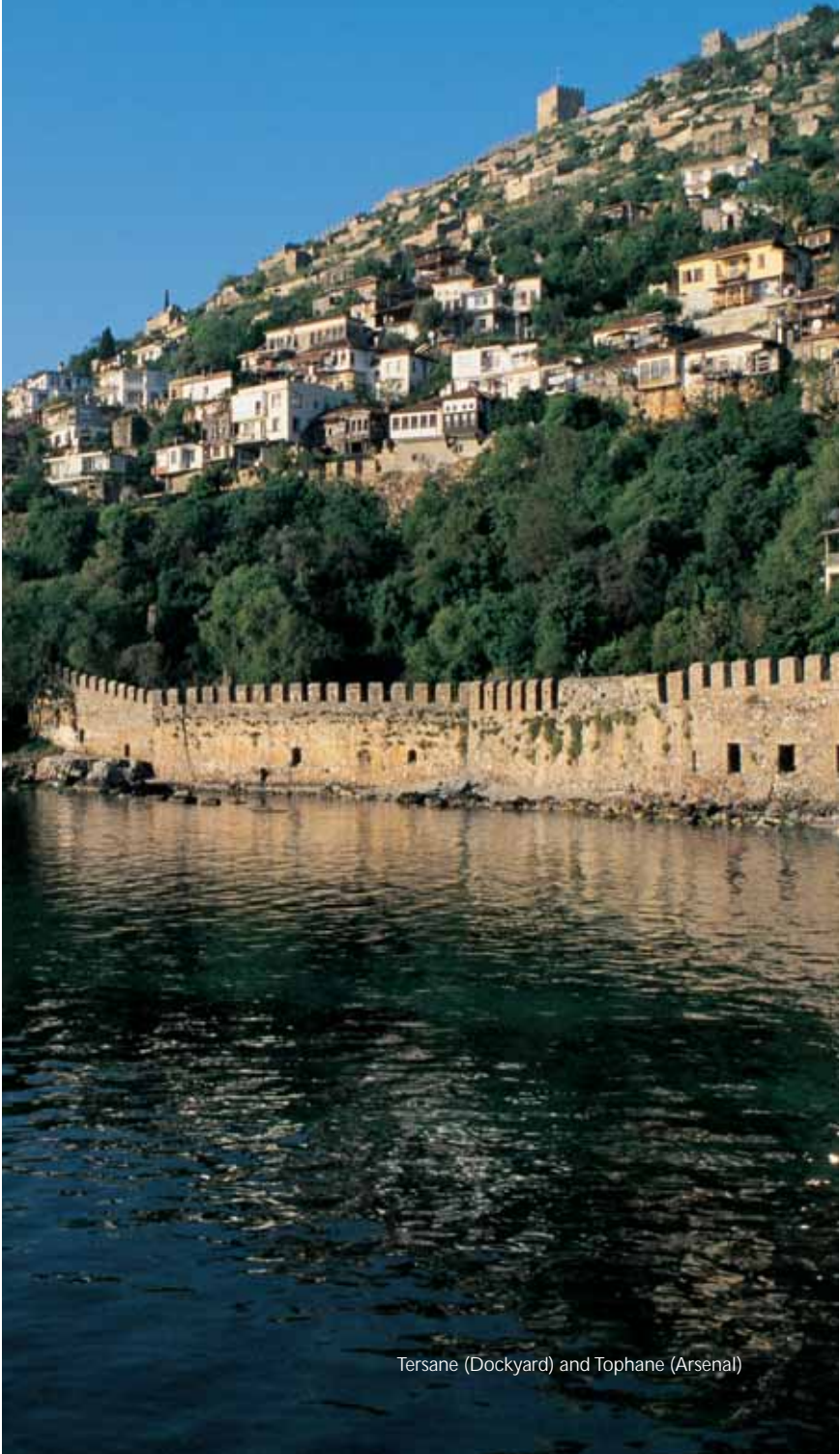




ALANYA





Tersane (Dockyard) and Tophane (Arsenal)



ALANYA

FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT DAY

It is not exactly known when Alanya, situated on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey, was first settled. However, the exploration made in the Kadini Cave, 12 kilometres from the centre, suggests that the human history of the region dates back to the Palaeolithic Age. The earliest known name of the settlement was Coracesium. As early as the 4th century BC, Alanya, under the Persian control, exported honey and wine to Egypt. In 197 BC, the city, thanks to its strong defensive walls, successfully resisted an attack by King Antiochus III. The pirate Diodotus Tryphon began using Alanya as a safe harbour by 137 BC, and the city rapidly became a hub for Cilician sea-bandits. The Roman Commander Pompeius brought an end to the piratical activity in the region with his victorious sea battle in 67 BC. Following this war the region was incorporated into the Roman Empire, and the Roman General Mark Antony later rendered it as a gift to Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt.

During antiquity the city passed between the control of neighbouring Cilicia and Pamphylia, and during the 7th and 8th centuries AD, successive wars and economic stagnation caused the city to shrink.

The Seljuk Period brought the history of Alanya to its zenith. In 1221, the Seljuk Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat made Alanya his winter residence and rebuilt the city, and Alanya became the main base of the Seljuk navy. In this period defensive walls were also renovated and Kızılkule (Red Tower) and Tersane (Dockyard) were constructed. During the reign of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, in 1471, Alanya was incorporated into the Ottoman Empire, and between the 13th and 18th centuries it prospered as an important port for maritime trading with Egypt, Syria and Cyprus. In 1935, Atatürk visited the city and renamed it as "Alanya". In our time, Alanya is one of the prominent tourist destinations of the Mediterranean, offering a rich historical and cultural heritage and modern facilities, enabling the easy enjoyment of sun, sand and sea.





MUSEUMS

• Atatürk's House Museum

The house where Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, stayed during his visit to Alanya on 18 February 1935 was donated by its owner Mr. Tevik Azakoğlu to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The building, converted into a museum in 1987, is a three-storey mansion house set in a garden, and displays the features of the 19th century Turkish architecture. On the ground floor of the museum is an exhibition including the personal belongings of Atatürk, as well as photographs of his visit, a telegram sent by him to the people of Alanya and other historical documents. The upper floor is decorated with the ethnographic items of a traditional Alanya house.

• Archaeology Museum

The Archaeology Museum of Alanya exhibits bronze, marble, terra-cotta and glass artefacts, mosaics and coin collections belonging to the Archaic and Classical ages, Roman and Byzantine periods, and also Turkish-Islamic works of art from the Seljuk and Ottoman periods.





Archaeology Museum



Archaeology Museum

In the Archaeology section of the museum, a stone inscription in Phoenician language dating to 625 BC, the oldest artefact in the museum, catches the attention. The most famous work in the museum is the cast bronze statue of the mythological hero Heracles, dating to the 2nd century BC.

The ethnography department exhibits items collected from the environs of Alanya, reflecting the folkloric aspects of the region, such as Yörük (nomadic people) kilims, sacks woven from goat's hair, saddlebags, dresses and clothing items, samples of embroidery, arms, kitchenware and tableware for daily use, jewellery, manuscripts, and

writing tools as well as a period room representing daily life in an Alanya house. The museum's garden is an open air exhibit of stoneware from the Roman, Byzantine and Islamic periods. The museum is open daily except Mondays.



• Kizilkule Ethnography Museum

In 1226, the Seljuk Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat commissioned the master builder, Ebu Ali Reha al-Kattani, a native of Halep (Aleppo), who had previously rebuilt the Sinop Fortress, to construct what would come to be known as the Kizilkule (Red Tower). The tower's name derives from the colour of its construction materials: Baked red bricks were used for the upper storeys. The tower has an octagonal plan, where the walls on each edge are 12.5 metres long, and the diameter of the base circle is 29 metres. The height of the building is 33 metres. It has five storeys. Access to the upper floors is through a high riser stone staircase with 85 steps. The tower has a central cistern, and skylights allow sunlight to reach the first floor. The Kizilkule was built to protect the harbour and dockyard from sea-born attacks, a purpose it served for centuries.

The Kizilkule now functions as the Ethnography Museum. The ground floor and first floor of the five-storey tower are refurbished and constitute the museum. The historical building is also used for cultural and artistic activities, such as painting exhibitions or classical music concerts. From the top floor of the tower, the vista of the county and the bay is enchanting.



CITIES OF ANTIQUITY

To the east and west of the modern day Alanya lie the ruins of several ancient settlements. Both low lying coastal ruins and those that crown steep hills display a highly developed sense of aesthetics and life style of the people who lived in the region in antiquity.

- **Ayasofya (Colybrassus)**

Ayasofya, approximately 30 kilometres from the centre of Alanya, is believed to have been inhabited densely during the Roman Period. Various inscription tablets found among the ruins provide important details about the history of Alanya, although many gaps in that history remain. In this mysterious ancient city, especially a rock carved tomb with its monumental facade attracts the attention.

- **Hamaxia**

Hamaxia, 12 kilometres from Alanya, most likely dates to the pre-Roman Period. Among the prominent ruins are the monumental fountain with a pool, and a complex of religious buildings. The city was a small settlement attached to Alanya (Coracesium) in the 2nd century AD, and today the local people call it as the 'Sinek Kalesi' (Fortress of Flies).

- **Syedra**

The history of ancient Syedra, which is about 20 kilometres east of Alanya, reaches back to the 7th century BC, and the city survived until the 13th century. Defensive walls surrounded the city, and a monumental gate, still standing, controlled the entrance. Among the ancient ruins are the agora, dwellings, theatre, cisterns, temple, acropolis and necropolis. The numerous inscriptions and tablets commemorating sporting events and competitions indicate that Syedra was an important centre of sports during antiquity.







- **Laertes**

The city is situated about 25 kilometres east of Alanya, in the region which was known in antiquity as the Rugged Cilicia (Cilicia Trachea). Most of the ruins are from the Roman Period. Among them are the İmparatorlar Caddesi (Emperors' Street), observation towers, odeon or theatre, agora, a semicircular exedra which provided social space at the agora, bathhouse, various temples and the necropolis. The city reached its apogee under the Roman Empire during between the 1st and 3rd centuries.

- **Aytap (Iotape)**

This ancient city, named after Iotape, wife of Antiochus, King of Commagene, is situated about 30 kilometres east of Alanya. The acropolis of the city is on a promontory jutting into the sea. While climbing the hill requires considerable effort, the magnificent view from top makes it worth every step. While visiting the ancient city for its archaeological and cultural merits, visitors can also swim in the cove that contains the ruins of the ancient harbour.



Archaeology Museum Garden

ALANYA FORTRESS

Alanya was on the historical Silk Road, and there were many caravanserais or inns built in its environs along with fortresses to ensure their safety. The Alanya Fortress is a candidate for the UNESCO World Heritage List. Within its walls there are many impressive monumental buildings. The walls, towers, bastions, hundreds of cisterns, Tersane (Dockyard), Kızılkule (Red Tower), Palace of Seljuk rulers, along with the traditional Alanya houses serve to carry visitors on a journey into history and the soul. The Alanya houses of the Fortress, which have been restored and put into use, are worth a visit. Some of the houses contain old style hand looms for weaving, and others serve food in their gardens.

The road up to the Fortress is open to vehicular traffic, and there are restaurants and cafés overlooking the harbour and port. Climbing on foot may take about 45 minutes, but a complete tour of the Fortress may take a whole day.



İÇKALE (CITADEL)

On top of the peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean, within the confines of the fortress walls, on the site of the magnificent palace of Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat, sits the citadel. Opposite the ruins of the palace is a small church. This clover-plan church dates to the 6th century. The church stands as proof of the religious tolerance that prevailed during the Seljuk Sultanate. On the cliffs behind the church is a viewing terrace called “Seyirlik” which offers magnificent vistas of the shores of Alanya as well as the Taurus Mountains. The citadel occasionally houses arts and crafts exhibitions.

An interesting story is attached to the İçkale. According to this story, the cistern that sits in from the cliff-edge is known as the “Throwing Platform”. The cistern, which is 15 metres deep, was also used to hold prisoners condemned to death. The story goes that every condemned man had the right to throw three stones from the platform. If one of their stones fell into the water without first touching the cliff face, the condemned man was reprieved. Otherwise, they were placed in a sack and thrown over the cliff. Although this gave prisoners hope of reprieve, the layout of cistern, cliff and sea made it impossible to successfully throw to the water. So there was actually no real chance for any condemned to escape a horrible end.



The church in İçkale





Süleymaniye Mosque

SÜLEYMANİYE MOSQUE

In 1321, Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat of the Seljuk Empire commissioned a mosque just outside the İçkale. This mosque later collapsed, and in the 16th century, Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire, commissioned to rebuild the old mosque. It is also known as the “Alaaddin Mosque” and the “Kale Mosque”. The mosque, built in rough stone over a square plan, has a single minaret and a tile clad dome seated on an octagonal drum. It features exquisite examples of Ottoman era woodcarving.



BEDESTEN (COVERED BAZAAR)

The Bedesten (secured bazaar for valuable merchandise) is situated near the Süleymaniye Mosque, and it is believed to have been built during the 14th or 15th centuries, during the reign of Karamanoğlu Principality, as a covered bazaar or caravanserai. The building has a rectangular plan and is built with cut stone. There are 26 rooms and a rectangular courtyard. At present it serves as a hotel, restaurant and café. A massive cistern underneath the building can be reached by stairs. Its gardens have splendid views on both ends extending from the Fortress to the Mediterranean Sea and Taurus Mountains.





EHMEDEK (MIDDLE BATTLEMENTS)

On a flat area looking north within the Alanya Fortress is a jumbled group of building known as "Ehmedek". The name may be derived from the name of its builder in the Seljuk Period or from its being a fortified area. Two separate defensive structures, each crowned by three towers, were strategically positioned to defend the palace of the sultan against any land attack. The walls bear depictions of ships from the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. The battlements were further protected by walls built on its north and east faces. The complex also features three cisterns, a small bathhouse and diverse dwellings.



AKŞEBE SULTAN MASJID

In 1230, Akşebe Sultan, the first commander of Alanya Fortress during the reign of Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat, commissioned this masjid just 100 metres away from the Süleymaniye Mosque. In the building are two square-planned rooms built with dressed stone walls, lined on the inside with brickwork and topped with a brick dome. One of these rooms is the masjid and the other is the tomb containing the grave of Akşebe Sultan and three other graves. There are indications that the walls of its apse were clad in tile. The inscription reads as follows: “God knows the mysteries of the earth and heavens. The God’s masjid could only be built by those who have faith in Him and the Judgement Day. Humble Akşebe, a devotee of the God who needs His grace was instrumental in the building (of this masjid) in 1230 during the period of great sultan Alaaddin”. A few metres apart from the masjid, on a rough stone base, rises the cylindrical brick minaret. An unusual feature of this minaret is that it terminates at the *Şerefe* (Adhan platform) level.



TERSANE (DOCKYARD)

The Tersane was built near the Kızılkule on the commission of Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat in 1227. The site was chosen to maximise the use of daylight, and the dockyard consists of five bays, each covered by a pointed barrel vault, and connection passages spanned by pointed arches. The entrance portal bears an inscription adorned with rosettes of the arms of Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat.

This was the first dockyard built by the Seljuk Sultanate in the Mediterranean, and for this reason it is of immense importance. When Sultan Alaaddin



Keykubat completed both the Alanya Dockyard and the Sinop Dockyard on the Black Sea coast, he was glorified as “the Sultan of two seas”. The dockyard has a masjid as well as a guard room and a water well which is no longer in use. The Tersane can be reached by boat or by walking over the walls from the Kızilkule.



Tersane & Tophane

TOPHANE (ARSENAL)

It was built alongside the Tersane in 1227 in order to defend it from seaborne attacks. It sits on a rock platform 10 metres above sea level. The building has a rectangular plan and was built of cut stone. For a period, naval guns were also cast here.

ALARA FORTRESS

From a turn-off on the highway to Antalya, 30 kilometres outside Alanya, a road leads up to the Alara Stream. From here, a steep climb on hillside and stairs is rewarded by an enchanting view once you reach the Fortress. The Fortress, built at this spot during the reign of Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat to safeguard the road between Antalya and Alanya, maintained a stronghold over the active trading routes of the period. The clear air and view at the hilltop makes the climb more than worthwhile.

ALARA INN

This inn, which dates to 1231, was built 35 kilometres to the northwest of Alanya, about 9 kilometres inland, in order to facilitate the trading caravans' journeys through the region. It has a 2000 square metre foothold. While the courtyard is normally in the centre of the building in other inns, surrounded by cells, at the Alara Inn it faces the outer wall. This unique distinguishing feature and its general attributes make it one of the best examples of Turkish architecture.

DARPHANE (MINT)

A group of buildings topping the rocky cliff at the tip of Cilvadra Point, the end of Alanya Peninsula, is locally known as Darphane (Mint), although not a single coin was minted there. One of the stone buildings from the 11th century is a chapel with a dome which is still intact. There is also a cistern hewn out of the rocks. The Darphane could be seen from the İçkale (Citadel) and it is an impressive sight when seen from the sea during any trip around the peninsula.



Darphane



HIDRELLEZ CHURCH

In a magnificent natural setting overlooking the Mediterranean, at Hıdır İlyas locality, near the village of Hacı Mehmetli (10 kilometres from Alanya) is the Hidrellez Church. It is believed to have been built at the beginning of the 19th century. The church has been used to date for worship and has a rectangular plan with a small apse. The cut stone building has a mezzanine floor decorated with woodcarving. According to the inscription tablet it was repaired in 1873. The tablet is on permanent display in the Alanya Museum. The Hidrellez Church has a spring nearby, and it is also known as “Agios Georgios Church”.



ANDIZLI MOSQUE

The Andızlı Mosque is in the Tophane Neighbourhood and can be reached through the lower gate in the walls next to the Kızilkule. Its name is derived from the Andız (*Arceuthos drupacea*) tree next to it, and it was commissioned by Emir Bedrüddin in 1227. Therefore it is also known as the “Emir Bedrüddin Mosque”. The building displays the typical features of Seljuk architecture. It was built with cut stone and has a squat minaret. Its minbar is one of the best examples of Seljuk woodcarving.

ŞARAPSA INN

This inn is situated about 13 kilometres west of Alanya on the intercity highway. It was commissioned in the 13th century by Sultan Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev of the Seljuk Empire as a caravanserai on the Silk Road. For centuries, it served as a staging post for trading caravans and travellers. Now it is an excellent and authentic stopover spot for contemporary travellers through history. Visitors can easily imagine themselves among the caravans and processions of medieval Anatolia.

KARGI INN

Situated on the north bank of the Kargı Stream, this building served travellers as a caravanserai in the Kesikbel locality, on the road that connected the Mediterranean Sea with Central Anatolia, during the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. There is not sufficient information related to its construction date; but its size is impressive: 50 metres long and 46 metres wide. Its plan features a central courtyard and surrounding cells. Each cell has a ventilation opening in its ceiling. As a witness of centuries, it is one of the important historical sites in Alanya.

SITES OF NATURAL BEAUTY

PLATEAUS

The plateaus of Alanya, where cold streams, crisp air and green scenery meet, are ideal places to stay cool during the sweltering heat of the summer months. The Pınarbaşı, Gedevet and Deretürbelinas plateaus within the territory of Dere Village, as well as Türkaş and Mahmutseydi plateaus, are well known and commonly visited.





SEA CAVES

The sea caves are located on the southern and western cliffs of Alanya Peninsula and can be accessed by boat. Their raw beauty and interesting geological formations make them fascinating to see, and many legends and stories associated with them add to the enchantment of any visit.

- **Korsanlar (Corsairs') Cave**

The first cave on the route from the harbour to the south shore of the peninsula is the Korsanlar Cave. It has a large mouth that allows boats to enter. Colourful stones under the water furnish an eye-catching display. It is believed that there was a tunnel inside the cave and the past connecting the cave with the Fortress.

- **Aşıklar (Lovers') Cave**

Like most of the caves, there are stories about the Aşıklar Cave. According to one of them, in this 75-metre-long cave, which has two entrances, the corsairs used to keep enslaved maidens as well as pillaged booty.

- **Fosforlu (Phosphorus) Cave**

This cave is named after the luminescent light coming from the bottom of the sea. Small rowing boats can enter the cave, which has outstanding geological morphology. Its luminescence, becoming more marked at night, could also be observed in the daylight.

LAND CAVES

There are several naturally formed land caves in Alanya. Among the most notable are Damlatas, Kadiini and Dim caves.



Fosforlu Cave



Dim Cave



- **Damlataş Cave**

The stalactites and stalagmites of this cave, which were formed over a period exceeding 15 millennia, constitute the most distinctive feature of it. The water, dripping from the stalactites, gives the cave its name: “Damlataş” or “dripping stones”. The atmosphere inside has been found to be beneficial for sufferers of non-allergic asthma and rheumatism related disorders. These health benefits make Damlataş one of the most cherished caves in the region.

- **Dim Cave**

Dim Cave is situated on the slopes of Cebel-i Reis Mountain facing Alanya, 12 kilometres east of Alanya. It is believed to be approximately 1 billion years old, and it has two chambers, each of which is larger than Damlataş Cave. The Dim Cave has a large, west-facing mouth as well as stalactites and stalagmites, and a lake at its bottom.

- **Kadıni Cave**

Situated at Çatak locality, 15 kilometres northeast of Alanya, the Kadıni Cave (also known as Çatak Cave) is three times the size of Damlataş Cave and also contains stalactites and stalagmites.



Dim Cave

Sapadere Canyon



SEYİR TERASI (VANTAGE TERRACE)

For a bird's eye view of Alanya and its environs, we recommend you visit Seyir Terası which is located 4 kilometres from the centre, on the slopes of the Taurus Mountains. The panoramic vista from the terrace includes all the sites you have visited in Alanya, and is an excellent spot to cool off in the summer evenings. There are also picnic sites dotted around the terrace.

DİM STREAM

Situated about 15 kilometres to the east of Alanya, the Dim Stream is always full of visitors, who flock to its cool waters flowing through magnificent green scenery, and convenient facilities for fishing, swimming and recreation. Rafting is also available for adrenalin and adventure lovers.

SAPADERE CANYON

At the Sapadere Village of Alanya is a magnificent natural wonder; a canyon with a head elevation of 400 metres carved by the stream which is also named Sapadere. The canyon contains a waterfall, and there are steel-and-timber high trails that facilitate walking along the route. With all its beauties, Sapadere Canyon offers the nature and adventure lovers enjoyable times.



Dim Stream



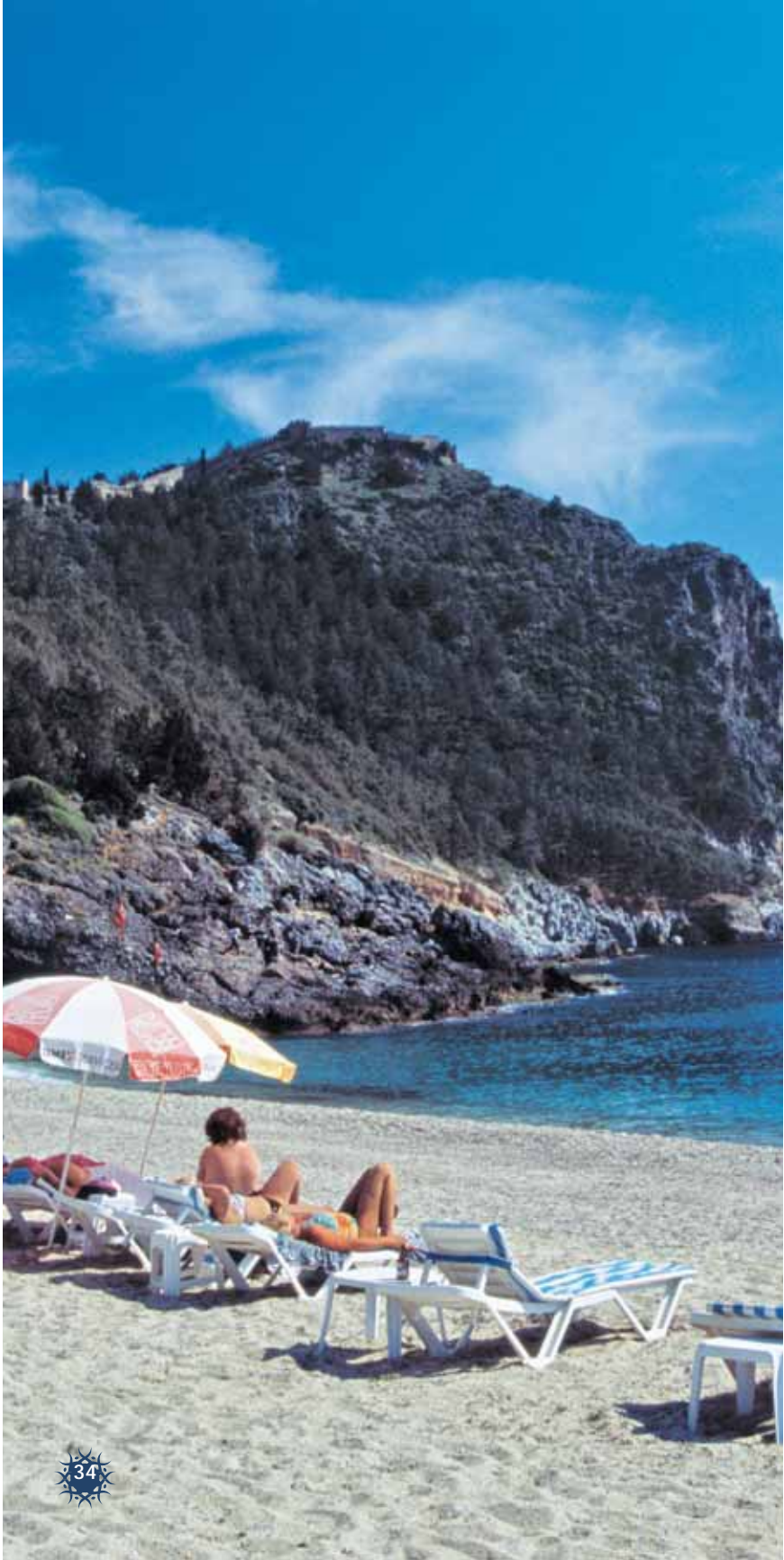
BEACHES

With its kilometres of fine sand beaches, clean sea and glorious sun Alanya provides its visitors a unique holiday. The beach cafés are ready to cater to all needs. Most of the beaches in Alanya are Blue Flag beaches thanks to the cleanliness of the sea and the quality of service. Pools of fish are visible under the turquoise blue sea. Beaches and archaeological ruins run harmoniously together. The natural beaches of Alanya are truly excellent places to enjoy sea, sand and sun.

• Incekum Beach

Incekum is located approximately 20 kilometres west of Alanya. Its fine, golden sands contrast with the tall pine forest that runs along the shore. There are suitable camping sites in the vicinity and the shallow water is suitable for those who are learning to swim.





- **Ulaş Beach**

Six kilometres west of Alanya is Ulaş Beach. Following the shore road you reach a park used for recreation and picnicking. From this area the stairs on the cliff face take you down to the beach. The beach facilities are excellent. A regular bus service provides access to the beach from the county center.

- **Keykubat Beach**

Of all the beaches in Antalya province, this is one of the most notable. The beach stretches 3 kilometres east of the peninsula. The Taurus Mountains provide a splendid backdrop to the deep sandy beach. With its natural beauties around and high quality facilities, it is an excellent tourist attraction providing all kinds of entertainment and recreation activities.

- **Damlataş Beach**

Right in front of the Damlataş Cave lies Damlataş beach, a 'must visit' while in Alanya. The magic of the beach lies in its closeness to the cave and in a small cove associated with the legendary Queen Cleopatra. As the story goes, Cleopatra, the powerful Queen of Egypt, while sailing with her fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, dropped anchor at the port. She stayed in the cove for a couple of restful days of pleasure, and enjoyed the sea and sands. Her legendary beauty is believed to be associated with the hot sun and fine golden sands of Alanya. Today the Cleopatra Cove is the most frequented beach in Alanya. The sunset is magnificent and you may enjoy water sports such as pedalos and jet skis in front of the section reserved for swimming.



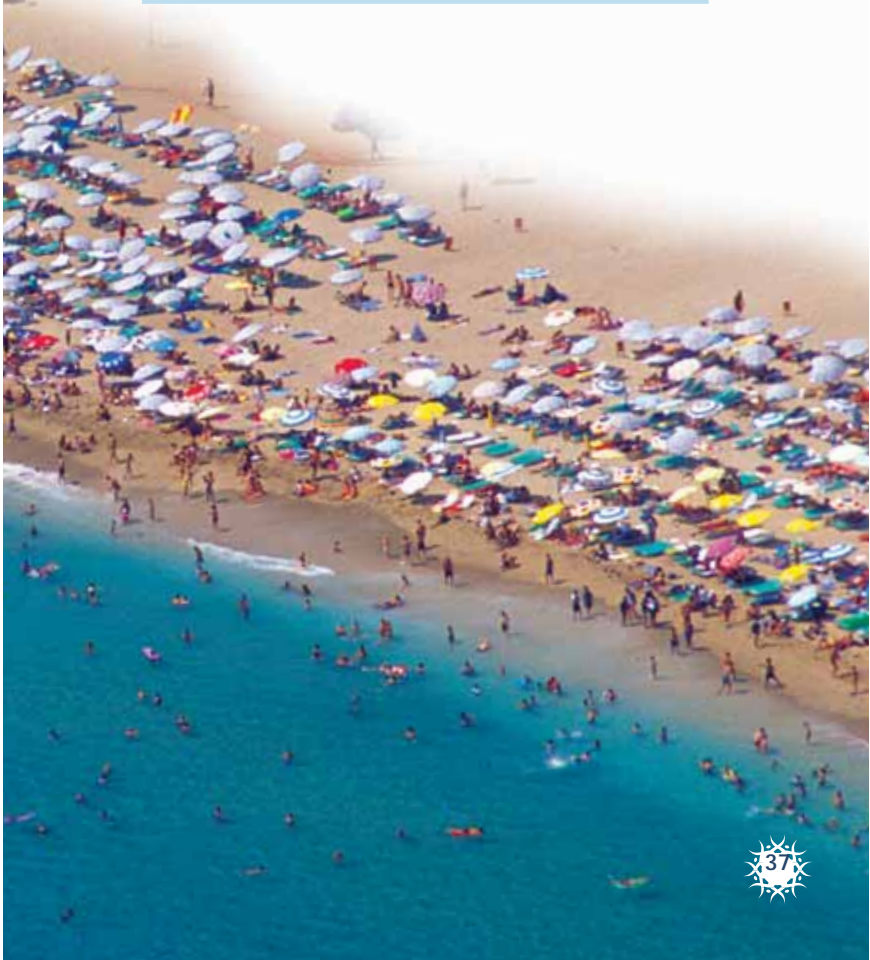
- **Fuğla Beach**

Boat trips usually stop for lunch and swimming at Fuğla Beach, located in a bay 20 kilometres west of central Alanya. Right behind the sandy beach are rustic fish restaurants and meat grills providing local and Turkish cuisine.

- **Portakal Beach**

The Portakal Beach is to the west of central Alanya, overlooked by its backdrop to the slopes of the Taurus Mountains. It enjoys the Blue Flag status, like other beaches around Alanya, on account of its crystal clear water and pristine nature. Wind surfing is available in addition to the usual water sports.







SPORTS ACTIVITIES



Alanya provides superb facilities for the following sports, at both amateur and professional level: swimming, diving, tennis, table tennis, football, beach football, handball, volleyball, beach volleyball, basketball, trekking, hunting, rafting, parasailing, paragliding, jet skiing, pedalo and water skiing. The annual triathlon and beach volleyball competitions are attractive options for both participants and spectators.

Jeep safari is a major attraction in Alanya, where the plateaus provide a unique setting. Jeeps can be easily hired for individual exploration, while travel agents also organize group tours. A jeep safari along a dirt road, driving in harmony with nature, is priceless.

In Alanya, another option for adrenalin junkies is rafting. Uçan Su (Flying water) Falls, Köprülü Kanyon (Bridged Canyon) and Alara Stream are among the most suitable areas for rafting. The dory, dingy and power boats are available at those sites to provide thrills for adventure seekers.





Some of the International and Local Activities Organised in Alanya

- International Street Basketball Tournament..... April
- Duathlon (Cycling and Running)..... 12 May
- International Street Handball Tour..... 25-30 June
- Beach Football 4-16 July
- Beach VolleyballJuly
- International Mountain Bike..... 13 October
Competition
- International Triathlon 24 October
(Swimming, Cycling, Running)



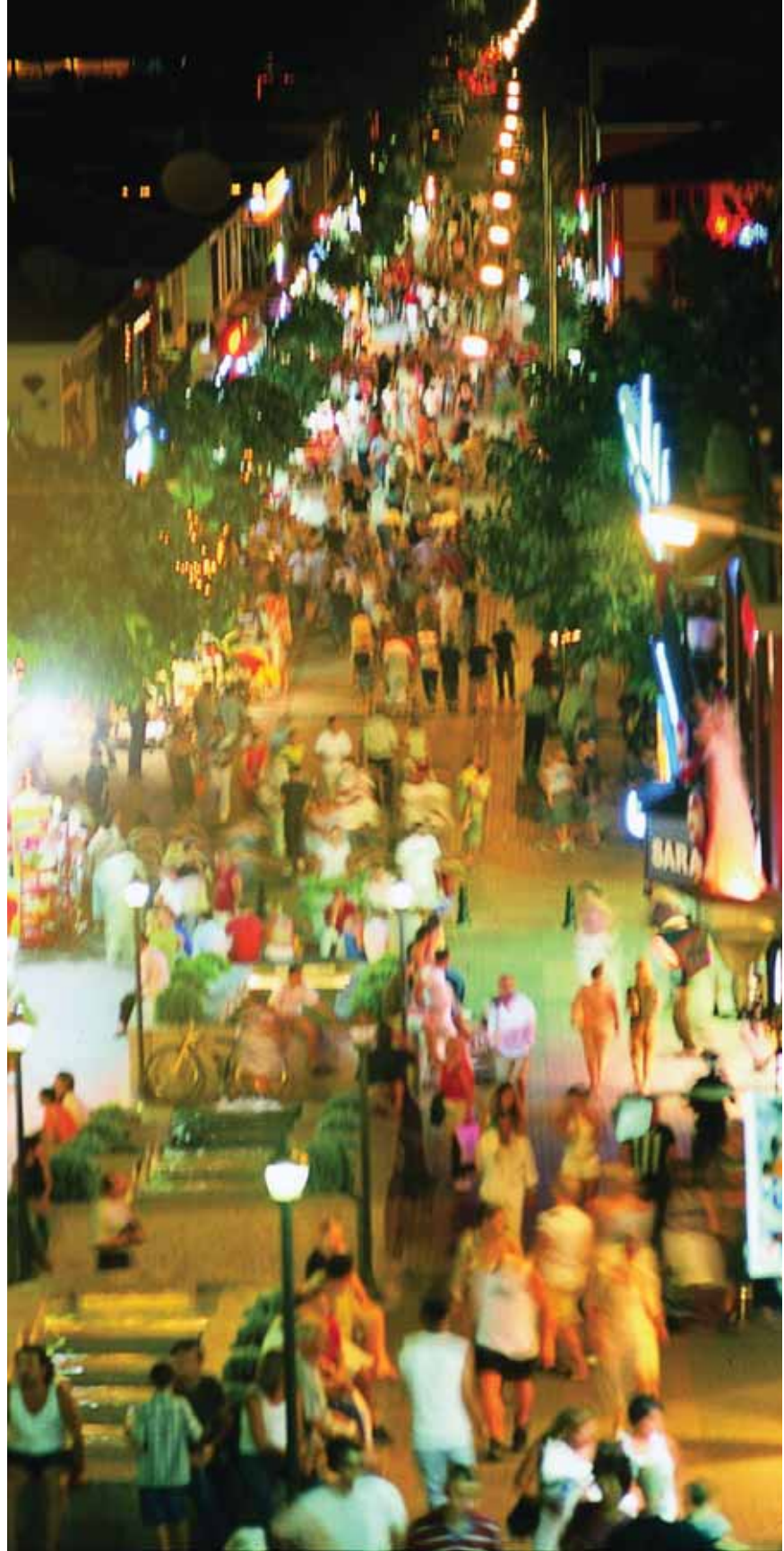
BOAT TRIPS



Boat trips depart daily from the Port of Alanya to visit sea caves around the fortress as well as Manavgat. Night tours under the moonlight are very special. Some trips cater to fishing, while all stop at some point for a swim, dropping anchor at certain coves to let you enjoy the crystal clear waters of the Mediterranean in company with the sea creatures. Equipment and expert guides are also provided for diving tours including various animations.







ENTERTAINMENT

Alanya is home to numerous entertainment options, including music and dance, which are generally provided separately from accommodation facilities. These facilities are generally frequented by younger generations, and Alanya nights set themselves in the holiday memories of visitors by providing a special and comprehensive entertainment service.

For couples with children, Alanya provides a rich spectrum of delightful aquaparks. One of the largest aquaparks in Turkey is found in the Okurcalar Town of Alanya. Another large aquapark is in Konaklı Town. Furthermore at the centre of Alanya and at the town of Oba there are bowling plazas, while the first marine park in both Turkey and Europe is located in the Türkler District.



ACCOMMODATION

Various surveys conducted among visitors indicate that the hotels of Alanya are among the best in the world. During the summer months you may have difficulty finding a room unless you have made a prior booking. Several five-star hotels accommodate every need, while more modestly priced accommodations place comfort and tranquillity within reach of all visitors.

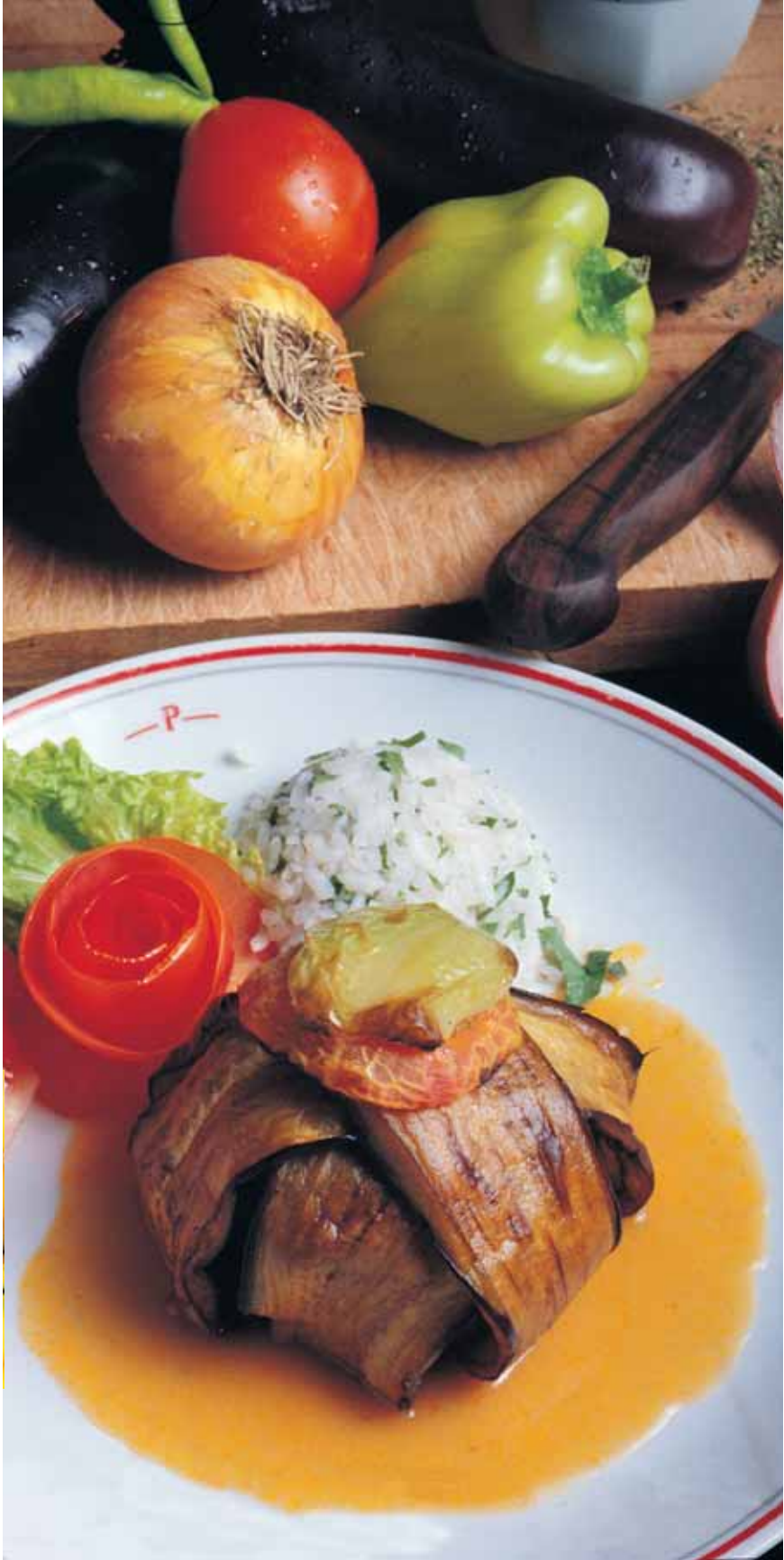




EATING AND DRINKING

Alanya has a rich local cuisine consisting of unique tastes and palate. The Mediterranean furnishes many of the restaurants in the county with seafood fresh from the boat. Among mouth watering local dishes are *Hürlüklü Çorba*, also known as *Düğün Çorbası* (mini-meatballs in thick broth soup), *Yarpuzlu Akdarı Çorbası* (white millet and pennyroyal soup), *Döğme Aşı* (wheat and tomato paste in butter), *İlibada Sarması* (rolls of patience dock leaves filled with spicy rice cooked in olive oil), *Şepit* (thick unleavened flatbread), *Laba* (sealed and basted ribcage stuffed with mince meat and nuts), *Bumbar* (boiled and fried goat intestines filled with a minced meat and herbs), *Göleviz* (colocasia with lamb in tomato sauce), *Taze Ülubü Yemeği* (green black-eyed beans in tomato sauce), *Taze Bakla Yemeği* (green broadbeans with lamb in tomato sauce), *Mantar* (champignons sautéed in tomato and onion sauce), *Turunç Reçeli* (Seville Orange Jam), *Kırtakı* (pumpkin skin boiled in thick grape syrup) and *Öksüz Helvası* (carob paste served with melted butter and sprinkled sugar). The restaurants in Alanya also serve distinguished examples of international cuisine to their customers.





CLIMATE

Alanya has a typical Mediterranean climate; summers are hot and dry while winters are temperate and rainy. According to meteorological statistics, the average annual air temperature is 20°C, and the average sea water temperature is 22.1°C. The gap between the peninsula and Taurus Mountains creates air currents that provide *meltem* (sea breezes) in the afternoons, which reduces the sweltering heat and high humidity to pleasant levels. The warm sea water and long duration of sunny hours during the day make swimming and sunbathing a pleasant experience even during the winter.

Average Air Temperatures

Months	Night °C	Day °C
January	06	15
February	07	15
March	08	18
April	11	21
May	15	25
June	20	33
July	25	36
August	18	33
September	18	33
October	15	27
November	11	21
December	08	17



TRANSPORT

Alanya is accessible by air, road and sea. The district centre is about 125 kilometres from Antalya International Airport. The shared mini and midi buses serve between the tourist resorts in the towns and central Alanya. Intercity transport service is provided by taxis and public buses.

There are regular ferryboat services between Cyprus and Alanya. Moreover, voyages are organised with cruise ships from Israel and several other countries. Alanya Marina is fully equipped to cater all the needs of visitors who prefer making voyage in the Mediterranean with their own yachts.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Alanya District Governorship	(+90 242) 513 10 01 www.alanya.gov.tr
Alanya Municipality	(+90 242) 513 21 11 www.alanya.bel.tr
TÜRSAB (Association of Turkish Travel Agencies)	(+90 242) 512 21 49 www.tursab.org.tr
ALTAV (Alanya Tourism Promotion Foundation)	(+90 242) 511 76 21
Museum Directorate	(+90 242) 513 12 28
Tourist Information Office	(+90 242) 513 12 40
Coast Guard	(+90 242) 511 94 39
State Hospital	(+90 242) 513 48 42
Gendarmerie	(+90 242) 513 10 03
Police Headquarter	(+90 242) 511 23 12

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Tourist Information	170
Coast Guard	158
Ambulance	112
Police	155
Gendarmerie	156
Municipal Police	153
Fire	110
Forest Fire	177

DO NOT RETURN UNLESS YOU HAVE

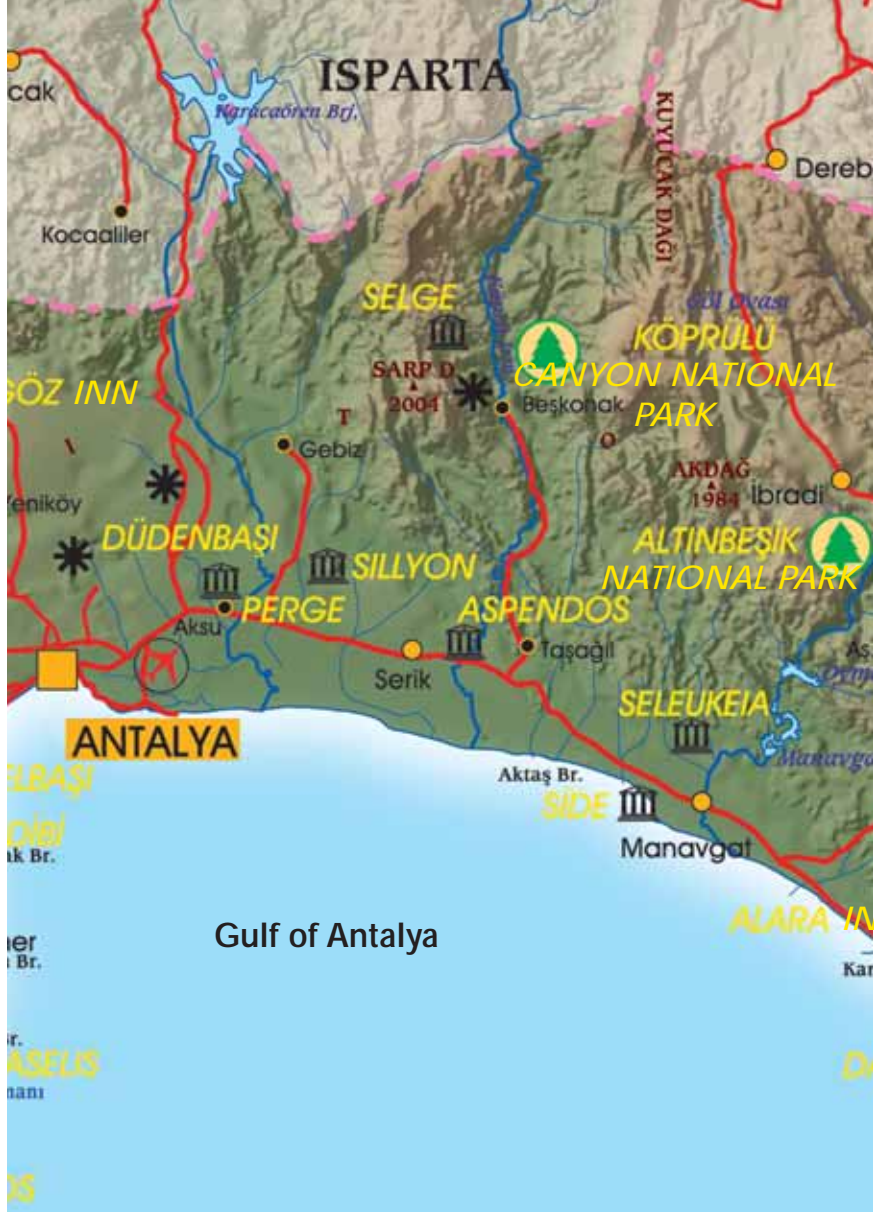
- Visited the Alanya Fortress,
- Seen the Dim Cave,
- Made a tour in the Dim Stream Valley and eaten freshly caught trout, and
- Hiked at the nature trail of Sapadere Canyon...



DID YOU KNOW?

- That Queen Cleopatra bathed in the sea and sun of the coves of Alanya,
- That Alanya was the winter capital of the Anatolian Seljuk Empire,
- That Alanya's name was derived from the Seljuk Sultan Alaaddin Keykubat,
- That Alanya has the best preserved dockyard of the whole Mediterranean basin, and the only one still standing along the Anatolian coast,
- That the city walls of Alanya Fortress were 6 km long and reinforced with 140 bastions, and that inside the city walls there were 400 cisterns...





Gulf of Antalya

MEDITERRANEAN SEA





Cultural Heritage is Fragile

The world's cultural heritage is like a big puzzle. Each monument, each object, is an irreplaceable part of the overall picture which gives us insight into our origins, our development and our lives today. It helps us to understand and appreciate other cultures. Each discovery, each new interpretation adds to the puzzle and makes the picture clearer. We must ensure the protection of every single piece today, so that future generations may have the opportunities to enjoy the puzzle.

Many people are not aware that our cultural heritage is under stress from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and from slower acting processes such as pollution or human actions. Even the most innocent gestures such as collecting ancient pieces of pottery or mosaics as souvenirs have a destructive impact if repeated by thousands. Touching an object of stone, metal or textile leaves traces of grease, acid or sweat on its surface. Climbing a monument wears down the structure underneath and can dismantle it. Writing or engraving names inflicts permanent damage. Strolling around narrow crowded places with bulky bags or backpacks might knock over an object or scratch a mural painting and ruin it. There are countless ways in which one can unknowingly contribute to the destruction of cultural heritage.

In 2020 there will be 1.6 billion visitors per year worldwide. Let us raise awareness of this issue so that we may join together to protect and enjoy the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage.

International Organization for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM)



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The beauty of Alanya makes it a magnet for tourists and provides everything you could dream of in a holiday. The county's unique geographical and cultural texture, the attractive and comfortable hotels lining the turquoise blue Mediterranean Sea, and the rich tastes of the world renowned Turkish cuisine make it an ideal destination. The possibilities are endless; swimming in the bay where Cleopatra once bathed, lying back and enjoying the sun, exploring the mysterious sea caves on a blue cruise, or soaking in the rich heritage of Mediterranean civilisations, the accumulation of millennia, are only some of them.

Are you ready to open your door to an ideal holiday of recreation, entertainment, learning and culinary enjoyment?

