

MARMARİS





MARMARIS

Marmaris is a seaport located at the South-west coast of Turkey where Aegean and Mediterranean seas meet. In addition, Marmaris is a harbor city which is depend on Muğla. The province is hosting hundreds of thousands tourists with its natural beauties, long costal band, awesome shore upon the hills surrounded by pine trees, untouched bays, unique beaches, yacht marines and all kind of activities.

Besides, Marmaris is an important place for yacht tourism and blue voyage. Marmaris yacht marine, which is one of the biggest marines in Turkey has an important value for yacht tourism. Moreover there are shuttle ferryboats to Rhodes. There are plenty of endemic sweet gum trees in the border of district.



The first name of the district in the antiquity, is Physkos as seen from its remains today on Asar Hill. Its history dates back to the 2000s BC. The findings unearthed as a result of the excavations carried out in Nimara Cave on Bedir islands in 2007 confirm this information. The blessings of the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts made the region attractive throughout history. Marmaris, a bridge opening to Rhodes and the Aegean islands has become a place where different civilizations reigned. Through the trips to be held in the region of Karia, it will be possible to see the traces Rhodes, Egyptian, Assyrian, Ionian, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman civilizations.

The Castle, Hafza Sultan Caravanserai, Physkos, Bybassos, Kastabos, Hydas Amos, Saranda, Tymnos, Syrna, Phoinix, Loryma, Euthenna, Amnistos, Goodness Reef, Paradise Island and Nimara cave are some of the historical and tourist wealth in the district.

Marmaris Castle



Herodotus (490-425 BC), who mentioned about the castle, first built on a hill dominating the sea behind Marmaris Port, says that the castle was first built in the 3 thousand BC. Eviya Çelebi, who travelled Muğla province in the 17th century, expresses that Muğla Castle had a wall of 400 feet long, that it was built in 1522 during Rhodes campaign by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, and it was used as a military base. During the First World War, in 1914, a significant portion of the castle exposed to artillery fire of the French warship and its significant portions were destroyed. The castle, restored between 1980 and 1990 has served as Marmaris Museum since 1991. The museum exhibits the works of Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and the Republican era.

Hafsa Sultan Caravanserai

It is understood from the inscription placed on the entrance gate of the caravanserai which was constructed at the entrance of the narrow streets and steps leading to the castle that it was built by Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman ruler, in 1545 in the name of her mother, Hafsa Sultan. Caravanserai, used for accommodation and commercial purposes during the Rhodes campaign, has a rectangular plan and has two stories, consists of seven small and a large room and a bath. The lower floors of the building were used for shops, while the upper floors were used for accommodation, and it was covered with a belt.

Goodness Reef

Goodness Reef in the town center, also known as the Goodness Stone to the public, located on the Asar Hill is the ancient settlement of Physkos on the coast dated 3000 B.C. The remains of buildings, unearthed in the salvage excavations conducted by the Directorate of Marmaris Museum, are dated between the 4th Century BC and the 4th Century A.D. Several burials were found in the area detected in the necropolis in the southern part of the rocks. The attraction, protected as a 1st degree Archaeological Site, was opened to visitors in 2005 as the only ArkeoPark of the region.

Physkos

Physkos, which means “the city of nature” in Carian language, and which used to be located on the Asar Hill in the North of the district center, was the center of the settlement. The district, the history of which dates back to 3400 B.C., was one of the important harbor cities of ancient Caria. The city, only the walls of which have remained up until the present, used to be on the hills where Beldibi and Camii Avlu are today, the valley and the slopes.

Amos

It is possible to see the temple, the column plates and theatre and a statute as well in Amos, located on a hill near Turunç in the North-west of Kumlubük Bay. The city walls surrounding Amos, a typical carian city, are 2 meters in width while the height is 3 to 4 meters in particular locations. The city walls were supported by towers in specific locations, and the main entrance gate of the city in the North, reached to the present in a rather well-preserved condition. The necropolis out of the city walls is worth seeing.

Loryma

Loryma antique city, located on Karaburun within Taşlıca village, was established in the 7th Century B.C. The city, which was an important center for Rhodosian Peraia in the 4th Century B.C., was surrounded by the city walls dated to Arcaic and Classical Periods. There is an acropolis on the upper hills of the city. The narrow but long harbor fortress controlling the entrance of the bay, and the ancient houses located on the carefully built terrace walls are really remarkable.

Kiran Lake Sanctuary

Kiran Lake Sanctuary ruins located near a dry lake are reached in about a half hour walk from Loryma ancient city. The researches have revealed that the city might have been used as a conference and a cult center by the group of cities taxpaying to Attic Maritime Union. In the city, it is possible to see the remains of a temple, whose altar reached to our time, theaters structures, pyramid-roofed room graves and tombs, and five other separate structures.

Hydas

The ancient city of Hydas in Marmaris district of Muğla province is situated on quite a steep hill on the steep mountains nearly 270 meters above the sea level in the Southeast of Turgut village. In the city, there is a cemetery, many cisterns, traces of residual foundations of the buildings, a sanctuary and a harbor. Pyramid-roofed monumental tomb, one of the most important buildings in the city, is worth seeing. The tomb, built about 35 meters above the valley floor in the North of the acropolis is estimated to belong to a warrior called Diagoras.

Kastabos

Hisarönü village, the town situated on the Pazarlık Hill, was a health center in the ancient times. In the city, there is a medium-sized theater between three theaters of Rhodosian Peraia in the Southwest of the terrace as well as the Sanctuary terrace of the Hemitheia Sanctuary dedicated to the Goddess of Health.

Phoinix

The ruins of the ancient city start from 4 kms outside of Taşlıca Village. The main settlements were established on the land surrounded by city walls surrounding the fortress hill. The cisterns and workshops in the city surrounded by rock walls of Hellenistic Period are noteworthy.

Euthenna

The city necropolis, the ruins of city walls, tombs and cisterns can be seen on the top of Altınsivrisi Hill, in the 2 km southeast of Karacasöğüt village.

Syrna

A part of the city walls, the tomb cover stones and the ruins of the buildings can be seen in the acropolis located on the Yancağız hill in the 2 km northeast of Bayır village. A temple is thought to be located, dedicated to the health god Asklepios, in the area where the city is thought to have been established.

Nimara Cave

Nimara Cave, in the southwest of the antique settlement located at a height of 350 meters in the northwest of Paradise Island, has been protected as the First Degree Archaeological and a Natural Protected Area due to its unearthed archaeological artifacts the natural formation. There are stalactites, stalagmites and cave columns in the lower levels of the cave whose entrance is non-original. The findings unearthed in the cave associated with Paradise Island, a settlement in the antiquity, show that the cave was a cult place. The cave, where a rescue excavation was conducted in 2007 by the Directorate of Marmaris Museum, was opened to visitors in 2008.

Paradise Island

Paradise Island extends full length across Marmaris. Island where there used to be a settlement of the Hellenistic period, is a popular spot for daily boat trips.

Bays and Beaches

Çamlık Pier

Marmaris-Muğla road has a left intersection on the 12th km and after 6km the road reaches the coast of Gökova Gulf and finally reaches Çamlık Pier (Gelibolu pier) As is evident from its name there are many pine trees (Çamlık means pinetum in Turkish) there. It is the stopping place for the Sedir Adası ships. On the pier zone, there is a snack bar, tea garden and restaurant in the woods.

Boncuk Bay

Boncuk is one of the most favorite bays of the district. The water of the bay is clean and relaxing. There is a stopover on the beach where oil palms planted orderly. The zone between the Bocuk and Karaburun bays is the only known reproduction area in Mediterranean Sea to observe sandbar sharks that are approximately 2meters long. For observation and recording diving tours are organized during May and June.

Karacasöğüt Waterfalls, Caves and Ancient settlements

To visit Karacasöğüt Waterfall and Karacain Cave, you should take the right turn after 2-3 kilometers on the way from Karacasöğüt to Okluk Cove. The water falls down from 25-meter-height, under of which there is a natural pool.

Kumlubük

Kumlubük is renown with its beautiful beach and fish restaurants. There is an also highway from Turunç to Kumlubük, where you can find the best seafood.

Turgut

Turgut attracts attention of tourists by silk and wool carpets and seafood in restaurants, still it is possible to find traditional local food of the village. Peanuts are one of the major products of the villagers of Turgut alongside of tourism, apiculture, fishing, raising livestock and agriculture. In one of the coves within the Turgut village borders, remains of the archaic period deserve attention.



Remains can be seen on a garden wall at the seashore and further inside, on the Temenos wall which is thought to be surrounding the holy Ygeia area. Those remains are believed to belong to the ancient city of Hygassos. On the road to the waterfall from the village center, about 1km on the right slope, there is an ancient construction that cannot be noticed easily. A short time ago archaeologists determined that this was the mausoleum of a warrior named Diagoras, circa BC 3-4th centuries.

Orhaniye and Kızıku

The sea is always very still in Orhaniye. The shades of the pine forest around falls on the sea and paints the sea to a color, unique to this place. As a result of sand dune movements a high stripe of sand is formed. This strip, about 600m long is called Kızıku. There is also a legend that a girl who wanted to meet her lover filled her skirt with sand, and walked by filling the sea with the sand in her skirt. But she ran out of sand and drowned at the end of this path.

Selimiye

Selimiye is one of the haunts of blue cruises between Bodrum and Marmaris. There is small but good restaurants gathered around the pier, providing service to boats and those that come from around.

Hisarönu

Hisarönu village is at the furthest point of the bay which is named Hisarönu Bay. The sea is shallow here and the sand has a terracotta color. Hisarönu is another good choose for those who want to have a relaxing vacation far from the crowds of Marmaris. Since the weather is always windy with low humidity and the water is clear, Hisarönu said to be good for those who suffer from asthma and heart diseases.

Bördübet Bay

Bördübet Bay is one of the most beautiful and untouched caves around. There is only one camping area and a boutique hotel. These facilities are operated by people who are highly sensitive to the environment. The camp area also caters to yachters. They are ready to help seamen in trouble. Their radio code "Amazon" channel 16. Those stopping by for the day can also enjoy the food served.

Çubucak and İnbükü Forest Camps

With their clean air, relatively cool and glittering seas, those coves are nice places for those driving to Datça to stop by.

Bencik Limanı

Bencik Pier is one of the most preferred coves of Hisarönu Gulf by yachts and is the narrowest point of Datça peninsula. The Pier is located between Gökova Gulf and Hisarönu Gulf. The locals named it "Balıkşiran" (fish stealer) because of its narrowness. The entrance of Bördübet Cove from Bencik Pier is just 20 minute away on foot.



Günnücek, Fake Strait and Cennet Island

There is a brook in that area with little water left in the summer, between the sweetgum(günlük) trees where a special oil called sweetgum oil used in perfumery is obtained from. A long natural formation that resembles a strait when viewed from Marmaris is called the “Yalancı Boğaz/Fake Strait”. This set of bays is being used as a yacht port and for slipway operations today. Cennet Island, which is known as an island but is, in fact, a peninsula, stretches out across Marmaris. The peninsula is one the haunts of daily boats.

Marinas-Piers-Slipways

Netsel Marina

When you enter the Big Marmaris Bay, the pier and marina are at the far north end. Netsel Marina is under a green slope to the east of town. It has a 750 yachts capacity. Land service is provided by two mobile cranes (120 and 20 tons) and a wide slipway area. All kinds of maintenance, paint, engine, electricity and electronic works are carried out by the marina or by the other agencies and workshops in Marmaris. There is a large shopping mall within the marina. Shops selling yachting materials, grocery store, clothing shops, chandeliers and good quality restaurant and bars serve the yachts.

Municipality Quay

The beach of the peninsula where Marmaris Castle rests at the top of the hill is surrounded by the quay. All the schooners and some Turkish and foreign yachts drop anchor along this quay. The quay is just near a 3 to 4 meters deep sea and its promenade is very crowded especially in the cool of the night runs around the quay. There are many bars and restaurants around.

Albatros Marina

Albatros marina is located in the East of the cove, on the road to Yalancı Boğaz after passing Günlük Park. It is small marina with 60 boats capacity where generally the yachts belonging to the “charter” companies drop anchor during the summer season. With its 20 ton mobile crane, the marina provides slipway facility for 240 yachts for the winter season. It has a restaurant, a bar and a small grocery store.

Akdeniz Martı Marina

The marina that locates in Orhaniye Bay provides slipway facility for 100 yachts, and mooring for 300 yachts. It has a Hotel, restaurant, bar, grocery store, swimming pool, maintenance and repair services.

Karacasöğüt Martı Marina

Karacasöğüt Martı Marina is in the Karacasöğüt Bay. It has 25 yachts capacity. Electric, water, shower-toilet, market and restaurant services are available.



Yacht Fests and Races

International Marmaris Yacht Festival is organized regularly at the Marmaris Municipal Yacht Marina in the beginning of May. International Yacht Racing Week of Marmaris begins in the beginning of November.

International Marmaris Yacht Festival is one of the few yacht festivals that has been holding continuously for 21 years. Festival venue has been established on the mole of Marmaris Municipal Yacht Marina where yachts can more easily. The Festival is the sign of season's start for the yachts. Visitors and participates rest and fun during the Festival. The roadshow organized at the end of the festival is open to all the agencies wish to participate.

Marmaris Yacht Races

The results of the day are evaluated and announced every night and a prize ceremony is organized. The elaborately prepared food drinks and live music make these nights unforgettable and the races end with the closing night where the best receive their prizes.

Diving Spots

Marmaris is one of the primary regions for Turkey's diving tourism and there are 52 diving spots around the Marmaris coastline visited daily.

Beekeeping

Marmaris is famous for its honey, Pine honey is the most widely produced honey in the region. In addition, flower honey and carob honey are also produced and sold. 70% of the honey production of Turkey belongs to Muğla of which more than half is produced in Marmaris.





Erdal Türkođlu Marmaris Kalesi



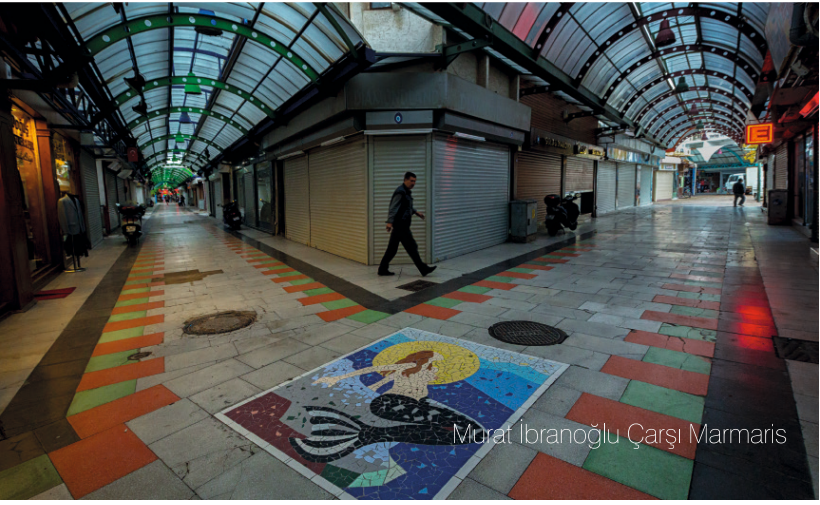
Erkan Karakaya Sis



Saner Gülsöken Marmaris



Oğuzhan Hacısalihođlu Marmaris



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