

A TRIP TO DENİZLİ

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— Denizli —

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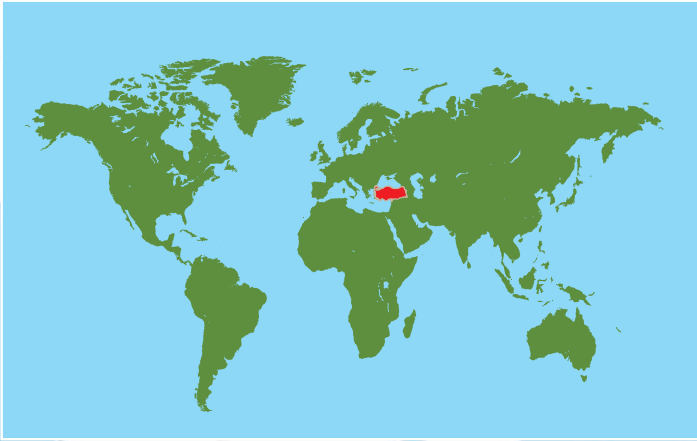
References used in the work are provided at the end of the book.

**Cover Photo : Pamukkale Travertine Close-up
Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive - Mehmet Çakır**



Now we are going to take a trip together...

Are you ready for a wonderful trip extending from ancient cities to cotton travertine pools, from hot springs to thermal mud baths, from traditional weaving looms to historical places, from vineyards to the summit of the Aegean Region, from waterfalls each a natural wonder to legends, and from local folk songs to delicious dishes?



Our destination?
DENİZLİ, the cradle of civilization!



Shall we cast an eye over the history of the city?

The first significant site in Denizli was founded by the Syrian King Antiyokustheos II between 261-245 B.C. in the vicinity of Eskihisar Village, 6 km north of the present town, in the name of the queen as "**Laodikeia**", meaning the city of Laodike the queen.

The site, which collapsed in a large earthquake in the 7th century A.D., was relocated to the modern-day area of Kaleiçi. After conquering Denizli and the vicinity, the Turks named the city "**Ladik**".

Findings from Beyce Sultan Tumulus in the north of the town, the roots of which extend back to the oldest Anatolian civilizations, illustrate the past of Denizli in the period before written history. They also provide evidence that the history of the settlement started in the Chalcolithic Era and continued during the Bronze Age.

Remaining under the control of Hittites during the early years, the site was then controlled by Lydians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans and Byzantines consecutively.

The history and the cultural values of the site also stem from the fact that it has hosted numerous civilizations.

The Turks first appeared in Denizli and the neighborhood in 1070 and throughout the following 350 years, the town changed hands between Turks and Byzantines until 1429 when it became Turkish land after the town was finally incorporated into the Ottoman Empire.

During the Ottoman Period, the municipality of Denizli, which was then a domain of Aydın State, was established in 1876 and together with the declaration of the Republic in 1923, Denizli governance was changed into a provincial administration.





So, where does the name 'Denizli' come from?

There are various rumors about this and historical sources also cite various different names.

While Seljuk records and the Denizli Court Registry mention the name **Ladik**, it is mentioned as Tunguzlu in İbn Battuta's travel notes. On the other hand, in a book titled "Mesalikü'l Ebsar", it is also recorded as **Tunguzlu**. Sharafaddin Zemdi, who wrote Tamerlane's Triumphal Book, mentions the names **Tenguzlug** and **Tonguzlug**.

It is rumored that **Tengiz**, which means 'sea' in Turkish, and **Tunguzlu**, which means Denizli in current spelling, changed through word-of-mouth in time from **Tenguzlu** and **Tunguzlu** to Denizli.

According to another rumor, the town was named 'Domuzlu' (with boar) as, in ancient times, there were too many boar coming into town due to the plentiful water supply, so again through word-of-mouth it turned into Donguzlu, Dengizli and finally Denizli. However, in a book written by Mümtaz Başkaya, a researcher from Denizli, it is claimed that Denizli is etymologically **Tengiz, a tribe which came to Anatolia from Central Asia**. The same book explains that it is not possible to derive the name Denizli from boar, and that presence of too much water in the city has nothing to do with the town's name. The author has a realistic approach in his claim by stating that the mentioned name was also given to other sites and that in Turkey there are places called Denizli, or with a similar name.

The name Denizli etymologically comes from Tengiz, which is the name of a tribe that had arrived in Anatolia from Central Asia.



*A city of industry,
A city of agriculture,
A city of tourism,
A city of healing and health for thousands of years dating back to ancient times,
A historical city that hosted civilizations such as Hittite, Phrygian, Lydian, Roman and Byzantine,
An important cradle of civilization located at the end of the Ephesus-Smyrna road that is considered to be a Holy Pilgrimage
Center of faith tourism,
A city with 7500 years of trade history,
A pioneer of production and exports,
A fortress of textiles with a weaving culture dating back to the 4th - 5th century,
A lively city redolent of nature, history, culture, art and life,
A place where the Mediterranean, Aegean and Central Anatolian climates meet,
A popular dwelling place for thousands of years.*



LAND OF ANCIENT CITIES: *Denizli*

WELCOME TO OUR CITY

bearing the cultural traces of all civilizations from Colossae, Laodikeia, Hierapolis, Tripolis and Attuda to Seljuks and from the Ottoman Empire to contemporary Turkey of the present day; attracting attention with its rooted history and cultural heritage, magnificent past and trade potential extending from ancient times to the present day;
Where great cultural gatherings and experiences are staged;
With fertile arable lands, green vegetation, rich biological diversity and plentiful water resources, which may be the origin of its name;
Hosting the wonder of nature Pamukkale and the ancient city of Hierapolis, which are in the World Heritage List of UNESCO.



Denizli Rooster / Denizli Municipality Archive

* A glass statue of a Denizli Rooster, which has been the symbol of the city since ancient times, was created by the Denizli Municipality and put up in Delikliqınar Square in 2013. This statue is 2.6 meters tall (4.10 meters with the stand) and attracts attention with its glass structure. It is the largest glass statue in Turkey exhibited in the open air.

Coat of Arms of city: Denizli Rooster

**"Every rooster crows in its own coop,
Denizli rooster crows anywhere. "**

A domestic species, immediately attracting attention with its long and harmonious crowing, black and kohl-tinged eyes, long neck, strong chest, wide and long tail, dark gray or purple legs, big axe comb, color and body shape...

Denizli roosters, famous with their high-pitched, bass or deep crowing which is classified as clear, sad, shrill and wavy (mocking)...

The crowing is named after their body positions, namely **"Lion Crowing"**, **"Wolf Crowing"**, **"Pus Crowing"** or **"Hero Crowing"**, and the body shape, color and shape of comb; the symbol of the city as if it challenges itself with every crow...

A rooster figure drawn on an ancient oil candle and fighting roosters carved on marble found during excavations in Laodikeia ancient city indicate that the history of the "Denizli Roosters", the famous symbol of Denizli, the cradle of civilizations, dates back to ancient times.

**Would you like to see the Denizli Rooster,
which commands attention with its long
crowing and attractive appearance,
in its natural habitat?**

Denizli Rooster/Denizli Province, Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Directorate Archive



A miracle in the UNESCO World Heritage List, combining the nature and culture: Pamukkale and the Ancient City of Hierapolis

A unique beauty created by the water and calcium oxide coming from the southern skirts of Mount Çal: **Cotton White Travertines...**

The Ancient City of Hierapolis, which means **holy site**, is intertwined with Pamukkale, where the grave of Saint Philip, one of the 12 apostles of Jesus mentioned in the Bible, is located..

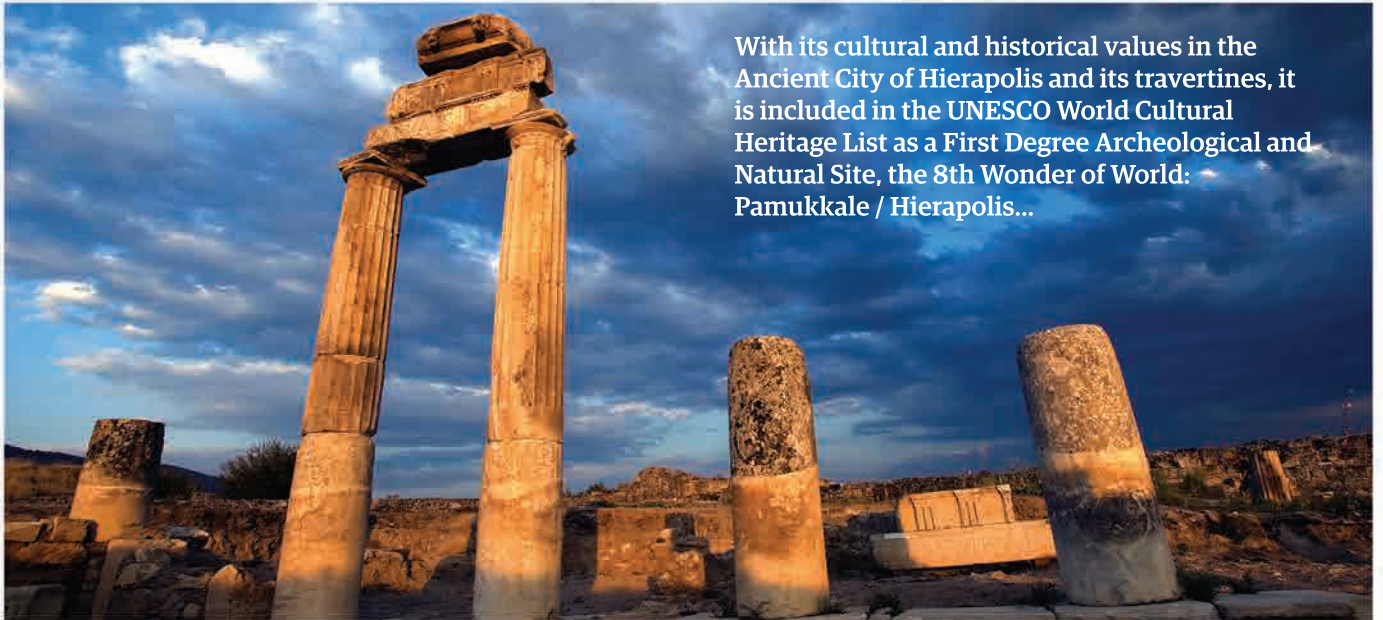
It was a holy site which was a complete health center during the Roman Empire Period and which was visited by thousands of people in order to regain their health in its more than 15 baths..

Hygiene was so important in the city that at the entrance and exits of the city there were the **Bath Church, Byzantine Bath** and **Big Bath...**

An ancient pool, which is one of the few in the world and where there are historical ruins left after the earthquake in the 7th century A.D., welcomes you with its healing waters..

The necropolis exhibits the religious beliefs of the period and its grandeur extends out of the city walls in all directions.

The Apollo Temple was built on Plutonium, which is also known as the old religious cave, and has survived to our time despite facing challenges over the centuries..



With its cultural and historical values in the Ancient City of Hierapolis and its travertines, it is included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List as a First Degree Archeological and Natural Site, the 8th Wonder of World: Pamukkale / Hierapolis...

Resembling a natural miracle with its unique cotton travertines and healing waters, the beauty of Pamukkale and its vicinity has been the subject of many legends so far. According to mythology, goddesses swam for their beauty in the healing waters of Pamukkale, and Hierapolis, which is also called “**Land of Gods**”, had been the scene of the wars and intrigues of many Greek gods.

On the 25th anniversary of the inclusion of Pamukkale and Hierapolis in the UNESCO World Heritage List, restoration of the 1800-year-old Ancient Theater in Hierapolis has been completed after two years of intensive work. After this restoration, the Ancient Theater is now suitable for use for concerts, plays and similar artistic activities with its acoustic structure.



Hierapolis-Ancient Theater / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive



Pamukkale-Ancient Pool / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive

What if it snows in Pamukkale?

Would you like to swim in the ancient pool where the water temperature is 36°C when a different white of nature meets with the whiteness of Pamukkale, and enjoy 2 miracles of nature?

Nature's gift to Denizli...

We are looking forward to seeing you in Denizli to see these unequalled marvels and experience many legends...





Pamukkale / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive



Hierapolis / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive



Hierapolis / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive



Hierapolis / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive

Would you like to listen to a legend about Pamukkale?

Once upon a time, many many centuries ago, there lived a poor woodman family at the skirts of Mount Çökelez and one day they had a daughter...

But the poor girl was so ugly that nobody looked at her face and whenever they came across her and saw her, they immediately turned their heads or changed their path...

The girl felt sorry about this and she was in despair. So one day, tired of being poor and ugly, the girl threw herself off the peaks of Mount Çökelez and fell into a pool full of water and sediments...

She remained in the water for a long time and gradually the girl became more beautiful...

Her face, which was touched by the water, started shining like the sun and thus the waters made her beautiful...

The handsome son of a beg or lord passing by saw the beauty of the wounded girl in the waters and fell in love with her at first sight. So, he took the beautiful girl out of the water and set off to his home.

What happened then?

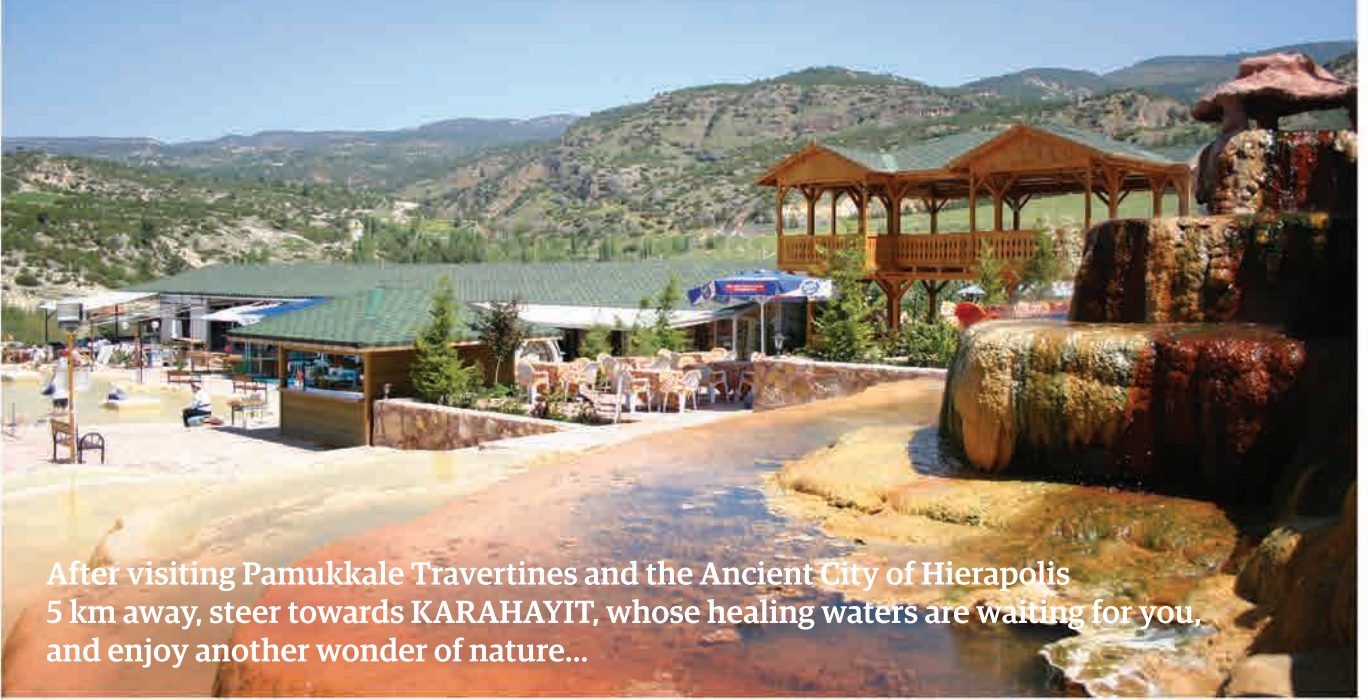
Of course, they lived happily ever after...

They got married and lived a happy life....

Since then, women who desire to be more beautiful has always come here to dive in these waters...

**Well, what are you waiting for?
We will be glad to welcome you too.**

Pamukkale - Hierapolis / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive



After visiting Pamukkale Travertines and the Ancient City of Hierapolis 5 km away, steer towards KARAHAYIT, whose healing waters are waiting for you, and enjoy another wonder of nature...

Karahayit / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Karahayit Thermal Spring: Meet the healing red water

A thermal tourism center in Denizli, 20 km away from the city center and 5 km away from Pamukkale...

Renowned as the thermal springs where the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra took a mud bath, Karahayit Thermal Springs have been a source of healing for 5000 years...

The Karahayit red water travertines with a surface area of approximately 900 m² ...

Considered as a branch of Pamukkale Thermal Springs, the water composition of the springs is also similar to that of Pamukkale Thermal Spring water. The temperature is higher than that of Pamukkale Thermal Spring and there is less carbon dioxide.

The Karahayit Thermal Spring waters, which have a high radiation level, come from three springs.

The thermal water of the spring comes out at a temperature of 60°C and the metal oxides in it cause **red, green and white colored travertines** which create a wonderful natural appearance. The thermal spring is also known as “**Red Water**”.

It is said that the waters of the thermal spring are good for atherosclerosis, hypertension, rheumatism, sciatica, some skin and nerve diseases, limbo, mange, acne and itching; blood pressure is reduced thanks to widened veins after taking a bath and the heart is relaxed, it is also good for asthma. The mud bath, on the other hand, is believed to support the body resistance and strength.

City of Kings: Laodikeia

2nd largest ancient city in Turkey after Ephesus.

The city founded by King Antiochus II in the name of his wife, Queen Laodike, is at the intersection point of all trade routes and dates back to the 3rd century B.C. It is also one of the richest cities of the ancient world and is renowned for its woven fabrics...

A cultural heritage bearing the traces of the period as it was one of the most important and richest dwelling places of the Roman and Byzantine periods...

An ancient city where the head of the statue of God Emperor Augustus, who gave his name to the month of August, was unearthed; the only other example of this head is in the Vatican Museum...

Also a center for sports and fight games of the era...

It is the only ancient city to rise again after an earthquake in 60 A.D. which destroyed all towns in the Lykos Valley

Along with its historical and cultural heritage, it is also a historical and cultural treasure with great potential in terms of faith tourism as it is the host of one of the 7 churches mentioned in the Bible...

Holy Pilgrimage Church, Temples devoted to Zeus and Goddess Athena...

A church in the city where the world of Christianity met in the 4th century for holy pilgrimage, a spectacular church with its Ambo platform and sanctuary sections; it is also the seat of the Laodikeia consul.

The largest holy area devoted to Zeus 2000 years ago in the ancient period was unearthed in the Ancient City of Laodikeia where excavation works are still underway. There are giant column galleries that are 11 meters high and weigh 15 tons; the shattered columns are being renovated using the same methods used in ancient times.

Unearthed during the excavations in the city and engraved on a mosaic layer which dates back 1700 years, the **Tulip Figure** is a depiction of purity, cleanliness, holy spirit, richness and of the Mother Mary. It verifies that the motherland of the tulip is Anatolia and that it was once grown in the lands of Denizli.

1600-year-old pieces of fabric, which were found in the City of Kings near the Eskihsar district of Denizli, were used for repairs in the 4th-5th century A.D. during Constantine the Great's period and show that the **weaving culture** of Denizli goes back to ancient times.



Laodikeia / Okan Kocyiğit

• The Ancient City of Laodikeia is in the Temporary List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Meeting, faith, weaving and trade center of the period, the City of Kings invites you...



Laodikeia King Head / Ufuk Soyhan



Laodikeia Tulip Mosaic / Ufuk Soyhan



Laodikeia Textile Remnants / Ufuk Soyhan

One of the most important trade and agriculture centers of the ancient period: **Tripolis**

An ancient city founded in an area where the Lydia, Phrygia and Karia Regions meet, now within the boundaries of Buldan's Yenicekent County, right near the banks of Menderes River...

A diocese city mentioned in the list attended by Lydia patriarchs of the Niceia Consul in 325 A.D.

..

A dwelling place named **Apollonia**, **Antoniopolis**, **Tripolis** and **Diribol** during various periods of history...

Tripolis Ancient City / Tolga Sarısoy Archive



Tripolis Ancient City / Tolga Sarısoy Archive



Tripolis Ancient City / Tolga Sarısoy Archive

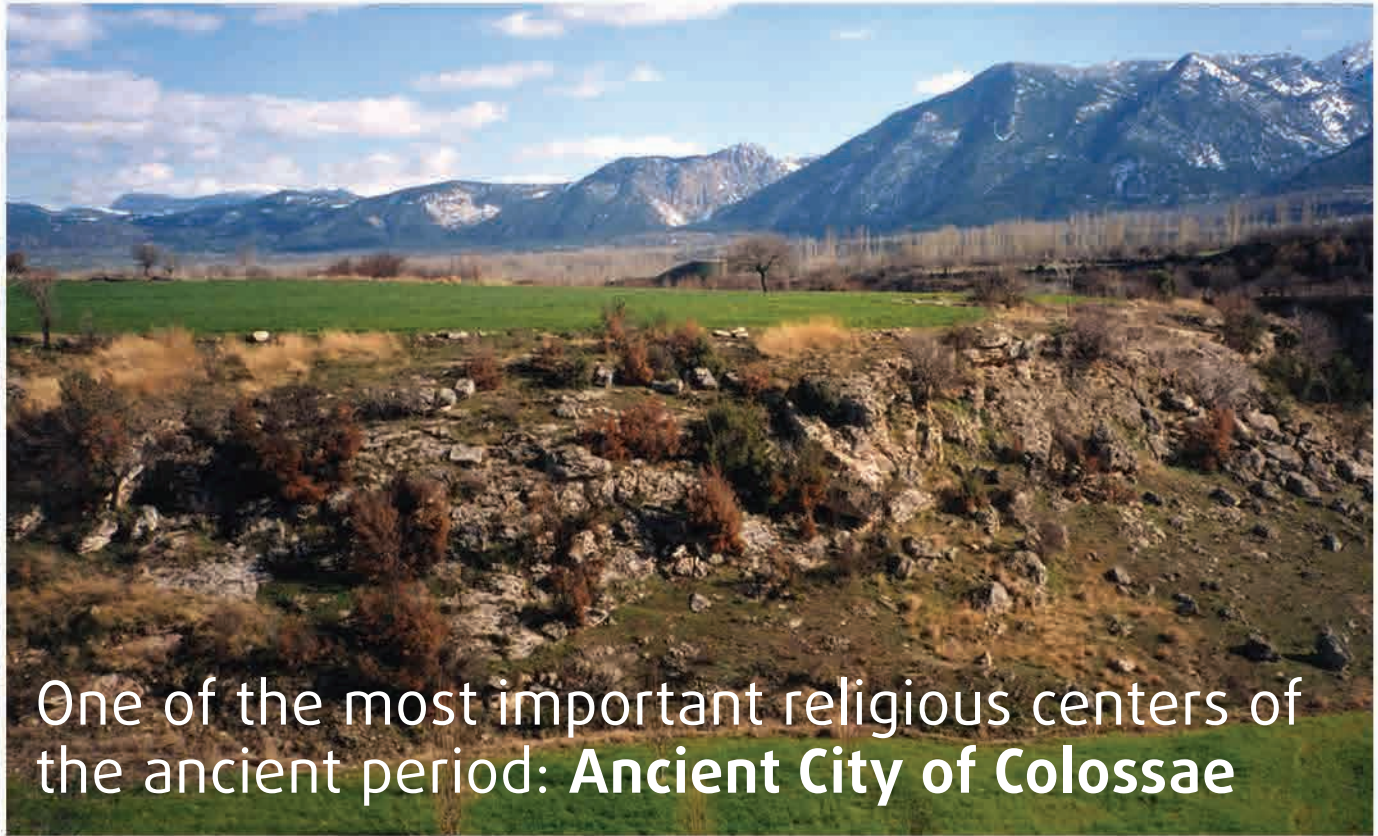


It is 30 km to its contemporary Laodikeia in the Çürüksu Valley and 20 km to Hierapolis.

Surviving many wars and earthquakes, the ancient city had its most prosperous times during the Roman Period. Most of the buildings that have survived until today belong to the Roman Period of 1-3 centuries A.D.

Ruins on the surface of Tripolis, a Lydian city, show the Roman and Byzantine Periods' architectural features and building styles.

Having witnessed many civilizations, Tripolis, **with its theater, bath, city building and main street**, is an ancient city that has to be seen.



One of the most important religious centers of the ancient period: **Ancient City of Colossae**

Colossae Ancient City / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

An ancient city located 25 km east of Denizli and 2 km north of Honaz town, on the southern section of the east road which has been used since the ancient period...

One of the most important economical and cultural centers of the ancient period, founded near Aksu Stream to the north of the Honaz (Kadmos) Mountains that separate **Phrygia** (region covering Ankara, Eskişehir, Kütahya, Afyon, Uşak and east part of Denizli) and **Karia** (region covering the area from the Great Menderes River to Muğla and western parts of Denizli)...

One of 6 largest cities of Phrygia...

One of the leading cities in the **wool** and **weaving** industries in the early 1st century A.D. along with Laodikeia...

· An important religious center very close to the 7 churches which, according to Christianity, will not collapse until the Judgment Day, and where biblical St. Paulus performed missionary works...

· The Ancient City of Colossae, where the first Christians lived, is mentioned in the Bible in the section "**Epistles to Colossians**".

How about seeing an ancient city which is one of the rare biblical cities with its ruins, acropolis tumulus, room and house-type graves cut into the rock in the north of the tumulus?

Ancient City of Eumania

An ancient city founded in the name of Pergamum King Eumenes II near Işıklı town on the Çivril-Dinar road...

An important city for Phrygians, religious center for Romans and **one of the important medical centers in the ancient history...**

Located on Sarı Baba Hill with an elevation of 1200 meters, the ancient city is composed of two parts: the **Acropolis**, which is surrounded by very thick city walls, and the **Lower City**, which is built around the water resources. A large part of the ancient city is already under the earth.

"Saribaba Hill" is the other name of the mountainous zone and the plain area on it was used as a castle, especially in the Byzantine Period; **Eumenia's Necropolis** skirts the hill.

Sources tell about the existence of an important **Medical School** in the vicinity of **Attanassos Hieron** where patients were treated through suggestion and therapy.



Attuda Ancient City / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



Eumania Ancient City / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Ancient City of Attuda

A frontier city of the ancient period within the boundaries of Sarayköy, some 17 km south of the town, between **Karia** and **Phrygia** approximated to the Hellenistic Period...

An ancient city on the shortest road connecting Tripolis and Laodikeia to Aphrodisias, which played an important role in establishing commercial, economical and artistic communications...

Various sources tell about a temple built for a god named Attuda Men and that there was a statue of God Men riding a horse in the temple.

There are coins, stelas, Aphrodite statue's torso, tomb covers and architectural ruins from the 2nd century A.D. in Hisarköy, where Attuda is located. Ancient sources mention that statues of Zeus, Apollo, Dionysus and Asclepius as well as cult of Artemis Anaitis were in Attuda.

However, today Hisarköy is in the area where the ancient city was located, so no ruins can be seen on the surface; some findings belonging to Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods can be seen by the visitors to the storehouse in the museum.

One of the most important
medicine centers from
ancient times:

Ancient Herakleia Salbace

An ancient city dedicated to many deities...

A center of healing in Vakıf Village of Kızılcabölük County in Tavas, and whose findings enlightened the 1st century A.D.

The city is surrounded by Aphrodisias in the west, Appollonia and Tabea in the south, Sebastapolis and Kidromos in the southeast...

An ancient city established on the southern skirts of the Selbase (Babadağ) mountain range on hills overlooking the Tabea (Tavas) Plain, it is separated from Aphrodisias city in Geyre-Karacasu by the Tmelos Stream (Kırpınar Stream). The river deity of both ancient cities is Tmelos.

The ancient city was named after **Herakles (Hercules)** who, according to legend, was famous for his strength since birth. Major deities of the ancient city are **Asclepius** and his wife **Hygenia, Goddess of Health**.



Ancient Herakleia Salbace / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



Ancient Herakleia Salbace / Denizli Governorate Archive

Herakleia Salbace was a popular city for the world of science at the time and **one of the first hospitals of ancient history** was established here and became a **center of healing**.

Although **medicine** was not a developed and well-known discipline in the 1st century A.D., the period when the city was founded, it was considered as a **branch of science** in this ancient city.

Mythological scenes related to **Artemis, Apollo, Pan, Dionysus** and **Herakles** and symbols representing the 12 signs are engraved on the reliefs found in the ancient city. Deities integrated with the name of the city are on the Roman Period coins.

Herakleia Hieron can be seen nearly 4 km east of the city, 1 km northeast of Tavas-Kızılcabölük County, in a place called Ören Ridge and Kocapınar zone.

A PLACE WHERE NATURAL,
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL
TREASURES MEET:

Denizli



Highest point of Aegean Region: Mount Honaz

At the intersection of Ankara-İstanbul and Antalya-Muğla main highways, with some snow at the peaks in summers and winters, planned to be **a skiing center of the future**, the highest point of Aegean Region...

A peak which blends natural, historical, cultural and archeological richness with geomorphological structure; **a peak that welcomes you with mythological stories...**

A **National Park** since 1995 with eye-brightening biological diversity, **indispensible place of nature lovers**, host of hang gliding and paragliding competitions in the 1st World Air Olympics...

• The combination of many sepulchers in the Ancient City of Colossae, archeological richness, natural and cultural richness: **the imposing Mount Honaz...**

• **Wouldn't you like to see the magnificent Aegean panorama from the highest point of Aegean Region under chirping of birds?**

• In the Honaz National Park Visitors Center, you can see **miniature historical Honaz houses**, Mount Honaz's **living species, flora, frozen animal species** and **115 types of flowers**.



Mount Honaz / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Paragliding

What are you waiting for paragliding in the sky among the birds and seeing the ancient cities, unique nature and cotton travertines of Denizli from bird's eye.

Experience the pleasure of short and long-distance flights by paragliding in Denizli that is fully featured for such flights.



A wonder of nature intertwined with the city: **Mount Karçı**

Would you like a bird's eye view of the magical city of Denizli?

A place with harmonious waterfalls and unequalled natural beauties, a place welcoming its visitors 12 months a year with snow on its peaks: **Mount Karçı...**

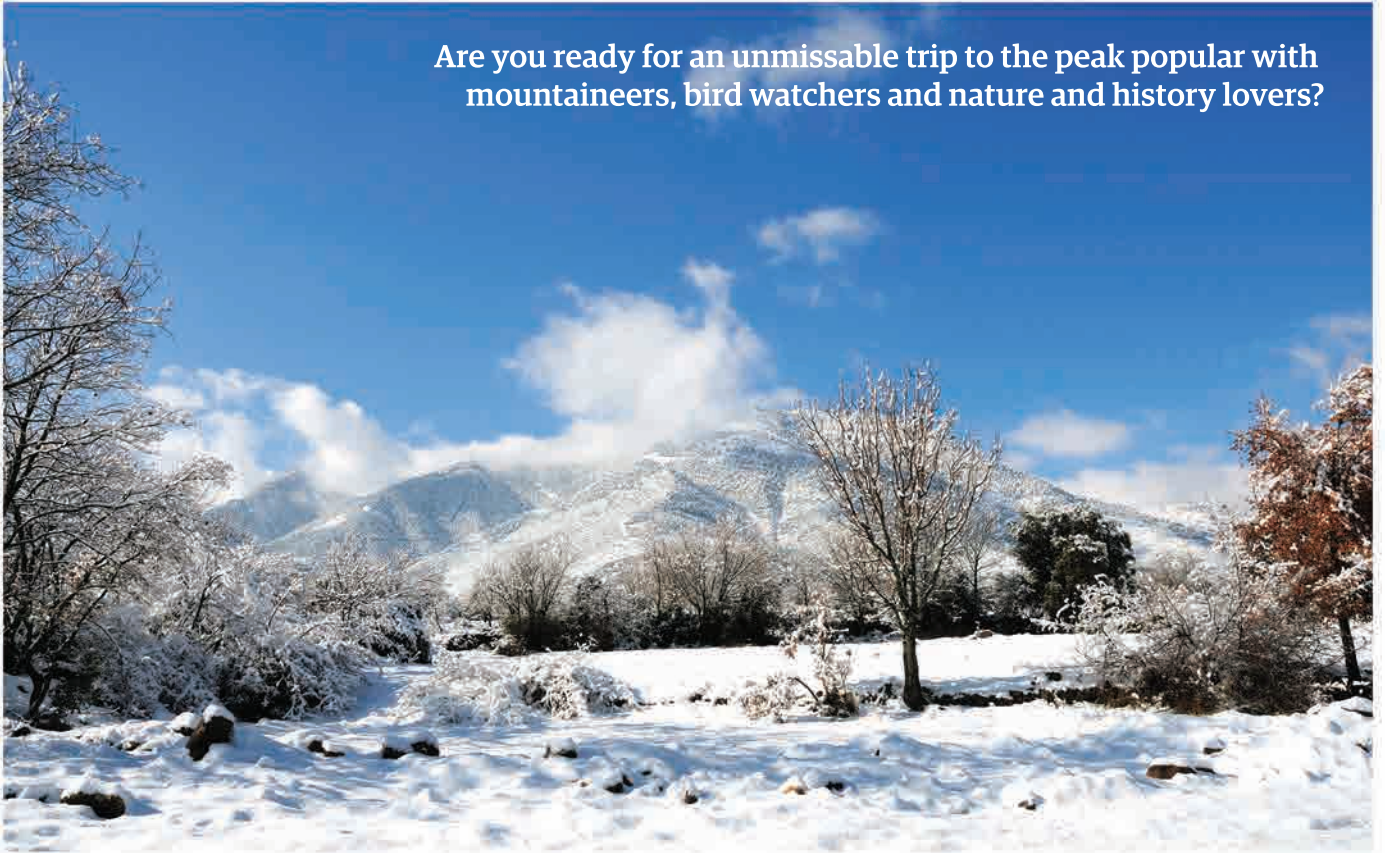
A place greeting the visitors with a magnificent view that combines history, nature and culture...

A trip to see significant bird species, artifacts from the ancient period, its historical past...

• A place where the Kazıkbeli War took place, a symbol of
• one of the most important Turkish victories that
• survives until today...

• Israfil Stream and Ornaz Valley as well as the valley's
• source of life, the Ornaz Stream, provide panoramic
• trekking tracks around Mount Karçı...

Are you ready for an unmissable trip to the peak popular with mountaineers, bird watchers and nature and history lovers?



Mount Karçı / Ümit Özgür

A Wonder and Monument of nature: Güney Waterfall

A wonder of nature in Denizli, Güney town, Çindere village, near Menderes River which flows some 4 km south of the town...

Ranking **23rd** among the wonders of nature in Turkey, it is a unique gift of nature given to Denizli.

The waterfall flows with the gurgling sound of limewater and is fed by the small streams 200 meters behind it.

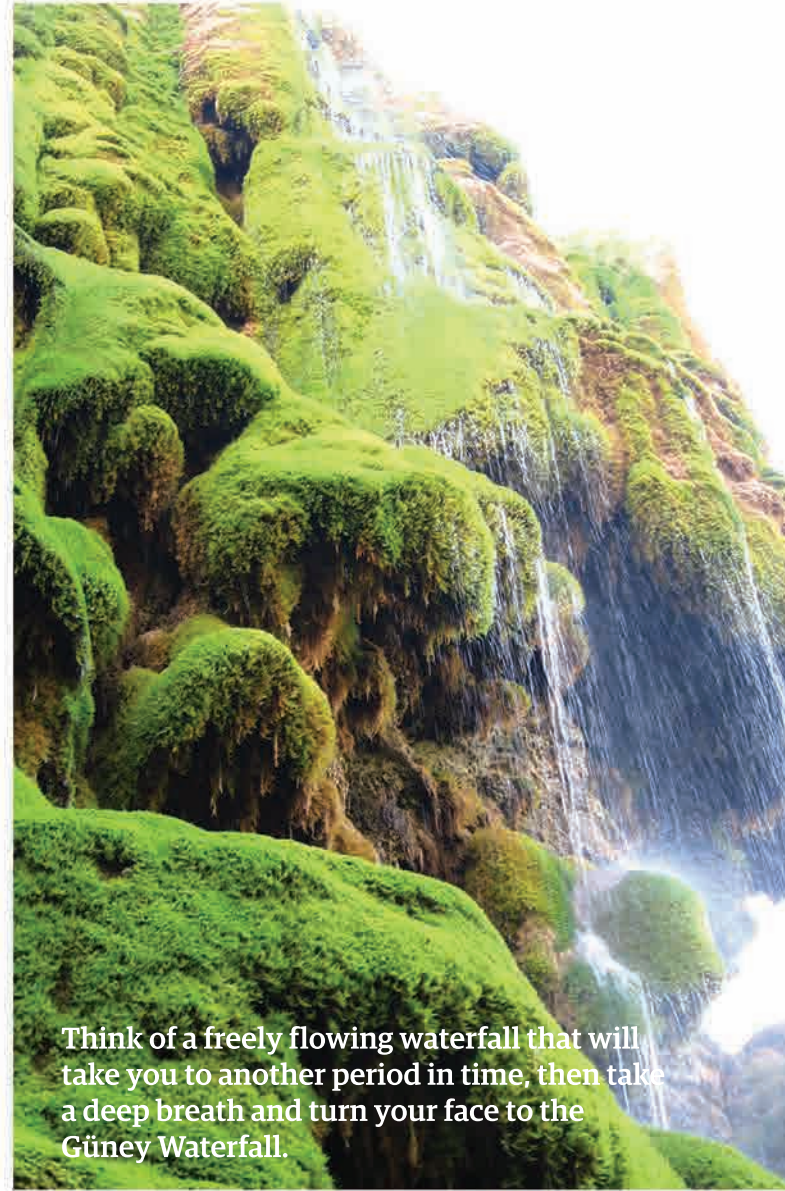
There is also a cave opened by the powerful flowing water and a pond above which there are stalactites and stalagmites.



Güney Waterfall / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

When you visit Güney Waterfall, you can have a picnic accompanied by the musical and visual feast of nature or you can eat your fresh fish casserole in the countryside restaurant and drink a cup of Turkish coffee.

**Part of the waterfall was damaged during a landslide in May 2013. However, thanks to the action taken quickly, the waterfall started flowing over a rigid bed again.*



Think of a freely flowing waterfall that will take you to another period in time, then take a deep breath and turn your face to the Güney Waterfall.

Güney Waterfall / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

New favorite destination for winter tourism: **Bozdağ**

Bozdağ, a new destination in Denizli with the winter tourism and mountain sports potential of Mount Honaz, Mount Karci and **Bozdağ**...

• Winter sun rising between Gireniz Valley in Acipayam and the Barza Plain in Tavas...



Bozdağ / Tolga Sarisoy Archive



Bozdağ / Okan Koçyiğit



Bozdağ / Tolga Sarisoy Archive

Bozdağ, which is 84 km from Denizli and 2420 m high, is covered with snow 12 months a year and is popular for its snow potential and snow settling capacity; it is waiting for you to enjoy sports throughout all 4 seasons with a focus on skiing opportunities.

Keloğlan Cave

You will never miss the cave because the busy Denizli - Antalya highway passes very close to this cave.

An incredible wonder of nature on the north skirts of Mount Malli, which is 3 km to the west of Dodurgalar County in the “**List of Prioritized Municipalities for Tourism Investments**”

within the boundaries of Acipayam town in the province...

The cave, which is embellished with stalactites and stalagmites, has a wide entrance and has many natural chambers and partitions which contain humid and hot air.

The cave is 5 to 6 meters high and the length of catwalks inside it is nearly 145 m.

Along the cracks inside the cave, there are many **stalactites**, **stalagmites**, **column walls** and **stalactite roofs**.



Bats / Denizli Municipality Archive



Keloğlan Cave / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

In the entrance part of Keloğlan Cave, which is frequently visited by asthma patients in particular, there is also a small **bat colony**.



Keloğlan Cave / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

As you enter the cave, the visual feast you will encounter in the wonderful gallery will astonish you.



Acipayam Plain - View from Keloğlan Cave / Tolga Sarisoy Archive

Are you ready to listen to a legend which gave the cave its name?

A bald young shepherd falls in love with a beauty who is admired by everybody. When he was not allowed to marry the girl he loved because he was bald, the shepherd left his village and wandered around mountains and streams. Walking around here and there non-stop in his despair, the young man finally felt tired and his feet ached.

He entered a cave to get some rest. He was so tired that he fell asleep and slept in the cave for days without realizing.

As the legend would have it, when woke he up he was refreshed and had hair.

In disbelief, the young man ran to his village. Now he also had abundant and healthy hair...

As he entered the village, the girl he is in love with saw him and she too fell in love. The shepherd and beauty get married and live happily ever after.

• **Thus the cave is named Keloğlan (Bald Boy) Cave after this word-of-mouth legend...**



• **According to another legend**, a shepherd who was an asthma patient got caught in a snowstorm while taking his sheep to pasture.

• Being unprepared for a snowstorm, the shepherd went into a cave.

• Affected by the humidity and temperature of the cave, the shepherd fell asleep for many days without realizing.

• When he woke up, he realized that he was no longer ill and that he could breathe easily.

• **Well, are you ready to visit the Keloğlan Cave, of the subject of these legends?**



Keloğlan Cave / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Another wonder of nature: Kefe Plateau

Discover it...

A special place with its air, water and view...

Kefe Plateau / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

How about climbing to Kefe Plateau of Yatağan County, which has been puddling iron, quenching and shaping steel, manufacturing swords, machetes, bayonets and knives for centuries?

5 km from the Yatağan County of Serinhisar, with a height of 1,100 meters, on a road connecting some villages of Yatağan and Honaz towns; **Kefe Plateau...**

Enjoy taking a deep breath and look around you, walk among the **black pine**, **Calabrian pine** and **juniper trees** while singing birds accompany you...

A place where you can find everything that will comfort you with decent water, air, the view and you can meet other nature lovers.

When you visit Yatağan, do not forget to buy a symbol of cultural accumulation, the Yatağan sword and knife souvenirs merge the dance of iron with flames

Yatağan Knives

Hope to see you at the Yatağan Knife Feast which is held on the first weekend of August every year at the Kefe Plateau and which blends natural treasures with labor, culture, fire and water in the Kefe Plateau Festivities.



Kefe Plateau / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Karaçöplü Plateau in the land of plateaus

Babadağ, which is called “**Land of Plateaus**” because it has 9 plateaus, will welcome you with its weaving culture, historical buildings, natural treasures and warm people...

One of them is Karaçöplü Plateau; it attracts your attention with its ice cold waters during summer and warm waters in winter as well as its natural richness and unique views.

If you wish to take a trip to the past, if you want the time pass a little bit slower, if you like to see cloth weavers, weaving looms, historical wooden houses, to walk around Babadağ Market, natural and historical places, then steer towards Babadağ, one of the Denizli towns which brings together the weaving culture from the past with the present day...



Babadağ Karaçöplü Plateau / Babadağ Municipality Archive

Thermal waters and mud bath pleasure

One of the richest towns in the world in terms of thermal water resources...
A health center since ancient times...

Thermal Tourism Centers of the city are Çardak, Beylerli and Buldan Yenicekent - Bölmekaya, Sarayköy town's Tekkeköy, İnsuyu, Babacık and Kızıldere Region, Pamukkale - Karahayıt, Akköy town Gölemezli Region.

In addition to the healing waters of Pamukkale that have been famous for centuries, **Denizli** also promises you health and vitality with **Karahayıt Thermal Springs**, which is also called “**Red Water**” and is where the Queen of Egypt, Cleopatra, took a mud bath; the healing **Sarayköy Babacık Thermal Springs including Çizmeli (Yenice) Thermal Springs and Beylerli Thermal Springs**; and also **Sarayköy Tekkeköy Thermal Muds and Gölemezli**

Thermal Mud Springs which offer health and beauty with healing waters and mud

You can have young and healthy skin by using the **cosmetics made from the mud** while enjoying the thermal waters and mud.



Healing Thermal Water / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

A great Seljuk heritage where trade and culture meet: **Akhan Caravanserai**

Historical heritage completed in the 13th century on the caravan route connecting Denizli to Konya via Dinar...

This example of cultural value, together with other Seljuk Caravanserai buildings along the Denizli-Doğubeyazıt route, is on the **UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List...**

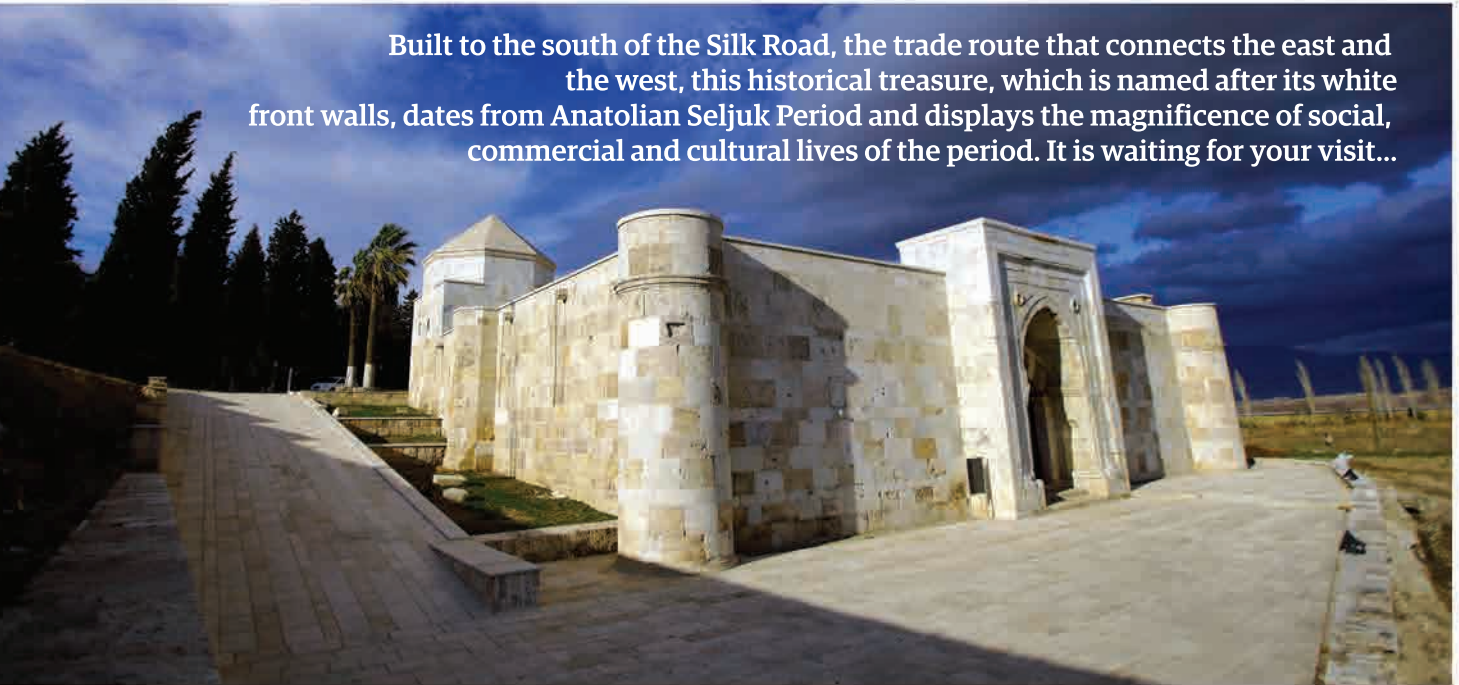
A monumental building example in the westernmost part of Anatolia which dates back to Seljuk period and which has survived until today with its clean-cut stonework, rich and intense stone embellishments, spacious designs and its castle-like appearance that attract attention...

• With the figures of **birds** and another symbols of Denizli, the **dolapci Turkish tumbler pigeon** reliefs represent **peace, trust** and **power in Akhan...**

• The building that can be seen on the Denizli-Afyon highway is now within the city and is just at the entrance of Akkale.

• Composed of two parts, namely the outdoor and indoor parts, Akhan, which has two epigraphs, is built on an area of 1,100 m² and has a symmetrical layout.

Built to the south of the Silk Road, the trade route that connects the east and the west, this historical treasure, which is named after its white front walls, dates from Anatolian Seljuk Period and displays the magnificence of social, commercial and cultural lives of the period. It is waiting for your visit...



Akhan / Denizli Municipality Photograph Archive

Natural protected site: Kaklık Cave (Cave Pamukkale)

The Kaklık Cave in Honaz is a must for anyone who wishes to greet a mysterious world or practice speleology and anyone who loves nature. It's waiting for you with its hidden treasures...

The Underground Pamukkale is ready to meet you and allow you to see and enjoy this beauty...

You will experience a visual feast in the cave with its stalactites and stalagmites, terraced travertines like Pamukkale, and the dancing sunlight inside the cave...

Kaklık Cave / Nizamî Çabuk



With its sulfurous thermal waters good for skin diseases and with its visual feast, Kaklık Cave is open to visitors...

Kaklık Cave / Denizli Municipality Archive

A town where nomadic culture is kept alive: **Bozkurt**

A place named by great leader Atatürk where nomadic culture is kept alive and can be seen at close hand...

Mud-brick houses with one floor and a large courtyard built by Turks emigrated from Bulgaria as a synthesis of the two cultures and differentiated by their varied architectural style: the **Bozkurt Houses**.

Carpets and rugs woven with great effort carry the traces of cultural life, longing, joy and union...

An area of fertile lands; **Hambat Plain...**

The dazzling **Karakısıık Canyon** with widths from 4 meters to 200 meters...

Karagözü, a crater lake surrounded by pine trees fed by melting snow and rainwater and...

a rich, delicious and rooted culinary style...

If you want to see and learn the culture, social life and cultural richness of nomads at first hand and like to taste the delicious products of a traditional culinary art, you must at once visit this lovely town to the east of Denizli.



Bozkurt Houses / Bozkurt Municipality Archive



Bozkurt Houses / Bozkurt Municipality Archive

An important geological formation: **Sakızcılar Waterfall** **(Crying Rock)**

You will be dazzled by the **valuable natural treasure of the Saklı (Hidden) Valley** which you can reach by climbing Mount Çökelez...

Sakızcılar Waterfall to the north of Mount Çökelez is within the boundaries of Çal town and is fed by the Daridere. It is formed at a height of 950 meters above sea level by the water falling from 30 meters high.

It is a place where you can taste delicious fish, listen to the relaxing sounds of the water and enjoy nature in the middle of summer thanks to its cooling breeze...

You can enjoy the unique view of this wonder of nature, which is also called Crying Rock, by eating trout or having a picnic.



Crying Rock / Çal Municipality Archive

Place where time takes a rest: Çalçakırlar Village

Are you ready to see a mystic place behind Mount Çökelez where houses with stone walls and earth roofs take you back in time to a place far away from the busy world and

with a different architectural style?

With nostalgic narrow streets cut into the rocks and bridges extending from the roof of one house to the other, Çal's Çalçakırlar Village is a different world.

How about a warm chat with the villagers who preserve their traditional lifestyles?

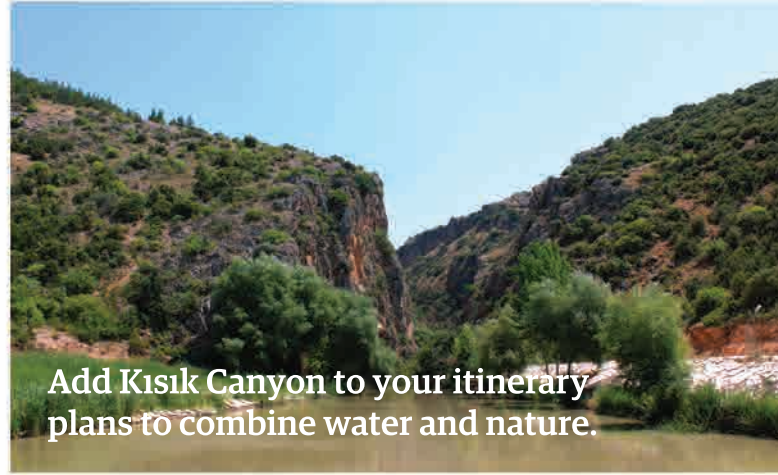
When you stop by, you can also visit **1st Degree Natural Protected Site, Çal Çakırlar Village Cave.**

Composed of two galleries connected to each other, this wonder of nature, which has to be visited and is of particular interest to speleologists, can only be entered by crawling.



Çal Çakırlar Cave / Çal Municipality Archive

Çal Kısık Canyon / Çal Municipality Archive



Add Kısık Canyon to your itinerary plans to combine water and nature.

Çal Kısık Canyon / Çal Municipality Archive



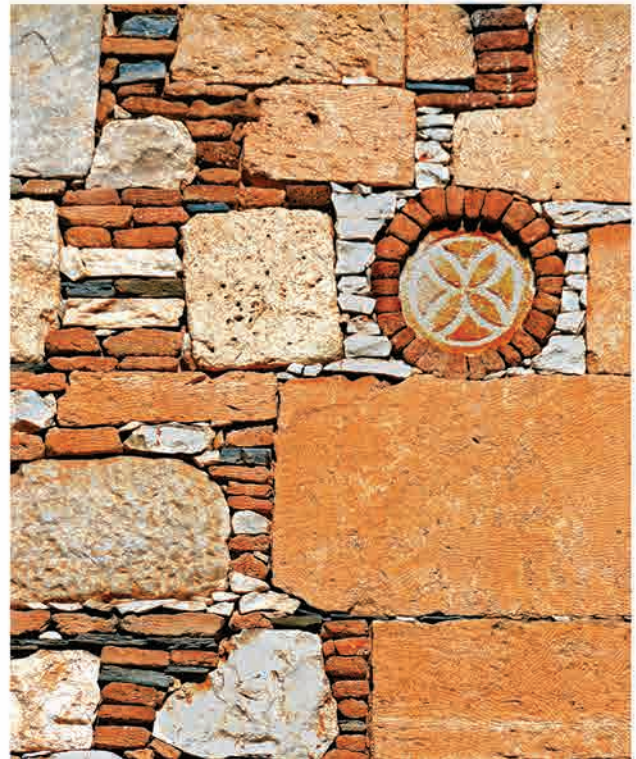
A hidden cradle of history and culture: Bekilli Medele Village (Yeşiloba Village)

With a view overlooking Menderes River and traces of ancient civilizations, here you can visit a completely different world with its traditions and customs, dowry and deathless rugs, ancient period architecture, inscriptions and statue pieces from ancient times, entombed saints, and traditional motifs of Turkish art; **Medele Village...**

If you have not yet visited this village where history, culture and nostalgia emanate from its land, you have missed too many things.



Medele / Nizami Çubuk



Medele Historical Building Stones / Nizami Çubuk

A combination of nature, water and adrenaline: **Rafting**

How about rafting since you are in Denizli?

The source of life, the Great Menderes River, starts getting ill-tempered, churlish and rises once it arrives at Bekilli town boundaries; it starts to play with you as the **excitement** builds...

The address where you can encounter a great fight with rising waters, excitement and a fantastic view is Bekilli Stream, which is among the top 10 rafting routes in Turkey with its 9.5 km length.

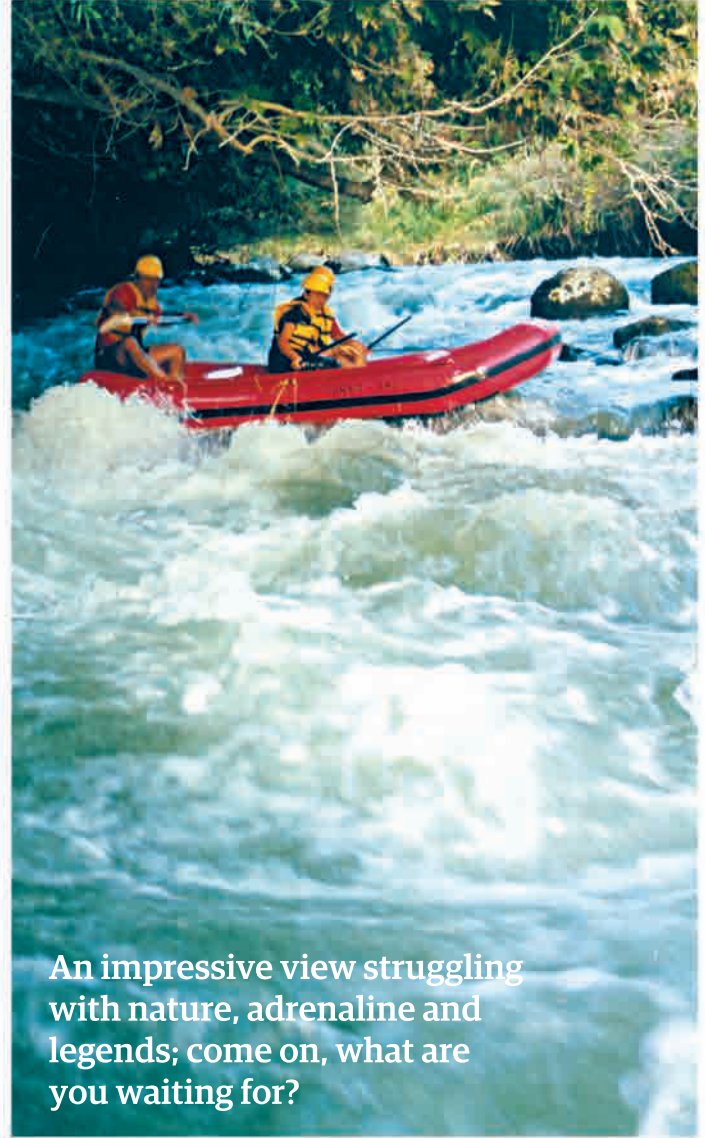
In **Bekilli Stream**, the water level varies according to the season, but rafting is possible in any month of the year. However, the most suitable time for rafting is the period between **may and july** when the snow melts.

A challenging track with a 3-4 difficulty level that can be completed in approximately 2 hours and an easier 11 km long 2nd track that can also be completed in 2 hours on the same water zone...

At the start of the track, the 5-km long **Mankırın Kısıc Canyon**, where Great Menderes flows through a narrow, 70 cm area offering a marvelous panorama, has been the theme of many tragic stories and legends.



Rafting / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



An impressive view struggling
with nature, adrenaline and
legends; come on, what are
you waiting for?

Rafting / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

A corner of heaven: Akdağ Tokalı Canyon

Another wonder of nature within the boundaries of Çivril town in Denizli and Sandıklı town in Afyonkarahisar...

The cool waters of the canyon, which is 26 km long, invite you to have an adventure with its ecological diversity, challenging track and a view that stimulates different feelings...

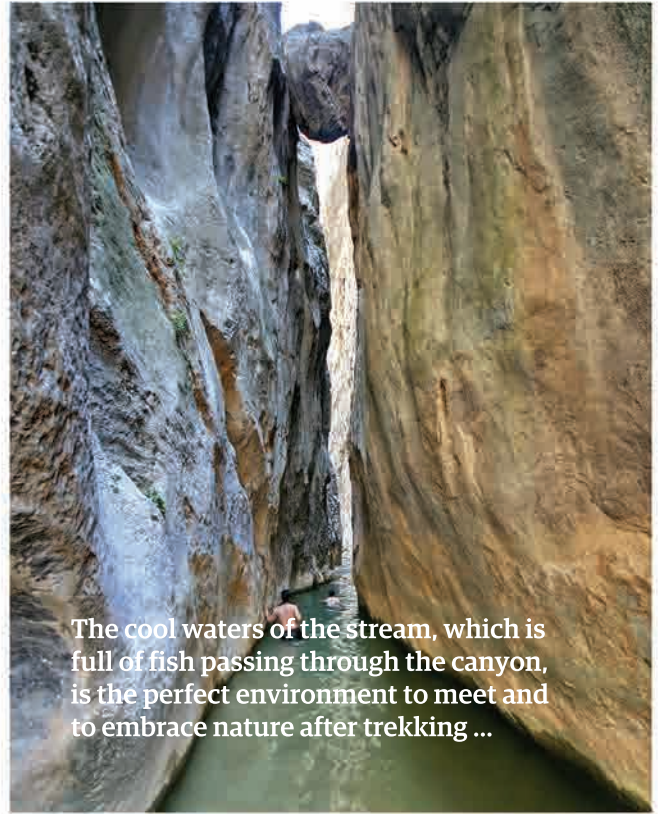
The narrowest part of canyon is 1.5 m where the sky becomes invisible. The reason for this is a huge rock that fell from 25 m above and got stuck between the walls of the canyon. A legend about this mass of rock and canyon says that; **during the Roman times, there was a door with golden lock in the narrowest and most impassable part of the canyon behind which gold were kept; however, one day a big rock fell from above and closed the door with the golden lock. Since then nobody has been able to enter the canyon.**

Today, nobody knows anything about the existence of this treasure or the reality about these legends. The canyon remained impassable for the people in the region for many years; however, in November 7, 1993, **a group of 10 people passed the canyon for the first time** and made it a tourist destination.



Akdağ Tokalı Canyon / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

The canyon at 1600 m elevation is reached after a 7-8 hour walk and then ends at Gümüşsu County of Çivril at 900 m elevation. The 1200 meter section of the Tokalı Canyon is formed of **rock masses** with occasional heights of 200 m, which have **frequent splits**, and a stream, the widest and narrowest points of which are 4 meters and 1.5 meters respectively, which flows among these rocks. As you climb towards the skirts from the stream bed, **Işıklı Lake** and **Gümüşsu County** can be seen.



The cool waters of the stream, which is full of fish passing through the canyon, is the perfect environment to meet and to embrace nature after trekking ...

Akdağ Tokalı Canyon / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

A waterfall refreshing the people passing under it: **Homa (Gümüşsu) Waterfall**

Çivril-Dinar Tectonic Basin, which is rich in terms of natural and cultural treasures, includes:

In addition to Işıklı and Gökgöl Lakes, Akdağ Natural Park, Işıklı, Yuva, Gökgöl, Suçikan Springs, Ancient City of Işıklı , Beycesultan Tumulus, another wonder of nature: **Homa Waterfall**

The waterfall on the Çivril-Dinar road in Gümüşsu County, 30 km from Çivril, is another gift of nature...



Homa Waterfall / Tolga Sarısoy Archive



Homa Waterfall / Ümit Özgür



Homa Waterfall / Ümit Özgür

After enjoying a picnic accompanied by the sound of water and the tranquility of greenery, surrounded by natural and cultural wonders near the easy-to-reach waterfall, which is located near to Akdağ Natural Park boundary, Pınarbaşı (Kocapınar) spring, Tokatlı Canyon, etc., you can steer towards other nearby treasures.

Monumental Black Pine Woods at the peak of Çiçekbaba in Beyağaç which include many native species

As you climb up to the peak of Mount Sandıras, you suddenly see a forest with thousands of trees that have defied the years and which **dazzle you with their grandeur and draw you to the land of fairytales...**

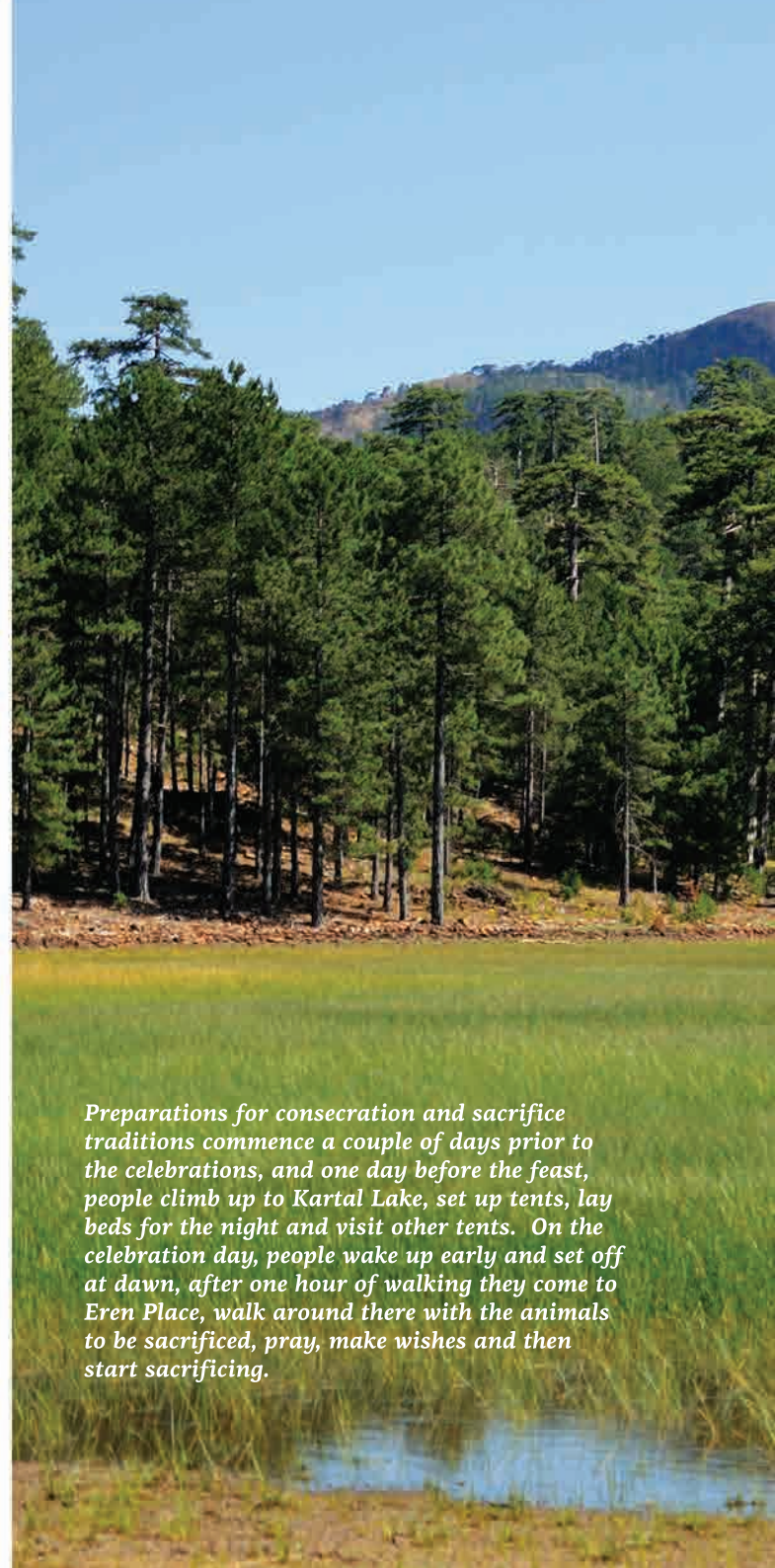
They have been standing still for centuries like wise old men who have closely witnessed the evolution of human beings, the creation of civilizations, rising of religions, flowing of eras, many natural changes, and incidents that have affected the history of mankind...

The ages of the trees in this forest, which is unique in the world, vary from 500 to 1500 years...

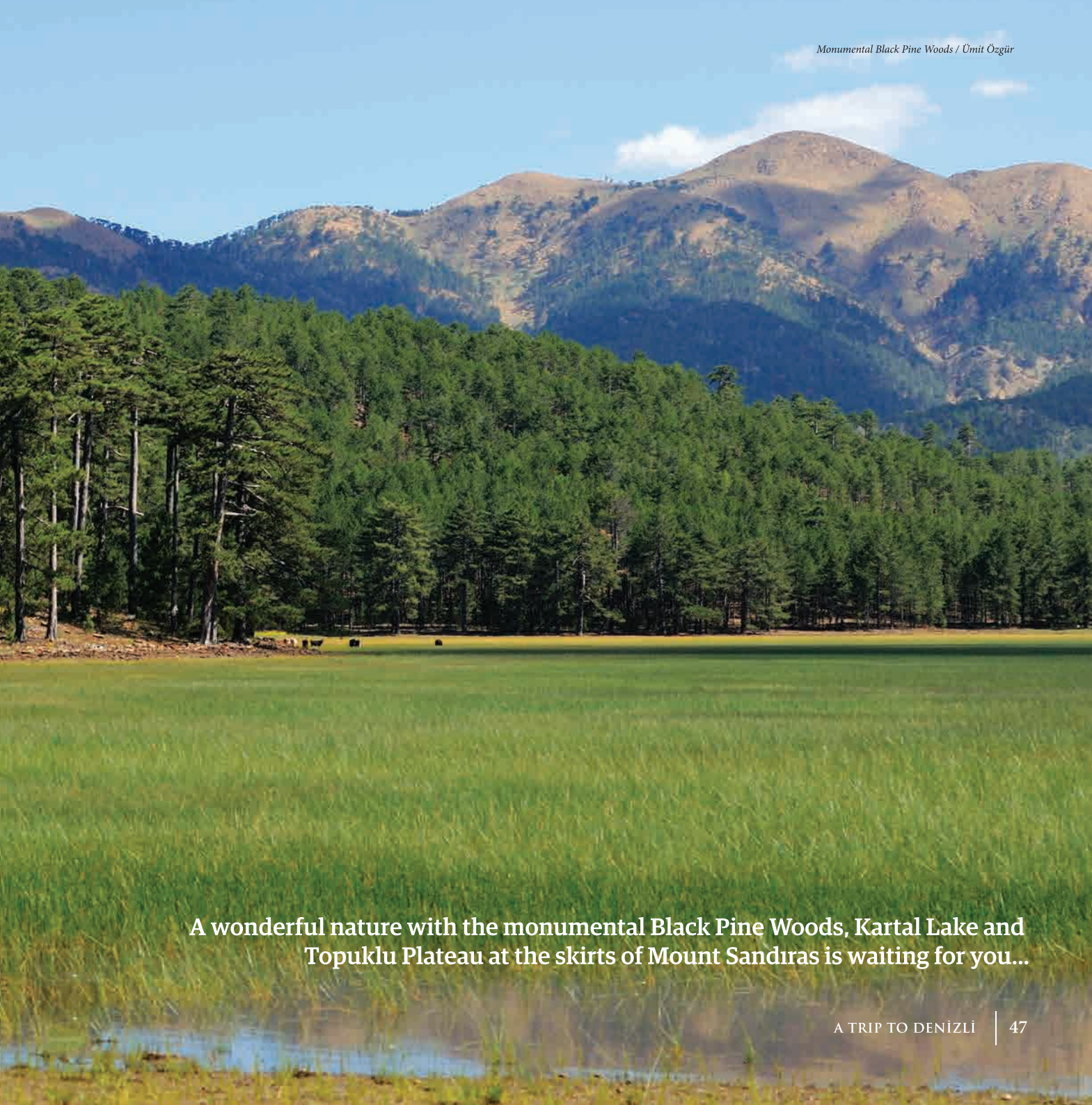
A First-degree Natural and Archeological Site that hosts **Lynx wildcats**, which are very hard to see in the wild, and which emigrated from Central Asia along with Turks and **wild goats...**

An application has already been filed to register this in the **UNESCO World Heritage List** as the oldest black pine in the world and the 1,309-hectare area with thousands of trees at the summit of the mountain, which also includes the Kartal Lake in Çiçekli Region, is a **Nature Protection Area**.

If you are visiting at the end of august, you can attend the **Eren Day Feast** held in the name of Çiçek Baba (Father Flower). The Eren Day Feast preparation and celebration stages will open the doors of a completely different world to you.



Preparations for consecration and sacrifice traditions commence a couple of days prior to the celebrations, and one day before the feast, people climb up to Kartal Lake, set up tents, lay beds for the night and visit other tents. On the celebration day, people wake up early and set off at dawn, after one hour of walking they come to Eren Place, walk around there with the animals to be sacrificed, pray, make wishes and then start sacrificing.



A wonderful nature with the monumental Black Pine Woods, Kartal Lake and Topuklu Plateau at the skirts of Mount Sandıras is waiting for you...

HOW ABOUT EXPERIENCING HISTORY IN TODAY'S WORLD?

Would you like to experience history while sipping your coffee or eating healthy dishes peculiar to Denizli?

Appointment with the Past in Denizli Center

Carrying the architecture, culture, life style and social aspects of their period to present day, the adjacent **Konyalıoğlu House** (Blue House) and **Osman Bey Manor** and **Ibrahim Çallı Art House** salute you in the city center and then you start your journey into history...



Ibrahim Çallı Art House / Denizli Municipality Archive



Osman Bey Manor



Konyalıoğlu House / Atilla Ağırbaş



Now, we are in Buldan

Do not leave before you visit one of the historical Buldan Houses, which has opened its doors to visitors and which combines the past with the present; a living witness of Buldan's particular values, woven fabrics, dishes and social life; **Evliyazadeler Manor...**

Experience the pleasure of regional olive oil dishes and specially served Turkish coffee under the porch of a traditional Buldan house.

Meet the traditional architecture in Old Buldan... Enjoy a trip into the past in the historical streets...

What about enjoying a stay in a historical place, **Buldan Çelebiler Manor**, and also tasting the regional foods of Buldan?



We are continuing our trip into history with the Babadağ Historical Houses...

Babadağ is the town that accommodates most of the historical houses in the province...

The largest room of these colorful houses is called 'home' by the local people; houses are built in 3 storeys at most, their engraved wooden doors and window frames are eye-catching and they have stone fireplaces called hollow furnaces which are used to heat and cook; there are also divans covered with colorful rugs and laceworks on cup shelves...

Even in the plateau houses of this land of plateaus it is possible to see the architecture reflections of the past.



Babadağ / Babadağ Municipality Archive



Babadağ / Babadağ Municipality Archive

Historical Kaleiçi (Inner Castle) Bazaar

The 800-year-old marketplace, one of the sightseeing places in the city that smells of history; **Historical Kaleiçi (Inner Castle) Bazaar**

One of the places you can find the Yatağan knives and Serinhisar earthenware jugs as well as Denizli's historical, cultural and traditional woven fabrics that reflect the city's heritage...

Traditional crafts, **copper, tin and engraving's last masters** and **shaping and tin plating of copper** can be seen and handicraft products can be bought here...

The historical marketplace, which is almost 800 meters long and surrounded by 1-meter-thick city walls invites you to enjoy some nostalgic moments...

Life inside the castle started in the 11th century after Laodikeia, which is 5 km away, was abandoned. Marketplace walls were built during the Byzantine period before Turks came to Anatolia. The historical marketplace has 5 gates: **Bayram Yeri Gate, Küçükkapı, Demirciler Gate, Gökboyacılar Gate, Dörtçeşme Gate** and **Yenikapı**. There are 7 fountains, 2 water-tank fountains, 6 ablution washbasins, 2 mosques, and water reservoirs in the marketplace. The water spring under the Kurşunlu Mosque, which was built by the Seljuks, meets the water requirements of the marketplace.



Historical Inner Castle Market / Ümit Özgür



Historical Inner Castle Fountain / Denizli Municipality Archive

We may not have a sea, but we have lakes

Denizli is a lucky city in terms of an abundant supply of water...

Nature has been generous to Denizli by providing underground waters and lakes, thermal water springs and watercourses.

The water city Denizli has no sea and is instead surrounded by lakes rich in flora and fauna that accommodate many living creatures, present magnificent visual feasts and give rise to various commercial activities...

- From Süleymaniye Lake in Buldan to the Kartal and Karagöl
- Lakes in Beyağaç, from Işıklı Lake in Çivril to Acıgöl in
- Çardak, from Ucarı Lake in Acıpayam to Saklıgöl in Honaz,
- and from Sülüklügöl in Bozkurt to Çambaşı-Karagöl, the city
- is surrounded by lakes.

What about watching our lakes, which provide a different view every season, together with the chirping birds and enjoy the peace in the heart of nature?





Işıklı Lake / Ümit Özgür

HOW ABOUT TAKING A DEEP BREATH IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY?

Let's meet the oxygen store parks in the city.



A GREEN, ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY AND
LIVELY CITY THAT OFFERS A HEALTHY AND VIBRANT
WAY OF LIFE TO ITS CITIZENS AND GUESTS:

Denizli



There are a lot of parks to take you away from the stress of daily life, to allow you to relax and be at peace by yourself or spend happy times with your loved ones in Denizli, which was named "The Most Eco-Friendly City in Turkey" by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and granted a "Healthy City Certificate" by the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO).

Areas that will allow you to embrace the nature in the center of the breathing city, Denizli:

- Çamlık Park,
- İncilipınar Park,
- Adalet Park,
- Kent Forest,
- Yunus Emre Park,
- Sümer Park,
- Eskihisar Park,
- Bağbaşı Park,
- Sevindik Park,
- Hasan Gönüllü Park,
- Tekin Akmansoy Park.



Views from Çamlık Park / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive



View from Camlik Park / Southern Aegean Development Agency

A place where you can embrace nature in the middle of the city: **Çamlık Park**

A protected area in the city where you can step into a completely different environment...

While the trees in the forest greet you with all their grandeur, birds are performing a symphonic concert...

Çamlık Forest Recreation Ground, or in brief **Çamlık Park** that has an artificial pond, zoo and children's playground where you can rest your head and do sports or picnic among tweeting birds and sounds of water...

Picnic areas, natural trekking routes, jogging track, walking tracks laid with tiles and stones, 3 ponds, 3 wooden snack buffets and car parking areas will make you feel in heaven in **one of the most special green areas...**



Çamlık Park / Denizli Municipality Archive

Do not forget your appointment with nature in the middle of the city...



Çamlık Park / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive



Çamlık Park / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive





CULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

There is a wide range of commercial activity areas and great potential for investment opportunities in Denizli, from the textile and garment industry to the marble sector, from organic farming and greenhouse cultivation to metal works and metal rolling, from the copper, wire and cable industry to machine manufacturing, from leather processing to glass and cement, from chemistry and plastics to soilless agriculture, from thermal tourism to viniculture to winemaking, from faith and cultural tourism to nature tourism.

Buldan and Weaving

Ibn Battuda wrote about Buldan “... *Unequaled gold inlaid cotton fabrics are manufactured there. Its woven fabrics are long lasting due to the strongly spun quality cotton threads. The fabric is named after the town.*” In the 14th century, weaving was a lifestyle.

During the Ottoman Period, courtiers of the palace believed that this fabric had a **healing** effect; Buldan Fabric keeps you cool in summer and is a light and comfortable fabric...

Woven fabrics have been embellished with handicrafts and dyed with madder for centuries...

It is rumored that the weaving culture is 7000 years old in this Denizli town, which **has its own cultural texture and social life.**

Some woven products from Buldan include the **undergarments** of Ertuğrul Gazi, father of Osman Bey, the founder of the Ottoman state, the **headgear** and **surcoat** of his grandson Murat Hüdavendigâr, the **wedding gown** of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıt's daughter, the **shawl** of Barbarossa, the Ottoman admiral, and **shirt** of Sultan Genç Osman...



Buldan Weaving Looms / Tolga Sarısoy Archive



Buldan Weaving / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

When you go to modern, small and picturesque Buldan, which still protects its local culture and whose citizens still attract attention with their chic dresses and hospitality, do not forget to walk among the weaving looms, to buy handicraft products, to visit Süleymanlı Lake (Yayla Lake) and Kestane Stream, to see Evliyazadeler Manor and enjoy Turkish coffee, to eat eggplant and onion (or balcan - sovan, as in Denizli accent), to climb the Toprakçı Kaş, which is a popular hill for sightseeing that overlooks a great part of Buldan and a wide area as far as Pamukkale, and to enjoy walking on the stone pitched roads.



Kızılcabölük and Weaving

In his travel notes, Evliya Çelebi mentions the weaving industry in this 600-year-old town as “**Kızılcabölük Fabric Production**” ...

It is a place where the clothes of many grand viziers, crown princes and state officials during the Ottoman Empire were woven...

The **little big town** where the costumes for **Troy**, a film starring by Brad Pitt, were manufactured...

• A place where weaving is still carried out using wooden looms here to maintain the **rooted and traditional weaving process** despite the technological developments...

• Fabrics which are produced here in human-powered looms are popular worldwide and **each motif tells its own story...**

Agriculture

A province that is able to grow diverse agricultural products thanks to its fertile arable lands and geographical features...

Have you tasted;

Honaz cherry, which has a unique taste, quality and flavor;

Çal's **Çalkarası grapes** with their unique flavor, smell and color are good for anemia and for the renewal of human cells,;

The **green and black grapes** are grown in Buldan Yenicekent, the center for seedless grapes;

Güney grapes from which the most delicious wines in the world are produced;

Acıpayam melon, watermelon and thyme notable in terms of flavor, durability and smell;

One of Turkey's main towns in terms of apple growing, **Çivril's apples** or **Çameli apples** different in terms of taste and aroma;

Grown in Irlıganlı and famous for its red skin, dark red seeds and sour taste, the **Hijaz pomegranate**.

The **Kale pepper**, which contains 6 times more calcium than the standard pepper and is grown only in Kale town and the **Kale honey**;

Kızılyer quince which is exported worldwide;

Making a significant contribution to our country's sunflower production, **Baklan's sunflower seeds** and **Çivril's sunflower seeds**;

Sarayköy's tomatoes and **green plum**, famous for their geothermal greenhouse production;

Also known as physalis, the **ground cherries** are a **source of health** produced chiefly in Denizli Çameli;

Constituting 80% of Turkey's production, which is located mainly in Serinhisar, Tavas Kızılcıca County and Central town, the **Denizli's roasted chickpeas**;

Trout raised in the delicious and cool waters of **Çameli**?







Grapes and Wine Production

Denizli; an outstanding city with important vineyards; table wine and dried grapes...

Buldan - Yenicekent, Çal, Çivril, Güney, Acıpayam, Honaz, Baklan, Bekilli Grapes...

Unequaled delicious wines from vineyards of Güney town...

Wines made from Çalkarası grapes...

Haven't you tasted our grapes with unequalled flavor and tasty wines made from them?



Organic Farming and Geothermal Greenhouse Production

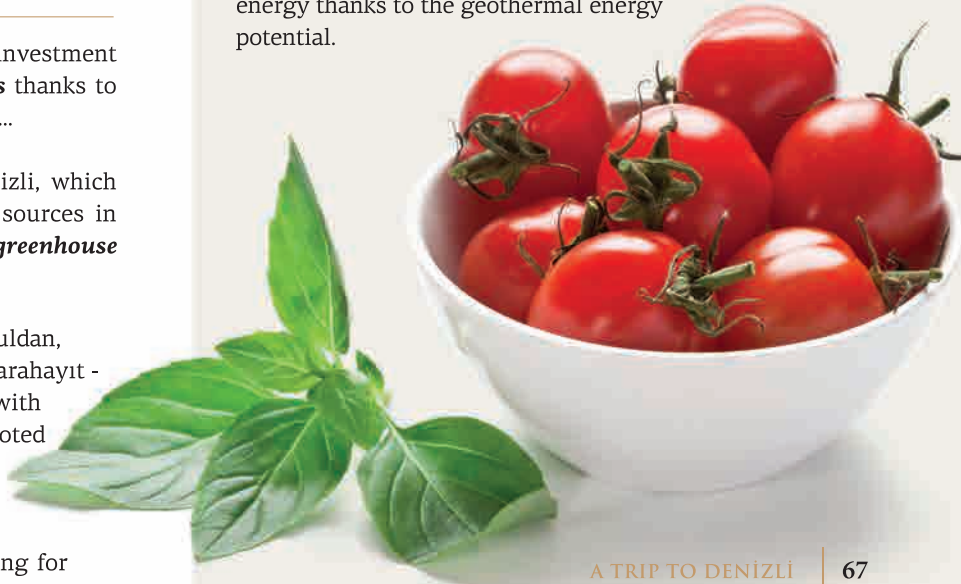
Denizli is waiting for you with its significant investment potential in **agriculture and agro industries** thanks to its fertile arable lands and rich product range...

One of the outstanding investments in Denizli, which has one of the most important geothermal sources in Turkey, is **organic farming** and **geothermal greenhouse production**.

Sarayköy, Kızıldere, Tekkehamam, Babacık, Buldan, Bölmekaya, Yenicekent, Akköy - Gölemezli, Karahayıt - Pamukkale and Çardak regions are the areas with geothermal springs. **In Sarayköy**, a town devoted to geothermal greenhouse production, a **Specialization Organized Industrial Zone** has been established.

This area, which is a first in Turkey, is waiting for **investors**.

Greenhouse production in plastic and glass greenhouses has been maintained in Sarayköy, Çameli, Buldan, Acıpayam and Beyağaç towns. Greenhouses in Sarayköy, Buldan and Akköy towns are heated using geothermal energy thanks to the geothermal energy potential.



Animal husbandry

Denizli is also a city with great potential for milk production and milk processing.

7 of the 14 milk farms with an EU standards certificate in Turkey are in Denizli.



Animal Husbandry / Ümit Özgür

Roasted Chickpea Production

A registered traditional taste: Denizli Roasted Chickpeas...

80% of Turkey's roasted chickpea production is maintained in Serinhisar, Tavas Kızılca County and Central town.

**They call me roasted chickpea
I'm piping hot
With my unforgettable taste
Denizli is my town...**

As a result of linking traditional production style with technological developments, more than 30 types of roasted chickpea appealing to any taste are currently produced, *from yellow roasted chickpea to chocolate, from spicy to the carnation candy, from mocha aroma to sesame and honey roasted chickpeas.*



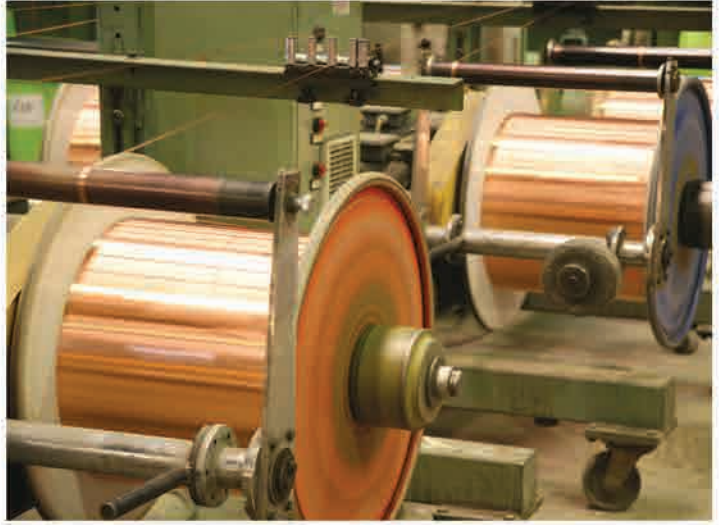
Denizli Roasted Chickpea / Serinhisar Municipality Archive

Copper Wire and Cable Industry

A city where the copper wires in cables used by NASA are manufactured...

One of the main sectors in Denizli...

The high rate of exports achieved by the sector, which predominantly manufactures electrolytes, copper wires and power cables, and the existence of companies among the first 1000 largest firms in Turkey indicate the strength and the advancement of the sector.



Copper Wire Factory

Outcomes of the love between earth and fire: Çeşm-i Bülbül (Nightingale's Eye) and Beykoz Glasses

Glass products, which are the artifacts of a challenging journey to the present day after their golden age in the Ottoman Empire Period, **salute the whole world from Denizli...**

Çeşm-i Bülbül (Nightingale's Eye) and Beykoz Glasses are elegant examples of Turkish glass art, which emerged from a blend of cultural accumulation, experience, and from the dreams and feelings of the glass master,

**Our guests from the past to today and
from palaces to our homes...
Just open your hearts and say hello...**



Çeşm-i Bülbül (Nightingale's Eye) Production / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



Haven't you found a place at your home for the Çeşm-i Bülbül (Nightingale's Eye) or Beykoz Glasses, which have found global success in glass processing and emerged from the heart of this city?

Çeşm-i Bülbül (Nightingale's Eye) / Denizli Governorate Archive

A craft that combines the efforts of the master with fine workmanship: **Coppersmith**

A traditional craft in Denizli that dates back almost a century...

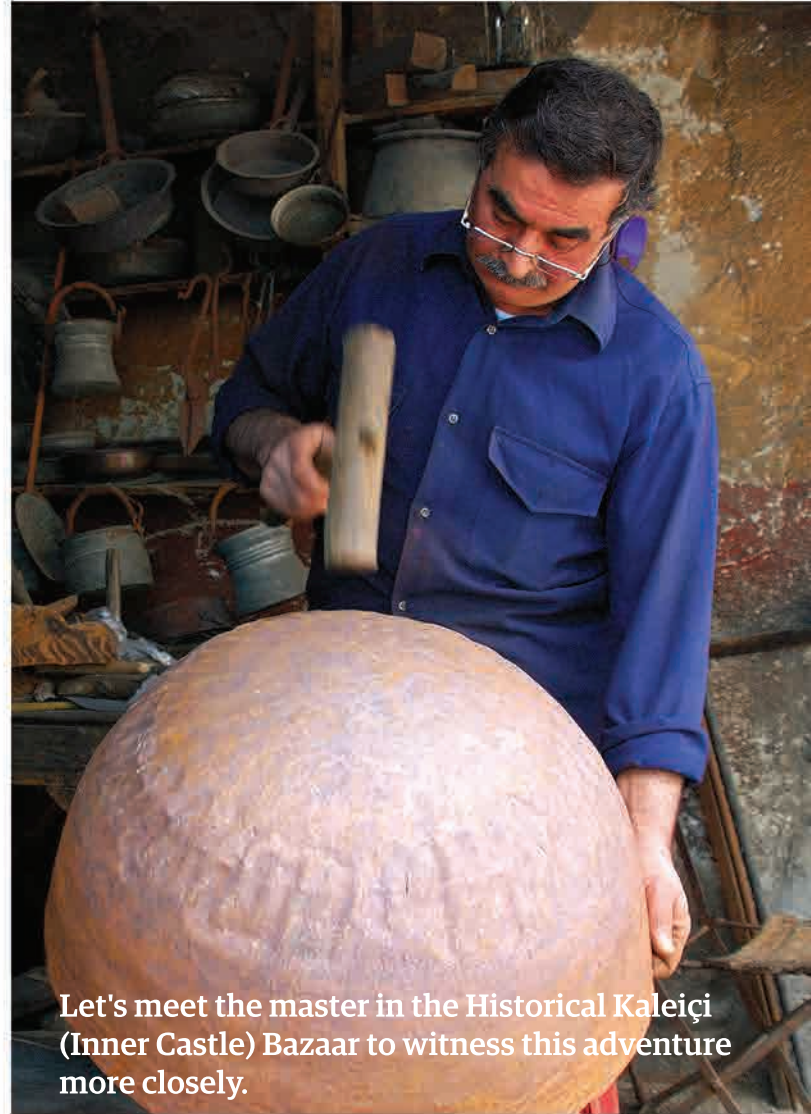
A journey from the skillful hands of the master in Historical Inner Castle Market to our homes...

As an attractive metal with a gleaming crimson color, copper is a part of our lives and is used in everything from everyday objects to arms, from cables to ornaments.

The master talks to it eagerly as if meeting an old friend, then processes and shapes it. Being shaped in the hands of its talented master, copper revisits places, but this time either as **a functional product** or **an ornament**.



Copper while Tin Plating / Ümit Özgür



Let's meet the master in the Historical Kaleiçi (Inner Castle) Bazaar to witness this adventure more closely.

Copper while Being Straightened / Ümit Özgür



Copper Ornaments Processed by Master Adem Canitez / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive

Master Mehmet Elmas while Straightening Copper / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive



Master Mehmet Elmas while Straightening Copper / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive

Copper Ornaments Processed by Master Adem Cantez / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive



Copper Ornaments Processed by Master Adem Cantez / Southern Aegean Development Agency Archive



Another craft emerging from the soil: **Pottery**

Would you like to see what kind of an adventure the clay experiences in the hands of the master and then how it arrives in your homes?

Earthenware jugs, mugs, pots and pans which reflect centuries of cultural accumulation...

Beautiful examples of handicraft which are shaped by expertly kneading the red soil ...

The raw material, soil and clay extracted from Mount Kızılhisar in Serinhisar pass through a preparation phase lasting approximately 6-months before being used in earthenware jugs and mugs.

The clay, which is shaped by the feelings, experience and sweat of the master, is turned into an earthenware **jug, mug, pot** or **pan**, dried under the sun and sent to dance with fire; then it is embellished with patterns to be fully ready to meet you, its true friend.

How about drinking water in an earthenware mug from an earthenware jug which keeps the water cool?

A craft dating back centuries: Yeşilyuva Shoemaking



One of the Oldest Shoemaker Masters / Yeşilyuva Municipality Archive

Another little big town of Denizli that sends its products to large shoe firms in Turkey and 42 countries including Italy; **Yeşilyuva**

A craft maintained in Yeşilyuva for centuries, handicraft products made with fine workmanship and sweat; **Leather Shoes...**

Shoemaking, which is a continuation of cultural accumulation over almost 850 years, is still an important economical activity for Yeşilyuva today. Yeşilyuva is already an important shoemaking and leather processing center.

However, shoes which used to be made by hand in the old times have been replaced by machine-made shoes as a result of technological developments. Shoemaker masters currently make only certain parts of shoes by hand. Nevertheless, fully handmade shoes can still be manufactured by the masters upon request.



Shoemaker Masters from Generation to Generation / Yeşilyuva Municipality Archive

Consisting of facilities established on a 40,000 m² area that include 7 blocks and 1 service building which incorporate 254 stores to keep pace with the changing and transforming world's technological developments and to maintain shoemaking healthily and in accordance with the standards, the **Yeşilyuva Shoemakers' Small Industry Zone** draws attention as the largest industrial site among others in counties and towns in Turkey in terms of surface area and number of worksites

Secret heroes of the sector: Women of Yeşilyuva

Studios and prolific women of Yeşilyuva show the power of ladies in the sector, not only through the moral support they give to their spouses, but also by their efforts in processing the front part, that is the upper during the production process.



Women Shoemaker Masters of Yeşilyuva / Yeşilyuva Municipality Archive



Shoemaker Master / Yeşilyuva Municipality Archive



Shoes Produced in Yeşilyuva / Yeşilyuva Municipality Archive

A tradition carried over from Central Asia: **Leather Processing**

Another rooted craft in Denizli that dates back as early as weaving; **Leather Processing**

This craft had been brought over by the Turkish Tribes from Central Asia and leather processing was established upon the conquest of Honaz Castle by the Turks in 1071.

In the Ottoman Period, this craft was practiced in the forms of **shoemaking, boot making, binding, arm accessories** and **saddlery**. Harnesses and saddles in that period were made from leather and cowhide leather.

Being one of the pioneering cities of the country in leather processing, cowhide leather and other leather products, Denizli also draws attention with **cowhide leather manufacturing**.

The majority of the cowhide leather requirement of the country is met by Denizli, the giant of leather sector.



Leathers Dyed at Tunnel Exit / Archive of Denizli Leather Specialization Organized Industrial Zone Directorate

REGIONAL TASTES AND DISHES



We are waiting for you to taste the Denizli kebab which is traditionally served without knife and fork.

Denizli Kebab / Denizli Governoreate Archive

During preparation of the Denizli kebab, the carcass of lamb is first divided into two, then into eight pieces and skewered with stainless steel skewers at both ends, then they are ordered carefully in the oven and cooked. The cooked meat is weighed by a double-scale balance. Kebab pieces laid on pitta bread on the wood are cut with a chopping knife and served on serving plates.

This delicious dish can only be enjoyed by eating *by hand*. The story of this dates back to earlier times. After serving Denizli kebab as to be eaten by hands by the cooks during 1920's for the first time, this style became a traditional way of eating the dish

Unique taste: Denizli kebab

Haven't you tasted the special Denizli kebab made of lamb meat which has been famous for its flavor since the 1920s?

Another traditional taste: Dry Cowpea Soup

Love of health and taste...

The cuisine of Denizli is predominantly composed of vegetable dishes. In this beautiful city of the Aegean Region, breezes from the Aegean kitchen welcome you; healthy and tasty dishes are blended with olive oil...

How about tasting dry cowpea soup, one of the unique flavors of Denizli cuisine?

For the recipe, 1 glass of dry cowpea is boiled and drained, put in a pan, 5 glasses of water/chicken broth are added to it and cooked until it softens; meanwhile, 1 coffee cup of rice is washed and drained and added to the cowpea pan.

1 tablespoon of butter is heated up in a separate pan, 1 tablespoon of tomato paste and salt is added to obtain the sauce. The sauce is added to the pan when the rice is cooked and it is boiled for 1-2 minutes more.

We invite you to try this tasty soup which is served hot...



Dry Cowpea Soup

Another taste: Çaput Meal

Now, how about tasting a
çaput meal?

1 glass of Baldo rice is washed in plenty of water and left in cold water for about 15 minutes, then 30 g butter is melted and fried until it is consistent.

In a separate pan, 100 g lamb meat is fried by adding adequate quantity of salt, cumin and black pepper. 50 ml sour grape juice, 10-12 finely cut fresh vine leaves and 1.5 glass of hot broth are boiled altogether. Previously fried rice is added to this and cooked until water is absorbed; the çaput meal is now ready to be consumed hot.

Bon appétit...



This recipe can also be cooked with crushed wheat rice. The photo shows Çaput meal cooked with crushed wheat.

How about experiencing an unforgettable taste?

Can not Get Enough of Tasting the delicious Stuffed Dry Eggplant



Stuffed Dry Eggplant / Denizli Governorate Archive

Half a dozen dried eggplants are boiled in a pan without letting it soften too much and are set aside to cool. 1 glass of rice and 1 bowl of dried eggplant pulp are moistened by boiling water after adding salt. Half kg of minced meat is put in a large pan and fried in olive oil. After adding desired amount of salt, flaked red pepper, black pepper, dried mint, thinly minced parsley and 3 sliced dry onions, all ingredients are fried well. 1 bowl of dried eggplant pulp waiting in hot water is mashed with a spoon, drained and added to the ingredients. 1 coffee spoon of pepper paste and 2 tablespoons of tomato paste are added while continuing frying. Rice waiting in hot water is drained and added to the ingredients.

2 dried green peppers are barbecued on the cooker, chopped and added into the mixture. After adding pomegranate syrup, the ingredients are mixed well and the cooker is turned off. Dry eggplants are stuffed to leave more than a finger of empty space and are carefully put in a saucepan together with the dry tomato which has been boiled in another pan until slightly soft. Hot water is added to cover half of the neatly arranged eggplants, the saucepan's cover is replaced and the eggplants are cooked on moderate heat until the water is absorbed. Prior to serving, the sauce is prepared by adding olive oil, 1 tablespoon of tomato paste, 1 coffee spoon of powdered red pepper and 1 piece of garlic.

Blend of health and taste: Denizli Delight

There is one more flavor you should absolutely taste when you visit Denizli...

World-famous **Turkish Delight** has a new delicious and healthier form in Denizli after being blended with granulated anti-aging miracle grape seeds, natural honey and molasses.

Remember to taste this new
flavor when you visit Denizli...



Denizli Delight / Mehmet Ökti



So, you are in Denizli and thinking about what to eat
In addition to many other flavors, do not forget to taste our unique delicious regional dishes like
Pepper tatar,
Eggplant onion,
Denizli Keşkek,
Baklavas of Tavas and Kale-Davaz,
Tavas pitta with honey and tahini..
Bon appétit...



Tavas Baklava



Pepper Tatar / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



Eggplant Onion / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



CULTURAL AND
ARTISTIC
ACTIVITIES

*A City of Culture with melodies
that tug at your heartstrings,
living human treasures and
world-famous artists*

*Denizli
salutes you...*

Denizli Municipality Conservatory

A place where art meets history...

Denizli Municipality Conservatory Building / Okan Kocoyigit



Denizli Municipality Conservatory which holds its lessons in the restored historical K ulah ođlu Flour Factory, one of the significant symbols of national struggle...

The embracing of culture and history in the historical building that still stands despite challenges over the centuries and is evidence of value given to art in Denizli.

- Maintaining their activities within the body of Conservatory, the Turkish Folk Music, Turkish Art Music and Children's Choirs fascinate art lovers with their concerts and activities.
-
-
-
- Courses such as **modern dance, reed, violin, bađlama, guitar, and piano** are also given in the Conservatory.
-

Symbol of our culture: Our folk songs

Özay Gönüm, who is dear to people's hearts with his Denizli folk songs, represents a cultural richness passed from generation to generation and his special instrument **Yaren**, a combination of three types of Turkish musical instrument, is one of the cultural symbols of Denizli.

These folk songs are sung from Acıpayam to Tavas, from Çal to Çivril, from Buldan to Güney, from Honaz to Serinhisar, from Çameli to Kale, from Sarayköy to Bekilli, from Babadağ to Akköy, from Beyağaç to Baklan, and from Çardak to Bozkurt in this province and they **embody the natural, historical, archeological and cultural mosaic...**

If you have not danced to- a folk song, especially the one called "Cemilem (a traditional Aegean woman name)" at a traditional wedding, you have not yet been entertained ...(this folk song is accompanied by a special folk dance).

Samples of Denizli Folk Songs

- **Cemile'min Geçtiği Yollar Meşeli** - Local folk song from Acıpayam Town
- **Zobalarında Kuru da Meşe Yanıyor Efem** - Local folk song from Tavas Town
- **Allı Mendilim** - Local folk song from Buldan Town
- **Hele Bakın Şu Gül Yüzlü Güzele** - Local folk song from Denizli
- **Tellidir Yavrum Anam Tellidir (Asmam Çardakta)** - Local folk song from Denizli
- **Çatkemer Folksong** - Local folk song from Tavas Town
- **Yaveş Yaveş Esen Seher Yeli Mi?** - Local folk song from Denizli
- **Gine Yeşillendi Acıpayam Yolları** - Local folk song from Acıpayam Town
- **Gara Gabak Kökeni** - Local folk song from Çivril Town Çapak Village
- **Al Yazmamı Düreyim** - Local folk song from Acıpayam Town
- **Mendil Verem mi?** - Local folk song from Denizli
- **Tenikeler Tıngıramasın** - Local folk song from Çameli Town Gökçeyaka Village
- **Salına Salına Girmiş Bahçaya** - Local folk song from Sarayköy Town
- **Ak Çeşmem Akıp Durur** - Local folk song from Güney Karagözler Village
- **Denize Dalayım mı?** - Local folk song from Cankurtaran County
- **İki Teşrisani Günün Ortası** - Local folk song from Bekilli Town
- **Tavas Zeybeği** - Local folk song from Tavas Town



World-famous painter from Denizli: İbrahim ÇALLI

Born in Çal town in 1882, **İbrahim ÇALLI**, one of the most important artists from Denizli, created **landscape, still-life, nude** and **portrait** paintings. As well as being a good artist, he also taught painting to significant names and contributed to their education. Şeref Akdik, Refik Epikman, Saim Özeren, Elif Naci, Mahmut Cuda, Muhittin Sebati, Ali Avni Çelebi, Zeki Kocamemi and Bedri Rahmi Eyüpoğlu are some of his students.

1914 generation painters are named **Çallı Generation** after the famous painter who was born in Denizli and died in Istanbul in 1960 leaving unequalled elegant works.



Examples of İbrahim Çallı Works



Our cultural treasure: Great Master Hayri DEV

Born in 1933 in Çameli town in Denizli, which is famous for its cool waters and weather, this cultural legend, shepherd and musician, **Hayri DEV**, was in love with music.

Listed in **UNESCO's List of Living Human Treasures** with his beloved three-string instrument and his pine whistle, this cultural treasure became a world celebrity after being visited by the French musicologist Jerome CLER of Sorbonne University in 1992, who came to Turkey upon hearing the fascinating sound of bağlama, a Turkish musical instrument, and found the great master...

Hayri Dev's life, which is devoted to art in his region, is the theme of a documentary titled **Behind the Woods**, and the great master was invited to France many times and gave various concerts. On the other hand, a Frenchman who is in love with music came **all the way from France to Çameli** to take lessons from DEV. Despite his talent in many crafts which brought him the nickname great master, Hayri Dev spent his life with music and being a shepherd. In order to maintain this culture, professors of Denizli Municipality Conservatory are taking lessons from the great master.

Hayri Dev / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



Selahaddin Pinar

A source feeding our souls: Selahaddin PINAR

Bir bahar akşamı rastladım size...

(I stumbled upon you in a spring evening...)

Nereden sevdim o zalim kadını....

(How would I loved that cruel woman...)

Bakışı çağırır beni uzaktan...

*(Even just a glance of her, calls me
from far away...)*

Kalmadı bende ne arzu ne gönül...

(Neither desire nor love left in my heart...)

You all remembered these beautiful songs that are among the most elegant works in Classical Turkish Music **and started to croon them, didn't you?** Probably there is not a single soul that is not affected by these precious songs...

The composer of these beautiful songs is also a cultural treasure from Denizli, **composer, lute and tambura player Selahaddin PINAR.**

Selahaddin PINAR, who created many Turkish Classical Music compositions and is owner of many popular songs, was born in Çal in 1902. He died in Istanbul in 1960 after leaving significant cultural works which will always be listened to with pleasure.

One of the doyens of Turkish theater: Tekin AKMANSOY

The celebrity theater and movie star, who became dear to Turkish audiences' hearts after playing **Nörü Gantar**, a character from Kayseri who he played for many years in the famous TV series with such success that the actor himself was thought to be from Kayseri, is one of the significant cultural treasures from Denizli.

The artist was granted the title of **National Artist** in 1998 as one of the unforgettable treasures of Turkish theater and has always been **a supporter of the public story-telling tradition**. Born in 1924 in Sarayköy, he died in 2013. The great master left many important works behind him from the dramas he directed and played to these TV series and films.



Inseparable part of the city: Festivals

Elegant Denizli, the cradle of cultural activities from festivals to concerts and from exhibitions to festivities...

Annual feast lasting 4 days and visited by more than 2 million people; the **International Buldan Weaving, Culture and Handicrafts Festival**,

A feast where the visitors come to see the healing red water that flows over the red, green and white travertines; the **International Karahayıt Thermal Red Water Culture and Tourism Festival**,

A feast held by the Denizli Municipality for 28 years; the **International Amateur Theaters Festival**,

Turkey's first "Glass Festival", **Denizli Municipality Glass Festival**,

A blend of labor and cultural accumulation; **Yenicekent Tripolis Culture and Grapes Festival**,

The **International Turkishvision Music Festival**, which was first held in 2009

The **International Folk Dance Festival**, a celebration of cultural richness

The **Bozkurt Hayrettin Village Crown Imperial and Plateau Festival**, where dry beans of Bozkurt and pilaf are eaten on giant tables and the crown imperial or kaiser's crown is presented,

Indication of cultural accumulation from the past; **Beyağaç Traditional Eren Day, Kartal Lake Yörük Festivities**,

A blend of rooted cultural accumulation and economy; **Acıpayam Economy and Culture Festival**,

The **Serinhisar Roasted Chickpea and Culture Festival**, which is a blend of labor and cultural accumulation in Serinhisar, one of the roasted chickpea centers of Denizli, which produces 80% of the total production in Turkey

• Blend of production and culture; **Çivril Culture and Apple Festival** in Çivril, one of the apple production centers

• **Cherry Festival**, for famous delicious Honaz cherries

• A feast that blends an ancestor sport with production; **Old Castle Davaz Oil Wrestling and Pepper Festival**,

• The **Kızılca Municipality Roasted Chickpea and Culture Festival**, which is a blend of labor and cultural accumulation in Kızılca, one of the roasted chickpea centers of Denizli, which produces 80% of the total production in Turkey

• One of Denizli's weaving castles, Babadağ's **Traditional Textile, Tourism, Culture, Art Festival and Pacer Horse Races**,

• A feast that welcomes the waking of nature and spring with a new life energy , **Bozkurt / Ovaçeşme Spring Festivities**,

• **Buldan Süleymanlı Country and Snow Festivities**,

• **Tavas Culture, Production and Bağpazarı Festival**,

• **Yatağan Knife and Kefe Plateau Festivities**,

• A place whose traditional weaving products have reached Hollywood films; Kızılcabölük's **Traditional Culture, Art, Textile and Fashion Festival**,

• Babadağ Traditional Horse Races,

• Baklan Traditional Horse Races,

• Yumrutaş Traditional Horse Races,

• Denizli Municipality Minstrels' Holiday.



Glass Festival / Denizli Municipality Archive



Minstrels' Holiday / Denizli Municipality Archive



Karaçöplü Plateau Keşkek Feast / Babadağ Municipality Archive



Folk Dances Festival / Denizli Municipality Archive



Folk Dances Festival / Denizli Municipality Archive



Theater Festival / Denizli Municipality Archive



Turkishvision Music Festival / Denizli Municipality Archive



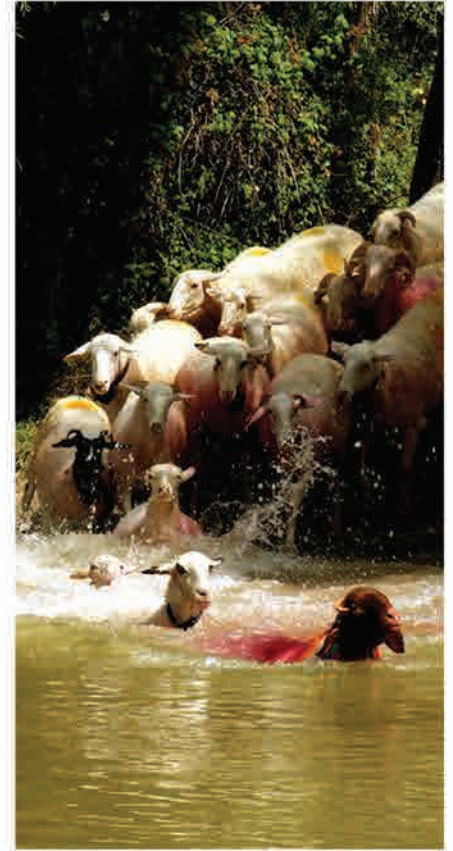
Turkishvision Music Festival - Hierapolis Ancient Theater / Denizli Municipality Archive



Buldan Weaving, Culture and Handicrafts Festival / Buldan Municipality Archive



Serinhisar Festival / Serinhisar Municipality Archive



Çal Jumping Sheep Festivities / Nadir Ayrıl



Yatağan Knife and Keçe Plateau Festivities / Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism



Kızılcabölük Traditional Culture, Art, Textile and Fashion Festival / Kızılcabölük Municipality Archive

HOLLYWOOD prefers Denizli, what about you?

The costumes used in **Troy**, in which the international celebrity Brad PITT played the warrior Achilles, were produced in the textile giant **Kızılcabölük Town** in Denizli...

During the costume and fabric preparation, which took four months, the designs of vases unearthed in Troy's excavations were mainly used as fabric patterns, and chlamyses were sewn using seven layers of fabric. Some fabrics were singed to eliminate the lints, and patterns were created by the local manufacturer. **10000 meters of chlamys fabric** that resembles the fabric used **3000 years ago** was woven by 80 people in 20 days.



A Scene from Troy



Nicolas Cage / Ghost Rider 2

As in **Ghost Rider 1**, in the second film, which starred Nicolas CAGE again, some parts of the finals scenes in the **Ghost Rider 2** were shot in Pamukkale's **Ancient City of Hierapolis**.



Pirates of the Caribbean

Other Significant Hollywood Films

- **Pirates of the Caribbean,**
- **Batman,**
- **Last Samurai**

costumes were all woven in Denizli.

BOLLYWOOD prefers Pamukkale, what about you?



With cotton white travertines, the *world's unique natural wonder Pamukkale* is preferred by the Indian film and video clip makers.

Films and video clips shot by Indian producers are very popular in India, one of the world's most crowded countries, and arouse great curiosity about Pamukkale.



Indian Film Stars at Film Shooting in Pamukkale / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive

Costumes for many films,
TV series and activities in addition to these are also
woven in Buldan and/or the
Kızılcabölük towns of Denizli.



Conquest 1453

Costumes for the Fatih 1453 picture, which tells the story of Fatih Sultan Mehmed's conquest of Istanbul which hailed the start of a new era, were also woven in Buldan and Kızılcabölük.

The costumes are embellished with motifs from the most colorful years of the Ottoman Empire and were made of Buldan silk, Buldan crimped fabric, velvet, satin, taffeta, silk and dastar which are embroidered with cordonnet, lace, industrial machine embroideries through suzeni (hoop work) and relief technique, and spangles and beads were used for embroidery.

Magnificent Century Series

This TV series, which is broadcast not only in Turkey but also in many different countries, tells the story of the period of Suleiman the Magnificent which put its mark on the Ottoman Empire; products used as nightgowns and breechcloth in the series are made in Buldan.

Once Upon a Time Ottomans

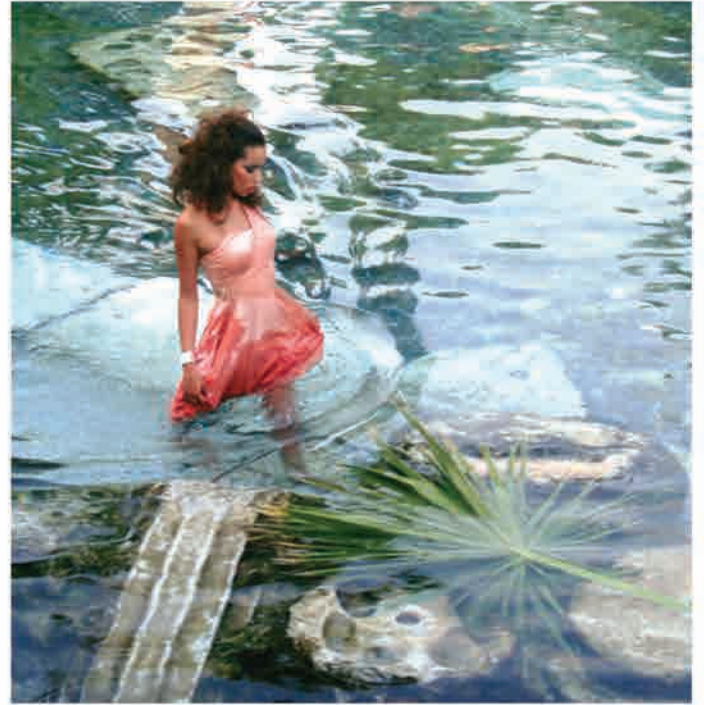
The fabrics used in this TV series, which tells of the Ottoman Period and which was shot on the largest film set with the greatest ever budget in Turkey, are also supplied by Denizli, the fortress of textiles.

Denmark Royal Orchestra

Izmir State Opera and Ballet



Pamukkale-Ancient Pool Fashion Show / Denizli Provincial Special Administration Archive



Indispensable set of fashion shows: Pamukkale

Evoking a feeling of walking on among the clouds, Pamukkale also offers an incredible environment for fashion films and fashion shows...

Pamukkale's beauty meets world-famous beauties...

World's fashion giants also choose Pamukkale *for the combination of the unique panorama with reality of designs*

Bikini and swimsuit shots *in a white environment as if covered with snow* are unique due to their reality.

Interesting shots can be taken while the models are floating over the travertines and ancient pools *like swans*.



WHY SHOULD DENİZLİ BE IN YOUR VACATION PLANS?



Natural, historical and cultural treasures,

Unequaled ancient cities from civilizations it has accommodated,

Pamukkale, which is unique in the world and which is on the UNESCO
World Heritage List,

Biblical places where first Christians lived,

Authentic places where you can see how the weaving culture that dates
back to ancient periods is still maintained on local and traditional looms,

Handicraft souvenirs for yourself or loved ones such as woven fabrics,
embroideries, towels and bathrobes that carry a cultural accumulation and
richness and which are preferred by many celebrities and nobles,

Canyons, mountains and caves that provide nature tourism possibilities,

Areas that are gifts of nature to the city where you can watch birds and
which fascinate with their biological diversity,

Çeşm-i Bülbül (Nightingale's Eye) and Beykoz Glasses, products of the love
of earth and fire for which you can find a nice corner at your home,

Places which will make you think that time has stopped ...

And many more...





WHY INVEST IN DENİZLİ?

Are you ready to make investment in a city which exports to
166 countries with success in many sectors?



Natural, historical and cultural treasures,
Transportation options and facilities,
Location,
Biologic diversity and climate,
Strong industry infrastructure,
Significant commercial experience,
Entrepreneurship potential,
Weaving culture with historical past,
Export potential,
Fertile agricultural lands and products,
Potential of best agriculture practices and opening to foreign markets,
Great energy investments that are underway,
Geothermal energy and geothermal greenhouse potential,
Underground treasures,
Belief, culture, thermal, botanic and nature tourism potential,
Power of competition and branding,

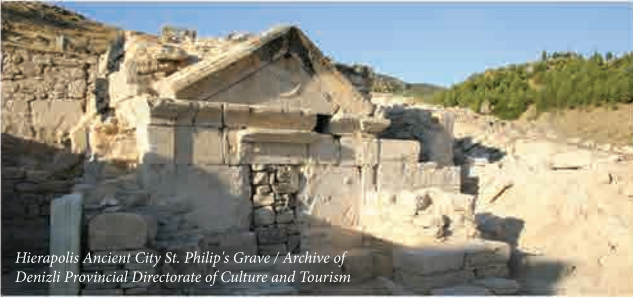
Investment areas in Denizli

Textile and weaving • Cable sector • Marble and travertine operation
Organic farming and geothermal greenhouse production • Soilless agriculture • Glass industry • Thermal tourism
Belief and culture tourism • Nature tourism • Machinery sector • Leather processing • Agriculture-based industry

Denizli... Denizli... Denizli

DID YOU HEAR?

- One of the seven churches mentioned in the Bible is in Laodikeia Ancient City in Denizli,
- The grave of Saint Philip, one of the 12 apostles of Jesus mentioned in the Bible, is in Hierapolis,



Hierapolis Ancient City St. Philip's Grave / Archive of Denizli Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

- The church on top of Hierapolis Martyrdom Hill, which was built in the name of Saint Philip who is considered a martyr, is called Martyrion; with this in mind, archeologists carried out excavations for many years as they thought that the grave of St. Philip should be in Martyrion Church and the magnificent grave was unearthed in 2011; the grave of St. Philip was transferred in the 5th century during Byzantine Period from the church which had been built in his name to this grave,
- There are five letters in the holy Bible addressed to Colosseans, the first Christians who lived in the Ancient Cities of Laodikeia and Hierapolis,



Laodikeia / Okan Kocyiğit



Kızılcaabölük Municipality Archive

- 80% of the towels and bathrobes exported from Turkey are actually produced and exported from Denizli, the pioneer of textiles,
- 40 thousand embroidered towels, which were given as the wedding invitation for the dream wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton on April 29, 2011 were produced in Denizli and sent to England,
- The costumes used in the film "Troy", which starred the international celebrity Brad PITT, were produced in Kızılcaabölük town in Denizli,
- Denizli has 40% of the travertine reserves of Turkey, which covers 60% of the travertine reserves in the world,
- 90% of travertine reserves in Denizli is located in Honaz, Ballık Gorge Travertine Basin,

- Denizli Travertine was registered in 2012 with Geographical Mark Registration Certificate,
- Denizli ranks second in terms of visible marble reserves after Balıkesir, and third after Balıkesir and Afyon in Turkey in terms of total marble reserves,
- In Denizli at Sarayköy, Kızıldere, Tekkehamam, Babacık, Buldan, Bölmekeaya, Yenicekent, Akköy - Gölemezli, Karahayıt - Pamukkale and Çardak regions, there are geothermal springs,
- The most important manganese bed of Turkey is in Denizli and approximately 4 million tons of manganese reserves out of total 4.5 million tons in Turkey are in the towns of Kale and Tavas,
- Almost 90% of Turkey's thyme production, which is a healing plant for many illnesses, is met from Denizli,



- Denizli roasted chickpeas, which constitute 80% of total production in Turkey, has geographical marking registration certificate,
- The first roasted chickpea industry in Turkey was founded in Serinhisar,



Serinhisar Leblehisi / Serinhisar Belediyesi Arşivi

- 96 types of agricultural products are exported to 62 countries from Denizli, including primarily table grapes and pomegranate, quince, peach, apple and cherry as fresh products as well as roasted chickpeas, thyme, sunflower seed, anise, cumin, hashish, raisin etc. as dry products,
- Turkey's highest production of ground cherry-physalis, which is a mythological fruit and was used by Incas for many centuries for healing purposes, is in Denizli Çameli.



- Denizli is one of the cities with largest Hijaz pomegranate production, which is used in food, beverage and pharmaceutical sectors with its red skin, dark red seeds and sourish taste,
- Denizli, which is located in a special position at the intersection of Aegean, Mediterranean and Central Anatolia Regions and has many lakes and wetland areas, is also a bird paradise that occasionally hosts almost 250 species of birds out of 464 species that stopover in Turkey, the only country on the migration routes of birds,
- Mount Honaz is the highest point of the Aegean Region and is the host city of hang gliding and paragliding competitions in the 1st World Air Olympics,



- Towels and bathrobes for the celebrity players playing for the world-famous clubs such as Juventus, Milan and Inter are made in Denizli?

WHAT ABOUT A SHORT TRIP
IN THE PROVINCES
OF THE CITY CALLING YOU WITH
ITS NATURAL HISTORY,
CULTURAL VALUES
AND SURVIVING CUSTOMS?

Denizli



Photo courtesy:

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Denizli Governorate Photograph Archive,

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