is the most important agricultural product in Çetibeli. Apart

from dishes with leek, the eggplant menu called "lak lak" is equally famous. Besides, mallow, cress, goosefoot, radish, and wild garlic are consumed within pastries or with olive oil.



Forestlands and wetlands around the village host bears, boars, foxes, hedgehogs, badgers and rarely, lynx. There are many birds, too. Peasants complain about boar and bear that harm the plantations and destroy honeydew honey hives! Lynxes are highly protected recently, so their number has increased. Villagers come across often with these animals.





Sage



Population: 380 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 120

Literacy rate: 98%

Main source of income: Stockbreeding, apiculture, agriculture

Tourist attractions: Asartepe, Akçakapız Coast, Sweet-gum forest

Transportation: Marmaris-Muğla E-400 highway passes through the village. Çetibeli is 16 km from Marmaris and 40 km from Muğla. It is possible to get to the village via two-way services every 15 minutes on Marmaris-Muğla road.

Copper handicrafts



Thyme



History: Çetibeli was a neighbourhood in Çamlı village, before gaining the status of village. The first settlement dates back to 1850s. It was used as a pass for camel caravans between Gökova and Marmaris which serves as harbour of this plain. Yorouk families, who founded the village, settled around 18 water sources.

Plant species: Sweet gum tree, Turkish pine, wild strawberry, thyme, sage, olive, carob, mallow, wild garlic

Animal species: Boar, fox, wild goat, badger, hedgehog, lynx



Çamlı

Çamlı is a village welcoming visitors in the most aesthetic manner thanks to its wonderful nature and history. The abundant green makes Çamlı a popular tourist destination. “Cleopatra Beach”, also known as White Beach, is a historic site where Cleopatra and Antonius had a swim, and Sedir (Kedrai) Island where the beach takes place, are among most visited places not only in the village, but entire Marmaris. The village is named “Çamlı” (literally, “with pine trees”) after plenty of pines around. Village houses which are located on the valley and two streams passing through, remind flowers on streamside.



Çamlı Village is well-known in Turkey and abroad for breakfast and dishes presented every day at authentic restaurants. Warm village bread, the famous local honeydew honey, butter, gözleme (pancake), tomato-cucumber, egg and grilled potato, eggplant and pepper with yoghurt, called “yoğurtlama”, are the most attractive menus of these restaurants in the midst of green. Guests come from hundreds of kilometres at the summer or winter weekends to taste the natural delicious village food, and they feel they have to

take a walk in the village after the meal in order to complete their tour. Families with children show a special interest in the village for the restaurants with playground and for the facilities to get closer to village animals and even to ride a horse. The gradually increasing organic strawberry fields are often visited by locals of Marmaris and tourists in order to pick strawberries. You may either eat them fresh, or make some jam; but never leave Çamlı without tasting these fragrant fruits.



Just in face of the entrance of village, on the 12th kilometre of Marmaris-Muğla highway, there is Marmaris Drinking Water Dam. The dam is capable of meeting potable water requirement of entire

Marmaris region for 3 years. Gelibolu stream, which feeds Gelibolu Dam, hosts grey mullets and basses that live 5-6 kilometres from the sea.



Çamlı Village has also managed to maintain traditions. Hidrellez feast on May 5th is celebrated with local dishes such as stuffed vine leaves, yufka kırma and dolama dessert. A tiny stick is placed in one of the stuffed vine leaves, and whoever finds the stick is

deemed to have good luck that year. Before sunrise, casting raw yoghurt and making thyme juice are among long lasting traditions in the village.



The other side of the village ends at Gulf of Gökova. The world-famous Gulf of Gökova also incorporates the most tourist attracting places of Çamlı village. Boncuk Cove, where people swam together with sharks, is one of the most interesting natural sites on entire world. Let alone harming the swimmers, sand sharks fear people, and come to Boncuk Cove in certain periods of the year in order to breed. During months of April, May and June, the cove is closed to visitors within the scope of shore protection works pursuant to



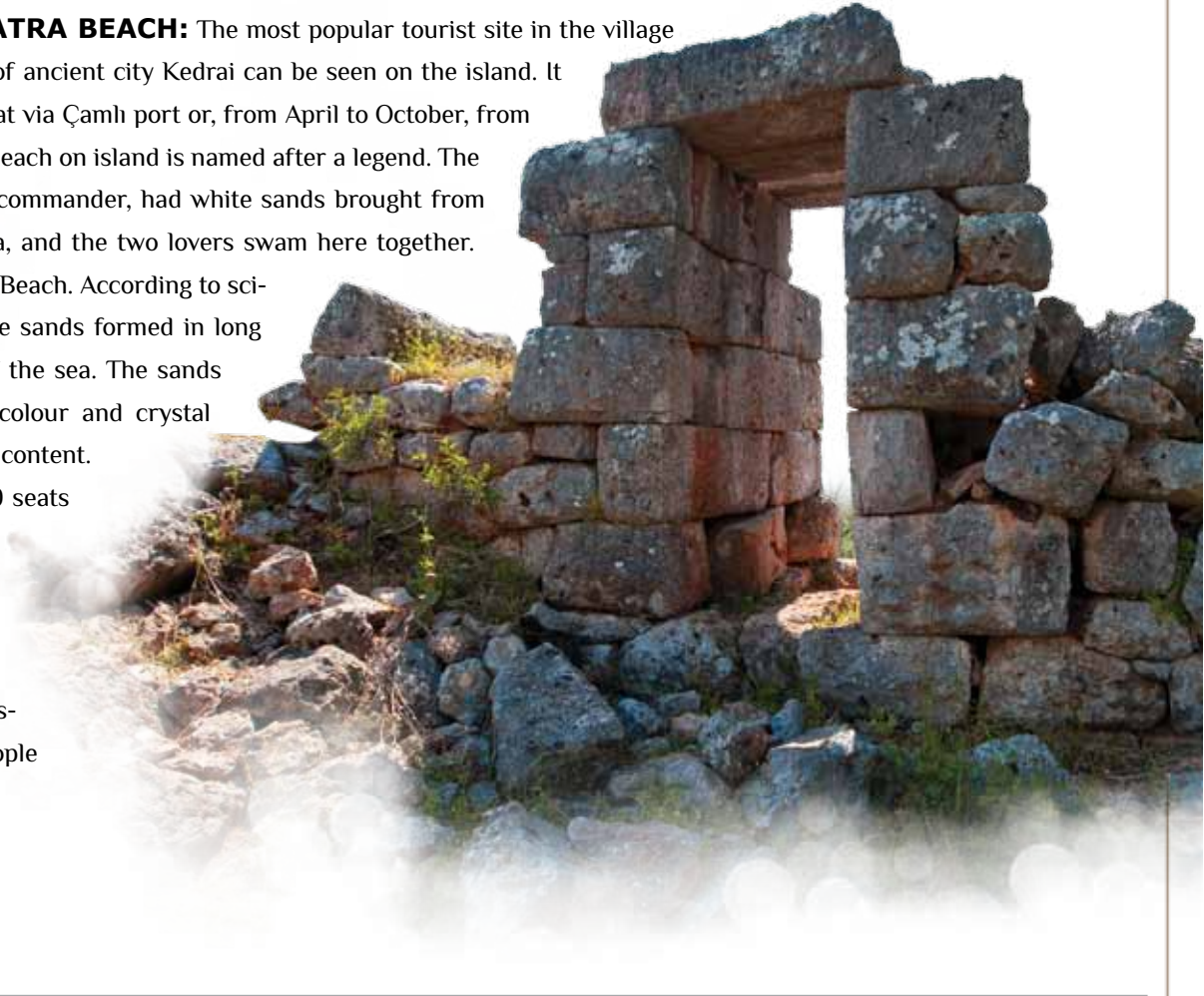
İNCEKUM BEACH: On the way from this cove to the village, the earth road on the left way brings you to İncekum Beach, one of the most beautiful in the region. Once you get off your car at the beginning of a 1-km road, you get to the beach on a tractor-pulled barrow. You may also prefer the boats departing from Çamlı port to arrive at the beach via sea. The beach comprises a tiny cafeteria,



United Nations Development Programme in order to ensure comfortable breeding and healthy reproduction of sand sharks that are in risk of extinction. In the rest of year, Boncuk Cove, adorned with palm trees on its shore, serves as one of the most special coves in Aegean Sea thanks to its clear and refreshing water. Even though the cove is a private property, its owner keeps the site open for public via an entrance fee.

toilets, showers, and changing rooms. You may bring your own food and rink for a picnic. Known as “Hawaii of Marmaris”, the beach offers you the joy of swimming under the shadow of pines or resting on golden sands. Since the beach is in a specially protected area, it serves only from June 1st to October 1st, and until 7 in the evening.

SEDİR ISLAND and CLEOPATRA BEACH: The most popular tourist site in the village is evidently Sedir Island. The ruins of ancient city Kedrai can be seen on the island. It is possible to reach the island on boat via Çamlı port or, from April to October, from Akyaka district during the day. The beach on island is named after a legend. The locals believe Antonius, the Roman commander, had white sands brought from Egypt for Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, and the two lovers swam here together. This is why it is known as Cleopatra Beach. According to scientific researches on the strand, the sands formed in long years due to geological structure of the sea. The sands are believed to acquire the white colour and crystal view as a result of high carbonate content. The ancient Roman theatre of 2,500 seats is still the most important ancient building on the island. Besides, the surrounding the ramparts and towers, as well as few remnants of Apollon Temple stand out. The island is visited by around 150,000 people every year.



History: City of Kedrai was founded within Caria civilisation that appeared in tenth millennium BC, and it is one of the first known settlements in the region. Çamlı village was called “Kallipolis” (“Beautiful city” in Greek) during Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman eras, before getting its current name in 1960s. During Ottoman period, the fertile lands of village were used by wealthy families of the court.

Population: 719 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 220

Literacy rate: 94%

Main source of income: Tourism, agriculture, fishing

Tourist attractions: Sedir Island, İncekum Beach, Boncuk Cove, Gulf of Gökova

Transport: From Marmaris to Çamlı, there is minibus service on the hour in July and August, and at 10.00, 14.00 and 17.30 in the rest of the year.



Plant species: Pine, sweet gum, sandalwood, wild strawberry, eucalyptus, plane tree, willow, mulberry, elm, citrus

Animal species: birds (Eurasian collared dove, sparrow, goshawk, smew, heron, gull, ouzel, wild pigeon), fish (dusky grouper, bream, grey mullet, bass, salema, red mullet, bonito), bees (digger, wasp, bumblebee, honeybee), wild animals (boar, fox, bear, marten)



Karaca

Karacasöğüt village is one of the first places to spring to mind when it comes to Blue Cruise and Gulf of Gökova. No matter you love the sea or not, it is almost impossible to be impressed with the picturesque view of village. Even though its official name is Karaca, locals call it Karacasöğüt.



In 1960s, traditional fishing boats “gulet” started the Blue Voyage (or Blue Cruise), now a world brand of Southern Aegean origin; and this period contributed greatly to the fame of Karacasöğüt village, since it serves as a natural harbour for yachts. The facilities on sea-front meet electricity and water requirement. The best known blue

voyage stops of the region are Küfre, Tuzla, Söğüt, Aynı Cove and İngiliz Limanı. Presidency Villa is also located in Okluk Cove, within the borders of Karaca. Gökova Sailing Club operates within the village and contributes to Turkish sailing thanks to athletes it grows.



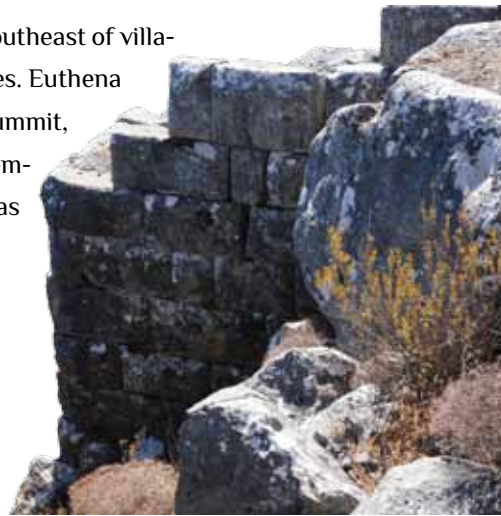
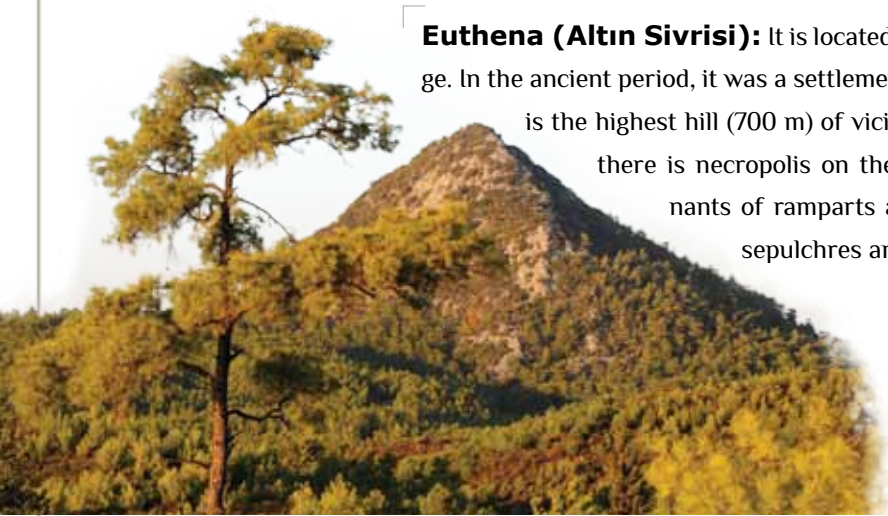
The village is surrounded by pines; and since it is in Gökova Specially Protected Environment Area, housing is at minimum level. Besides, the historical ruins around makes Karaca a grade 1 archaeological site. Most ruins belong to Hellenistic era. Even though there is not too much remnants from ancient cities of Amnistos and Euthenna, a significant excavation is yet to be done.



On the road of 13 kilometres that separate the village from Marmaris-Mugla highway, you can see every single colour in the nature. You will love walking or bicycling on this track. Even though village is famous for maritime activities, its main sources of income are agriculture and apiculture. Local tomato, peach and strawberry taste very good. 70% of fruits sold at Marmaris market are supplied from Karaca. Greenhouse cultivation enables peasants to gather crop from these fertile lands during 12 months. Karaca is a coast village, offering you the best fish dishes at restaurants in downtown or surrounding coves. Fishing boats serve for aficionados, organising daily fishing trips. Average temperature in Karaca is 3-4°C lower than in Marmaris for entire year.



Euthena (Altın Sivrisi): It is located about 2 kilometres southeast of village. In the ancient period, it was a settlement connected to Rhodes. Euthena is the highest hill (700 m) of vicinity. On the way to summit, there is necropolis on the piedmont, before remnants of ramparts and temples, as well as sepulchres and cisterns.



Amnistos: Ruins of another ancient city founded on a cape near Karaca. Today, only ramparts stand out. You can see the extension of an ancient port and harbour wall on the shore.



English Bay: The road coming from Okluk Harbour passes through small Ayn stream and Ayn Cove, before reaching at sheltering English Harbour that extends as a corridor at the end of Mal Bükü. Thanks to its nature, the harbour is lee, calm, peaceful and safe whole year. It is named English Harbour by locals after English submarines that hid here for a few months during World War II, in order to escape from German Navy.



Löngöz: One of the most popular stops for yachts. It is ideal to pitch a tent and camp. It is surrounded by pine and sweet gum forests. The cove is closed to winds from any direction; and behind

it, there is a well-kept salt lake encircled with island pines. The restaurant in the cove offers fish and stuffed vine leaves on wood fire, very popular among tourists and visitors.



Karacasöğüt Fall and Karacain Cave: You turn to right 2-3 kilometres on the way from Karacasöğüt to Okluk Cove. There is a natural pool just beneath the waterfall. One of the main entrances of Somalıkaya Sinkhole of two-section cave (Somalıkaya and Suçıktı) is here. Amateurs should visit the cave in the company

of guides and shouldn't away more than 10 metres. As for Suçıktı Cave 1 km to the west of Somalıkaya Sinkhole, only a section of 1 km has been discovered so far. Authorities strive to offer the cave to tourism.

History: Like other sites in the region, Karaca was under rule of Caria, Rhodes, Egypt, Assyria, Ionia, Memadon, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Seljuk and Menteşe Beylik, before being captured by Ottomans in 1451. It is known that a major earthquake took place in the region in 226 BC.

In Ottoman Era, Karaca was a neighbourhood of Gelibolu (modern-day Çamlı village). Most of peasants are of Yorouk origin. In 1933, the village got its legal entity.



Population: 630 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 260

Literacy rate: 98%

Main source of income: Agriculture, apiculture, tourism, fishing, navigation

Tourist attractions: Euthenna (Altın Sivrisi) and Amnistos ruins, Somaklı Kaya Cave, Ayın Cove, Okluk Cove, English Harbour

Transport: 23 km from Marmaris; 58 km from Muğla. 3 daily minibus services from Marmaris during entire year.

Plant species: Turkish pine, sage, thyme, laurel, wild strawberry, holy oak, sandalwood, laurel, carob, olive, sweet gum, plane, Jerusalem thorn, heather, myrtle, pamuklu, lily, narcissus

Animal species: Boar, bear, fox, rabbit, lynx, hedgehog, chameleon, hawk, crow, ouzel, magpie, partridge, nightingale, goldfinch, fish (sea bream, red mullet, red sea bream, grouper)

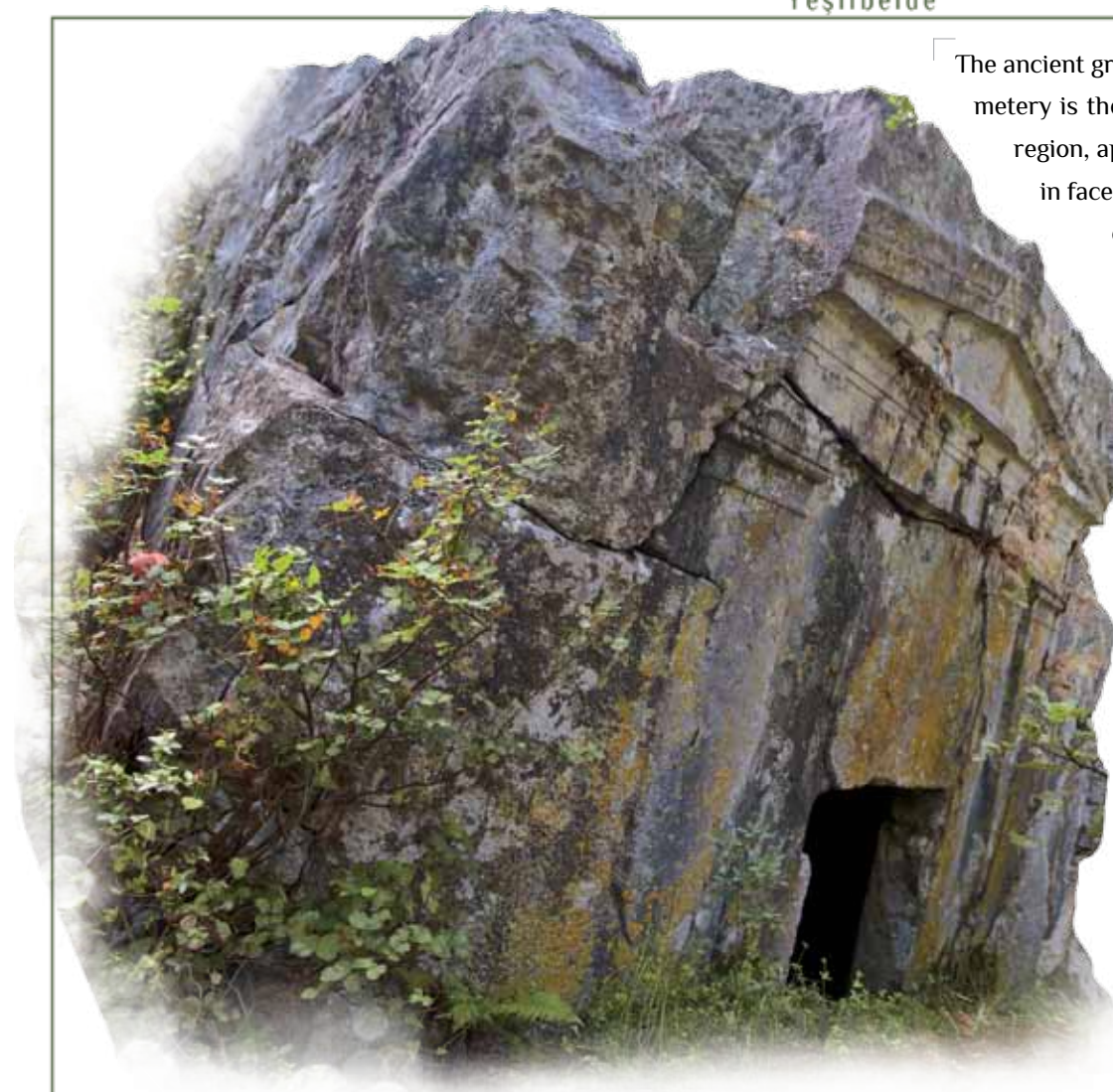


Yeşilbelde ("Green District") is named after the surrounding all-green flora. The village is surrounded by Turkish pines, sweet gum and eucalyptus trees in the midst of green. Yeşilbede is under protection as a natural protected area; so there is no intense housing. Any kind of vegetables and fruits are cultivated on its fertile lands. The most delicious peanut in the region can be found in Yeşildere, even though it is grown in almost every village.



Village generates income via meeting the organic vegetable and fruit requirement of yachts coming to world-famous coves off Gökova shore. Apart from agriculture, stockbreeding is a common

practice; besides, olive trees, the genuine species of Aegean region, are everywhere. The yard of almost every house is adorned with vines.



The ancient graveyard leaning on the hillock next to village cemetery is the third unknown sepulchre of the same kind in region, apart from Dalyan and Akyaka. Ancient acropolis in face of rock cemetery is yet to be excavated and discovered.



The lily leave-like plant on the hills around the village is called “sea onion”. Villagers unearth its bulb and smash it, before grubbing on the aching parts of their body to relieve.





Visitors may buy honeydew and eucalyptus honey in the village. Besides, peasants take tourists to pick strawberries on the field in order to earn income.





History: In the past, it was called “Darıca” and a neighbourhood within Karaca village. As of 1998, it got village status as Yeşilbelde.



Population: 212 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 75

Literacy rate: 98%

Main source of income: Agriculture, stockbreeding, apiculture

Tourist attractions: Ancient sepulchre, walking trails in forest

Transportation: Yeşilbelde is 10 km away from Marmaris, and you can arrive at village via two ways. Turning from the detour on 9th kilometre of Marmaris-Datça road, you will be in Yeşilbelde after 1 km. Or, if you come from Muğla direction, Karacasöğüt/ Yeşilberde junction on 44th kilometre of Muğla-Marmaris highway (12 km after if you are coming from Marmaris) will take you to village. Village is 10 km away from the junction. There is no public transport service to the village, so you have to use private car.



Plant species: Turkish pine, sweet gum, olive, eucalyptus, wild strawberry, peanut, sea onion, oak, holy oak, sandalwood, hackberry, carob, laurel, Jerusalem thorn, bead-tree, stone pine, myrtle, heather, sage, thyme

Animal species: Boar, bear, jackal, fox, rabbit, falcon, partridge, European badger, lynx, hedgehog, ouzel, magpie, long-legged buzzard, owl, nightingale, European goldfinch.



Hisarönü

Hisarönü is the richest village around Marmaris in terms of history. During Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman eras, common belief was that the clean sea and all green nature healed many diseases. With its area of 76 km², Hisarönü is the biggest village of Marmaris, and among the largest in Turkey. Notable politicians and statesmen come to village for summer holiday.



On the plain called Pazarlık on Mount Eren, there are ruins of Kastabos city, which was a cult centre in ancient period. The existing remnants in Kastabos belong to Hemithea Temple. The temple served as a healthcare sanctuary where patients, especially child-

less women, were healed in their dreams. Hisarönü is considered as continuation of ancient city of Bybassos. This is why you can come across not only at higher sites, but also around the beach which was once used as a harbour.



Hisarönü is the most popular sea tourism site around Marmaris thanks to shallow waters and long beaches. The coastline is 115 km long. The ever-breezy weather and clean water is good for asthma and heart disorders. The breezy weather attracts also windsurfers and makes Hisarönü the best windsurfing venue in the region.

The geographical characteristic of the village is that the area where it is located on Datça-Bozburun peninsula sees Gulf of Gökova on one side and Gulf of Hisarönü on the other. İnbükü (Emel Sayın) Cove, Kartal Cove, Tavşan Island and Bencik Harbour are ideal for yachts. It is worth mentioning that Hisarönü coast is the best place to watch the sunset in Marmaris.





Village comprises a vast range of accommodation possibilities, varying from the most luxurious hotels in Turkey to the biggest tent camp area. Çubucak tent camp can host 5,000 tents; Bördübet and İnükü are among the most beautiful coves on the world, offering a unique natural beauty at their camping sites. There are many pensions, boutique hotels and facilities for sailors in Hisarönü.

The horse farms in village centre provide riding training and organise coast and forest tours. This is the best way to wander around the village surrounded by high hills.



“Gökçöpur”, a fish menu with vegetables, is a traditional local dish. We would also recommend you to get some cornbread from Hisarönü since the village is a master of craft. Other notable local products include honeydew honey and flower honey.



History: The history of village dates back to 7th century BC. Kingdom of Pergamum, Roman Empire, Byzantines and Menteşe Beylik seized the site, before Ottomans came to rule in 1451. During Siege of Rhodes in 1522, Suleiman the Magnificent came to Marmaris; and after the conquest of Rhodes, some of soldiers settled in Marmaris, and some in Hisarönü. The village was called Erine before Turkish Republic, and later took its current name.

Population: 2300 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 900

Literacy rate: 97%

Main source of income: Tourism, agriculture, stockbreeding, fishing and apiculture

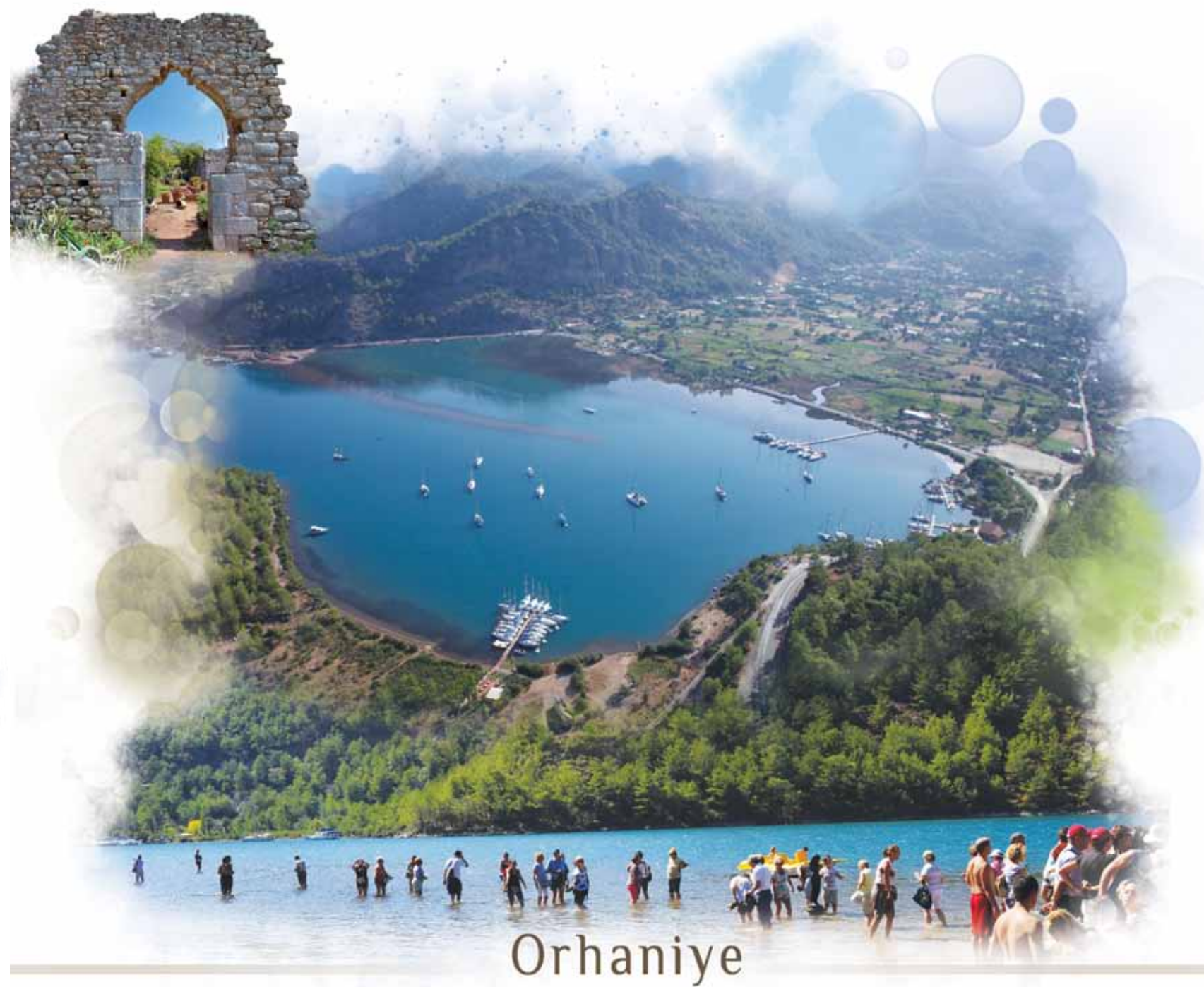
Tourist attractions: Hisarönü Fortress, Kastabos ruins, İnbükü Cove, Bençik Cove, Tavşan Island, Bördübet Cove, historical mill in Değirmenyanı

Transportation: Turning left on the 22nd kilometre of Marmaris-Datça highway, you arrive at Hisarönü downtown after 1 km. There are 6 km between Değirmenyanı Neighbourhood near Marmaris and the village centre. The centre takes 23 km from Marmaris and 79 km from Muğla. There are hourly minibus services between Hisarönü and Marmaris for entire year. The services end at 00.00 in summer, and 21.00 in winter.



Plant species: Turkish pine, sweet gum, laurel, myrtle, maquis, heather, French lavender, sage, thyme.

Animal species: Bear, boar, fox, hedgehog, badger, rabbit, ouzel, duck, sparrow, little turtles, fish (grouper, red sea bream, sea bream, bass, grey mullet).



Orhaniye is one of the most important tourism centres on the coast of Hisarönü Gulf. The yachts visiting the Gulf usually spend the night in Orhaniye. In the cove, the sea is as calm as a millpond. Reflections of pine forests are seen on the sea, giving it a genuine colour. The environment is so silent that once you are in the water, you cannot hear a voice but your strokes.



The most important touristic value of village is Kizkumu, interesting with its myth and geographical structure. This unusual natural beauty seems as a submersed pathway consisting of tile red, coarse grained sands and tiny pebbles. If you walk until the end of 600 metres long sand platform, you will be surprised to

see the unlikely structure of Kizkumu formed in centuries by winds and waves. Orhaniye hosts around 2-3 thousand guests per day in summer, so comprises several pensions, motels and even boutique hotels.

Kizkumu Myth: Once upon a time, the daughter of local sovereign fell in love with a fisherman. They had secret rendezvous. As the fisherman came from the sea, the girl waited him on the strand, and showed her place with a light. Until dawn, they made love. In the course of time, the sovereign heard about this secret love, and told a man to follow his daughter. One night, he orders his solders to seize up the girl and send signals to the fisherman from the strand instead of her. As soon as he sees the light, the young fisherman rows towards a squad of soldiers. The girl gets rid of the soldiers and begins to run in order to save her lover; but it is impossible to reach at the other side of village. She throws herself in the sea. At that very moment, a miracle happens! Wherever the girl sets her foot, it turns to a path, while the chasing soldiers are sunk in waters once they step on it. The girl runs to the boat. Nevertheless, an archer aims at and shoots the fisherman. The arrow hits the girl hugging her lover. The pathway turns red once the girl's blood mixes with the sea. Fisherman takes the girl and fades away. Since then, nobody has seen or heard about them...



Bybassos ruins: Just off Kızılkumu, in the midst of Orhaniye cove, there is an island hosting ruins of a castle. The castle is believed to belong to ancient city of Bybassos that has other remnants around. You may get on the island on boat, and see the ruins through the pathway. Once you are at the top, the extraordinary scene will relieve your tiredness. Locals of Bybassos have supplied water for the castle by means of aqueducts and water pipes from the waterfall in Turgut village. It is believed that current Orhaniye was founded on piedmont of the hill where ancient city of Bybassos takes place. Rampart ruins are in a dispersed area within the forest.



Boat trips are arranged from Orhaniye to Gulf of Hisarönü; and guests visit Selimiye, Hisarönü and İnbükü coves. Dişlice Island, another stop during the tour, attracts interest with its small canyons and unique rock structures.



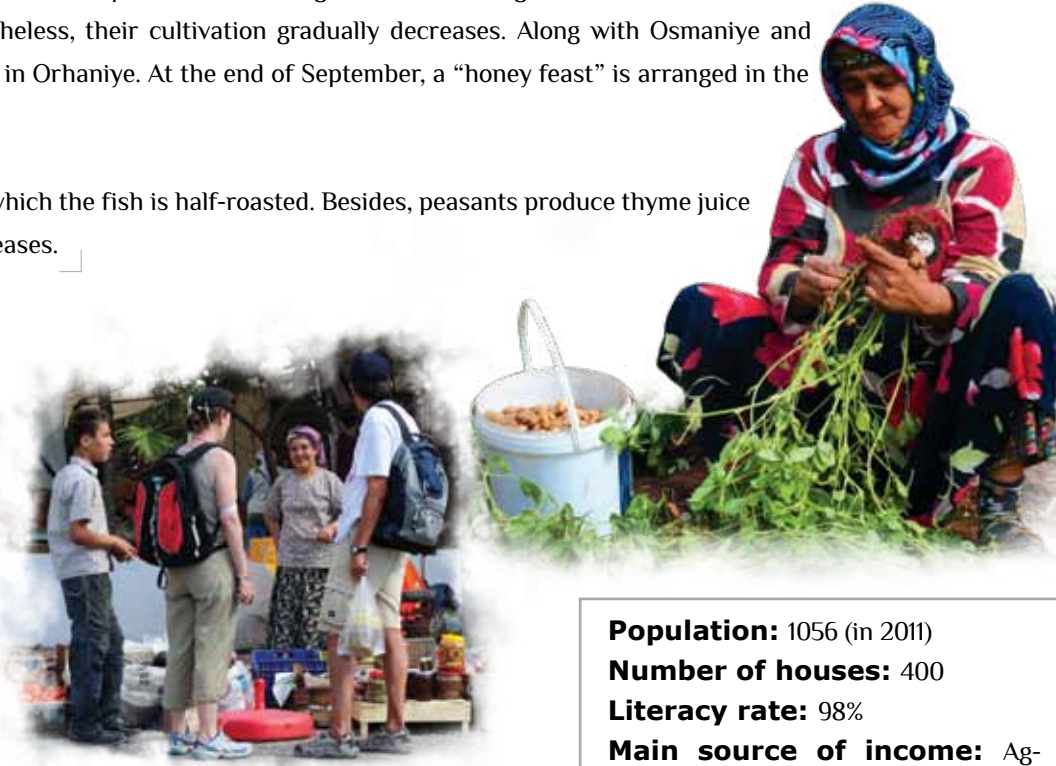
On the way from Hisarönü, you see a marina that meets the requirements of yachts in Keçibükü. The monastery ruins and mosaics in its yard are worth seeing. Sea and village are suitable for scuba diving, water-ski, line fishing, underwater harpooning, bicycling and trekking.



Local peanut is one of the most important agricultural products of the region thanks to its genuine taste and scent. Similarly, the apricots are very delicious; nevertheless, their cultivation gradually decreases. Along with Osmaniye and Hisarönü, most honeydew honey is produced in Orhaniye. At the end of September, a “honey feast” is arranged in the village.

Traditional dish of Orhaniye is “alahoş”, for which the fish is half-roasted. Besides, peasants produce thyme juice and apple seed oil in order to use against diseases.

History: Known as Bybassos in 3rd century BC, the village was later called Kırvasil. Bybassos Castle was used by Knights of Rhodes and by pirates as shelter. Under Ottoman rule, the habitants of Symi Island were exempted from tax, and they bought lands from the region as a rentable investment.



Population: 1056 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 400

Literacy rate: 98%

Main source of income: Agriculture, stockbreeding, apiculture, tourism.

Tourist attractions: Kızılcı, Bybassos Castle, historical mosque in Kocapınar, fresh water spring in face of Kızılcı

Transportation: On 22nd kilometre of Marmaris-Datça highway, turn left towards Hisarönü; follow the asphalt road for 8 km to reach the village. Another route can be chosen via Marmaris-İçmeler-Osmaniye village-Bayır village-Turgut Village, but due to its length, it is recommended only if you want to see these places. There are minibus services from Marmaris to Orhaniye everyday at 08.30, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 18.00, 19.30 and 21.00.



Plant species: Turkish pine, thyme, apricot, peanut, sage, laurel, olive

Animal species: Boar, fox, badger, hedgehog, hawk



Turgut is among best known villages of the region for its history and natural beauty. The village is included in a natural protected area for its rich cultural and natural assets. The village maintains its intactness and elegance. With its scene, coast, beaches, waterfall and fresh air, it is more than worth seeing.



Turgut is founded on a plain at sea level, surrounded by hills on three sides, between Orhaniye and Selimiye villages. The surroundings are covered by local characteristic Turkish pines.

The gardens are full of olive, orange, mandarin, lemon, almond, fig, walnut, mulberry, pomegranate, avocado, banana and eucalyptus trees.



Turgut valley was once a sea, before being filled with alluviums. Today, you may see seashells coming out of wells three kilometres from the coast. The land is very fertile, and crops three times a year. Peanuts grown in Turgut and surrounding villages are among the

best in Turkey; nevertheless, since the required prices cannot be obtained, there is no more significant peanut production. In recent years, Turgut habitants cultivate peanuts enough only for themselves. In fall and winter, the village receives a lot of rain.



The beach and cove, 2 kilometres away from village centre, is among the most intact and beautiful of its kind in Turkey, not to mention the region. This bay hosts ruins of a Byzantine church and three-room Turkish bath. The right side of coast is half wet half dry, suitable for growing samphire (sea asparagus). In spring and summer, samphires are as green as grass, before turning to pink in fall. Their pink creates a wonderful scene, combining with the blue of sea.

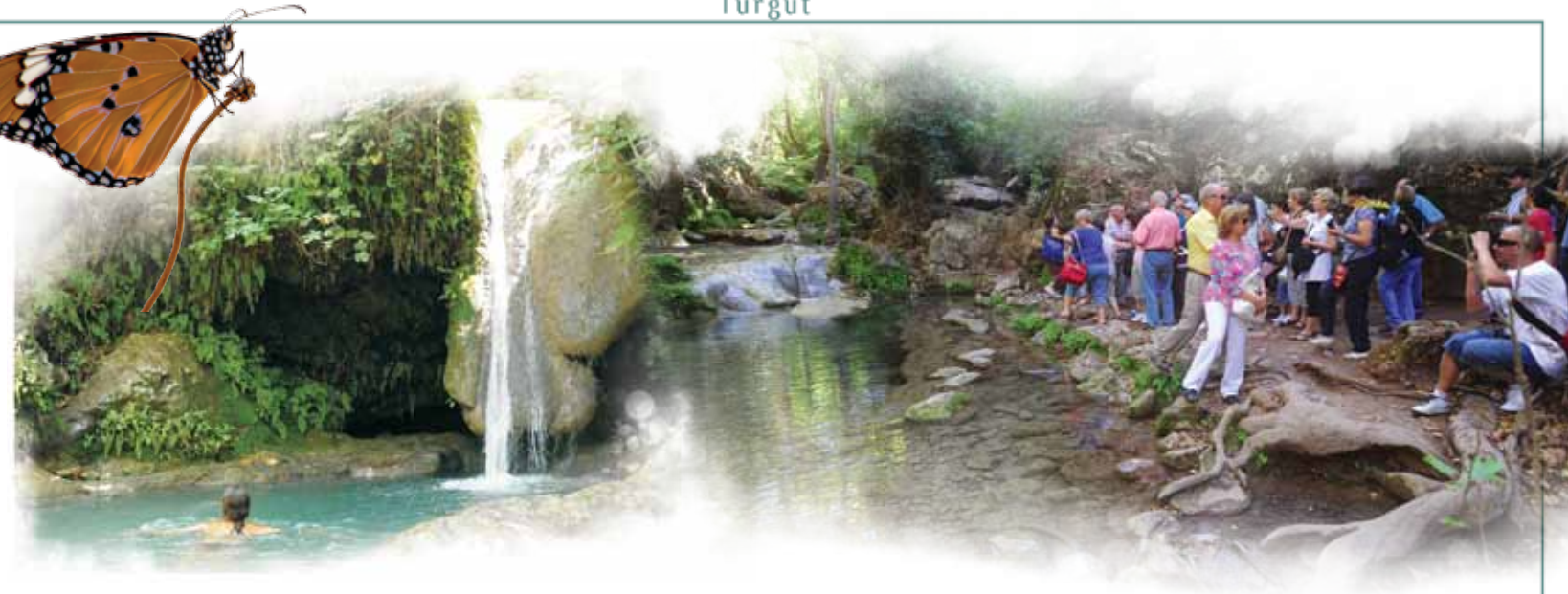


During village tours, you may stop by the square where the historical mosque stands, and have a cup of tea while chatting with locals in the shadow of age-old plane tree. On the counters next to the square, peanuts, handicraft works and various souvenirs are sold.



Turgut Waterfall: Despite being the most visited recreation spot in the region, the waterfall is neither that big or sublime. It pours down from 6-7 metres, and is surrounded by pines and fragrant sweet gum trees, which relieve and relax your body even in

the hottest days of summer. Let yourself go in the ice-cold water of tiny pond beneath the waterfall, and relax. The pancake, trout and ayran near the fall offer a delicious lunch. The surrounding is breeding ground of jersey tigers.



Ancient city of Hydas/Hygassos: It was a settlement founded on the mountains descending right onto the sea, on the southeast of village. It has an important position in order to control trade routes between Aegean and Mediterranean Seas. It is one of 18 castle habitations on Bozburun Peninsula; and the half of these settlements are yet to be added to literature. The city is surrounded with cyclopean rampart walls; it once had an acropo-

lis and a harbour. The habitation was used beginning from Late Bronze Age until Late Antiquity. Findings reveal that the founders of Hydas may be immigrants who have adopted the Minos-Mycenaean culture. On the way from Turgut to waterfall, you will see an interesting pyramidal mausoleum on piedmonts on the right. The low entrance of building is now collapsed. According to its epitaph from 4th or 3rd century BC, it belongs to a warrior called Diagoras.



Turgut Castle: It is located near the village, on a hill of around 300 metres high. You can drive about 300 metres near the castle on an earth road. The remaining section, however, is very steep and you have to walk. The walls of castle, probably of ancient city of Bybassos, are partially degraded. You meet the exciting scenery of Orhaniye and Hisarönü coves on the fortress.



History: The village was called Ella in Roman and Byzantine periods. After the foundation of Turkish Republic, it became Turgut. In the past, the locals had great difficulties of transport. Before 1950, they had to pass to Çubucak on boat, before getting to Datça. Once the road was built, the transport to Marmaris was made possible via Bayır-Turunç road. As of 1980s, the voyage to Marmaris became shorter over Orhaniye and Hisarönü.

Population: 629 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 250

Literacy rate: 97%

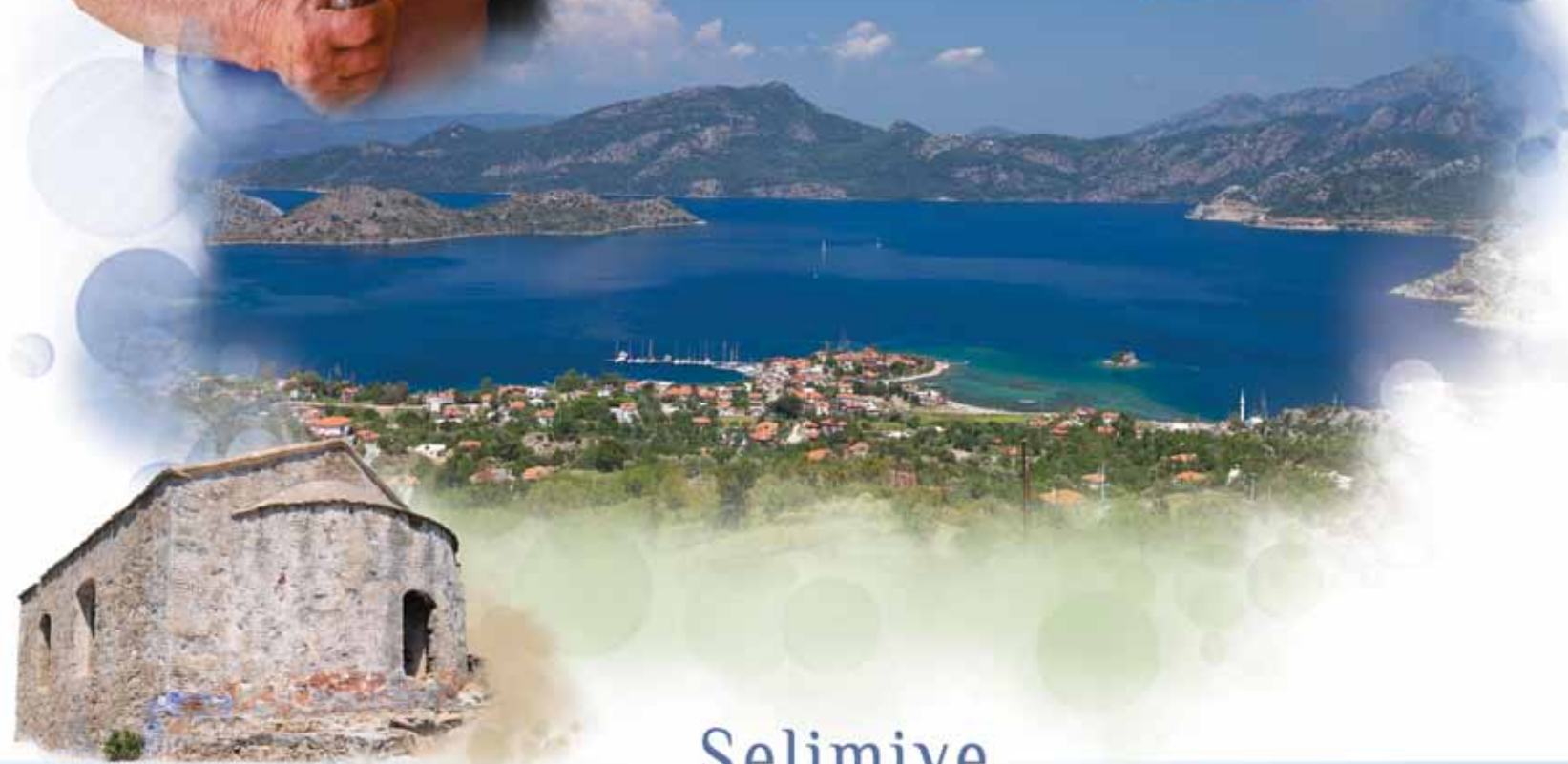
Main source of income: Tourism, apiculture, agriculture

Tourist attractions: Waterfall, Castle, pyramidal tomb, Hydas ruins, shore

Transportation: You can come to Turgut from Marmaris using two different ways. The highly used road is Marmaris-Hisarönü-Orhaniye-Turgut line of around 33 km. The other option is often used coming from Turunç, and you arrive at Turgut after about 38 km, after passing Marmaris-İçmeler-Osmaniye village-Bayır village line. From Marmaris to Turgut, there are minibus services every day at 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 18.30 and 21.00. Nevertheless, the last service in winter is at 18.30.

Plant species: Turkish pine, sweet gum, plane, olive, wild strawberry, carob, blackberry, chaste, chicory, cranberry, hawthorn

Animal species: Boar, fox, badger, porcupine, marten, turtle, zigzag eel



Selimiye

Once you leave behind the “sea of greens” in Turgut, you arrive at crystal blue beauty of Selimiye and get surprised in admiration. All of a sudden, the mountains lose intense forest texture and turn to characteristic Aegean-Mediterranean maquis. They are accompanied with almond and olive trees. Then Selimiye welcomes you with its picturesque view of houses dispersed from piedmonts towards the shore.



「Selimiye people live more on the sea due to steep lands and lack of water, compared to other villages in the region. Locals mostly maintain the Turcoman Yorouk culture, but there are Turks of Crete origins as well.」



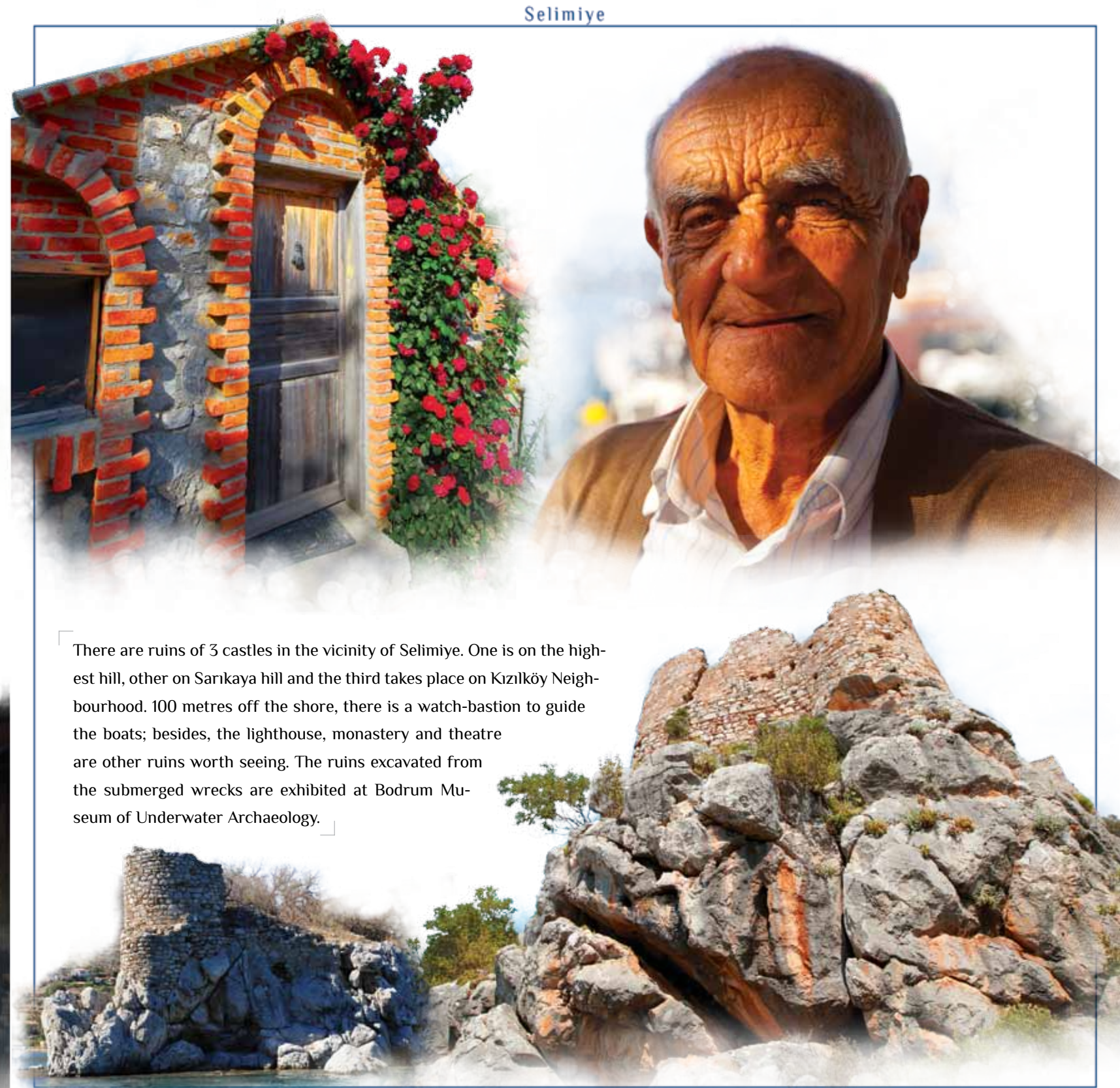
「Selimiye cove is one of the most important Blue Voyage stops between Marmaris and Bodrum. The surrounding hills are covered by grizzly rock; however, the coast is full of greens. Sea water is very clean and calm, but there is no strand on the shore. The closest strand beach is “Sığ Liman” (“Shallow Harbour”) 2 kilometres from the centre. In rough weather, the cove serves as a natural harbour with its pond-like structure. The region has a volcanic structure, and once you swim 15 metres off the shore, the depth reaches 30-40 metres.」



The small restaurants along the shore offer menus including sea products and olive oil dishes. For the side dishes, the local thyme, mallow and stinger are abundantly used. There are many kinds of fish here. You may prefer stew or grill depending on the kind. Organic olive oil and bay leaves are used for fish stew. Floury fish, stuffed squash blossoms and eggplant galette are among popular local foods.



Selimiye has a distant, silent and peaceful view. Pensions, motels and apart-hotels are small but offer high quality service; and they are at a premium in summer. Holidaymakers kill time on fishing, canoeing and diving. Almond trees that surround the village wrap themselves up in all white flowers in early February, as if it snowed. Thanks to high oxygen content in the air, many locals exceed 100 years of age.



There are ruins of 3 castles in the vicinity of Selimiye. One is on the highest hill, other on Sarıkaya hill and the third takes place on Kızılköy Neighbourhood. 100 metres off the shore, there is a watch-bastion to guide the boats; besides, the lighthouse, monastery and theatre are other ruins worth seeing. The ruins excavated from the submerged wrecks are exhibited at Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology.

Kameriye (Camellia) Island: It is the first stop of daily boat trips from Selimiye. There is a monastery, easy to climb from the shore. Mosaics of black, white and gray sea stones adorn its yard.

History: As it was close to Hydas, founded in 600s BC, which takes place in modern-day Turgut, the village was called Hidas, before getting the name of Losta in Byzantine era. In 1391, it became an Ottoman land. Upon the foundation of Republic, transportation became easier and the village moved to the settlement it is today.

Dişlice Island: It is in the tour programme of boat trips from Selimiye, as from Orhaniye. The island has the look of a monumental volcanic rock. The rocks are so wavy that it is called “island of lovers” since there is a quiet corner for lovers who seek a place to get together. Its side in face of Bencik Cove comprises tiny beaches.

Population: 1123 (in 2011)
Number of houses: 600
Literacy rate: % 97

Main source of income: Tourism, stockbreeding, fishing, apiculture

Tourist attractions: Kameriye Island, Küçükada Lighthouse Ruins, Sarayan Castle, Karaincir Castle, Aşarkale (Tekerlengiç) ruins, Dişlice Island

Transportation: There are 2 ways to come from Marmaris to Selimiye. The highly used one is Marmaris-Hisarönü-Orhaniye-Turgut-Selimiye line, which is about 38 kilometres, but takes about 40 minutes due to its crooked nature. The other line comes via Marmaris-İçmeler-Osmaniye-Bayır-Selimiye. It is about 36 km, but takes 50 minutes because of narrow and crooked roads on highland. There are minibus services from Marmaris to Selimiye every day at 10.30, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 17.30 and 19.00.

Plant species: Maquis, oak, olive, plane, Valonia oak, almond, laurel, sage, thyme, chaste

Animal species: Fish (grey mullet, dusky spinefoot, sardine, bream, sea bream, red sea bream)

Söğüt

Söğüt is one of the most special villages around Marmaris thanks to its history, culture, local foods and sea. “Saranda”, the former name of the village, is a legacy of Greeks who lived around in the past.



Today, the main source of income has become tourism; whereas agriculture and navigation was once more prominent. Thanks to its nearness to Greek islands, Sögüt was used as a commerce port. Throughout history, the village paid special attention to education, and the teachers, doctors and lawyers of the region are mostly from Sögüt. Most locals are Turks, whereas the rest are of Balkan origin. If you want to come to village by land, since it is on a re-

mote road of Bozburun peninsula, touristic movements are not that common. However, it is an important port for blue voyage boats.



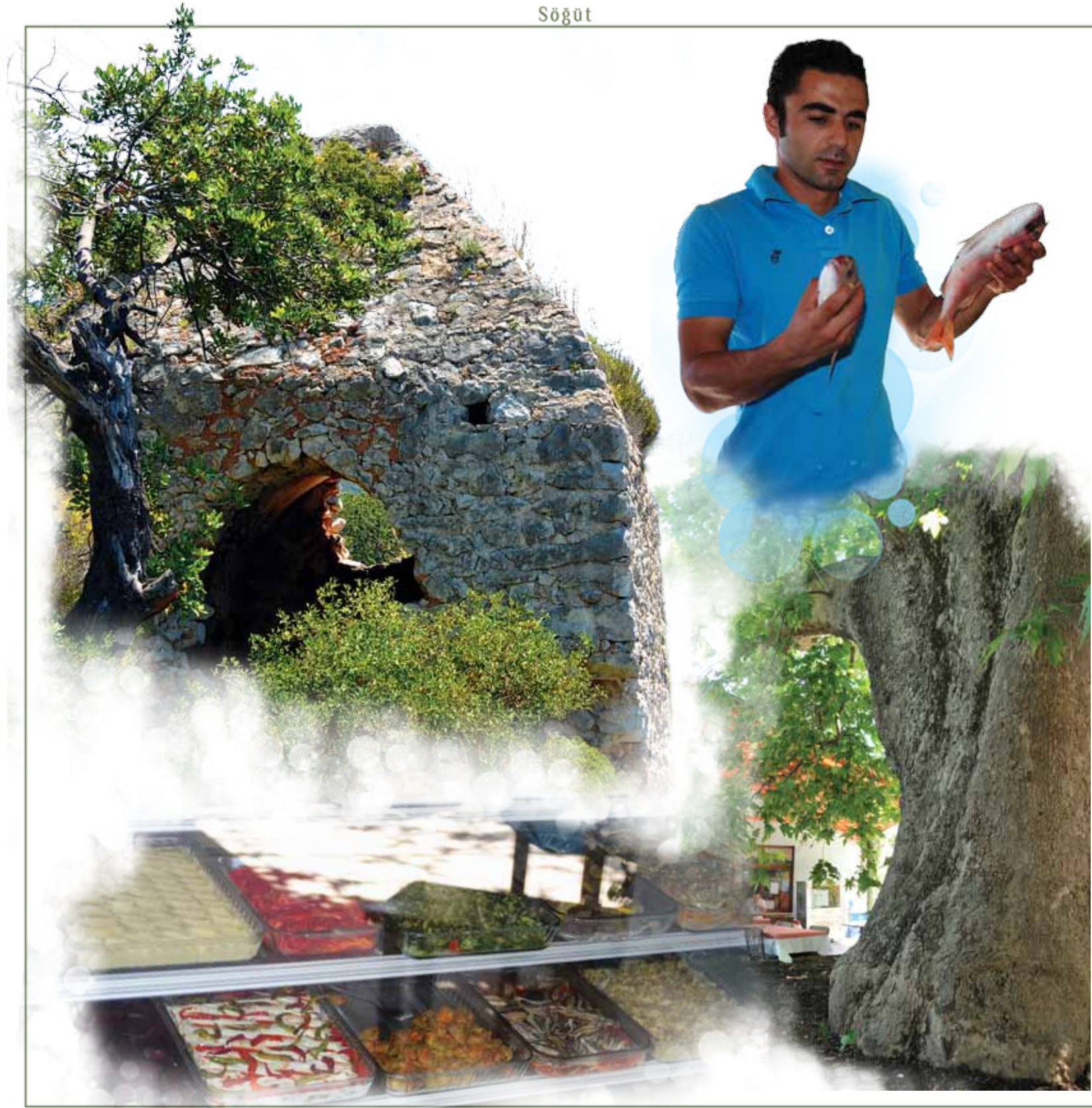
On southwest of village, there are ruins of Thysannos settlement on the hill behind the school. It is not possible to see too much since no excavation has taken place. There are wall remnants and basement traces among ancient ruins.

Cumhuriyet (former Saranda) Neighbourhood is 3 km from village centre. It is considered as the gate of Sögüt to sea. You come across an impressive sight descending down the piedmonts. Even though the surroundings and opposite islands lack green and are mainly gray lands, they are in harmony with the deep blue waters of Aegean Sea. The great island off the shore is the Greek Symi Island. If you have your passport and no visa problem, you may get there on boat from Bozburun district. This site attracts attention of European tourists who seek country life. Village houses, which are brought in to tourism via attempts by local tourism entrepreneurs, host visitors during entire year. This movement is designed for people who want to get acquainted with Turkish peasants, to pass a peaceful holiday and feed on natural products; and it is now a widespread practice. The single storey stone houses, crystalline sea, fish restaurants and fresh village air make Sögüt one of the most ideal villages for tourism.





Apart from touristic activities, almond and carob provide support for local economy. Especially thanks to increasing importance of carob in sanitary terms, a new minor sector is formed in the village. Carob molasses, produced in Söğüt, attracts demand even from other cities. Broad bean of Söğüt, which was abundant until 1990s but is sold only in and around Marmaris today, is nowadays back in request thanks to its unique taste. If you are in Söğüt during broad bean season, you should try a broad bean dish or hors d'oeuvre. Village restaurant near Pal-amut Fountain is famous for its korma. The most common fish found at restaurants are porgy, common sea bream, dusky spinefoot, saddled sea bream, istina, crucian carp, mantık, brown meagre, pink dentex, leer fish, grouper. ┘



History: The history of Söğüt dates back to 4th century BC via Bozukkale (Loryma) settlement nearby. The site was in face of Rhodes, the most important habitation of the day; and was called “Peraia of Rhodes”. It was ruled by Greeks, Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans, respectively. It is one of most connected of villages in the region because of presence of many Greeks, and relations with neighbouring islands. Between 1912 and 1940, when Rhodes was seized by Italians, it reached at its peak in terms of agricultural production, and sold fruits & vegetables to Aegean islands. Following World War II, the commerce with Greek islands concentrated on sponge fishing. Especially broad bean cultivation came to forefront. As broad beans lost their importance due to greenhouses, as of 1990s, tourism shone out.



Population: 1672 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 900

Literacy rate: 100%

Main source of income: Tourism, agriculture, stockbreeding, navigation, fishing

Tourist attractions: Stone houses, ruins of ancient city of Thynassos, carob and mastic trees

Transportation: You can reach Söğüt via Bozburun or Bayır road. Minibuses also use Marmaris-Hisarönü-Orhaniye-Turgut-Selimiye-Bozburun-Söğüt line. The distance is about 56 kilometres, and takes 1 hour. There are minibus services from Marmaris to Söğüt at 12.00, 15.00, 17.00 and 19.30 in summer, and at 12.00, 14.00, 16.00 and 18.30 during winter. Another line passes through Marmaris-İçmeler-Osmaniye-Bayır-Söğüt. It is mostly preferred by visitors who want to explore the region. The road passes through curly, steep and deserted piedmonts. This road of 44 kilometres also takes 1 hour.



Plant species: Carob, laurel, thyme, sage, almond, fig, olive, mastic tree, sandalwood, myrtle, heather, anemone, daisy

Animal species: Golden eagle, falcon, hawk, wild goat, boar, fox, badger, porcupine, common hedgehog, marten, squirrel, weasel, jackal, raven, ouzel, falak, lynx, snake, scorpion

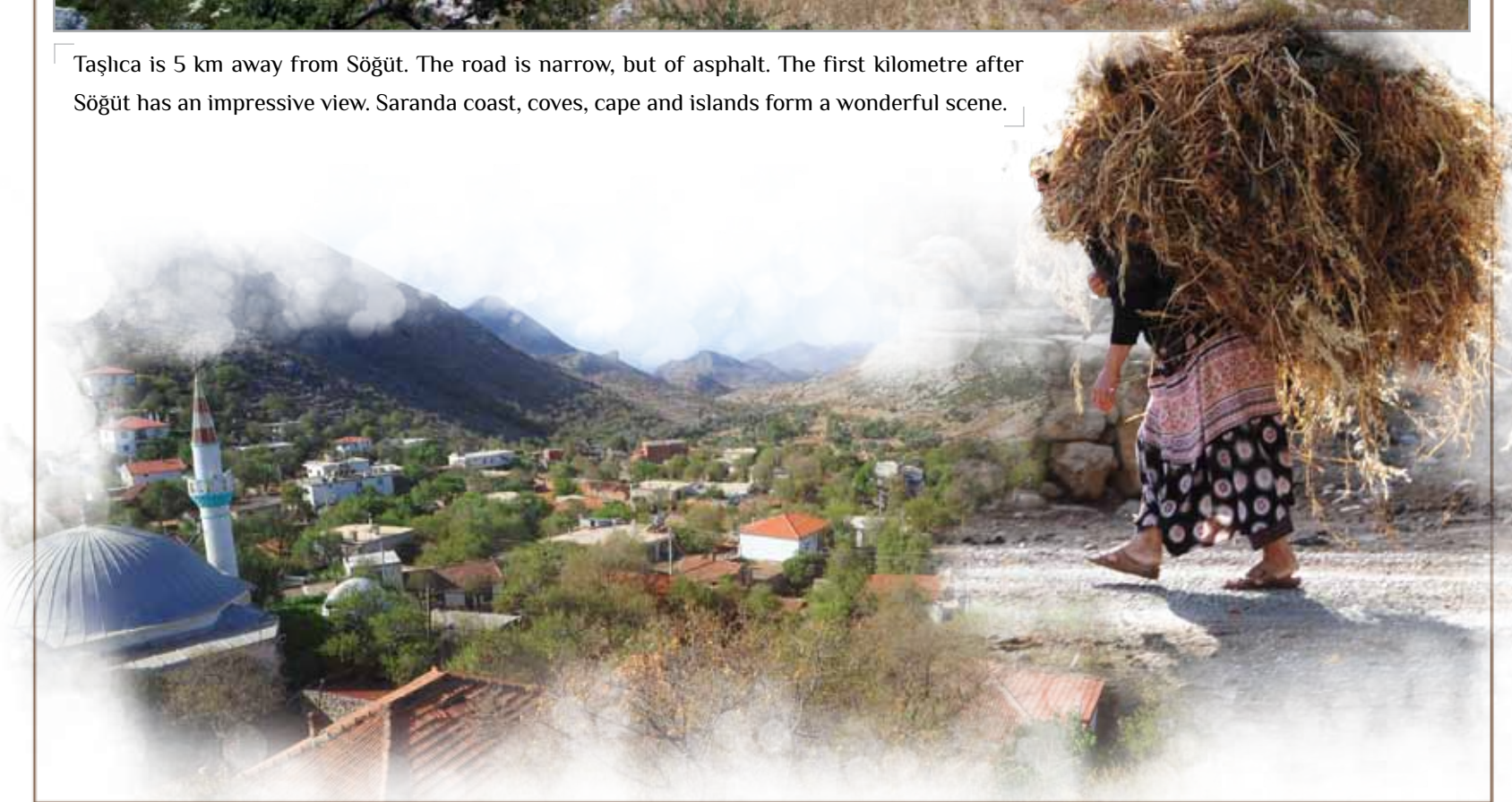


Taşlıca

Taşlıca is a vital point of regional tourism with its historical ruins and coves; nevertheless, it is the least developed in economic terms. This is why the village is less influenced by social and cultural changes due to tourism. As it is the farthest village of Marmaris and is hard to attain it by land, Taşlıca has a different position among peers.



Taşlıca is 5 km away from Söğüt. The road is narrow, but of asphalt. The first kilometre after Söğüt has an impressive view. Saranda coast, coves, cape and islands form a wonderful scene.

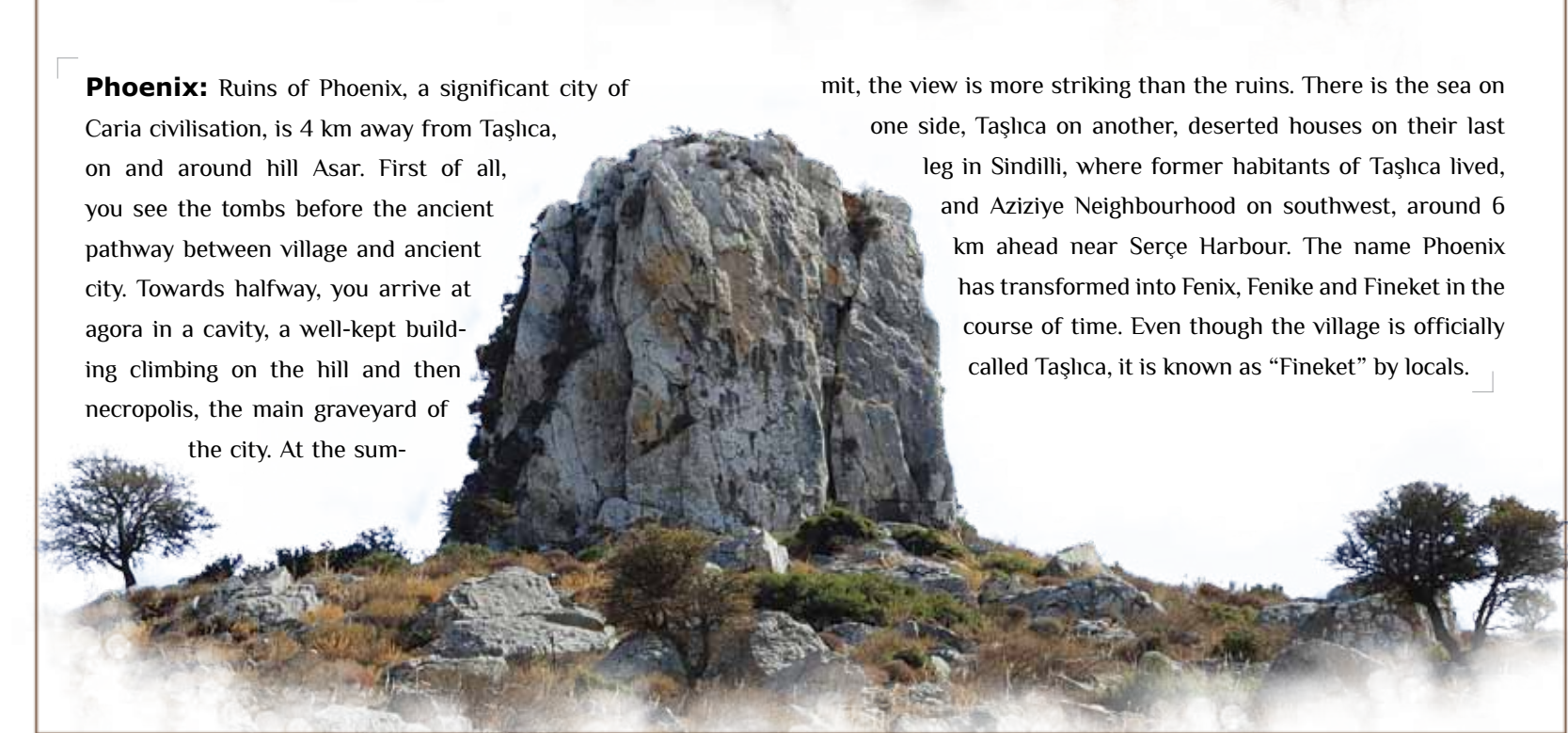


The village bears many historical ruins. It seems that ancient ruins will bloom from earth once you excavate these silent and deserted lands. The most notable ones are Phoenix, Serçe Harbour, Kırkkuyular, Loryma and Lake Kıran.



Phoenix: Ruins of Phoenix, a significant city of Caria civilisation, is 4 km away from Taşlıca, on and around hill Asar. First of all, you see the tombs before the ancient pathway between village and ancient city. Towards halfway, you arrive at agora in a cavity, a well-kept building climbing on the hill and then necropolis, the main graveyard of the city. At the sum-

mit, the view is more striking than the ruins. There is the sea on one side, Taşlıca on another, deserted houses on their last leg in Sindilli, where former habitants of Taşlıca lived, and Aziziye Neighbourhood on southwest, around 6 km ahead near Serçe Harbour. The name Phoenix has transformed into Fenix, Fenike and Fineket in the course of time. Even though the village is officially called Taşlıca, it is known as “Fineket” by locals.

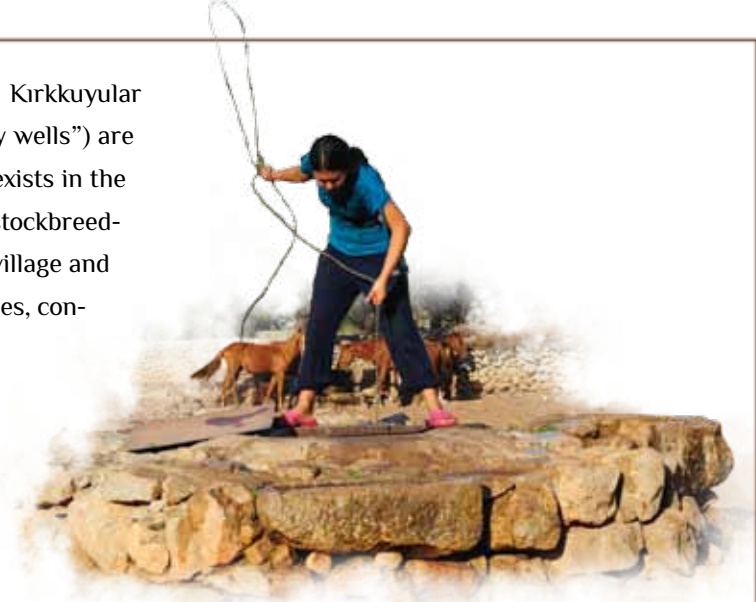


Serçe Harbour: The earth road detouring to right at the entrance of Taşlıca reaches at Serçe Harbour at the end of 8 kilometres. The harbour is an anchoring side for Blue Voyage yachts; it has a crystalline sea bed, and is sheltering even under roughest weather conditions. The port has a stone-carved glorious gate. An underwater survey has revealed a wreck and glassware within, dating back to 11th century. The wreck and glassware are exhibited at Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology. It is estimated that ancient city of Kasara was also founded at the harbour; nevertheless, there is no archaeological excavation yet.

Kırkkuylar: On the 1st kilometre of Taşlıca-Serçe road, you will see Kırkkuylar and just ahead, stone houses of Sindilli village. Kırkkuylar (literally, “forty wells”) are named after 40 cisterns built by former villagers. The water problem still exists in the region; and these wells are used even today in order to provide water for stockbreeding, agriculture and houses. Kırkkuylar and Sindilli are common stops of village and trekking tours. Village women, who draw water from wells of about 15 metres, constitute wonderful shots for photographer tourists.

Loryma (Bozukkale): If you want to reach at Bozukkale port and nearby ancient ruins by land, you have walk through Taşlıca. If you choose to go by sea, you will have a half an hour trip on tiny boats from Serçe Harbour. Bozukkale is a natural sheltering harbour for blue voyage yachts. Throughout history, this well-kept position brought Loryma strategic importance. In 1412 BC, Athenian Fleet moored here; whereas in 395 BC, the same fleet gathered here before Battle of Cnidus. Today, restaurants along the cove serve the yachts. Ruins of Loryma, founded in 7th century BC, are spread over a vast area including the bay. The city was totally deserted in the wake of Arab conquest in 7th century. The most significant outstanding building is the well-kept harbour castle with a length of 120 metres and 10 metres wide.

You can attain the acropolis on the upper side of the city after one-hour walk. The area, surrounded with ramparts, comprises 3 major cisterns and ruins of a building, hinting that the site was used as a shelter in case of danger. Loryma served as a naval base and armoury during Byzantine era; and three churches, as well as numerous houses took place in the city back then. Houses are on the hillside, over well put up terraces. The plain on the west of city hosts the sacred site of “Artemis Soteria”. Necropolis site, which extends towards south on the west of the cove, is adjacent to a temple. The plain on the south of necropolis hosts sacred site of Apollo.



Lake Kıran: This is a lake with a diameter of 30 m near Loryma; it fills with water in winter and dries up in summer. The nearby ruins show there was a city, governed by Rhodes, on the coast of Lake Kıran. Nonetheless, it is hard to reach by land. One may go to the ancient site after a boat trip until Bozukkale port and then a 2-hour walk. There is no extensive information since there is no excavation here yet.

Cooks and Food Culture in Taşlıca

Goat milk, goat cheese, garlic and chickpea are popular crops of village. Almond, fig and olive are also delicious. Especially, the figs which are immersed into boiling juice of special local herbs are a joy to eat. Apiculture is also a common activity; and thyme honey is particularly famous. Milk production is based on goats. Goat cheese, made of goat milk, is the best known food of Taşlıca. The yeast of cheese is the natural yeast from the bowels of animal, which gives the cheese its unique taste.

Cookery: The youngsters of village are famous for cookery. These young men cook at marriage and mawlid ceremonies. Every dish has its own master. The food culture is very high in Taşlıca. Notable hotels and restaurants in Marmaris employ cooks from the village. Liver korma, trotter soup, imambayıldı (cold served eggplant stuffed with onion, garlic and tomatoes in olive oil), soured herb, herb korma, macaroni with garlic and minced meat, broad bean korma, green beans salad and fish are among the best local dishes. Vegetables are totally organic; and goat kids feed on natural foods on mountains.

History: Many surrounding ancient settlements date back to Greek, Roman and Byzantine eras. When Ottomans conquered the region, Turkmen tribes came to settle in Taşlıca, as well as in other villages. According to some sources, in the wake of Battle of Ankara in 1402, a group of Mongolians moved in the village.

Population: 539 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 140

Literacy rate: 98.7%

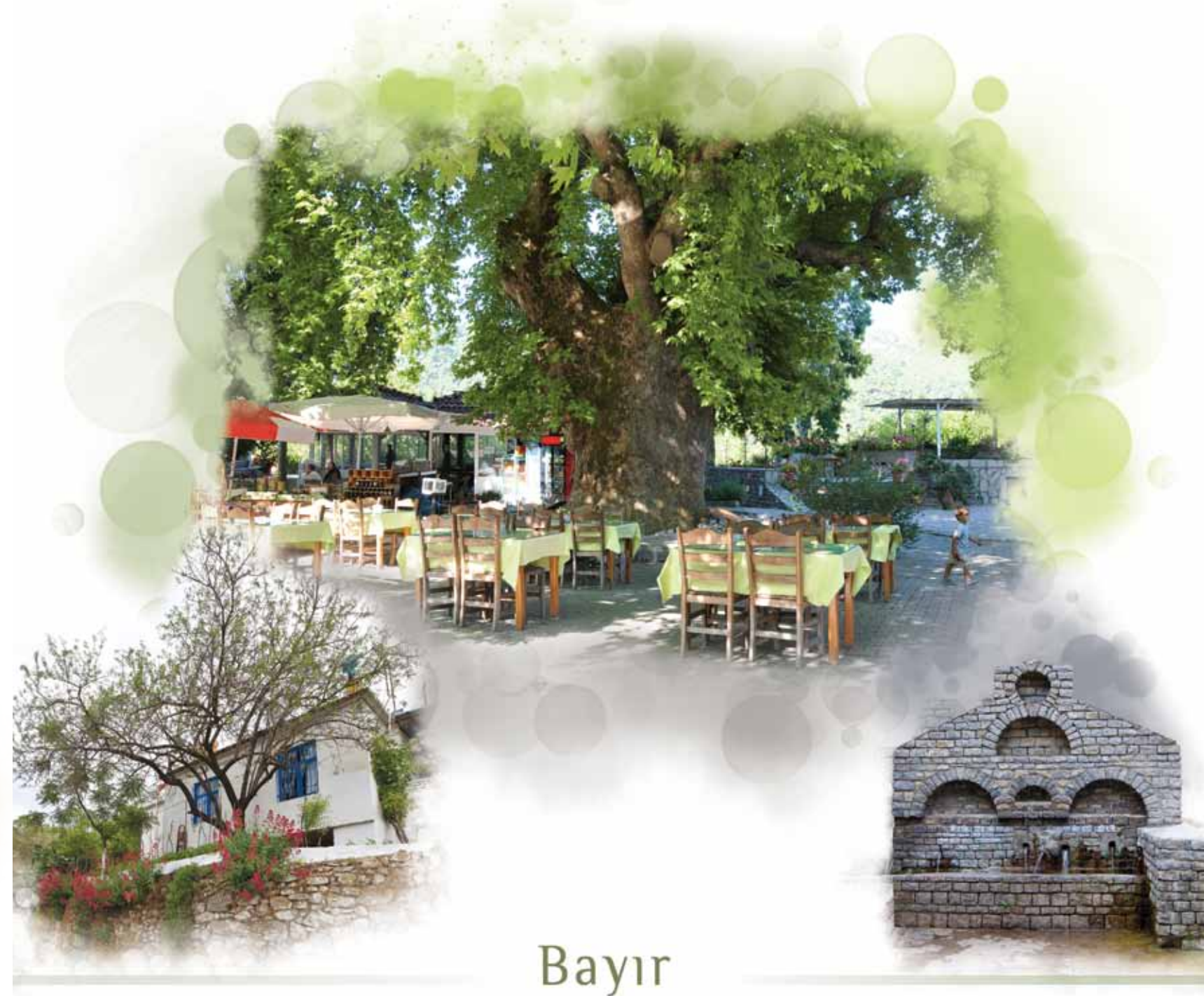
Main source of income: Stockbreeding, agriculture, fishing

Tourist attractions: Phoenix ruins, Kırkkuyular, Asarkale, Serçe Harbour, Loryma (Bozukkale), Lake Kıran

Transportation: Taşlıca is 61 km away from Marmaris, and it is the farthest village. If you drive with your own car, it takes around 75 minutes. Every day, at 14.30, there is a single minibus service from Marmaris to Taşlıca.

Plant species: Maquis, olive, hawthorn, işkonoz tree, caper, thyme, sage, pennyroyal

Animal species: Boar, jackal, fox, hedgehog, marten, rabbit, partridge, fish (porgy, grouper, two-banded bream, dusky spinefoot, weever, red sea bream, common sea bream, crayfish, lobster, squid)



Bayır

Bayır is one of two mountain villages in the region, founded in the midst of high hills. The village is located on the slopes of “impassable mountains where any kind of wild animals live,” as Turkish traveller Evliya Çelebi says. Monumental Plane Tree is the landmark of Bayır. There is no exact information about its age, but estimations vary from 1500 to 2300 years. The visitors stop off in order to take a rest beneath this tree, have a cup of ayran or tea made of local herbs and eat pancakes. During the break, you may shop around at benches and shops where many kinds of honey, carob molasses, roasted peanuts and almonds, and wood engraving articles are sold.



The villagers remain as mountain peasants, and they principally live on apiculture, as well as cultivation of laurel, thyme, and sage. Since water basins are not developed, the village suffers a great deal of water loss; and the ancient village fountain referred in many sources has dried up. Apart from the monumental plane tree at village square, locals indicate there are three others, cypress, Syrian juniper, and bay tree, which are also very old, but whose age aren't registered. Besides, the ancient cistern on the way to Söğüt keeps providing water to peasants.



Syrna: It is on Yoncağız Hill, on 2 km northeast of village. The word is of Luwian or Carian origin, and means “Holy/Beautiful Spring”. You can reach at Syrna after half an hour’s walk via ancient stone road. Among the ruins, there are ramparts, tombs and remnants of buildings. Experts consider that certain historical stones at Bayır Graveyard were taken from the ruins of Syrna.



In Hellenistic era, Syrna was famous for its temple of Asclepius, the god of medicine. Recent excavations unearthed snake-entwined stone, the symbol of Asclepius, near the mosque in village square. The exact place of Asclepius Temple is unknown; nevertheless, the mosque is considered to have been founded on its ruins. Apart from

the “stone with snake” at the entrance of the mosque, there is no evidence for such assertion. We recommend you the book Karia by Prof. Dr. Bilge Umar, in order to entirely comprehend the historical significance of the village.



「**Çengirek Cave:** Locals talk about an interesting cave called Çengirek between Bayır and Söğüt. The official records comprise no cave in this site known as Armelya. The walls of the cave bear writings; but their period is unknown. Besides, there are ruins at the entrance, probably belonging to an altar.」



「**Çiftlik Cove:** Even though Bayır is one of the highest villages around, it takes maximum 10 minutes to get to Çiftlik cove on one side and to Turgut or Selimiye beaches on the other. The detour to Çiftlik takes place about 1 km after the beginning of asphalt road from Bayır to Söğüt. After the detour, you descend down onto Çiftlik Cove. Breathe the mountain weather at this point, where you'll see Çiftlik Cove on one side and Gulf of Hisarönü on the other. Everywhere is covered with pinewood. Once you are down in the bay, a spotless, idyllic sea welcomes you.」



「Çiftlik Cove, the most important stop of daily yacht tours from Marmaris, has such clean water that you can count one by one the stones lying on sea bottom even if the depth exceeds 10 metres. After a nice swim, the arbour-like restaurants offer wonderful grilled meatball sandwich in village bread. You may eat fish as well. The reefs on both sides of the bay are ideal for diving; but it is impossible to fish due to crowded visitors.」



「**Gebekse Cove:** You can also go to Gebekse Cove, next to Çiftlik, on a boat, in order to dive or swim. At the end of the bay, there are ruins which are considered to belong to a church. Blue Voyage yachts moor here, rather than daily tour boats. The cove with a tiny strand and arbour-like restaurant offers thousands of colours to divers under the sea.」



History: As the physician of Akha armies that besieged Troy got married and settled here; the village went into history under name of Syrna. It has reached today under rule of Greeks, Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans, respectively.

Population: 740 (in 2011)

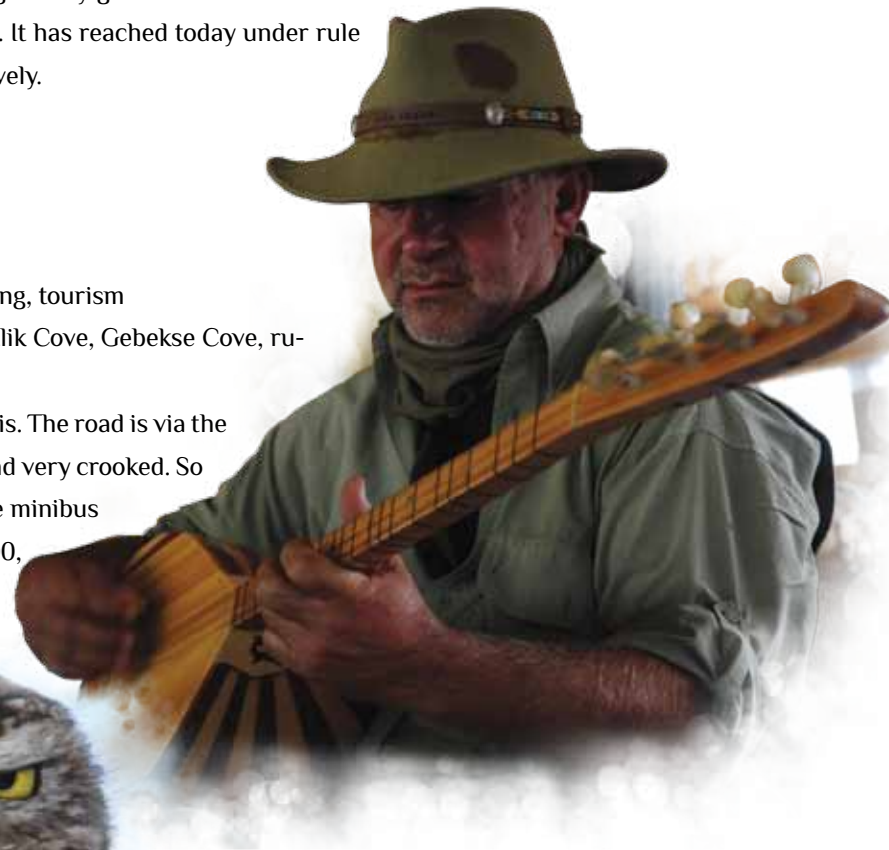
Number of houses: 215

Literacy rate: 97%

Main source of income: Apiculture, stockbreeding, tourism

Tourist attractions: Monumental Plane Tree, Çiftlik Cove, Gebekse Cove, ruins of ancient Syrna, Çengirek Cave

Transportation: Bayır is 30 km away from Marmaris. The road is via the line Marmaris-İçmeler-Osmaniye. The road is narrow and very crooked. So it takes about 35-40 minutes with private car. There are minibus services from Marmaris to Bayır every day at 12.00, 14.00, 16.00 and 19.30.



Plant species: Turkish pine, sage, thyme, laurel, carob

Animal species: Boar, fox, bear, owl, hawk, lynx



Osmaniye is a mountain village at an altitude of 550 metres, mainly living on apiculture and honey. 95% of peasants work in beekeeping. The most important product of Osmaniye, which spreads on a vast area in dispersed manner, is the world-famous honeydew honey you may find on wayside passing through the village. Osmaniye has gradually identified with honeydew honey; recently, a Honey House has been established via collaboration of Marmaris Chamber of Commerce and Neighbourhood Unit. It comprises a museum on history of honey and apiculture, as well as section where you may buy honey and honey products. Osmaniye is expected to attract more guests thanks to Honey House.



Apart from apiculture, cattle and ovine are grown in Osmaniye; organic products such as sage, thyme, laurel leaf, carob and olive provide income. Along the road through village, there are several tiny restaurants and cafeterias. They are often visited by guests who seek a natural village breakfast. It is possible to find in every season pancake stuffed with various mountain herbs and ayran. Besides, it is ideal for passing a cool day and escaping the hot shores. The best local dishes include stuffed chicken, imambayıldı, plate burek with honey and snacks, soup with honey, tarhana with milk, mincemeat with honey, hoşmerim, spoon halva, black halva, corn kernels soup, belte, stuffed squash blossoms, and burek with mushroom.



In spring, you come across various flower species during your walk around the village. They comprise endemic species as well. Peony, which you may see on Palamut Hill, is most abundant in Osmaniye all around Marmaris.



Kumlubük: Kumlubük cove brings Osmaniye together with the sea. You can arrive at the cove by land through Turunç district. Apart from beautiful strand and beach, it is famous for fish restaurants. Its coast and hills bear ideal tracks for trekking and eco-tours. The summer may be too hot; so other seasons are more suitable for trekking. The cave on southeast is surprising. It is considered to have hosted one of the first ever settlements in the region, about 5,000 years ago. The cave comprises roadways, stalactites and stalagmites. Since it is discovered rather recently, a scientific research is yet to be made.



Amos: It takes on the slopes between Turunç and Kumlubük. You may reach after 1 hour walk from Turunç and 30-minute walk from Kumlubük. Thanks to its position, it was an important city during ancient times. Today, however, there are very little remnants. Theatre, temple and certain pedestals are among the ruins. It is unknown when it was exactly founded. One of three theatres on Bozburun peninsula, which was known as Rhodian Karşıyaka in Antiquity, is in Amos. The city possesses findings that hint worshipping rituals for Apollo and Dionysus. The main gate of city is very well-kept. Besides, necropolis is worth seeing.



History: The village doesn't have a well-known history; nevertheless, it is considered that Turks lived in Osmaniye during Seljuk era and even before Islam. There are also Yorouk tribes who settled in the village afterwards. In 1298, when Yorouks from Anamur and Alanya revolted against government, the latter wanted to gather them and exile to Cyprus. During their voyage, Yorouks took command of the ship, and settled in and around Marmaris. After a long while, the government forgave them on the condition that they don't leave their habitation. These Yorouk tribes are still known as Yorouks of Alanya. The former name of village was Alakese. Before War of Independence, when Turks and Greeks lived together, Turks rebelled in order to exile Greeks. Thereupon, the Greeks called Turks as "Ottomans" and "Osmaniyeli", and the village took its present name (Source: Milli Kültürümüz ve Meseleleri, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ersöz).

Population: 505 (in 2011)

Number of houses: 160

Literacy rate: % 98

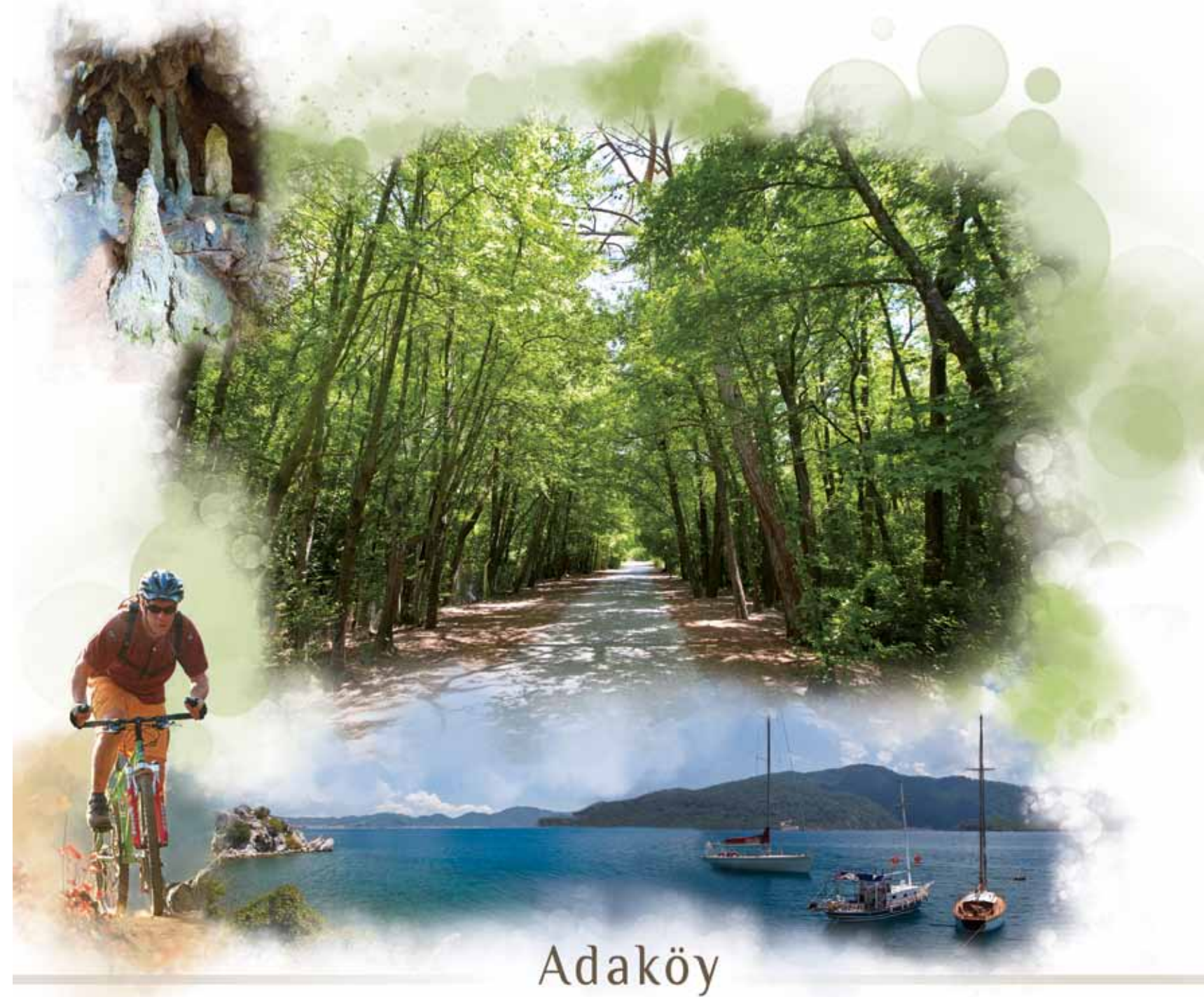
Main source of income: Apiculture, stockbreeding, tourism

Tourist attractions: Kumlubük, Amos, centenary plane tree in Camıyanı neighbourhood, Honey House, Palamut Hill, sunset on Mount Eren, Kavacık Canyon, Çakmaklı Canyon

Transportation: It is about 18 km from Marmaris downtown. You can reach the village via Marmaris- İçmeler- Osmaniye line. It takes 20 minutes with private car. Marmaris-Bayır shuttles that depart at 12.00, 14.00, 16.00 and 19.30 from Marmaris every day also pass through Osmaniye.

Plant species: Turkish pine, sandalwood, Turkish oak, cypress, ilex, wild strawberry, laurel, sage, thyme, carob, Syrian juniper, olive, peony, mushroom

Animal species: Bear, boar, fox, marten, badger, rabbit, partridge, quail, ouzel, raven, hawk, bumblebee.



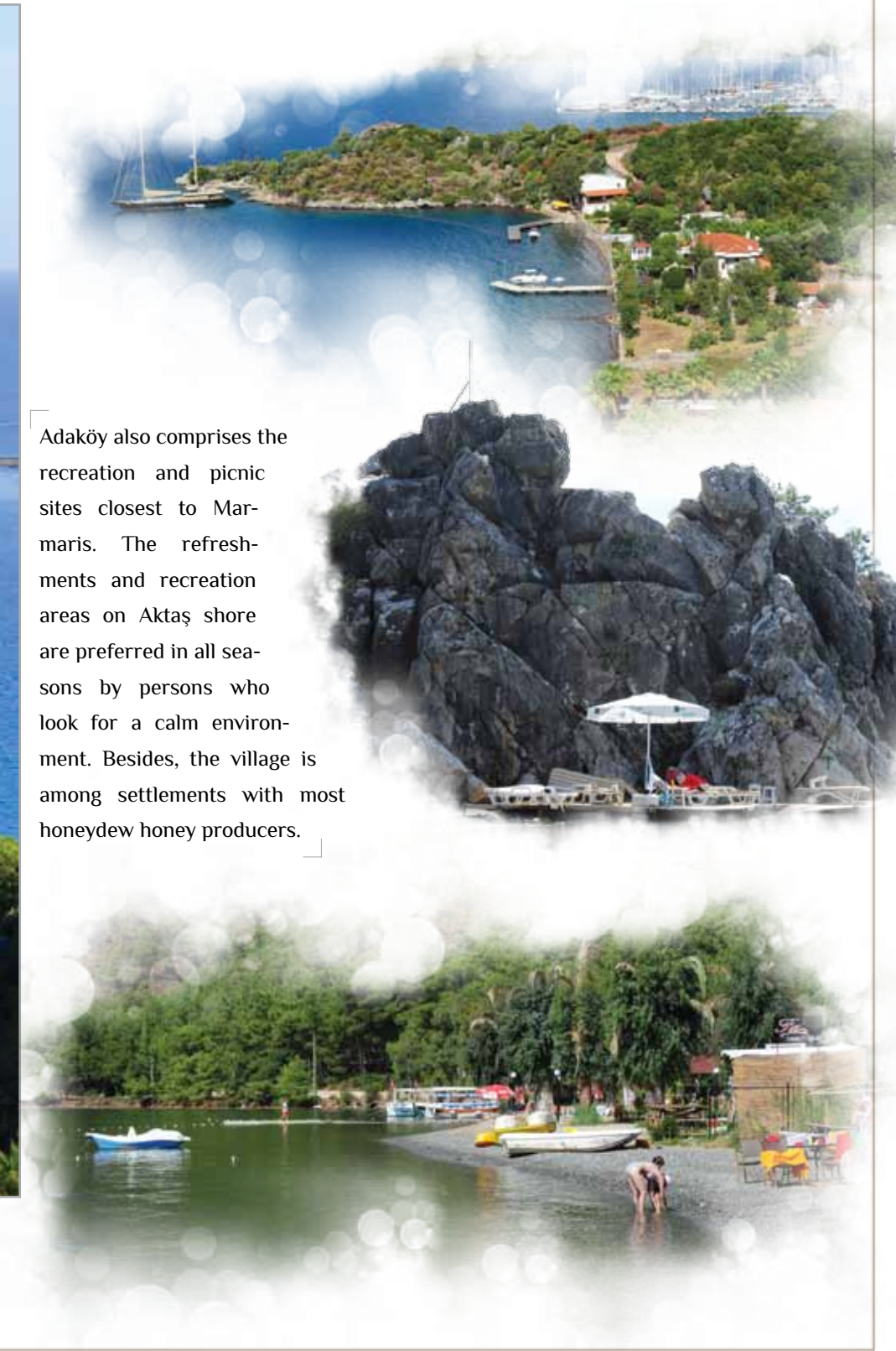
Adaköy

Adaköy is a site in Marmaris cove, available for aquatics. Aktaş and Adağzı settlements form a calm region where detached, two-storey beautiful houses are located. The 8 km road coming from Marmaris passes through Aktaş, Adağzı and Yalancı Boğaz, before ending at Cennet Island. Even though Adaköy is the closest village to Marmaris, it possesses unique coves and diving sites where celebrities such as Bill Gates and Abramovich can come and pass their holiday off the shore on their yacht.



「Aksaz Naval Base Command in the village is the most important naval base in Turkey. It is a harbour visited by many domestic or foreign vessels, NATO ships above all.」

「Adaköy also comprises the recreation and picnic sites closest to Marmaris. The refreshments and recreation areas on Aktaş shore are preferred in all seasons by persons who look for a calm environment. Besides, the village is among settlements with most honeydew honey producers.」





Historical and natural beauties include Günnücek Park, Aktaş and surroundings, Adaagzı and surroundings, Kır Zeytin Stream, Yalancı Boğaz, Eren Dede Tomb, Cennet Island, Nimara Cave, fortress ruins, sepulchres, Fosforlu Cave and Bedir Island. The findings of excavations on Cennet Island and Nimara Cave in 2007 revealed that traces of human settlement on the area date back to 3.000 years before.



History: Adaköy is founded on the northern piedmont of Cennet (Yıldız) Island, where the oldest civilisations in Muğla region take place. The population left Adaköy in the wake of earthquake in 1957, due to demolition of water resources in the village. As of 1970s, the tourism movement and the establishment of Aksaz Naval Base Command enhanced the importance of Adaköy. Settlements were formed in Aktaş, Adaagzı, Yalancı Boğaz and on Cennet Island. Almost entire village is now within the frontiers of National Park. In 1999, Nimara Cave and fortress ruins were declared as grade 1 degree archaeological site, Günnücek Park was stated as grade 1 natural site, whereas a certain part of the village was approved as grade 2 natural site.

Population: 4801 (in 2011)

*77% of population (3697 persons) consists of Aksaz Naval Base Command staff and their families.

Number of houses: 821

Literacy rate: 100%

Main source of income: Tourism

Transportation: Minibuses depart from Marmaris downtown half-hourly and come until Yalancı Boğaz. Aktaş is 3 km from Marmaris downtown, 5 km Adaagzı, 9 km from Yalancı Boğaz and 16 km from Aksaz.



Plant species: Sweet gum, Turkish pine, Wild Strawberry, Oak, Holm Oak, Arbutus, Hackberry (wild pistachio), Wild Olive, Laurel, carob, Judas Tree, Jerusalem Thorn, Sea-buckthorn, Sandalwood, Bead-tree, Bilberry, Heather, Thyme, Clary, Goosefoot, Genista, Dyer’s broom, cyclamen.

Animal species: Caracal (lynx), Wild Goat, Bear, Boar, fox, badger, porcupine, marten, squirrel, weasel, jackal, long-legged buzzard, falcon, raven, eagle, partridge, common blackbird, quail, heron, duck, fish species (grey mullet, grouper, dusky grouper, gilt-head bream, leer fish, red sea bream, Mediterranean moray, porgy, black bream)

VILLAGE MARKETS

Some villages in the area have "village markets" on different days of a week. However, the other villages that are close to Marmaris and the Gökova district use those markets for shopping.

Village	Market place	Day
Akçapınar	Gökova market	Saturday
Gökçe	Village square	Wednesday
Çetibeli	-	-
Çamlı	-	-
Karaca	-	-
Yeşilbelde	-	-
Hisarönü	Village square / Değirmenyarı	Thursday / Sunday
Orhaniye	Next to the Headman's office	Saturday
Turgut	Next to the village clinic	Sunday
Selimiye	Village square	Wednesday
Sögüt	Next to the Headman's office	Monday
Taşıhca	Village square	everyday
Bayır	Village square	Friday
Osmaniye	-	-
Adaköy	-	-

TRANSPORTATION TO THE VILLAGES

The public transpostation is available by mini or midi buses to the villages around Marmaris.

Villages	To Marmaris	From Marmaris
Akçapınar	at every 15 min. between 07.00 - 23.45	at every 15 min. between 07.00 - 23.45
Gökçe	at every 15 min. between 07.00 - 23.45	at every 15 min. between 07.00 - 23.45
Çetibeli	at every 15 min. between 07.00 - 23.45	at every 15 min. between 07.00 - 23.45
Çamlı	07.30 - 10.00 - 14.00 - 17.30	10.00 - 14.00 - 17.30 - 19.00
Karacasögüt	07.30 - 13.00	12.30 - 18.30
Yeşilbelde	Public transportation is not available.	Public transportation is not available.
Hisarönü	at every hour between 07.00 - 22.00	at 08.30 and at every hour between 10.00 - 24.00
Orhaniye	07.00 - 08.00 - 09.00 - 10.00 -12.00 - 13.00 - 15.00 - 16.30 -18.00	08.30 - 10.00 - 12.00 - 14.00 - 15.00 16.00 - 18.00 - 19.30 - 21.00
Turgut	07.15 - 09.50 - 11.50 - 13.50 - 16.30	10.00 - 12.00 - 14.00 - 16.00 - 18.00
Selimiye	07.00 - 08.30 - 10.00 - 12.00 - 15.30	10.30 - 12.00 -14.00 - 16.00 - 17.30
Sögüt	06.30 - 09.00 - 11.00 - 17.00	12.00 - 15.00 - 17.00 - 19.30
Taşıhca	07.00	14.30
Bayır	07.00 - 09.00 - 11.00 - 15.00 - 18.00	10.00 - 12.00 - 15.00 - 17.00 - 19.30
Osmaniye	07.00 - 09.00 - 11.00 - 15.00 - 18.00	10.00 - 12.00 - 15.00 - 17.00 - 19.30
Adaköy	at every 30 min between 08.00 - 19.30, at every hour between 19.30 - 23.30	at every 30 min between 07.30 - 18.00 at every hour between 19.00 - 23.00

Latitude:36.51
Longitude :28.16
Height : 16 m

Meteorological Data of the Marmaris Region

METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS	Observation Period (Year)	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	YEARLY
Local Mean Pressure(hPA)	31	1016,0	1014,6	1013,1	1011,8	1011,1	1008,5	1005,7	1006,3	1010,3	1013,9	1015,6	1015,8	
Average Temperature (C)	31	10,7	10,8	12,8	16,0	20,7	25,8	28,5	28,4	25,0	20,4	15,4	12,2	
Average High Temperature (C)	31	15,2	15,2	17,6	21,0	25,9	31,5	34,6	34,5	30,6	26,0	20,3	16,5	
The Highest Temperature & Date	31	25,6 / 31 2002	21,7 / 7 2004	28,4 /24 1991	31,0 /24 1981	36,0 /12 2003	42,2 /25 2007	45,2 / 7 1988	42,6 /12 2002	40,7 / 1 2003	37,0 / 2 1991	31,6 / 1 1992	22,0 / 2 2000	45,2 7.7.1988
Average Low Temperature (C)	31	7,2	6,9	8,8	11,6	15,8	20,4	23,3	23,6	20,4	16,2	11,5	8,7	
Lowest Temperature & Date	31	-2,4 / 18 2004	-3,4 /15 2004	-1,2 / 6 1983	4,0 / 11 1995	8,0 / 14 1980	12,7 / 4 1980	16,8 / 9 1982	16,7 /19 1987	13,9 /28 1992	7,1 / 29 2003	1,5 / 13 1981	-1,0 /28 1991	-3,4 15.2.2004
Average Above Ground Minimum Temperature(C)	31	5,2	4,9	6,6	9,7	14,0	18,7	21,9	22,1	18,5	14,1	9,6	7,1	
Average Proportional Humidity(%)	31	72,5	70,5	71,2	70,3	66,1	56,8	55,0	57,8	60,7	67,0	72,4	74,7	
Average Monthly Total Rainfall (mm)	31	210,9	170,1	125,7	62,9	25,2	7,9	5,3	1,8	17,5	77,0	183,2	291,4	
Daily Heaviest Rainfall Intensity & Date	31	136,8/20 2003	147,2/6 1996	136,0/17 1992	106,5/1 1997	70,1 / 8 1994	69,5/11 1986	66,0 /12 2002	36,6 /25 1990	61,0 /25 2004	167,1/16 1989	182,0/18 2005	466,3/11 1992	466,3 11.12.1992
Number of Rainy Days	31	13	12	9	8	4	2	0	0	1	5	9	13	
Strongest Wind Direction and Speed (m/sec)	31	SE/30,9 1986	SE/31,2 1988	SE/28,6 1999	1982	ESE/20,4 1993	WNW/19,0 1996	NNE/17,7 1987	NNE/18,7 1987	W / 17,9 1995	ESE/23,2 1994	SSE/27,1 1982	SSE/32,9 1983	SSE / 32,9 23.12.1983
Strongest Wind Date	31	2	26	18	27	13	28	7	18	10	25	18	23	
Average Sunbathing Period	27	4,1	4,9	6,2	7,4	9,4	10,8	11,2	10,7	9,2	7,0	5,0	3,6	
Average Evaporation, (mm)	30	48,3	52,7	84,4	115,3	176,4	246,5	299,6	270,5	193,2	122,4	64,1	47,8	
Daily Average Sunbathing Intensity (cal/cm^2.min)	22	170.57	235.76	328.88	415.44	502.46	560.00	547.34	493.81	411.60	294.34	192.96	140.73	
Average Sea Water Temperature (C)	30	15,8	15,2	15,8	17,3	19,4	21,7	23,4	25,3	24,6	23,0	20,6	17,8	



15 UNIQUE VILLAGES

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