





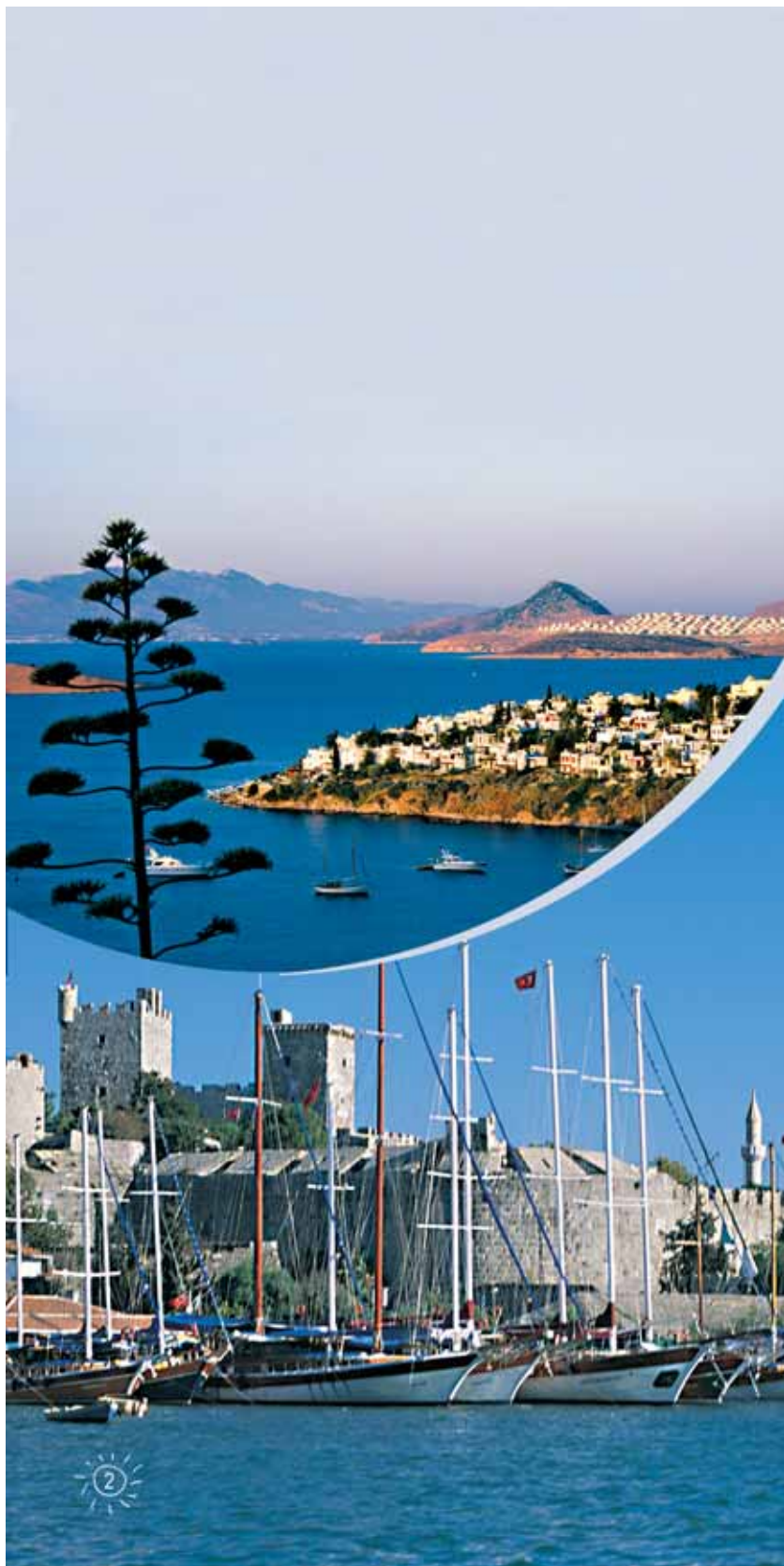
A WORLD
RENOWNED
HOLIDAY AND
ENTERTAINMENT PENINSULA,

BODRUM

IS A PARADISE,
KNOWN FOR ITS CLIMATE,
SEA, NATURAL BEAUTY,
MAGNIFICENT COVES
AND HISTORY, AS WELL
AS FOR ITS MODERN
NIGHT LIFE WHERE
THE SHOW GOES ON
UNTIL SUNRISE.

ITS MANY RESORTS
AND HOTELS CATER FOR EVERY
NEED OF THEIR VISITORS.
SINCE THE DAWN OF THE TIME,
BODRUM, KNOWN IN ANTIQUITY
AS HALICARNASSUS,
HAS AMAZED HUMAN
BEINGS, AND CARRIED
THE IMPRINT OF MANY CULTURES
AND CIVILISATIONS,
INCLUDING THE CARIAN,
LELEGES', PERSIAN, DORIAN,
HELEN, ROMAN, BYZANTINE,
AND OTTOMAN.





History





Myndos Gate



Bodrum, the ancient **Halicarnassus** that was portrayed by Homer as “**the heaven of eternal blue land**”, is situated at the intersection of Anatolian and Greek civilisations. Myths say it is the land of gods and goddesses, and the archaeological finds of various civilizations have indicated that the history of the region extends well beyond five millennia. As one of the most important colonies of the **Caria** in the antiquity, it was the land that gave the world such key historical figures such as **Herodotus**, renowned as the father of all historiographers, and **Artemisia I**, who is regarded as the first fighting female admiral.

By the 6th Century BC, Halicarnassus had fallen under the Lydian and then the Persian rule and it reached its zenith when it became the capital of **Caria** in 353 BC. During his 24-year-rule, King Mausolus started building his own tomb, which is regarded as one of the **Seven Wonders of the World**. Today only its foundations are visible. After the death of the King the magnificent **Mausoleum** was completed by his sister and wife **Artemisia II**.

After the death of Alexander the Great, the region was ruled by the Ptolemaic and Seleucid empires respectively. After it entered under the domination of Rhodes, it was declared free by the Romans. However with the foundation of Anatolian-Asia Province by the Romans as the inheritors of Kingdom of Pergamum in 133 BC, Caria was also included within the territories of the region. The Roman Empire split in two in 395 AD, and Caria came under Byzantine rule. Following acceptance of Christianity as the official religion in 324 AD, it became a Diocese under the Archbishop of Aphrodisias. In 1071, the Great Seljuk Empire took the city and ruled it until 1402 when the unity in Anatolia broke up and Halicarnassus was transferred to the Knights Hospitaller of Rhodes. When Rhodes was conquered by the Süleyman the Magnificent in 1523, Halicarnassus became part of the Ottoman Empire. During the First World War, Bodrum was occupied by the Italians, and it was recovered by Turkey in 1921.



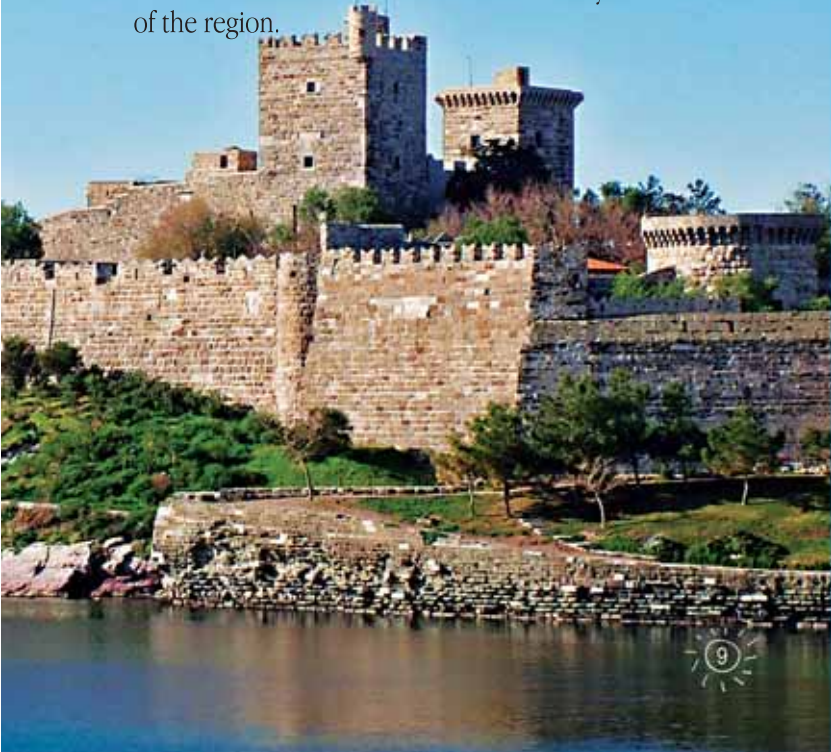






Places to See

During the winter off-season the peninsula has a population of about 60 thousand, but in summers it is flooded by tourists, hosting about 700 thousand visitors a year. The centre of the district and resorts in environs such as Turgutreis, Gümüşlük, Yalıkavak, Gündoğan, Göltürkbükü, Torba, Yalıcıftlik, Gumbet, Bitez and Ortakent, famous for their sandy beaches, Bodrum's magnificent natural beauty as well as its typical white houses with blue framed windows, enchant every visitor. You can start your sightseeing at **Bodrum Castle** which has become a symbol of the region.

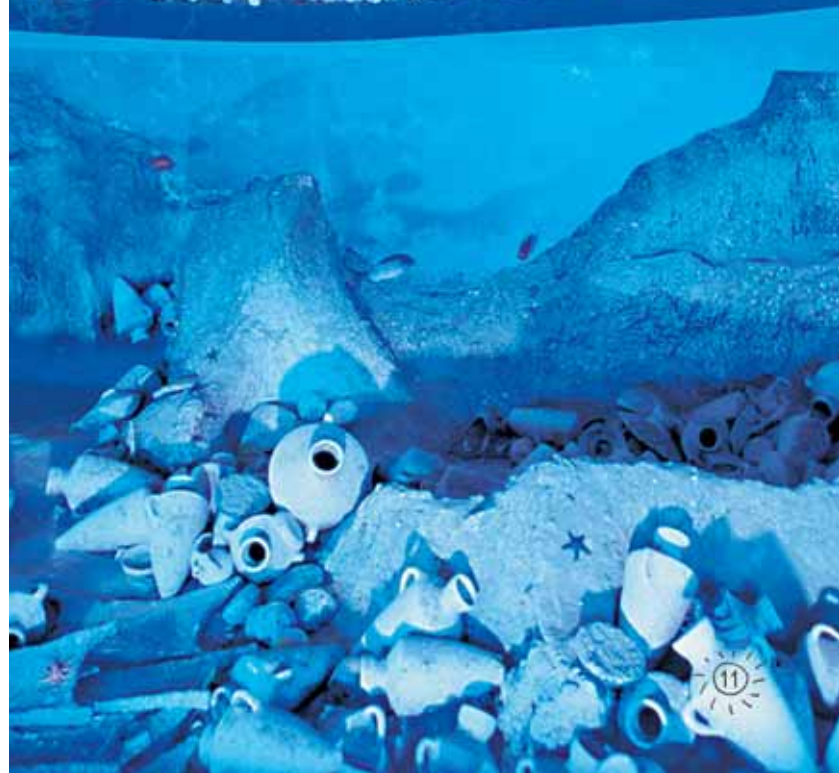




Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology

It is also known as the Castle of St. John and it was built on a peninsular rock formation jutting into the sea creating two harbours. The Knights of St. John started building the castle in 1406 following a permission granted to them by Sultan Mehmet I. The masonry of the collapsed tomb of Mausolus – the original Mausoleum – which was devastated during an earthquake was used during the construction, and as time went by several buildings were added. The castle was used as gaol for a time, and at the end of the 19th century the public baths were added and it acquired the characteristics of an Ottoman building. At present it hosts the **Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology** which is visited by hundreds of visitors every year. The Museum entered the European Museum of the Year Award competition in 1995 and was awarded the “Certificate of Special Commendation”. We recommend you to see the artefacts from the Uluburun Shipwreck, a late 14th century BC late Bronze Age vessel; the Serçe Limanı Shipwreck, an 11th century Byzantine vessel carrying glassware; and the Tektaş Shipwreck, a late Classical Age vessel carrying more than 200 amphora as well as the sarcophagus and buried personal belongings of a Carian Princess noble woman, believed to be Ada I. A visit to the Bodrum Castle, constructed using the masonry of the Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, will enable you to trace history in the stones.








Mausoleum

Theatre



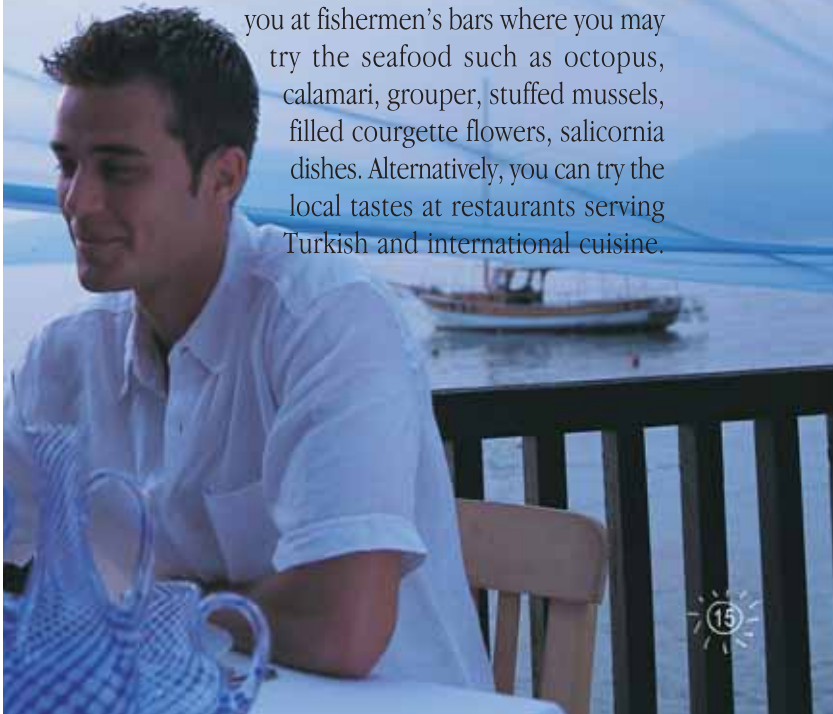


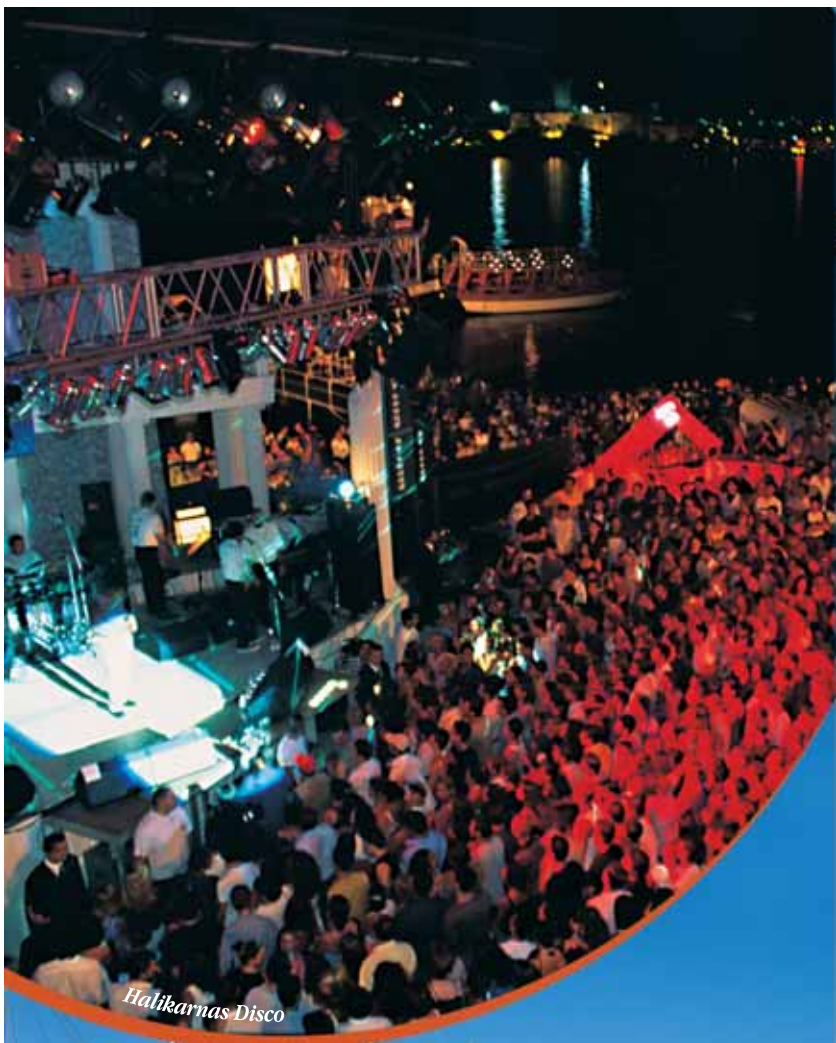
For the history enthusiast, another must see place in Bodrum is the remains of the **Mausoleum** itself. The site can be reached by climbing the hill from the Tepecik Mosque, situated at the Yacht Harbour. The Mausoleum used to have a temple section surrounded by 36 columns. On the top of the mausoleum was a pyramid with 24 steps, and perched on top of it were the marble statues of King Mausolus and Artemisia in a chariot drawn by four horses. Another important structure remaining from the period of Mausolus is the **theatre**. The restored structure with a capacity of 13 thousand seats is of interest since it is one of the oldest theatres in Anatolia and some seats bear the names of people who made great efforts to its construction. Another museum that deserves your attention is the **Museum-House of Zeki Müren** who, in his time, was the most popular artist of classical Turkish music. His house was converted into a museum under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2000, and displays his personal belongings, scene dresses, photographs and fan letters.



Excursion in Bodrum

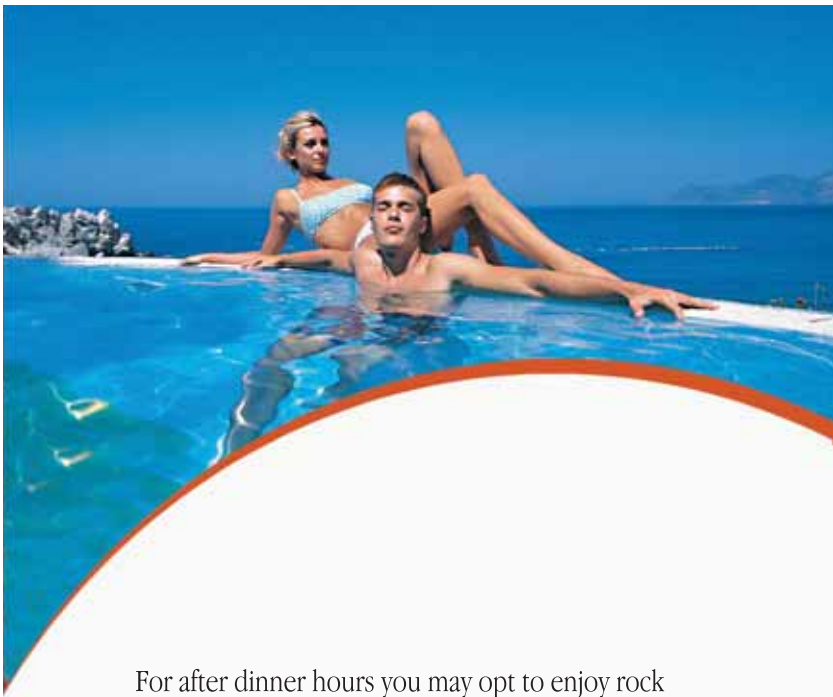
You can find everything in Bodrum. It is as tranquil as any fishing town, home to sponge divers, master seafarers, fishermen, and whitewashed houses with Bougainvillea climbing their walls, and as lively as any spectacular entertainment centres in the world. You can enjoy the morning sea and sun if you wish in a serene cove by the sounds of sea, or enjoy music and animation at a popular beach. Another option is to take a cruise. You can board boats departing from central Bodrum visiting coves that await your exploration. The evenings await you at fishermen's bars where you may try the seafood such as octopus, calamari, grouper, stuffed mussels, filled courgette flowers, salicornia dishes. Alternatively, you can try the local tastes at restaurants serving Turkish and international cuisine.





Halikarnas Disco





For after dinner hours you may opt to enjoy rock bars, or clubs where you can enjoy classical Turkish music performances, or whichever music strikes your fancy. The **Street of Bars**, **Cumhuriyet Street**, **Neyzen Tevfik Street**, and **Azmağbaşı** are representing the central entertainment area as well as being good shopping ground. If you cross the Bodrum market and walk along the Street of Bars, past seashore restaurants, you reach the famous **Halikarnas Disco**. If you walk from the square along Neyzen Tevfik Street you would see on your left the beautiful sight of Milta Bodrum Marina at the inner harbour, which was selected as one of the ten best marinas of Europe. On your right, you would see shops, restaurants and clubs that we recommend you to visit.







Bitez

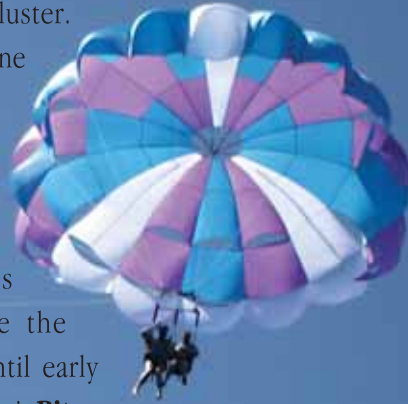


Environs of Bodrum

The first bay that can be reached by a five minutes ride on a minibus is **Gümbet** where hotels, bars and restaurants cluster.

After sunset it is one of the liveliest spots where various attractions last until sunrise. Access to Gümbet is convenient since the minibuses run until early hours. The next cove is **Bitez**,

with a crescent shaped long beach, shallow sea, beach-side hotels and restaurants. This is a favourite spot for domestic and foreign tourists. If you drive inland, stone houses set in mandarin (clementine) orchards form part of the spectacular scenery. Bitez cove is suitable for windsurfing due to its natural lie, and the next cove is **Ortakent**, about 12 kilometres from the Bodrum centre. There you will find various types of accommodation as well as a blue flag beach suitable for water sports.





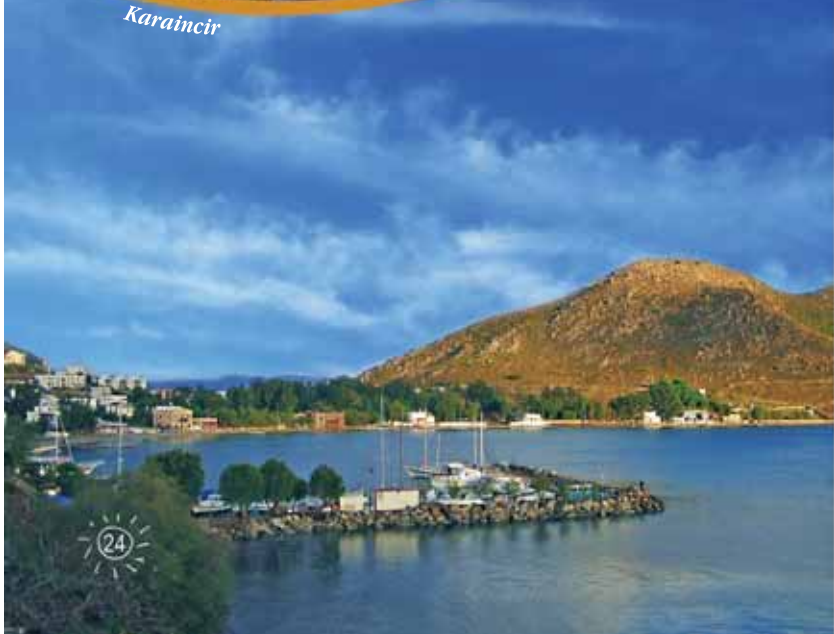


Ortakent



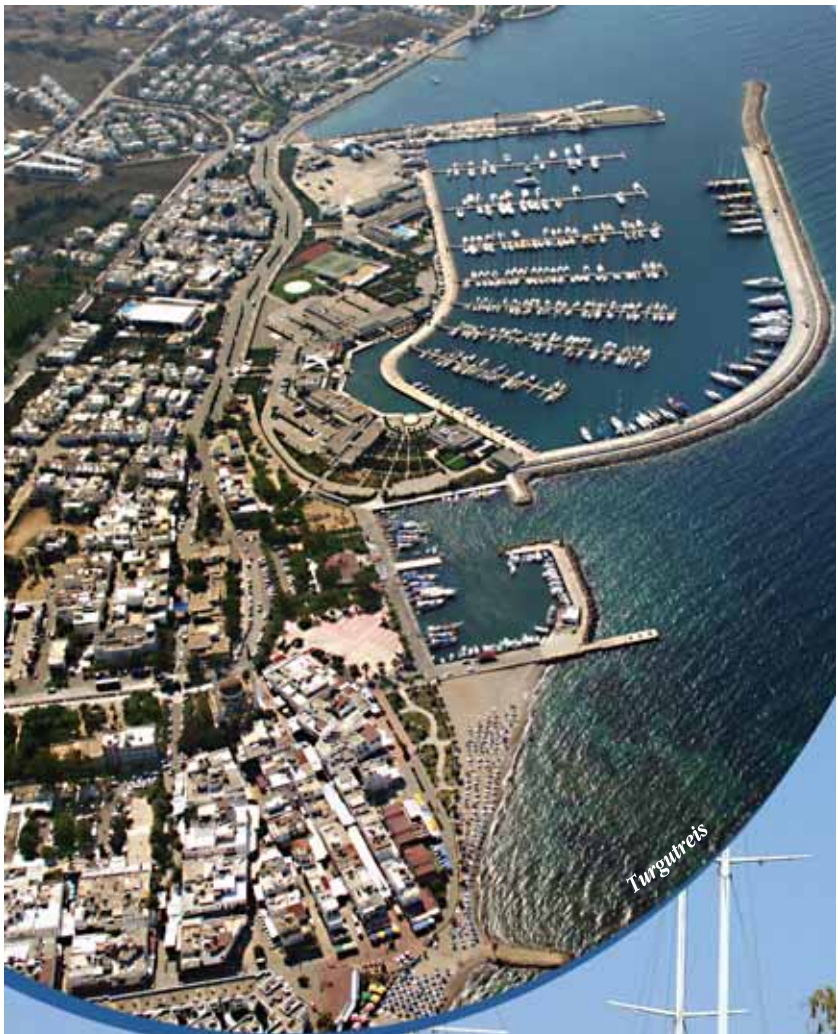
Aspat

Karaincır



If you go past the hill behind **Bağla** cove, about 14 kilometres from the centre of town, you reach **Aspat**, where you may visit the Venetian castle of Aspat that lies partially ruined. During the age of King Mausolus, the ancient city of Termera was built there and the cove was a safe harbour for the corsairs for a long time. The annual Painting and Statue Symposium staged in Aspat during the summer provides opportunities for you to catch up with contemporary art.

Karaincır (Black fig) which used to be famous for its plentiful figs, is a tranquil cove with a 500 metres long fine sandy beach protected from the northerly winds. The rustic seafood restaurants at the beachfront can be an interesting experience. **Akyarlar** (Kefaluka) cove which is about 22 kilometres from the central Bodrum is the southernmost point of the peninsula and the closest spot to Kos Island, from which it is separated by a three mile sound. Nowadays Akyarlar is an important tourist resort with a steady wind which makes it ideal for windsurfers, while its shallow sea is suitable for families with young children. Akyarlar coast is worth to visit with the ruins of ancient Termera and its fishermen's restaurants as well as other attractions such as the Kemer village with the Lighthouse of Hüseyin Point which was built by the French in 1931, and the "Sand Bath".



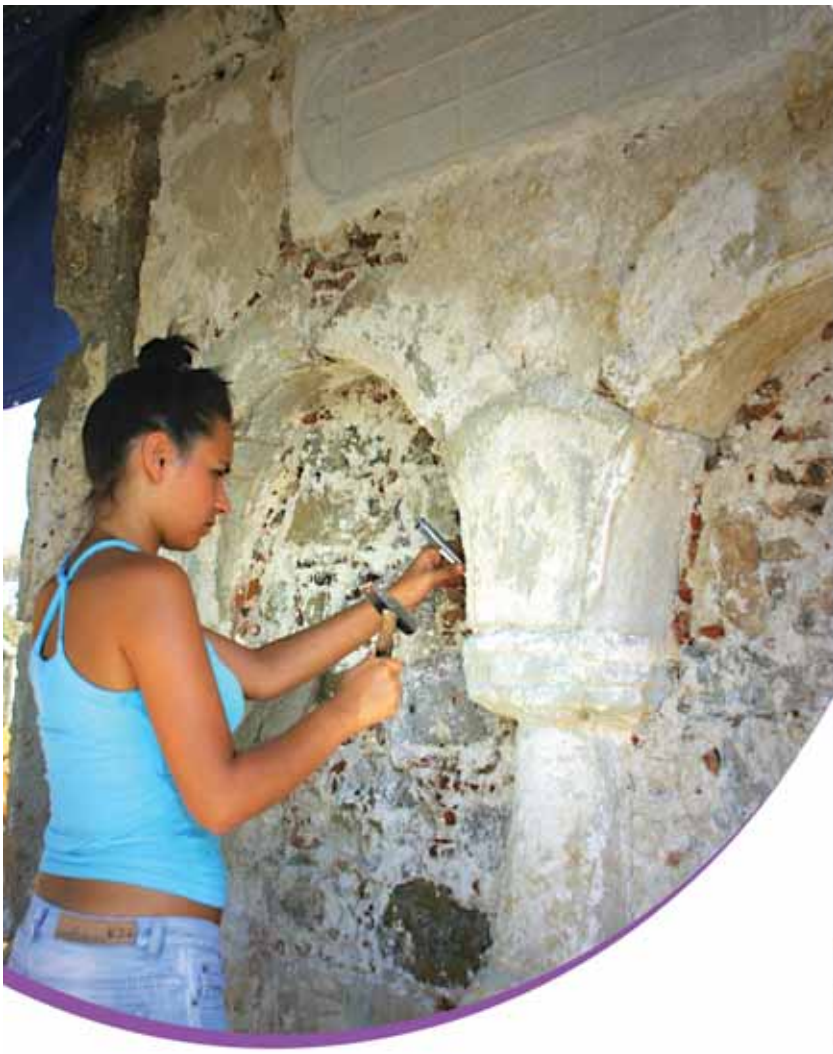
Turgutreis

D-Marin Turgutreis Marina



Turgutreis is the second largest settlement in the peninsula after Bodrum. Its name is derived from the famous seafarer and privateer Turgut Reis who conquered several places along the Mediterranean coast. There are numerous resorts, hotels and pensions situated along the 2.5 kilometres long sandy beach, and **D-Marin Turgutreis Marina** which became operational in 2002 provides sea connections to Didim, Datça, Kuşadası, Marmaris, Fethiye and Kos. Besides providing basic harbouring, marina, health, security and general services, it also hosts a shopping centre, a supermarket, bank branches, fitness and sports facilities, a business centre and cafés, making it a pleasant place for the yachting community as well as visitors. The **Şevket Sabancı Park** which hosts a 5 thousand square metres sports, leisure and open air performance facility is also next to the Marina.





Kadıkalesi which is about 4 kilometres from Turgutreis, has a long history. One of the Leleg settlements, the castle was built during the Hellenistic Period, and its present name comes from a previous resident who was a Kadı (Islamic judge) for jurisprudence. **Gümüslük** is built over the ruins of the ancient city Myndos. It still maintains its small village atmosphere and provides a tranquil and lovely resort to the visitors where you may enjoy all types of seafood at the restaurants situated along the coast. In the middle of the cove rises the **Tavşan (Rabbit) Island** where you can easily walk through the shallow sea.





Rabbit Island

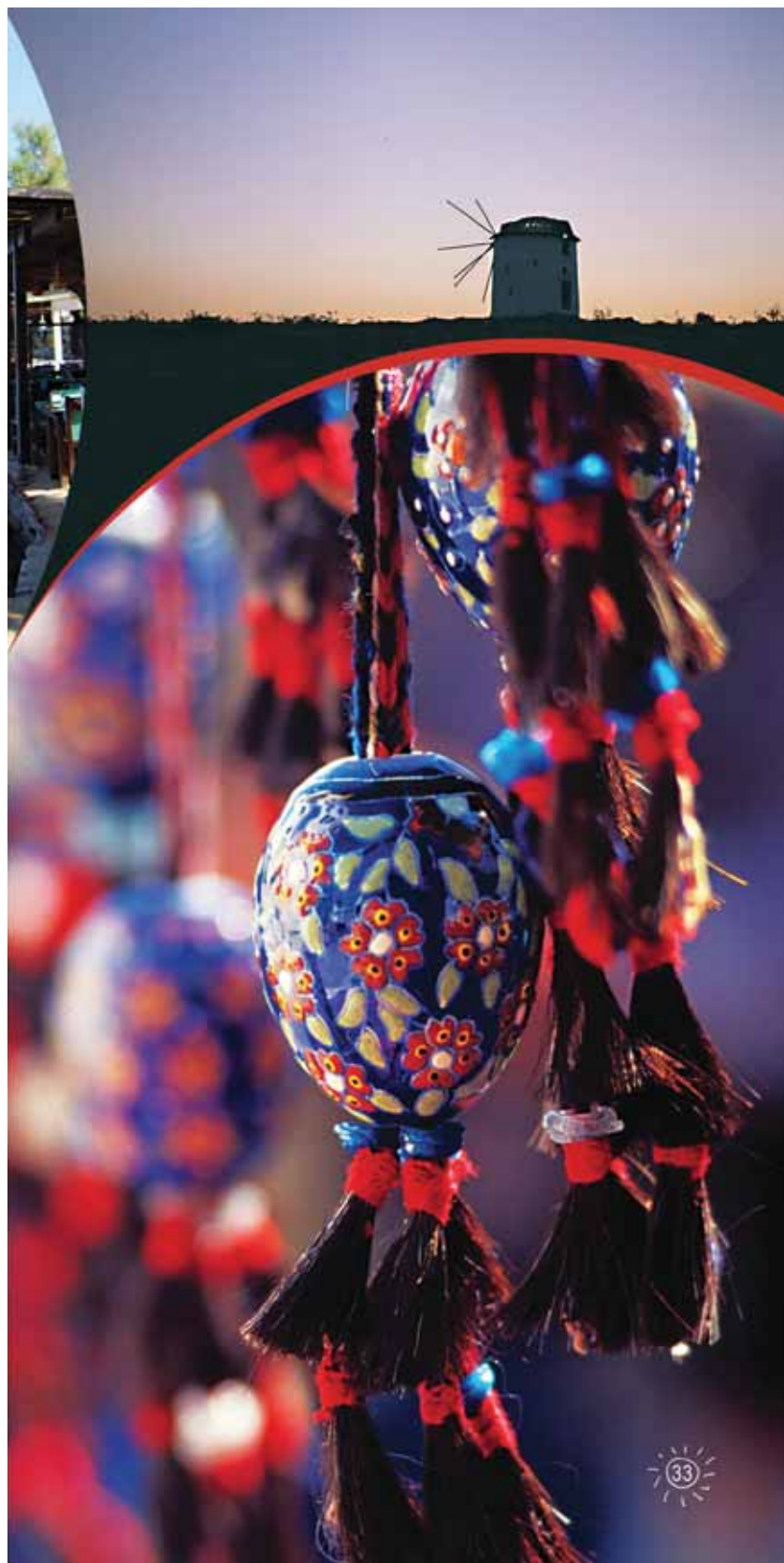






Gümüşlük

If you dive you may see the remains of the submerged Leleg city Myndos. Blue flagged Gümüşlük beach is a protected site. The area has a history as rich as Bodrum. It is believed to have been settled by Lelegs about five thousand years ago, and when Anthony and Cleopatra sailed to Rome, they took a rest stop there. Gümüşlük is a beautiful peninsula famous for its history, nature and fishermen. There are pensions for overnight stay, and you may enjoy shopping for local textiles and handicrafts, unique jewellery, souvenirs from the shops along the harbour street, or during the Wednesday markets. On your journey to and from this tranquil village, the oldest settlement on the peninsula, you may also see the still functioning windmills.





Yahkavak



Yalıkavak is a settlement about 18 kilometres away from the centre, and it is famous for its market and seafood restaurants. The first thing that would attract your attention is the magnificent panoramic view at the hilltop when you approach the settlement. The rugged shore and beautiful coves lie along the peninsula like a pattern of intricate lace. Offering you ample facilities, **Port Bodrum Yalıkavak Marina** is also situated at Yalıkavak, among other beaches and boutique hotels, and provides popular facilities such as exhibitions, festivals, cinemas as well as a high quality shopping mall.

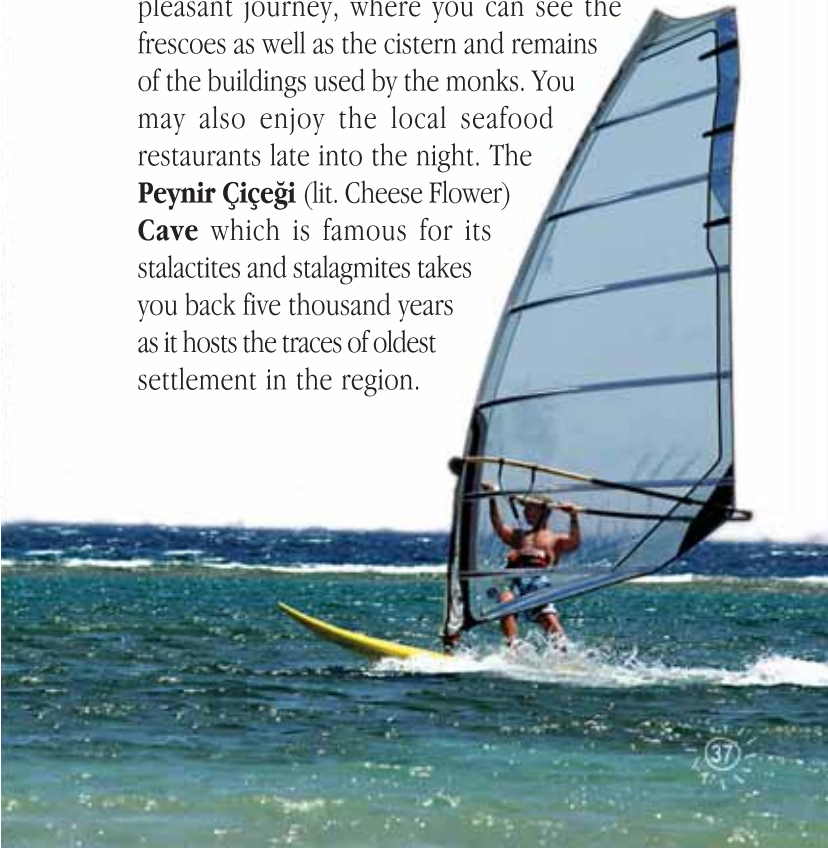
The Yalıkavak Market attracts locals as well as visitors, and has been a must visit place for the last 43 years. Every Thursday, the 12 thousand square yard market place is filled with local produce, charcuterie products, spices, desserts and sweets, dried fruits, endemic herbs and greens, pastries, pancakes, colourful textiles, leather goods, bags, silver jewellery, ceramics and terracotta ware, as well as household textiles such as hand embroidered curtains, table cloths and bed covers. The market is filled with 1200 stalls operated by people coming from neighbouring towns, and it is an important attraction for day trippers arriving from the Greek islands.





Gündoğın

Gündoğan, the ancient Farilya (Sunrise in Greek), is situated at the foot of a rocky hill on the road between Yalıkavak and Göltürkbükü. This town is renowned for its elite hotels, resorts and holiday villages, and it has one of the longest beaches of the Bodrum Peninsula. The rock monasteries, church and mosque indicate the rich history of the region. Gündoğan is suitable for wind surfing as well as for spear fishing, sponge diving, diving and underwater photography. An interesting option is to jumping aboard a boat tour visiting **Apostol Island**, which lies about 15 minutes away. The green scenery of the island and the rock outcrops along the shore make the half an hour walk to the intact Byzantine monastery on the top of island a pleasant journey, where you can see the frescoes as well as the cistern and remains of the buildings used by the monks. You may also enjoy the local seafood restaurants late into the night. The **Peynir Çiçeği** (lit. Cheese Flower) **Cave** which is famous for its stalactites and stalagmites takes you back five thousand years as it hosts the traces of oldest settlement in the region.

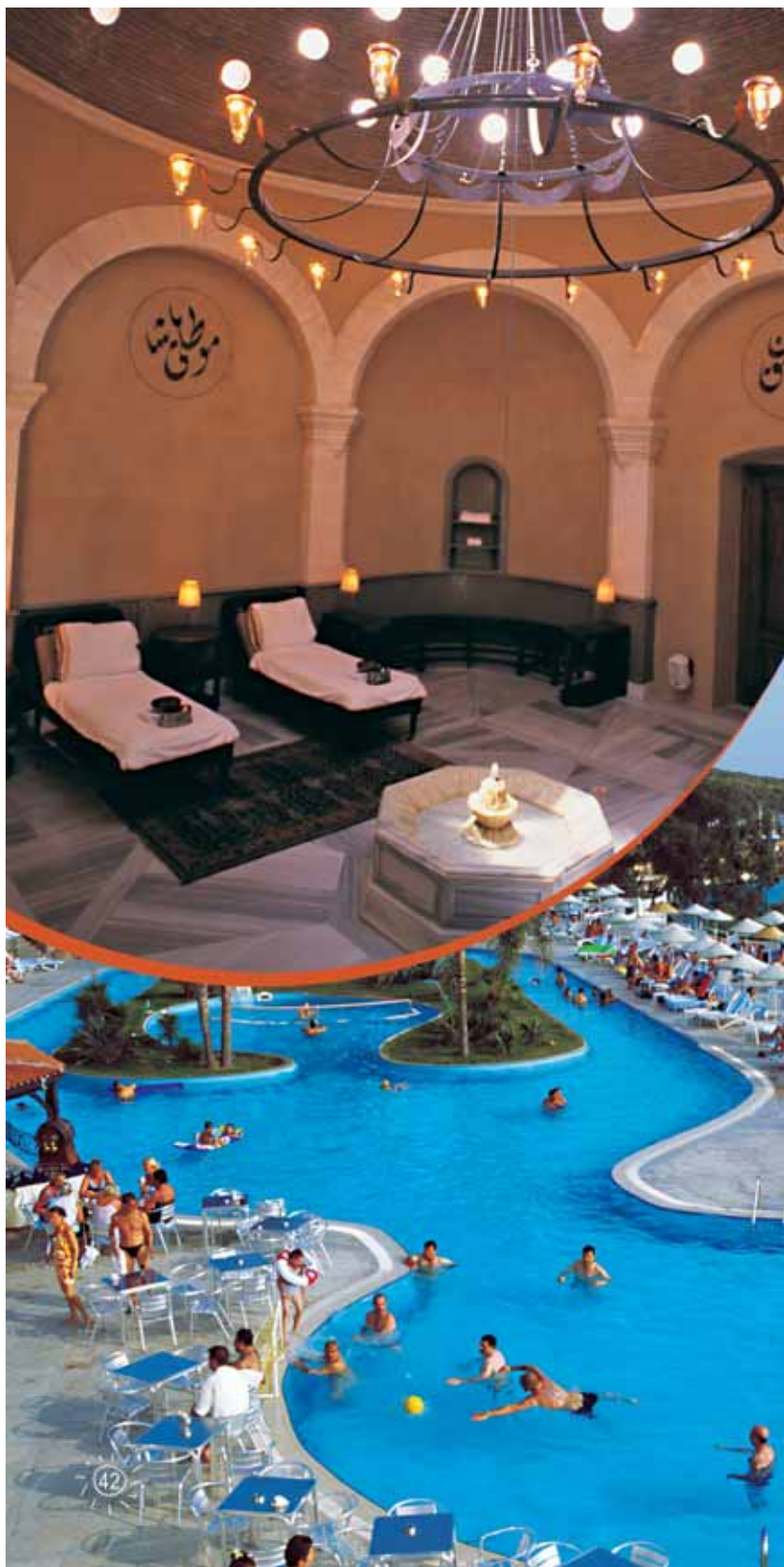


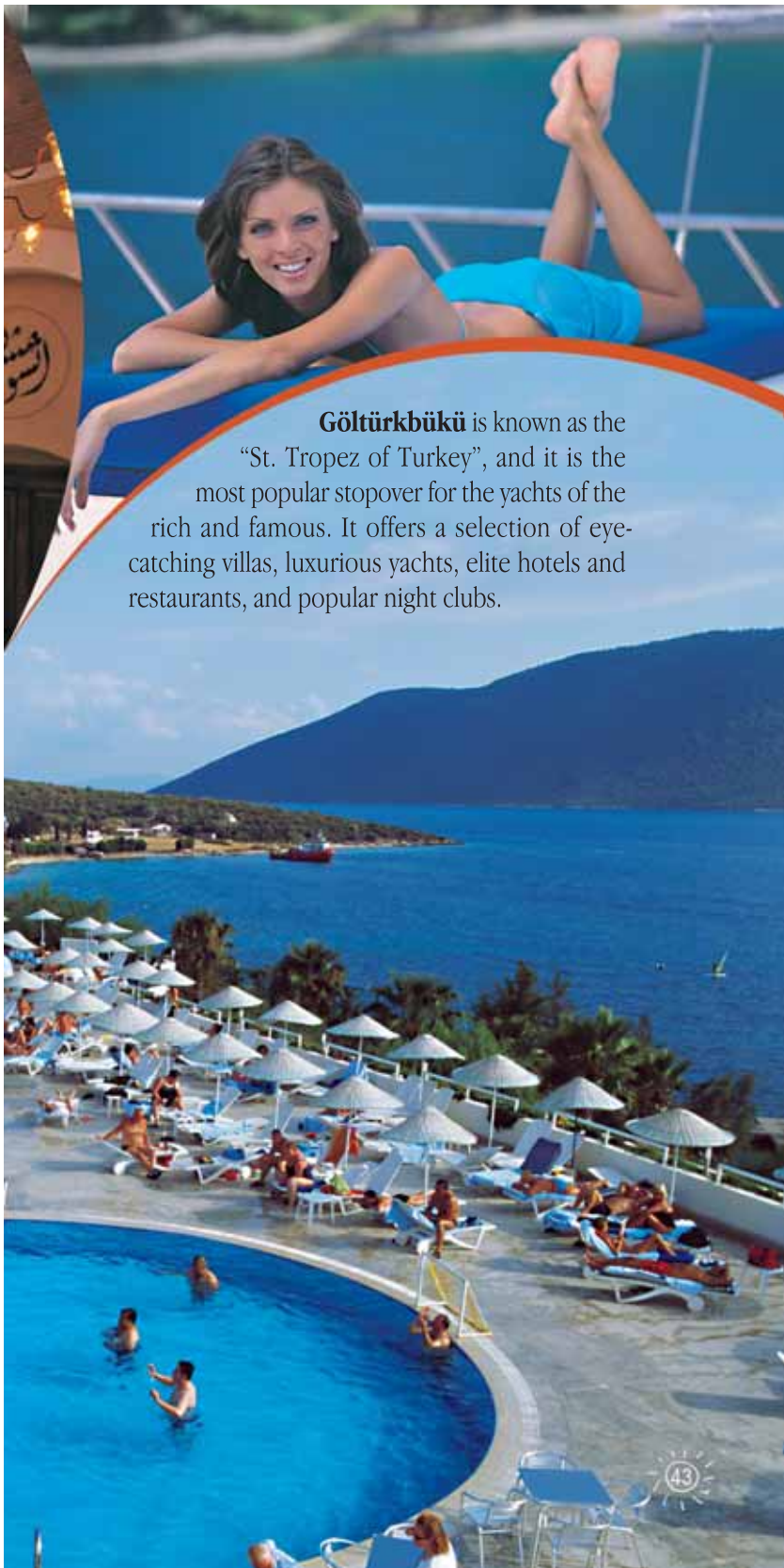




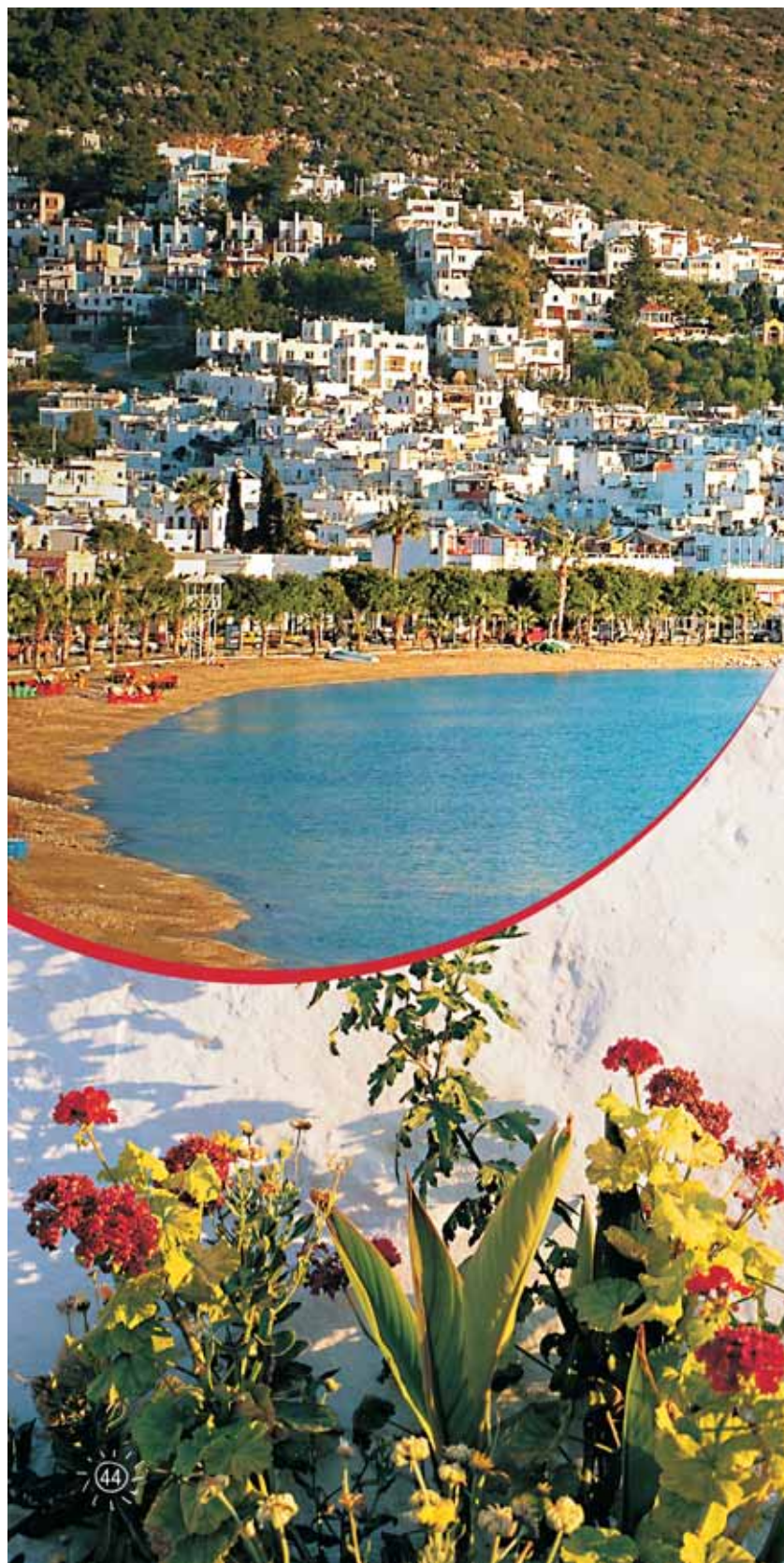


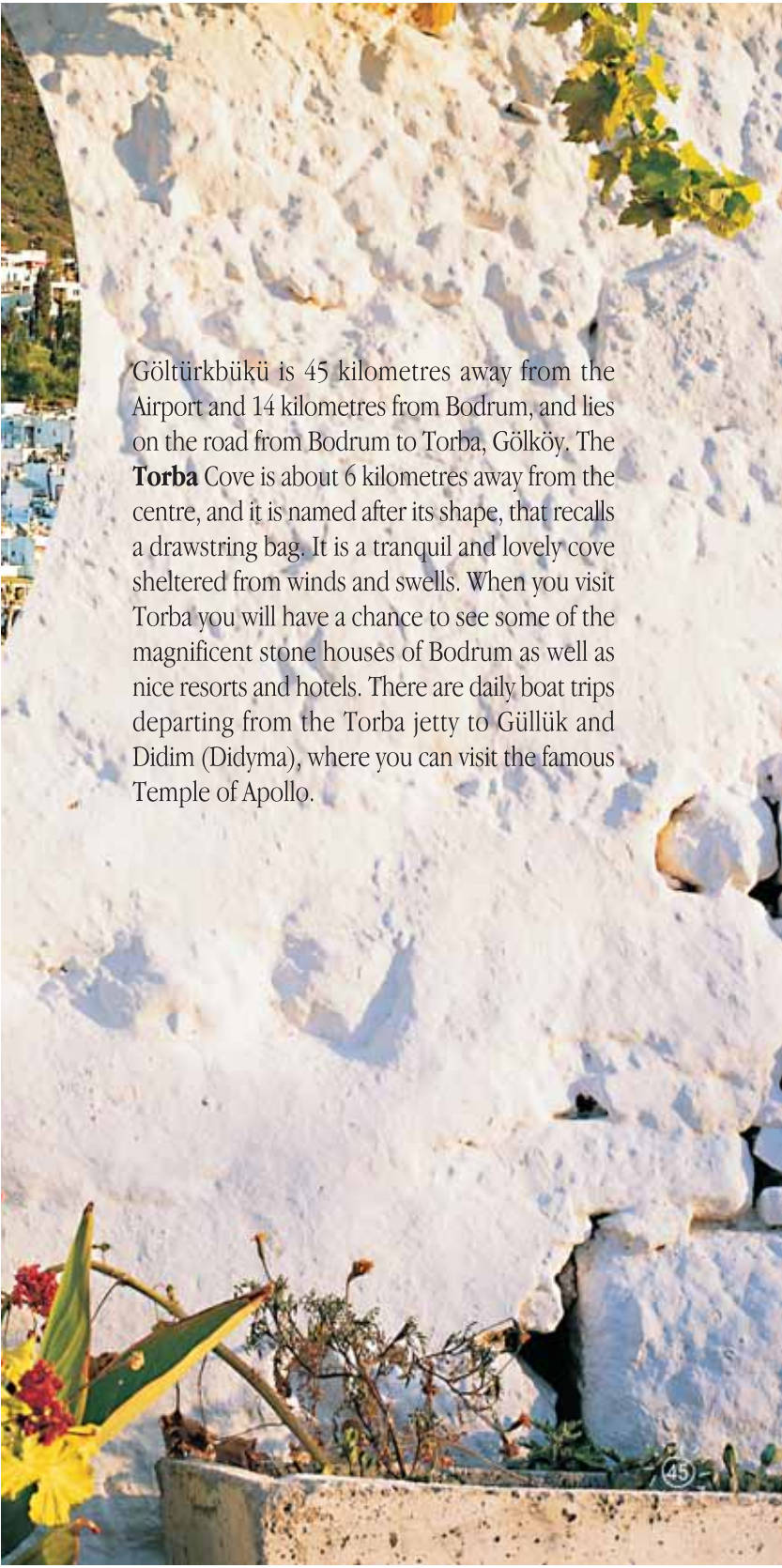






Gölkükbükü is known as the “St. Tropez of Turkey”, and it is the most popular stopover for the yachts of the rich and famous. It offers a selection of eye-catching villas, luxurious yachts, elite hotels and restaurants, and popular night clubs.





Göltürbükü is 45 kilometres away from the Airport and 14 kilometres from Bodrum, and lies on the road from Bodrum to Torba, Gököy. The **Torba** Cove is about 6 kilometres away from the centre, and it is named after its shape, that recalls a drawstring bag. It is a tranquil and lovely cove sheltered from winds and swells. When you visit Torba you will have a chance to see some of the magnificent stone houses of Bodrum as well as nice resorts and hotels. There are daily boat trips departing from the Torba jetty to Güllük and Didim (Didyma), where you can visit the famous Temple of Apollo.

Tuzla, a cosy fishermen's village amidst the ruins of antiquity that trace the civilisations of past millennia, may be reached by boat. Nearby is the site of **Bargylia**, renowned for its antique columns, stone walls, an altar adorned with reliefs, ruins of a theatre and a stoa from Greek and Roman periods, as well as interesting city walls and a cemetery that remains from antiquity. Near Bargylia is a working fishing village, **Boğaziçi**. At Güvercinlik you may swim in the sea as calm as a still pond, and may take a boat day trip. If you travel southwest from Bodrum, you will pass through pine forests and reach first **Yalıçiftlik** with its long beach, and then **Çiftlikköy** which is a typical Aegean village. Along the Kargack Bükü Cove of Yalıçiftlik lies the **Orak Island** which is a highlight of boat journeys along the Gulf of Gökova. The sea of Gökova is



Gulf of Gökova

best enjoyed at **Mazi** where you can sunbathe, rejuvenating yourselves under the shade of clementine and olive trees, and where you must treat yourself to seafood at **İnceyalı Beach**. The villagers of the area are involved in carpet-weaving, and the enthusiast may watch the fascinating process. When you drive down from the Mazi village you reach **Hurma Beach**. Looking east there are three successive coves, **İlgin**, **Sedef** and **Kargılı** where cold, fresh water springs feed the sea. The area is a protected site of natural beauty and there are several designated trekking paths. **Çökertme Beach** is another stopover cove for Blue Voyage boats. At the beach there are seafood restaurants catering to the needs of the yachting community where you may also purchase renowned Milas carpets.





Iassos

If you turn right on the road from Milas to Bodrum, and continue about 8 kilometres you will reach Güllük. Being a port town Güllük has lots of fishmongers, cafes and restaurants along the Gulf of Mandalya and Asin Cove. About 6 kilometres southeast are the ancient ruins of Margylia, a Carian city, which is open to visitors. Güllük is one of the centres of wooden boat building, where the region's favourite boats, gulets, are built. You may cross the bay with a shared boat ride to **Kıyıkışlacık Village** or have a drive along the road to Milas, turning west after the 18 kilometres. The village situated amid the ruins of Iassos, a city of antiquity which was founded in the 9th century BC by colonists from Argos. The Agora, Odeon, the Temple of Artemis where the statue of the goddess has never been rained upon, the Temple of Zeus Megistos, the theatre where the names of artists and musicians were inscribed to the walls, the fortress from the Christian era, thousands of years old mosaics unearthed, statues, Corinthian capitals, most exquisite marble and stone carvings with various figures and symbols are some of the reminders of the glory of Iassos. There are pensions for overnight stay.

On the road from Milas to Bodrum, at the junction of Gökçeler Village, about 20 kilometres away from Milas, you reach **Uyku Valley** (Değirmendere Canyon). Uyku Valley and İncirli Cave (Gökçeler Cave) are regular stopovers for daytrips. The 335 metres long cave is a protected site of natural beauty. The Karaada island, lying 4 miles offshore, across from Bodrum, is a stopover for daytrip and voyaging boats. Rumour says that the water and mud seeping from a cave on the northern shore of the island is a cure for various illnesses and that the famous beauty of Cleopatra was maintained with this treatment. You must have your photo taken while mud bathing as a souvenir. Then you can immerse yourself in the pool of thermal water in the cave while watching the magnificent sea lapping the shore.

Blue Voyage



Instead of the traditional gulets, you may charter the Bodrum built modern boats with all facilities, and you may charter them as bareboat or skippered and crewed. In a Blue Voyage you may visit coves where pine forests meet the sea, enjoy the freshest fish and seafood, watching the bright stars in a dark sky unpolluted by artificial lights, and swim in the crystal clear waters. The classical route for the Blue Voyage is as follows: Bodrum, Karaada, Pabuç Point, Kargıcık Cove, Orak Island, Alakışla Cove, Çökertme, Ören (Keramos), Akbük, Gökova, Sedir Island, Karacasöğüt, Değirmen Cove, Kargılı Cove, Tuzla Cove, Seven Islands, English Harbour, Gökçeler Cove, Küçük Çatı, Büyük Çatı, Körmen Harbour and Knidos. The diving spots around Bodrum are as follows: Büyük Bongo, Küçük Bongo, Kargı Island, Köçek Island, Karada-Kaçakçı Cove, Karada Delikli Cave, Karaada-Aksona Point, Yassıkaya Island, Orak Island-Point.



*Entertainment and
Night Life - Gastronomy*



Entertainment and Night

Life: Bodrum is one of the noted entertainment centres of the World. Entertainment starts at sunset and lasts until dawn. The **Street of Bars**, **Halikarnas Disco** and **Küba** are names closely linked with Bodrum. There are different entertainment venues around the yacht harbour and its environs. **Göltürkbükü** is the prime choice for the domestic and international jet set. Lately Gümbet which is five minutes away from the centre has become an alternative to the Street of Bars and is frequented by foreign visitors.

Gastronomy: Bodrum has a rich local cuisine. Generally the dishes are prepared with fresh herbs and greens of the spring, however many other dishes comprising meat and seafood are also popular. The most renowned are the stuffed courgette flowers, stuffed roots of a local variety of thistle (kenker dolması), sautéed bitter herbs, fried minced meat and onions in boiled fresh pasta (lokum pilavı), basted marinated beef slivers served over fried potato sticks with a yoghurt sauce (çökertme kebab) and octopus rice. All around Bodrum peninsula there are numerous restaurants where you can find Bodrum dishes, Turkish cuisine and international cuisine, especially seafood.

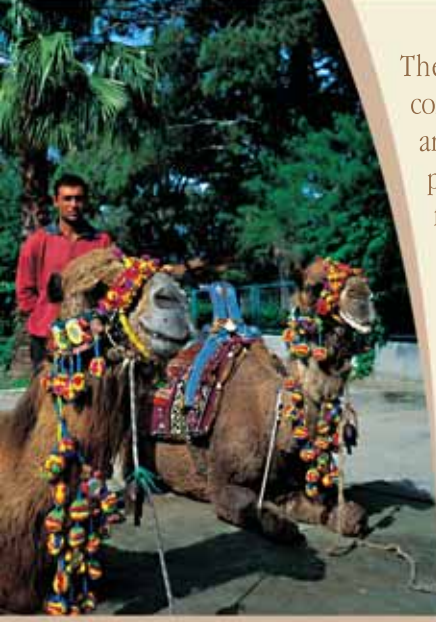
Shopping & Handicrafts



Bodrum's markets offer fresh and cheap vegetables and fruits supplied by neighbouring villages and towns. The Thursday and Friday markets are oriented to foodstuffs, but Tuesdays are for textiles, clothing and hand woven cloths. Also on Mondays at Göltürkbükü, on Tuesdays at Milas, on Wednesdays at Ortakent and Gündoğan, on Saturdays at Turgutreis, and on Sundays at Mumcular local markets are opened. The most recommended rich and vibrant market to visit is at Yalıkavak operating on Sundays and Thursdays. Besides the Bodrum Bazaar which has maintained its traditional texture, modern shopping facilities of Bodrum such as are D-Marin Turgutreis, Milta Bodrum Marina, Oasis and Port Bodrum Yalıkavak are at your service.

The Bodrum sandals are the first thing that springs to mind when we talk about **handicrafts**. The masters produce for world renowned artists and fashion designers. The rawhide is trained with a special process to make this elegant but light footwear and its designs are derived from antiquity. Besides their elegant looks, sandals are most suitable footwear for the season and region, and much preferred for their design and ease of use.

Camel Wrestling



The camel wrestling is quite common along the Aegean coast, and around Bodrum. They are performed as part of winter festivities. This traditional activity has been recorded around the Aydın province by the chronicles of the past centuries. When males of hybrid Tülü (hairy) camels come to heat between December and March, the wrestling contests are held.



Bodrum Ballads

Numerous Bodrum ballads are famous: Çökertme, Ayva Dibi, Çekirge, Pembeli Basma, Kerimoğlu, Satioğlu, Sabahın Seher Vakti, Tosun Mehmet, Ormancı, Değirmenci, Bilalim, Şahboylum, Nalbantım, Demirciler, Koca Kavak and Sepetçioğlu.

Do you know?

The mausoleum of King Mousulus is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The wooden boat designs of Bodrum, the Gulet and Tirhandil are world recognised types of sailing yachts.








Climate

Bodrum is subject to the Mediterranean climate and the weather is always temperate. The average temperature for winters is 15°C, and for summers is 30°C. However, the level of humidity is not high. Precipitation occurs mainly in winter and spring.

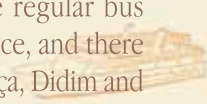
	Air	Sea Water
April	21	15
May	26	18
June	30	21
July	33	24
August	33	25
September	29	23
October	24	21



Transport



As Bodrum has become the number one destination for domestic and foreign visitors, the ever increasing demand has brought along improved transportation facilities for air, road and sea transport that make reaching Bodrum easy. The **Bodrum-Milas Airport** which is about 30 kilometres from the centre of town has been renovated and the number of visitors arriving by air has been increasing every season. Alternatives include the Adnan Menderes Airport of İzmir, 230 kilometres away from Bodrum, and the Dalaman Airport, 187 kilometres away. As hotel occupancy rates and demand are quite high, it is advisable to book early for convenience. For those who prefer road transport, there are regular bus services from every province, and there are sea connections to Datça, Didim and Dalyan.



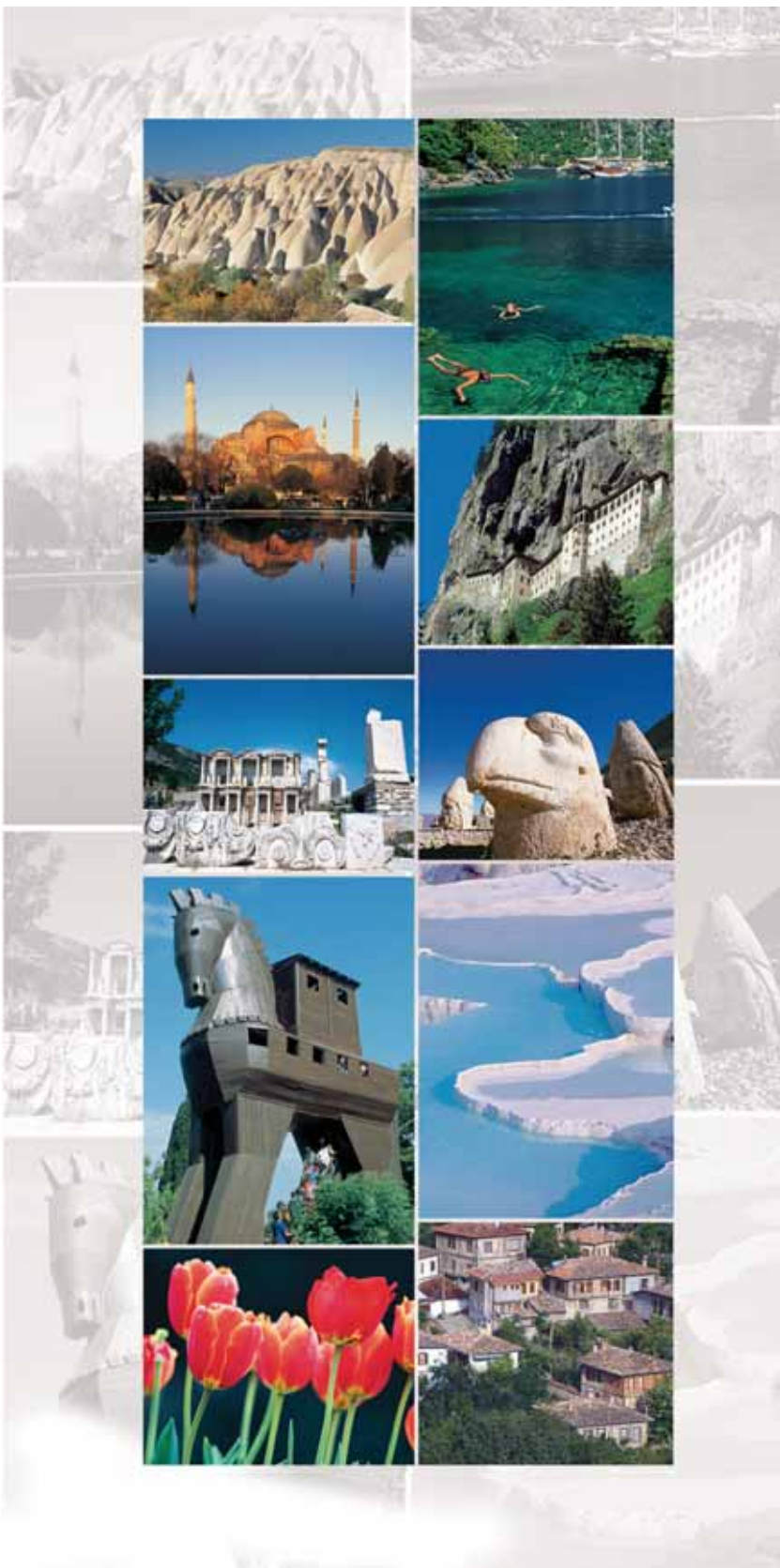
Don't return unless you have:

- Visited Bodrum Castle and Underwater Museum,
- Strolled around the markets,
- Enjoyed daily boat trips to the coves,
- Experienced the Blue Voyage,
- Watched Bodrum from the historic Theatre,
- Visited the bars of Bodrum,
- Eaten seafood or fish dish at Gümüşlük,
- Tasted Bodrum style pastry, stuffed courgette flowers, and seafood,
- Bought Bodrum glass beads, and batik textiles...

Useful Contacts

Bodrum Coach Station	Tel: +90 252 3162637
Bodrum Ferry-boat Company	Tel: +90 252 3160882 +90 252 3130205 +90 252 3132509
Milas Bodrum Airport	Tel: +90 252 5230101 (31 lines) Fax: +90 252 5230082
District Governor's Office	Tel: +90 252 3160101
Bodrum Municipal Hall	Tel: +90 252 3161009
Bodrum State Hospital	Tel: +90 252 3130883
Museum Directorate	Tel: +90 252 3162516
Tourist Information Office	Tel: +90 252 3161091
Police Headquarters	Tel: +90 252 3168080
Gendarmerie	Tel: +90 252 3170587
Bodrum Hotel Association (BODER)	Tel: +90 252 3163246
Turkish Union of Travel Agencies (TÜRSAB)	Tel: +90 252 3586995 +90 252 3585485
Bodrum Peninsula Promotion Foundation (BOYTAV)	Tel: +90 252 3165555 +90 252 3139294





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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