

FETHİYE



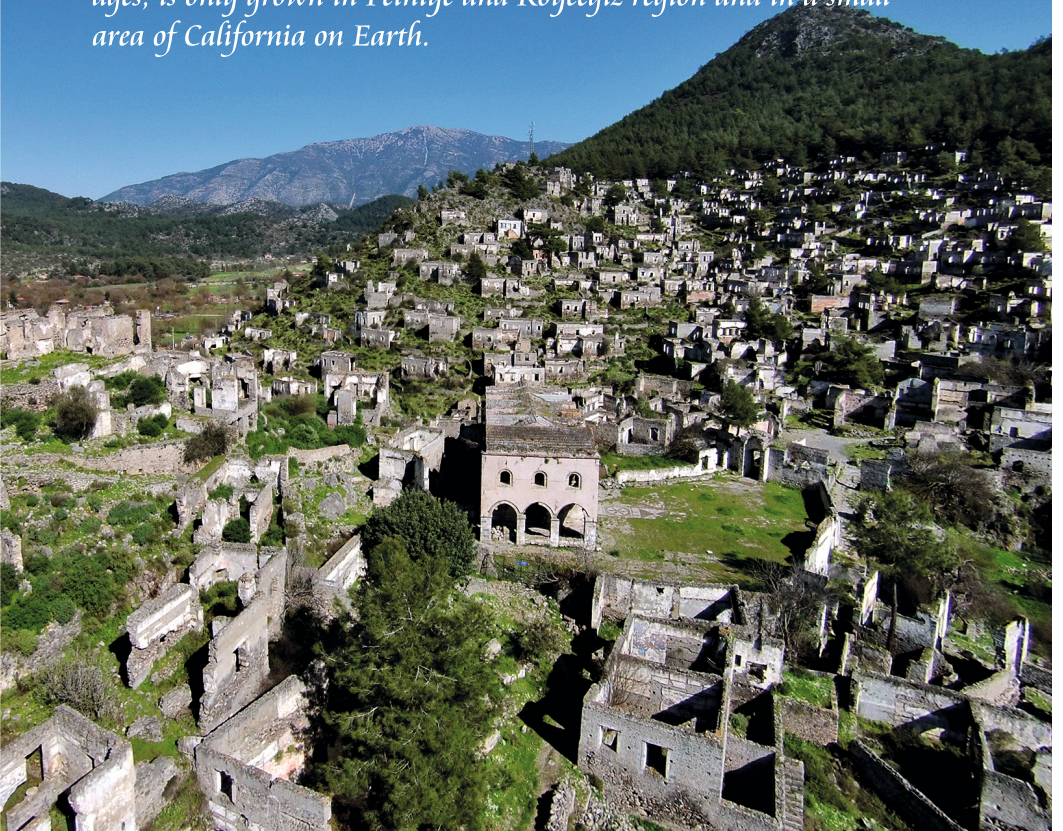


FETHIYE

Fethiye, which was called Telmessos in Lycian period, is a Mediterranean city located around the bay named after itself on the slopes of the Mendosa mountain. In 1934 it was called Fethiye in the memory of the first Turkish pilot Fethi Bey.

Dry, long and hot summers, rainy, warm and short-time winters are the climatic characteristics of Fethiye. The temperature in summer is 30-40 degrees and in winter is usually above 10 degrees. It is possible to swim in the turquoise coloured water during nine months of the year.

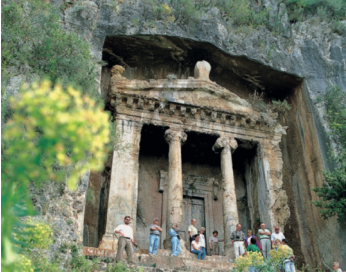
Due to the climate conditions in the region the pinery formed from white pine, larch and ponderosa space large place. Olive, Sweetgum, Laurel, Myrtle, Sycamore, Poplar, Acacia are the other tree species of this rich vegetation. For 10 million years Sweetgum plant which has survived and came from before the ice ages, is only grown in Fethiye and Koycegiz region and in a small area of California on Earth.



Fethiye has been an important settlement since the ancient times. The tiles, found in Eceler and Çaltılar Mounds within the borders of the district, date back to chalcolithic and early bronze ages. Telmessos (Fethiye), under the Persians domination in 545 B.C., surrendered to Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. The city, called "Meğri" (Makri) in this period, having joined to the Byzantine Empire after the split of the Roman Empire, was became a part of Ottoman Empire in 1424. Meğri, called as "Beş Kaza" during Ottoman period, was converted into a town connected to Menteşe Liva in 1874. The name of the town, connected to Muğla Province following the establishment of the Turkish Republic, was converted into Fethiye in 1934, in memory of Fethi Bey, one of our first pilots, whose plane had taken off from Damascus and who martyred near Teberiyeye region in 1913.

Telmessos (Fethiye)

According to ancient sources, the city, a prophecy centre and an oracle during ancient times, is expressed to have taken its name from Telmoessos who was the son of Apollon. The city, integrating into the Attik-Delos Union in 5th



Century B.C., was joined into Likia Union under the domination of Perikles from Limyra. Telmessos, having been ruled by Ptolemaios for a short while after the death of Alexander the Great, was connected to Pergamon Kingdom after 189 B.C.; to Rome after that; and continued its unity during Byzantium period, as well. Telmessos, having joined to Ottoman Empire in 1424, was named as Fethiye in 1934. The theatre and the Apollon Temple, standing in the city until the beginning of 1850s, were destroyed by the Grand Earthquake of 1856. The theatre with the capacity of 5000 audiences, which dates back to Early Roman Period, and which is known to have been repaired in the 2nd Century A.D., was unearthed as a result of archeological excavations and was renovated. Rock Tomb with the temple view located in Necropolis of the city, and the other rock tomb built for Amyntas, the son of Hermapias in the 4th Century B.C., are the symbols of Fethiye, and take attention of visitors.

Cadianda



20 kilometers away to Fethiye and reached by a dirt road of 8 kilometers from Üzümlü District, the settlement history of the city dates back to 5th Century B.C. The city walls surrounding the city, rock tombs, and the Hellenistic theater repaired and used in the Roman period, the bath, running track, agora, the ruins of a temple, and the other ruins indicate the spectacular presence of the city in the Roman times. Necropolis area consisting of Lycian house tombs, a large number of cisterns, and the city stadium where athletics festivals were held in ancient times, are among the most significant structures of the city.

Karmylessos-Levissi (Kaya Köy)

Kaya Village, the ancient city dating back to 8000 B.C., has had significance as the place of an uninterrupted life cycle since Karmylassos, where various cultures different from each other blended. Kaya Köy, inhabited by Greeks in the 19th and 20th Centuries, and known as "Levissi" in those days, is worth seeing with its stone-craft houses built on the hills without interrupting the light, churches, schools, chapels, workshops, and other buildings and with its narrow streets opening each other, which are typical examples of Mediterranean architecture. In 1923, after the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, and as a result of population change done in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne signed between Turkish and Greek Governments, the Greek inhabitants living in Kaya Köy and the Turkish inhabitants living in the Western Thrace were exchanged; However, as the Turkish immigrants could not adopt to the life style in Kaya Köy, the current dereliction view exhibited has begun in the village.



Daidala

Daidala is on the hill in the North of İnlice village, 29 kilometers away to Fethiye district. Necropolis of the city and the Rock tombs with temple view are spectacular places.

The Knight Island (Old Međri)

The name of Međri Island, having the same name as Fethiye does in the ancient times, was derived from the name of a bishop called Markianes living in the area in the late 8th and early 9th Centuries A.D. As probably the island was inhabited by the Knights of Saint John for a while, it was renamed as Knight Island. The island, in the North of Fethiye harbor, has had a strategic importance since the ancient times thanks to its position available to control the entrance to the harbor. It is known that the Rhodes Knights kept the city under their control for a long thanks to the castle which they had constructed on the island in the 15th Century. Ancient settlement, consisting of two little hills on the island, was established mainly on the Northern and Southern foothills of Zeytinli hill and on the plain between two hills. It is possible to see the ruins of a church and its extensions, and the city walls, constructed in the East-west direction in the 6th Century A.D. near the seashore and between two hills, today covered with shrubs. The ruins of Byzantium Period and the cisterns are worth seeing.

Bays and Beaches

Çalıř

Calis Beach, which is 5 km away from Fethiye town center, is one of the most important accommodation and entertainment centers of the region. Just across the beach Knight Island is located that can be considered as an entrance door to the Fethiye Port. As well as the municipal buses and minibuses there is also a sea transportation facility with small boats to Calis Beach and they provide great convenience to vacationers. Calis Beach, which is one the most important nesting area of Caretta Caretta turtles, includes Calis Nature Park-Birds Heaven with so far 219 species identified.

Ölüdeniz (Belceğiz) Beach

Ölüdeniz (Blue Lagoon), which is called "paradise bestowed by God to the world" in tourism literature, is a tourism center with a worldwide reputation. Ölüdeniz is a World Wonder with its' pine forest up to the beach, warm sea and for miles of stunning beach. Ölüdeniz consists of two parts: the first part is Belcekiz or Belceğiz part extending from bay to lagoon. This part is the floating part of Ölüdeniz. The second part is the real Oludeniz part where the lagoon is located. This section is calm and shallow. Additionally Oludeniz is one of the world's most ideal place for paragliding.

Hisarönü-Ovacık

Although it has not any coast, it is preferred because of its' fresh air due to the altitude and its' location close to both Fethiye and Oludeniz. After 19:00 o'clock in the evenings a few streets in Hisaronu center are closed to vehicular traffic and transformed into a public recreation center.



Butterfly Valley

“Butterfly Valley” is one of the most beautiful bays of Fethiye and is located at the base of a steep and deep valley on a ten hectares plateau. In the valley where the sea level butterflies of Mediterranean can be seen in one view like in an open-air museum, it is also possible to monitor the the life cycle of 30 species of day butterfly and 40 species of night butterfly starting from the spring during nine-ten months. It is possible to reach the Butterfly Valley with a service boat departing from Oludeniz with a half hour journey. It is also possible to go to the Butterfly Valley through a difficult walk from Faralya or through flying with parapente from Baba (Father) Mountain that is 1975 meters height. There is not any accommodation facility in the valley. Because it was declared as a first degree natural protected area in 1995 and therefore construction is not allowed. It is possible to spend the night in tents or in sleeping bags you will bring or under the wooden pergola covered with leaves. It is also possible to take advantage of the small rural restaurant for your eating- drinking needs.

Göcek

In the Gulf of Fethiye the bays and islands located around Gocek offer an enjoyable nature and history tour to the blue cruises.

Red Island

On the southern tip of the island there is not any structure except a light tower that organizes the sea traffic and the house of guard. On the north west of the island large and small rocks (Deliktas Islands) are very suitable for diving and fishing enthusiasts. The east coast of Red Island closed to the waves is a bay which has a wide beach and is suitable for swimming and anchoring. Due to these advantages the blue cruises and daily tour bouts visit the island

Katrancı Island

The island is located opposite of the Katrancı bay which is one of the most important camping site of the county and it was named after here. The sides of the island is not very suitable for docking of vessels but is indispensable for fish lovers.

Yassica Islands

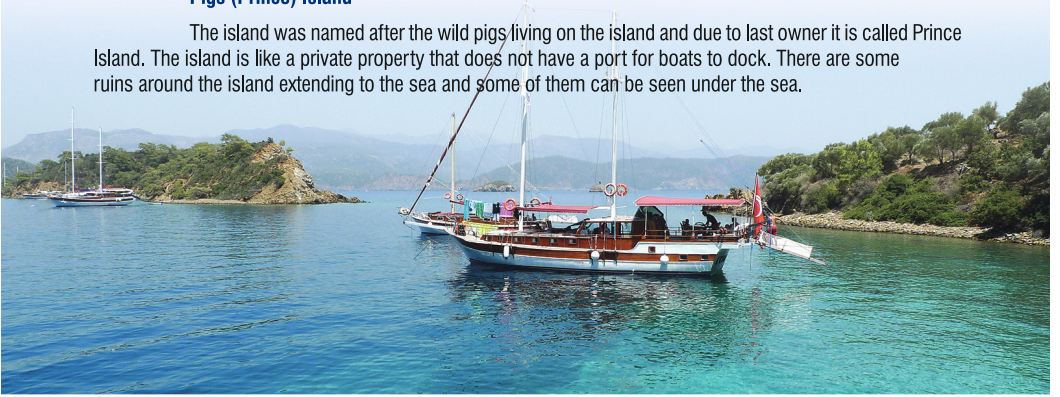
Yassica Islands consist of 5 large and small islands where the tour boats stayed for the longest time. The northern tip of the main island that extends to the direction of South - North is a beach and it is ideal for swimming. The region is an entertainment center with a range of water sports.

Shipyar Island

Shipyar Island is the biggest island in the region. There are alot of ruins of buildings on the island which are dated to the early Roman period with Mediterranean architecture features. It is called Shipyar Island because in the past there was a shipyard on the island where the construction, repair and maintenance facilities of the small vessels were performed. At the present day a few families dealing with livestock and agriculture live on the island that is visited frequently by 12 islands tour groups. Additionally it is the safest place in the region for yachtsmen with its' small but cozy restaurant serving ashore and its' two separate sheltered bay called Summer Port and Winter Port by fisherman.

Pigs (Prince) Island

The island was named after the wild pigs living on the island and due to last owner it is called Prince Island. The island is like a private property that does not have a port for boats to dock. There are some ruins around the island extending to the sea and some of them can be seen under the sea.



Oyuktepe Peninsula

On this peninsula surrounded the west side of the Fethiye Port there are many beautiful bays where the sea and pine trees unite, such as Aksazlar, Samanlik, Kuleli and Boncuklu. These bays which can be ranged through 7 kilometer road on the peninsula, are the most popular recreation spot preferred by inhabitants. This road is also an ideal track for hiking enthusiasts.

Citrus Spring

This bay was named after bitter orange trees and fresh water spring and is a haunt of yachtsmen. The fisherman restaurant is the favorite of the gourmets where all types of seafood is sensitively prepared and presented. It is also possible to reach the bay through walk way starting from Rock Village and it is an ideal place for daily recreation with its' beach and clean sea.

Günlüklü (Small Kargi)

Günlüklü is a resting place in the forest covered with indigenous dense frankincense (sweetgum) trees. It is in a different position in our touristic diversity with its' unique beauties, beach and infrastructure prepared for camping. It is on the Mugla-Fethiye highway and it is possible to reach by minibuses there.

Katrançı Bay

This Bay is for a day of resting place and tented camping area in the forest that is surrounded by large and small bays and with merged dense pine trees with sea. It is one of our most important and attractive tourism centers with its nature and beach where all kinds of services are provided to the vacationers.

Folklore of Fethiye

The unique culture of the Teke peninsula makes folkloric structure quite interesting. The folk dance, folk music, folk literature and especially social behaviour including plateau migration and nomadic culture have differences from the other parts of Mediterranean and Aegean. The light comedy performances exhibited in Seki-Temel-Ceylan villages are typical examples of this. The work of arts of the local culture and folkloric and ethnographic values are exhibited in Nomad Culture Museum in Yaniklar and in nomad tent in Calis Beach where the nomad culture is kept alive.

Local Cuisine

(The Turkish traditional names of the foods are stated in the paranthesises)

- Pounded Chicken/Meat and Wheat
- Cracked Wheat Pilaf
- Meaty Dried Bean – Meaty Chickpea
- Crumpets in Thick Syrup
- Dried Fruit Compote
- Sour Bean
- Dry Vegetable Meal
- Fresh Green Peas In Olive Oil
- Fava Bean In Olive Oil
- Artichoke In Olive Oil
- Special Stuffed Mutton Balls
- Stuffed Chard
- Milky Yellow Grass
- Daily Fried Vegetables With Yoghurt
- Sprout of Gum Tree and Vine With Yoghurt
- Sprout of Gum Tree and Vine With Bulgur
- Stuffed Sweetgum Leaf
- Black Berry Grass with Yoghurt



