





Common borders. Common solutions.



DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISTIC ROUTES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION

Project "Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin - CULTOUR-BSB", eMS code BSB -117











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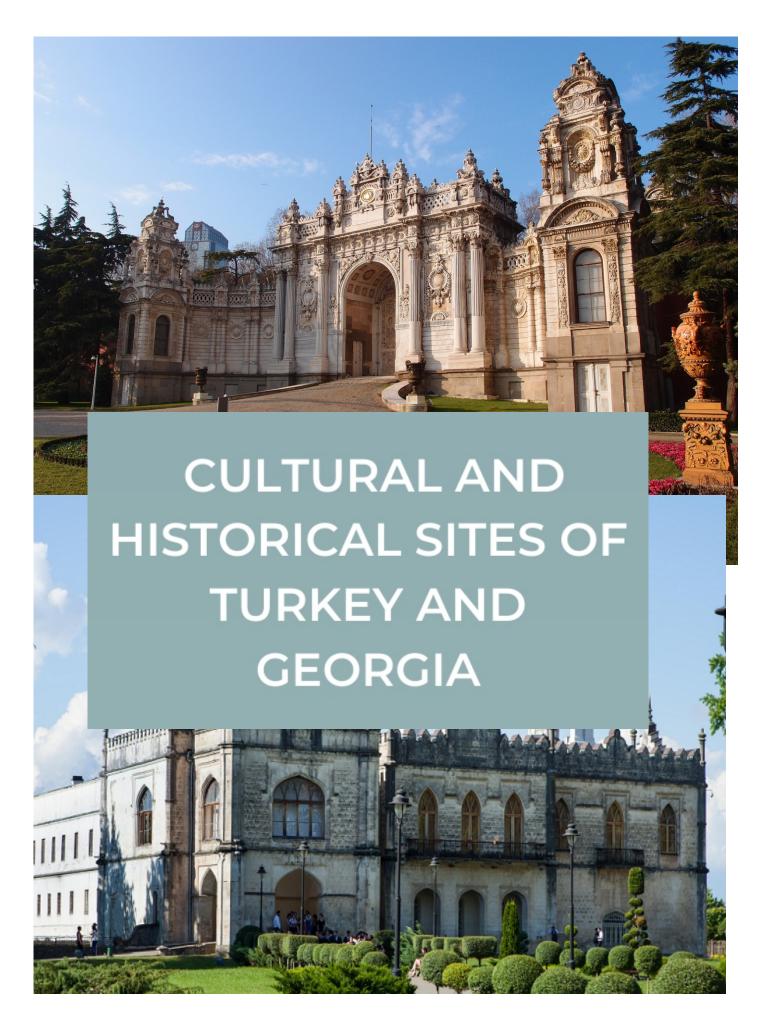


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Cultural and historical sites of Turkey and Georgia

Cultural heritage is not only a collection of objects or traditions that came to us from the past. It is also the result of careful selection - a process in which any events or phenomena remain forever in the memory or are consigned to oblivion.

Our right is to enjoy art and take part in the cultural life of society, relying on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN in 1948.

Technical features

Administrative geography/counties included: Turkey, Georgia.

Duration of the tourist route: 13 days

Season: all year long

Transport accessibility: car, bike, bus, train.

Basic goals:

• promotion of local architecture and cultural heritage

strengthening the image and recognition of the region

• promoting sustainable cultural tourism

Sector 1:

İstanbul – Kocaeli – Sakarya – Düzce – Zonguldak - Bartın – Karabük.

Time: 7 days

Sector 2:

Batumi – Gonio – Sarpi – Mtirala – Tago – Khikhali

Time: 6 days

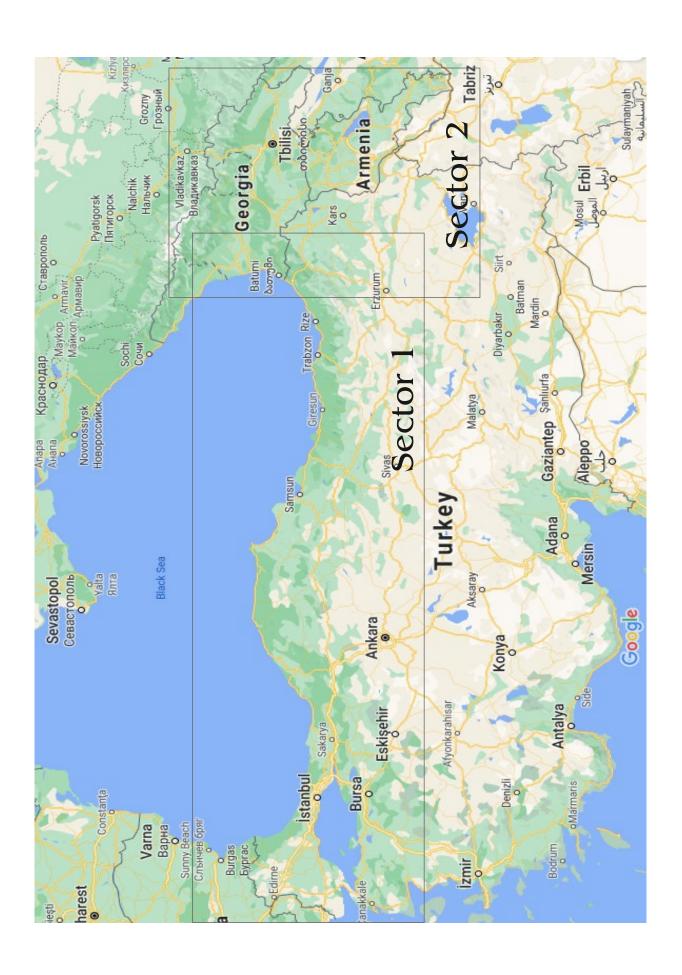


Key words:

- ·Culture& History
- ·Sightseeing tourism

Types of sites:

- ·Military buildings (Castle, palace etc.)
- ·Historical Works of art
- ·Artistic exhibitions
- ·Architectural quality places (Aqueduct, tower, city infrastructure, etc.)
- ·Museums (Sea, Art, History, etc.)



Sector 1 Turkey

Start point: İstanbul End point: Karabük

İstanbul – Kocaeli – Sakarya – Düzce – Zonguldak - Bartın – Karabük.

Target categories of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists.

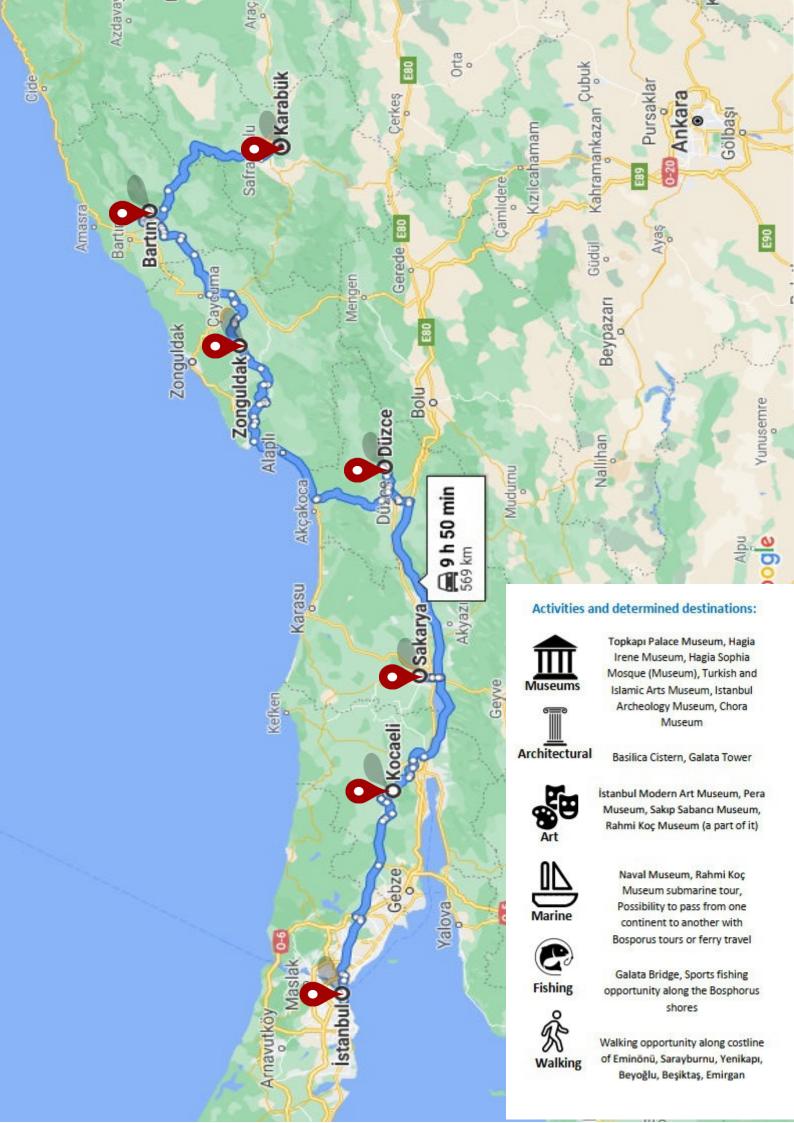
Main target markets of countries: Europe, Middle east, Arabian peninsula, North Africa

In destinations that are culturally valuable, highly conserved and attract culture tourists, tourism also emerges as a sector with high sustainability that can be performed in all seasons. In this respect, it is necessary to determine the cultural route in the tourism routes and especially the cultural heritage elements in this route should be emphasized.

Local and foreign tourists who want to increase their knowledge and experience about concrete cultural heritage elements will enjoy visiting these cities that stand out with their cultural richness.

This proposed cultural route transports includes important assets of concrete cultural heritage with the themes of cultural history and civilization; that are carried from past to present and reflect Byzantine and Ottoman culture. With the visits you will make, you will find an intense route that will feel make you feel as if you have traveled to the past. The route allows you to browse the cultural heritage of Istanbul, which is one of the oldest settlements in the world, with the museums and structures it contains. So much so, Napoleon, one of the most important commanders and statesmen in the history of the world, said, "If the world was a single state, Istanbul would be the capital."

There are many tourism activities on the route (in the provinces covered by the route) where the tourism route takes place. Istanbul, which is among the most popular destinations of cultural tours, also offers a very rich travel experience for tourists traveling for purposes such as trade, shopping, and entertainment. There are many tourism activities in the provinces on the route, especially in the fields of cultural, artistic, gastronomy, sports and recreation.



Sector 2 Georgia
Start point: Batumi
End point: Khikhali

Batumi – Gonio – Sarpi – Mtirala – Tago – Khikhali

Target categories of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists.

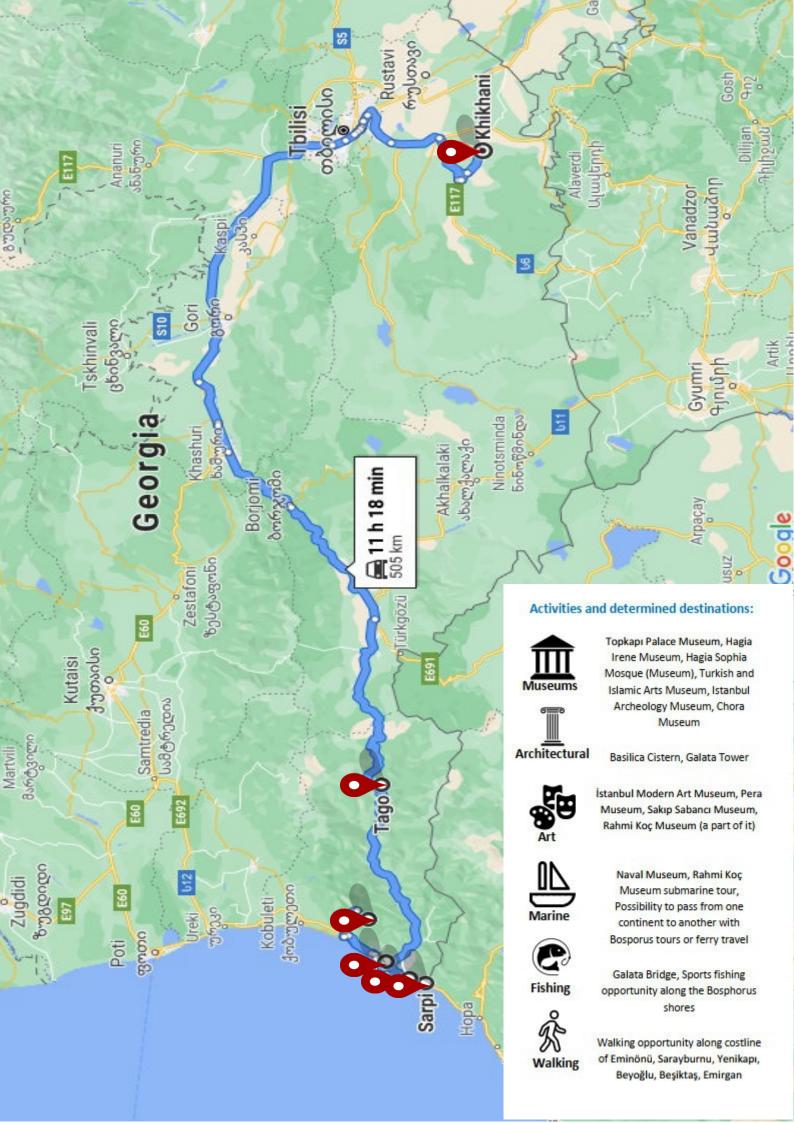
Main target markets of countries: USA, Republic of Moldova, Israel, Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Italy, Greece

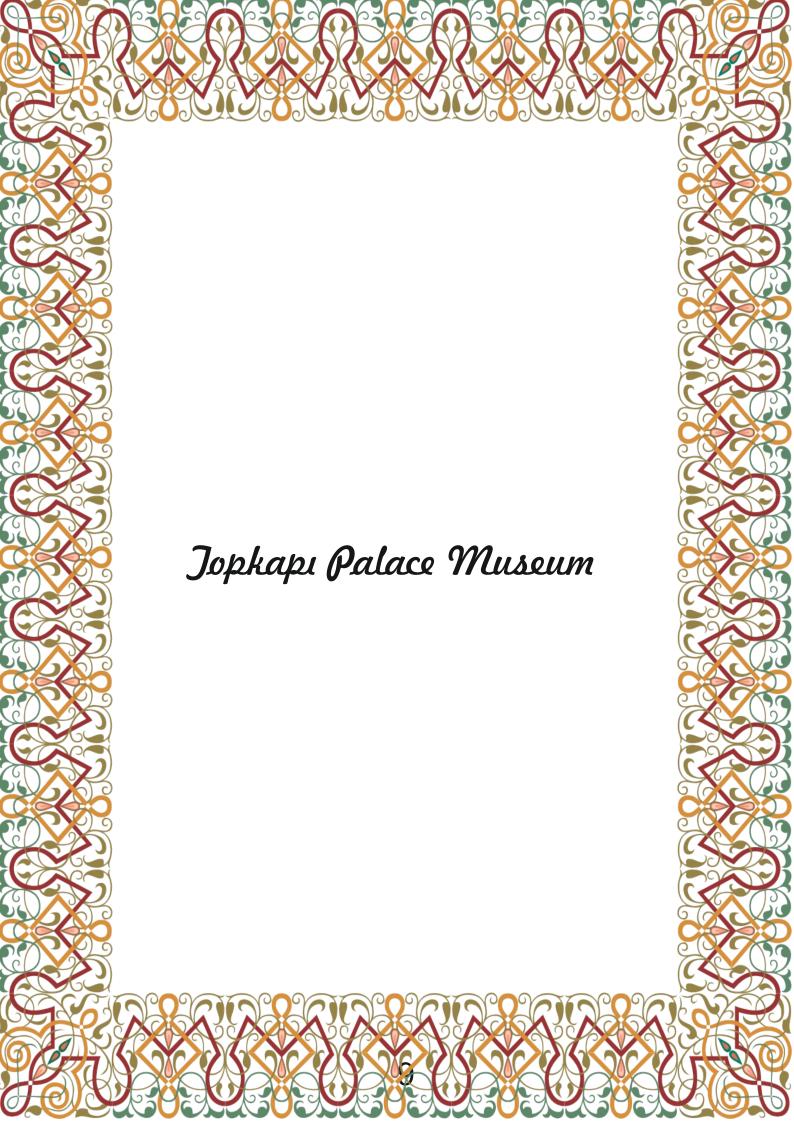
We will devote this part of the route to the mountainous region of Georgia - Adjara. Adjara is one of the most beautiful parts of Georgia. It includes the Black Sea coast, with its resort

areas, beaches, boulevards, parks, modern city life, beautiful sunsets, and at the same time, high mountains with amazing views, where you can enjoy the magnitude of alpine meadows, with blue lakes, rivers flowing from them teeming with life, With hidden waterfalls in dense forests, 2000 m from the sea levels villages peppered in hills and rocky terrain, hospitable people - with its originality.

Historically, Adjara is connected with the culture of Kolkheti (VIII-VI centuries BC). Cities: Pichvnari, Apsaros, and Batumi played an important role in the political and economic life of the Kolkhetis Kingdom. The history of Adjara is also linked to the Roman and Byzantine invasions of the Ottomans and the period of the Russian Empire. The remnants of this past are scattered around Adjara and it creating attractive locations for many types of tourists to visit, from history buffs to scenery lovers, Adjara has it all.













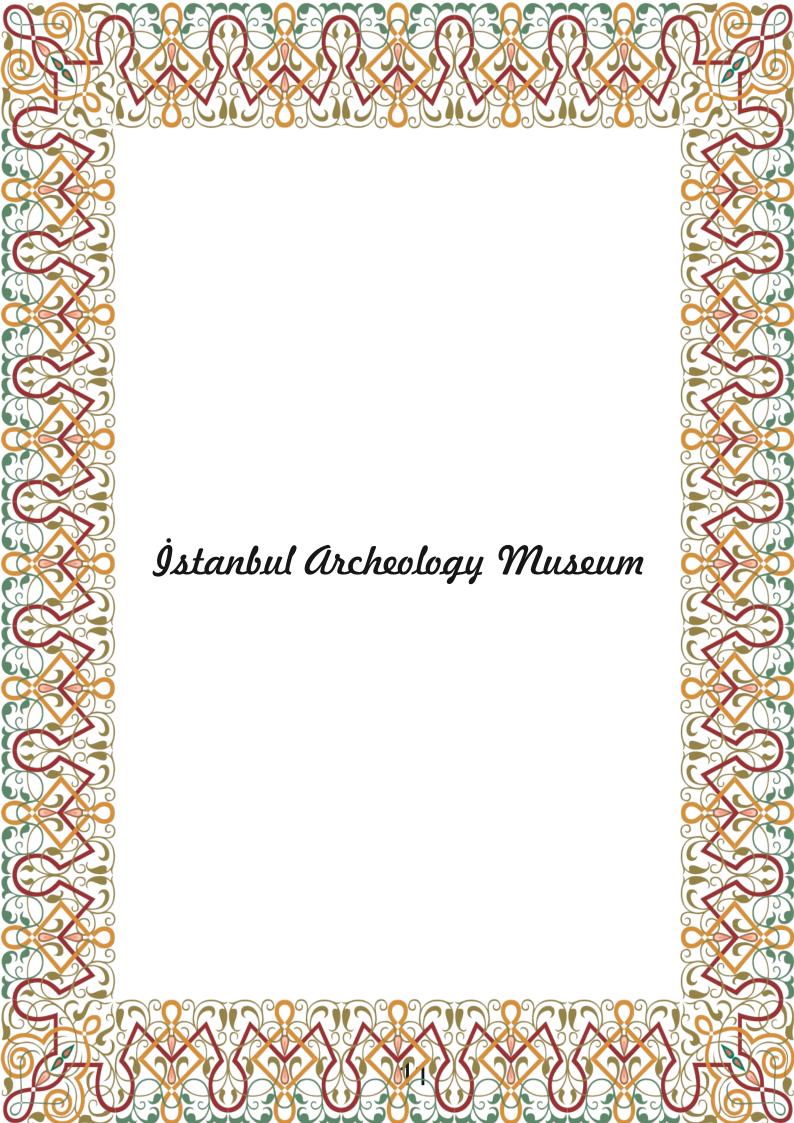
TOPKAPI PALACE MUSEUM - SULTANAHMET

Topkapı Palace, which is located in the center of the Historical Peninsula and used as the administrative center for 400 years of the 600 years of the Ottoman Empire, is still the heart of Istanbul with all its glory. Topkapı Palace, which was one of the most establishe historical buildings in the world and built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1478, continues to be used as a museum today. Topkapı Palace, one of the richest museums in the world, attracts the attention of tourists regardless of weekdays or weekends. Topkapı Palace Museum, which is also one of the most visited museums of domestic tourists, contains artifacts from different collections such as hırka-i saadet department, sacred relics, imperial treasure, European porcelains, sultan caftans, silvers and portrait collections. Topkapı Palace, which is on the UNESCO World Heritage List, has four courtyards and harem departments. The rare miniature and calligraphy arts and spoonmaker's diamond from the Ottoman era on the side of the Enderun Courtyard are among the most interesting works.

Useful Information

Address: Sultanahmet City Square, Fatih / İstanbul

Website: www.millisaraylar.gov.tr/saraylar/topkapi-sarayi





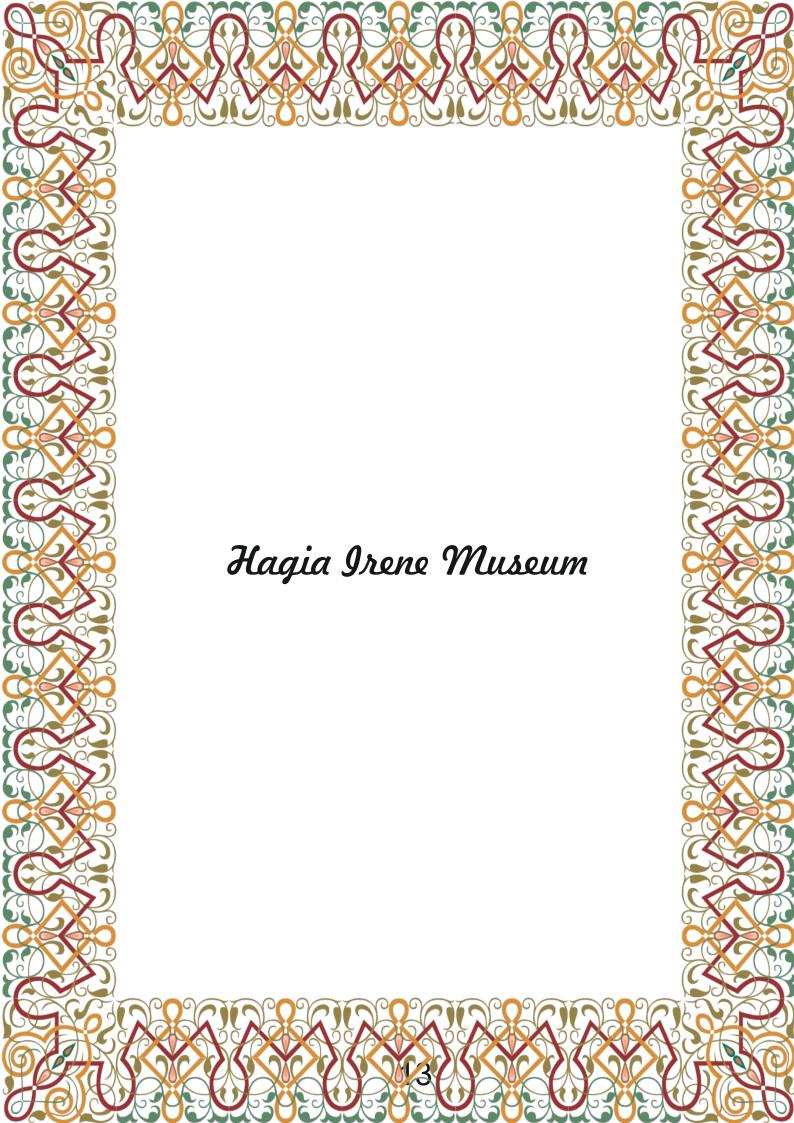




ISTANBUL ARCHAELOGOY MUSEUM-SULTANAHMET

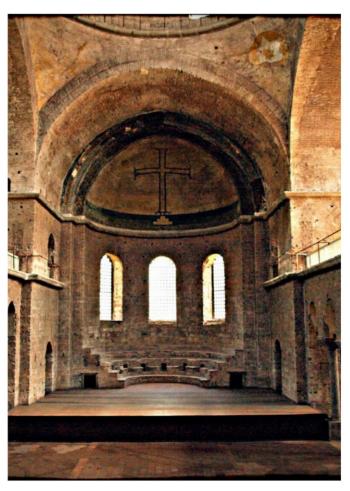
Istanbul Archeology Museums is a museum complex consisting of three main units. Archeology Museum, Ancient Orient Museum and Tiled Pavilion Museum. Turkey's first museum Istanbul Archaeological Museum's collection includes works brought from the imperial lands, belonging to various cultures; there are nearly one million works that contain Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early, middle and late bronze period, Helen, Roman and Byzantine periods.

Useful Information Address: Cankurtaran District, 34122 Fatih / İstanbul









HAGIA IRENE MONUMENT MUSEUM-SULTANAHMET

Located in the first courtyard of the Topkapı Palace, the Hagia Irene Museum was built by Constantine as the Church of the Hagia Irene over the Roman temples in 330s, as well as a forum, palace and hippodrome when rebuilding the city. The church is a Byzantine building, and the building was burned and destroyed for a period and was rebuilt as a church in VI. century during the reign of Emperor Justinianus. Hagia Irene, one of the churches that were not converted into a mosque after the conquest of Istanbul, was first used as a warehouse and then utilized as military museums and the place where art performances were held. Today, classical and jazz concerts are organized at Hagia Irene, which is used as a museum.

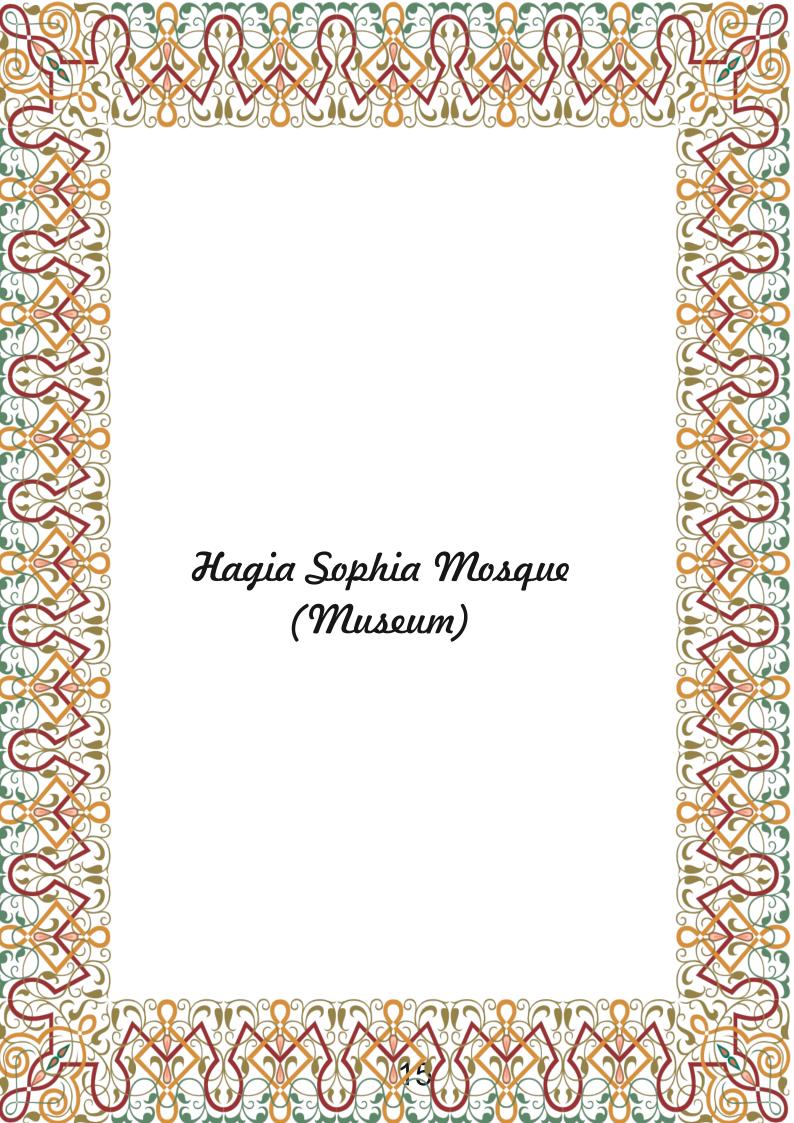
Useful information

Address: Cankurtaran District, Topkapı Palace 1.Courtyard, 34122 Fatih/İstanbul Website: https://istanbul.ktb.gov.tr/TR-165578/ayairini-kilisesi-muzesi.html

Visit times: It changes periodically. Organized concerts and open times should be checked

on the website.

Entrance Fee: Hagia Irene entrance fees are full ticket 30 TL, discount ticket 60 TL.









HAGIA SOPHIA MOSQUE (MUSEUM)

Hagia Sophia, which has been resisting time for centuries with its innovative architecture, rich history, religious importance and extraordinary feature; The largest Eastern Roman church in Istanbul.

The oldest and fastest completed cathedral in the world, built three times in the same place. It is one of the masterpieces of architectural history with its dazzling dome that hangs in the air, monolithic marble columns and unique mosaics. Hagia Sophia was built in 537. Hagia Sophia, which was used as a church for 916 years, started to be used as a mosque with the brick minaret added in the period of Fatih Sultan Mehmet after 1453 and as a museum after 1935.

Useful Information

Address: Hagia Sophia Square No:1 34122 Sultanahmet

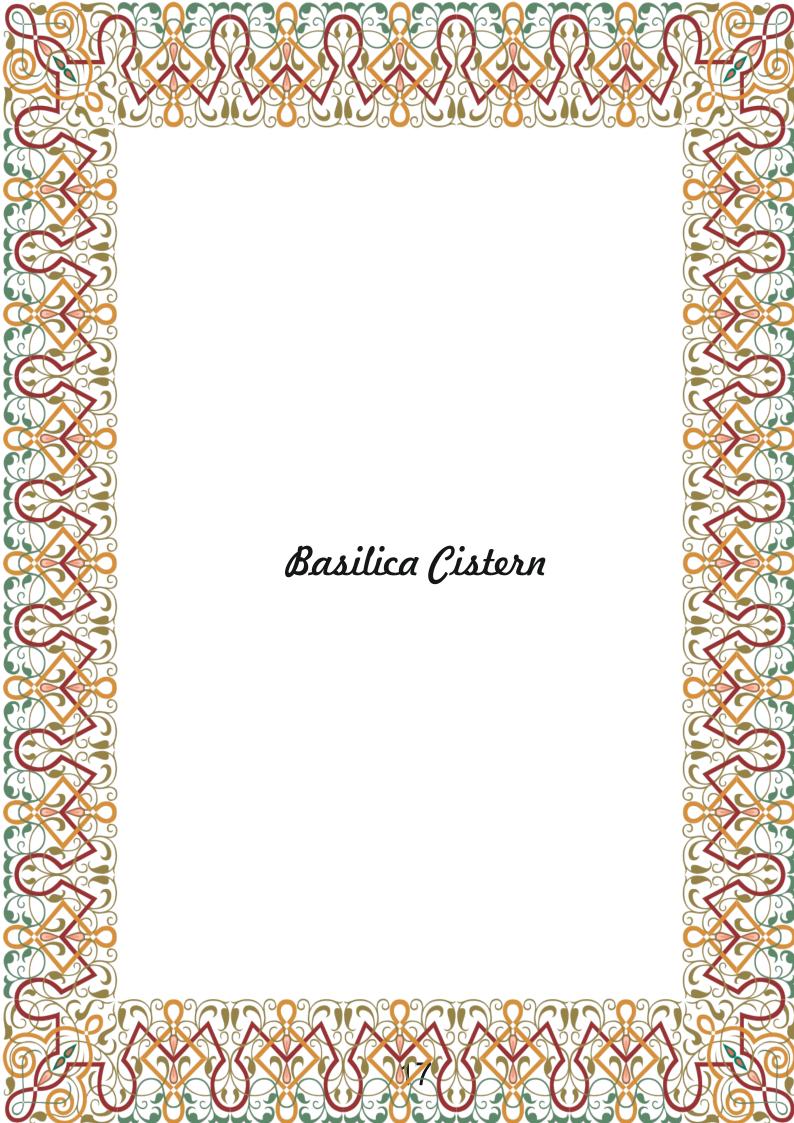
Website: muze.gov.tr/muzedetay?SectionId=AYS01&DistId=AYS

Visit times: Winter (31 October – 1 Nisan): 09:00-18:00. Ticket office closing time: 17:00

Summer (1 April –31 October): 09:00-19:0. Ticket office closing time: 18:00

Closed on Mondays.

Entrance fee: Single rate: 100 TL.









BASILICA CISTERN- SULTANAHMET

One of the magnificent historical buildings of Istanbul is the Basilica Cistern located in the southwest of Hagia Sophia. Built by the Byzantine Emperor I. Justinianus (527-565), this large underground cistern was named as the "Basilica Palace" among the people because of the marble columns rising from the water and seen as countless. Since there was a Basilica in the place where the cistern is located, it is also known as the Basilica Cistern. The Basilica Cistern, which covered a large area in this area during the Byzantine period and provided water to the great palace where the emperor resided and other residents in the region, was used for a while after the conquest of Istanbul by the Ottomans in 1453 and water was given to the gardens of the Topkapı Palace where the sultans lived.

Useful Information

Address: Alemdar Yerebatan Cd. 1/3 34110 Fatih/İstanbul

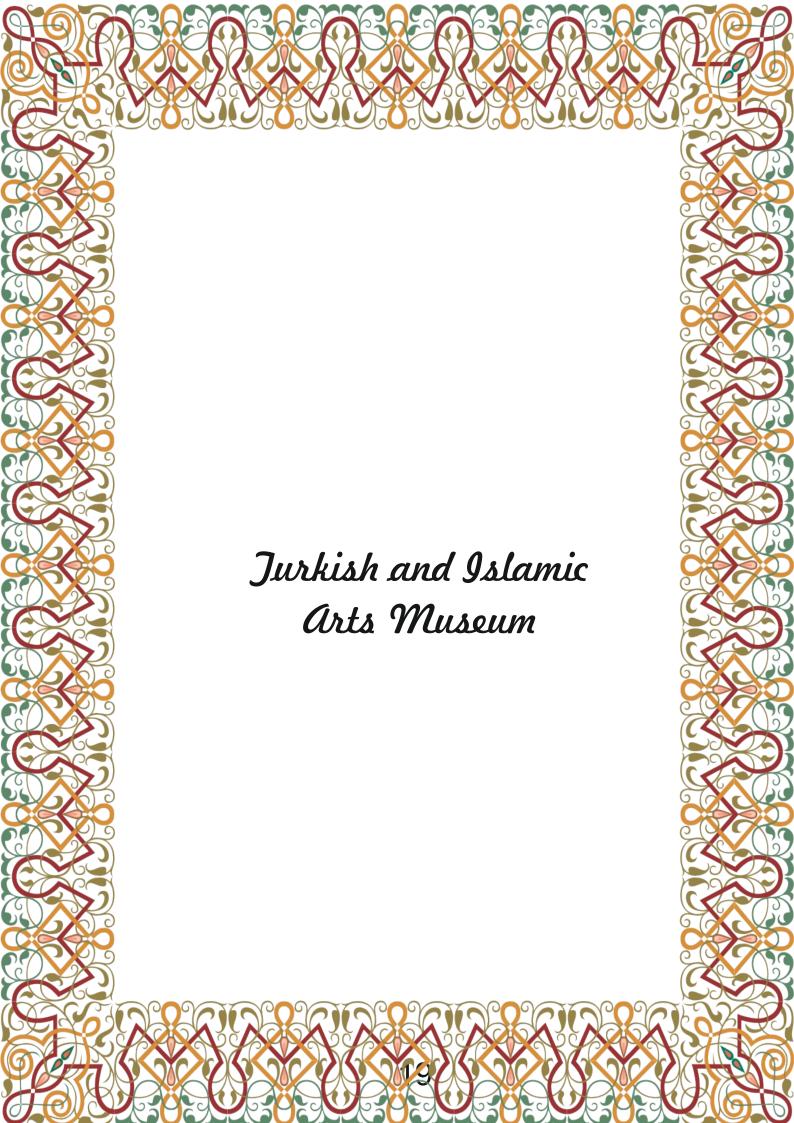
Website: www.yerebatan.com

Visit times:

Winter (31 October – 1 April): 09:00-18:00. Ticket office closing time: 17:30 Summer (1 April – 31 October): 09:00-19:00. Ticket office closing time: 18:30

Entrance fee: The museum is open to visitors every day between 09.00 - 17.30 and the entrance fee is 5 TL for students, 10 TL for Turkish citizens and 20 TL for foreign tourists.

* The museumcard is not valid at the entrance







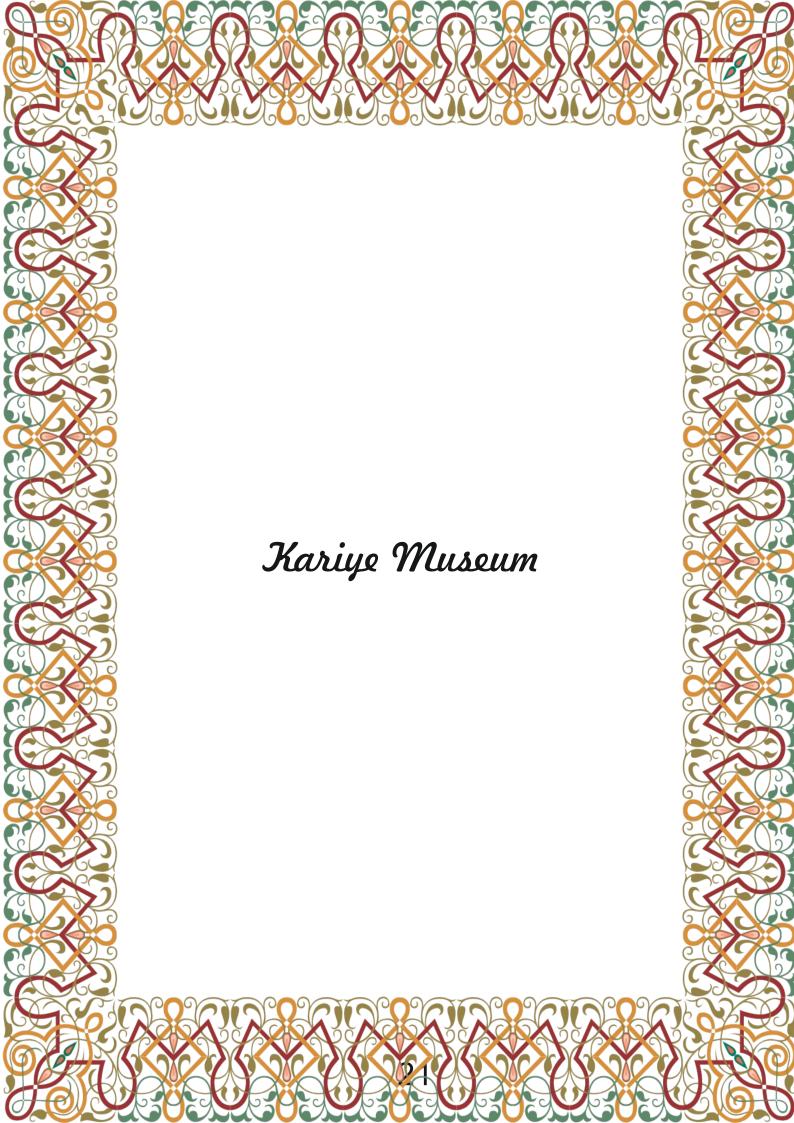


TURKISH AND ISLAMIC WORKS MUSEUM - SULTANAHMET

The Istanbul Turkish and Islamic Arts Museum is the first museum in Turkey to cover the Turkish-Islamic arts all together. It is located in İbrahim Pasha Palace, one of the important structures of Ottoman civil architecture. The museum, which underwent a restoration in 2012, received the European Council Museum of the Year Competition Special Jury Prize in 1984 and the Council of EuropeUNESCO's award for popularizing the cultural heritage to children in 1985. The museum, which exhibits rare examples of Abbasid, Memluk, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, has been collected from different corners of the Islamic world. The museum is known for having one of the best carpet collections in the world. In addition to carpet collections, Museum also stands out with its manuscripts, which are rare works of art. Glassware, stone and terracotta artifacts, and metal and ceramic objects are other valuable pieces on display. Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art that should be visited by those who will visit Istanbul, includes nearly 13,000 works and it is the last museum opened during the Ottoman Empire.

Useful Information Address:

Sultanahmet Meydanı, No:46, 34122 Fatih / İstanbul







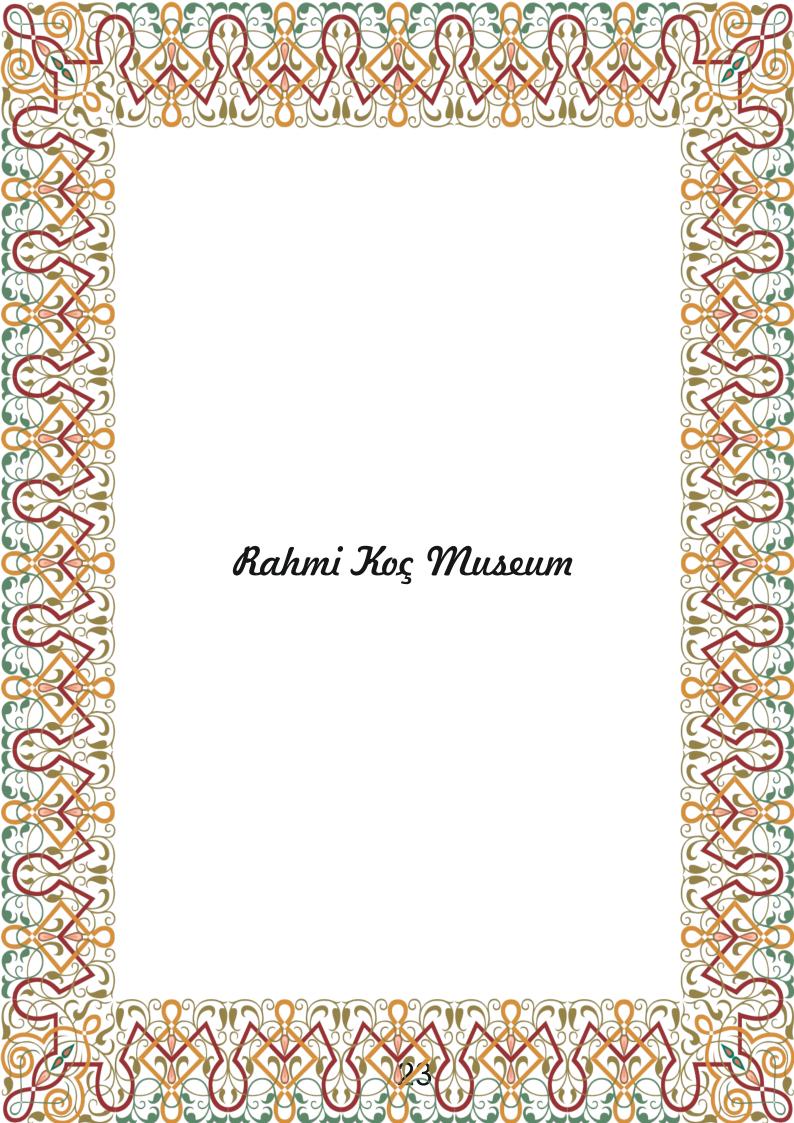


CHORA MUSEUM-EDİRNEKAPI – FATİH

The Chora Museum was built in the 5th century during the reign of Emperor Justinianus. It was used as a palace church and chapel in important religious ceremonies. It was converted into a mosque in 1511 and a museum in 1945. The Chora Museum, known worldwide for its well-preserved mosaics and frescoes, offers important and beautiful examples of the last period of Eastern Roman painting. In the outer narthex (usually the western entrance section in the Eastern Roman basilica and churches), there are mosaics describing Hz. Jesus' life and mosaics describing Hz. Mary's life in the inner narthex. Frescoes with a lively narrative also depict important scenes from Christian theology. Diş nartekste (Doğu Roma bazilika ve kiliselerinde genellikle batı giriş bölümü) Hz. İsa'nın hayatı, iç nartekste ise Hz. Meryem'in hayatını anlatan mozaikler bulunuyor. Canlı bir anlatıma sahip olan freskler de Hıristiyan teolojisinden önemli sahneleri betimliyor.

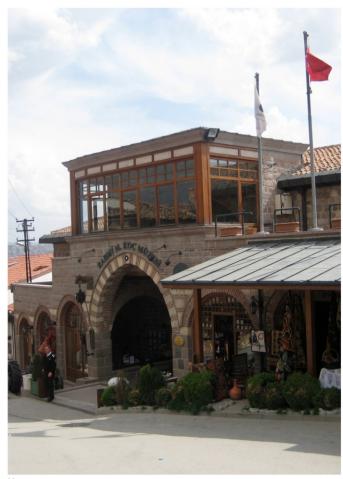
Useful Information Address:

Dervişali Chora Mosque St. No:18 34087 Fatih/İstanbul









RAHMİ KOÇ MUSEUM – HASKÖY - BEYOĞLU

Opened to visitors in 1994, Rahmi M. Koç Museum is located in the Hasköy district on the northern side of the Golden Horn. Spreading over an area of approximately 27 thousand square meters today, the museum consists of three main sections: Mustafa V. Koç Building / Historical Lengerhane Building, Historical Hasköy Shipyard and Open Air Exhibition Area. The museum collection includes the widest range of examples of industrial heritage in communication and transportation.

Useful Information

Address:

Piri Paşa District Hasköy Street No:5 D:No:5 34445 Beyoğlu/İstanbul

Website:

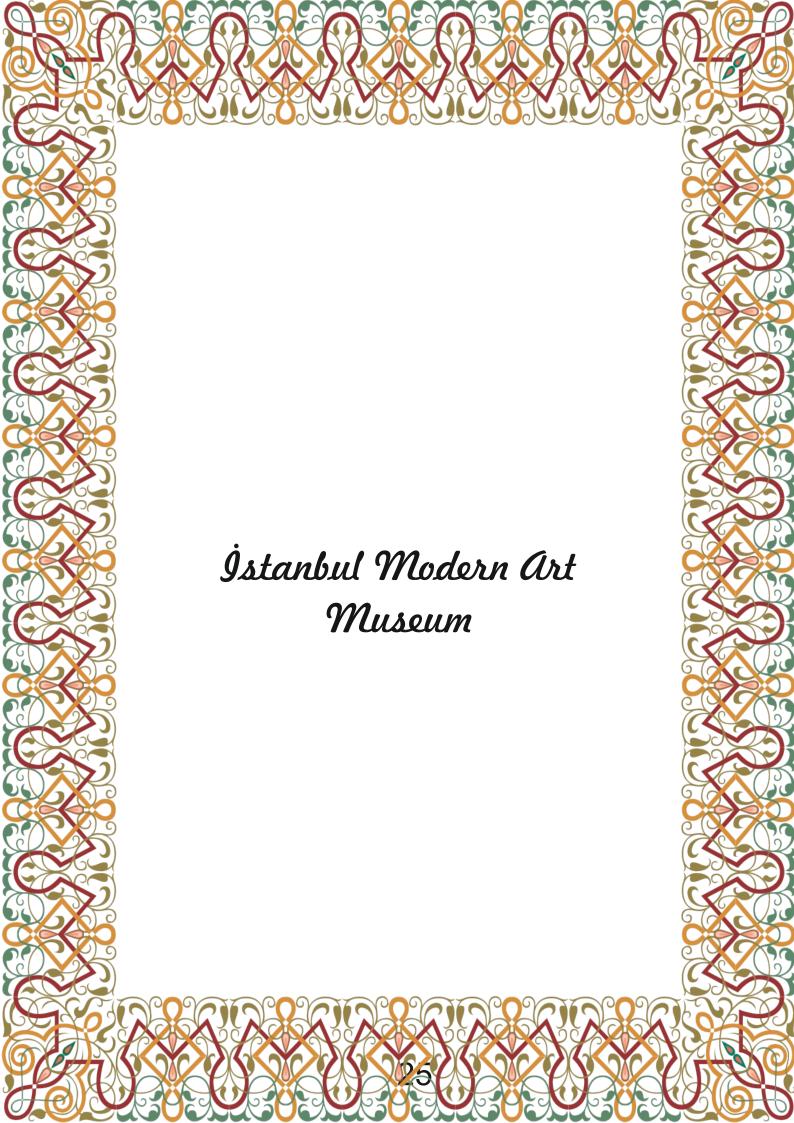
http://www.rmkmuseum.org.tr/istanbul/hakkimizda/rahmi-mkoc-muzeleri

Visit times:

Winter (1 October – 31 March): 09:30-17:00 Summer (1 April – 30 September): 09:30-19:00

Closed on Mondays

The museum is closed on the eve and the first day of the Religious Holidays and on the dates of 31 December and 1 January each year.









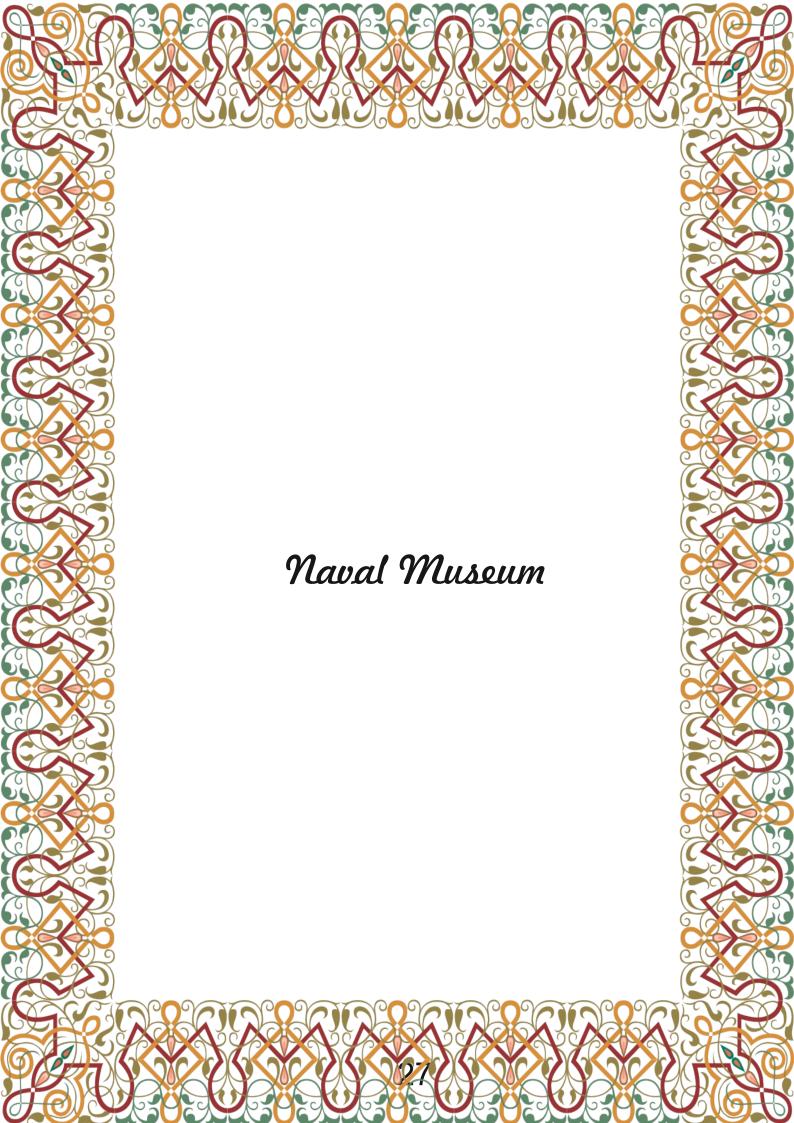
ISTANBUL MODERN ART MUSEUM - BEYOĞLU

Istanbul Modern, with the purpose of sharing Turkey's artistic creativity and cultural identity with the national and international art environment was established as the first museum of modern and contemporary art museum in our country in 2004. Istanbul Modern collects, protects and exhibits contemporary art works, productions in photography, design, architecture, new media and cinema in its collection. It offers training programs for the productions of artists to art followers from all ages and supports their creating international collaborations. The museum's collections, exhibitions and educational programs are the kind that will make visitors from all walks of life love and participate in art actively and serve in an area of 8,000 square meters. It carries on its cultural activities with its periodic and permanent exhibition halls, photo gallery, education and social programs, library, cinema, cafe and stores.

Useful Information

Address: Asmalimescit District, Meşrutiyet Street

No:99, 34430 Beyoğlu / İstanbul Website: www.istanbulmodern.org









NAVAL MUSEUM - BEŞİKTAŞ

Existing as Turkey's biggest museum in maritime field and one of the world's leading museum in terms of collection diversity, Maritime Museum was founded on August 31, 1897 and after serving in different places for various reasons, it has been in service in the current place on October 4, 2013. First military museum established in Turkey, İstanbul Maritime Museum includes approximately 20,000 works. Among these works, the Ottoman boats and the boats used by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk are among the works to be seen.

Useful Information

Address: Sinanpaşa District, Beşiktaş St. 6/1, 34353 Beşiktaş/İstanbul

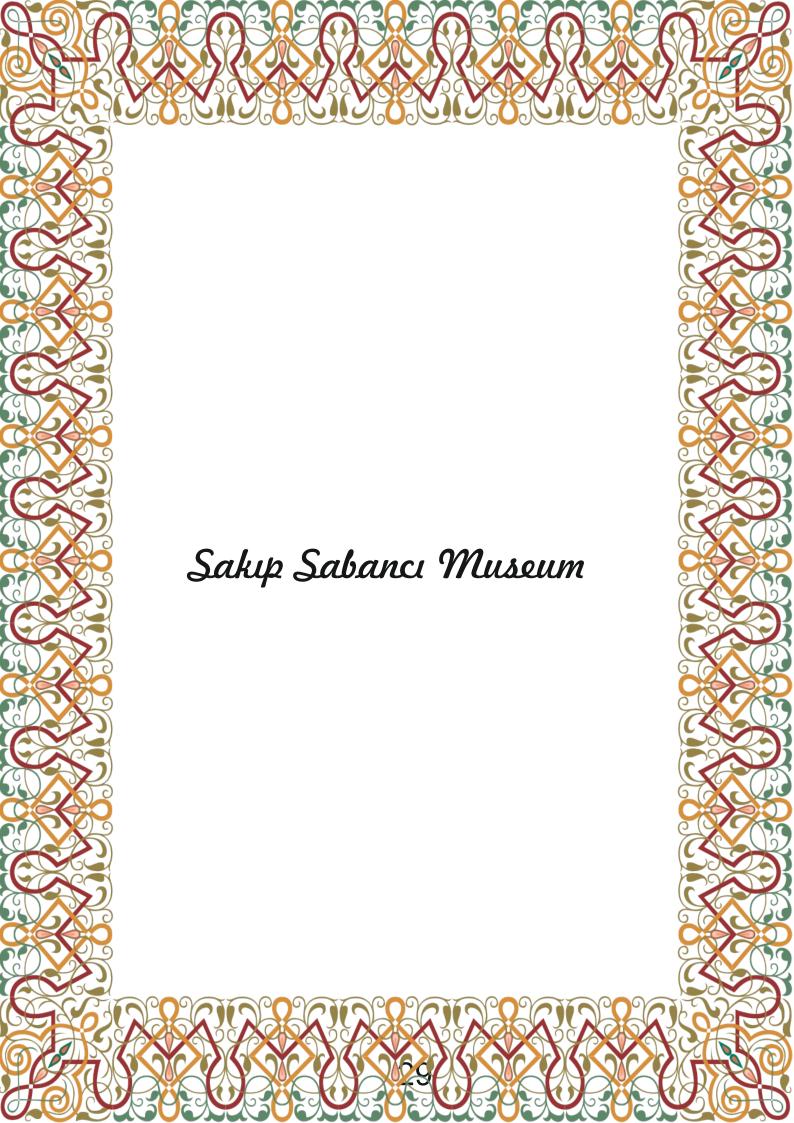
Website: https://denizmuzesi.dzkk.tsk.tr/tr

Visit times:

The Naval Museum is closed on New Year's Day, the first day of religious holidays and Mondays; It is open to visitors between 09:00 - 17:00 on weekdays and between 10:00 - 18:00 on weekends. There is no visitor entrance to the museum after 16.00 on weekdays and 17.00 on weekends.

Entrance fee:

Entrance fee to the museum is: full ticket 12 TL, free for students. In the museum, a fee of 23 TL is required for photo shooting and 46 TL for video shooting.









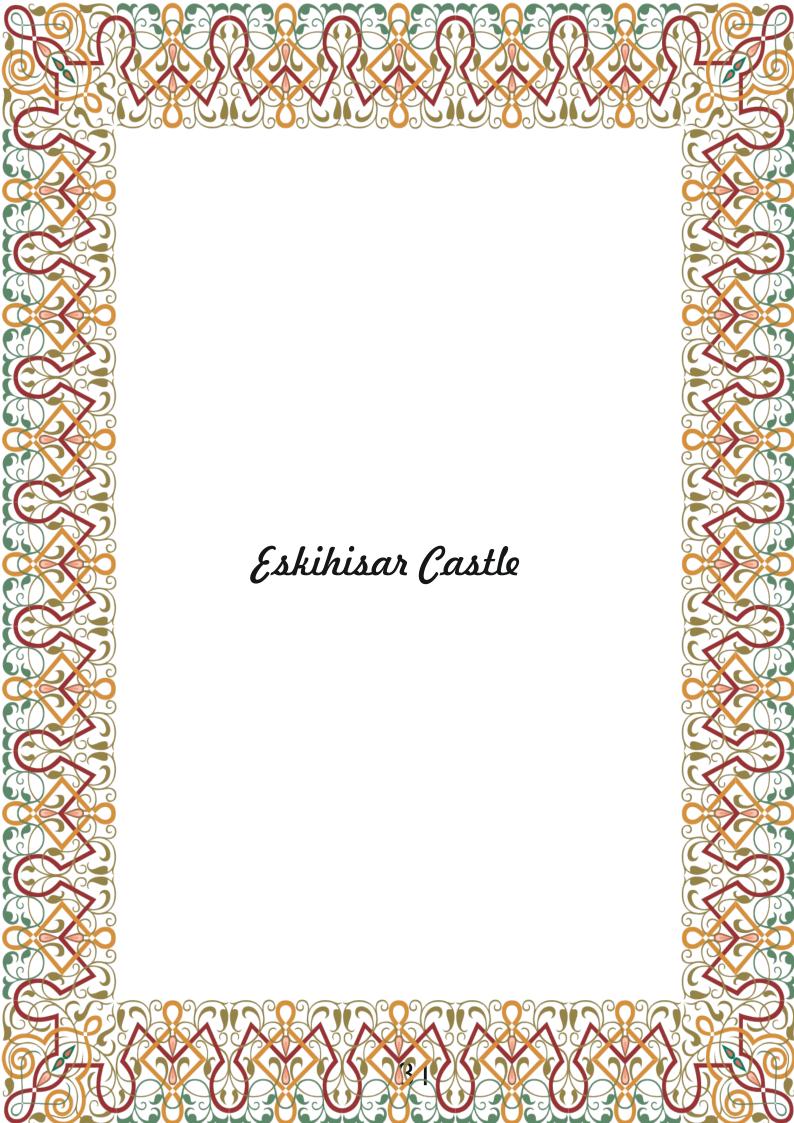
SAKIP SABANCI MUSEUM – EMİRGAN - SARIYER

Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum is located in Emirgan, one of the oldest settlements of the Bosphorus in Istanbul. The main building of the museum, the villa was built in 1925 by Prince Mehmed Ali Hasan, from an Egyptian Hidiv family, to Italian architect Edoardo De Nari and used as a summer residence for many years by different members of the Hidiv family. The mansion bought from the Hidiv family by the industrialist Hacı Ömer Sabancı from Adana in 1951, started to be known as the "Horse Mansion" due to horse sculpture dated 1864 and made by the French sculptor Louis Doumas, which was purchased and placed in front of it in the same year. The second horse statue within Horse Mansion is the casting of one of the 4 horses taken from the Sultanahmet square, which was looted by the Crusaders during the 4th Crusade in 1204, and placed in front of the San Marco church in Venice. The exhibition areas of the Museum, which was opened to visitors in 2002 with the addition of a modern gallery, were expanded with the arrangements in 2005 and reached international standards at a technical level.

Useful Information

Address: Emirgan, Sakıp Sabancı St. No:42, 34467, Sarıyer/İstanbul

Website: www.sakipsabancimuzesi.org/tr/sayfa/ziyaret





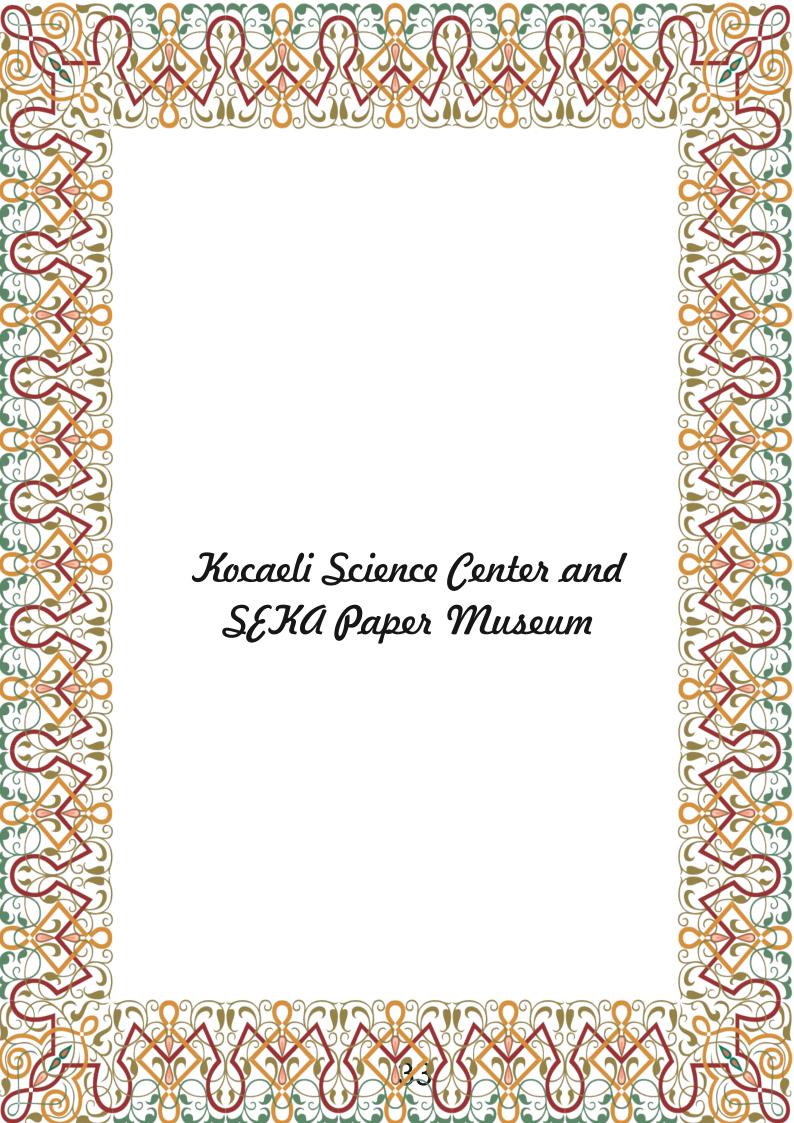




ESKIHISAR CASTLE – ESKIHISAR - GEBZE

Eskihisar Castle built before 1241, is in the north east of Eskihisar Village, which controlled the passage in the south of Izmit Bay in ancient times. It is believed that the castle was built in the Byzantine Period to protect the harbor. The castle, which was also used by the Ottomans, was restored in 1998. The castle has Byzantine cistern with 8 columns, 15 domes and a theater stage with a capacity of 1025 people. The entrance of the castle has been opened for concert events. It is 50 kilometers from Istanbul and 45 kilometers from the center of Izmit.

Useful Information Address: Eskihisar, Eskihisar Castle, Gebze/Kocaeli







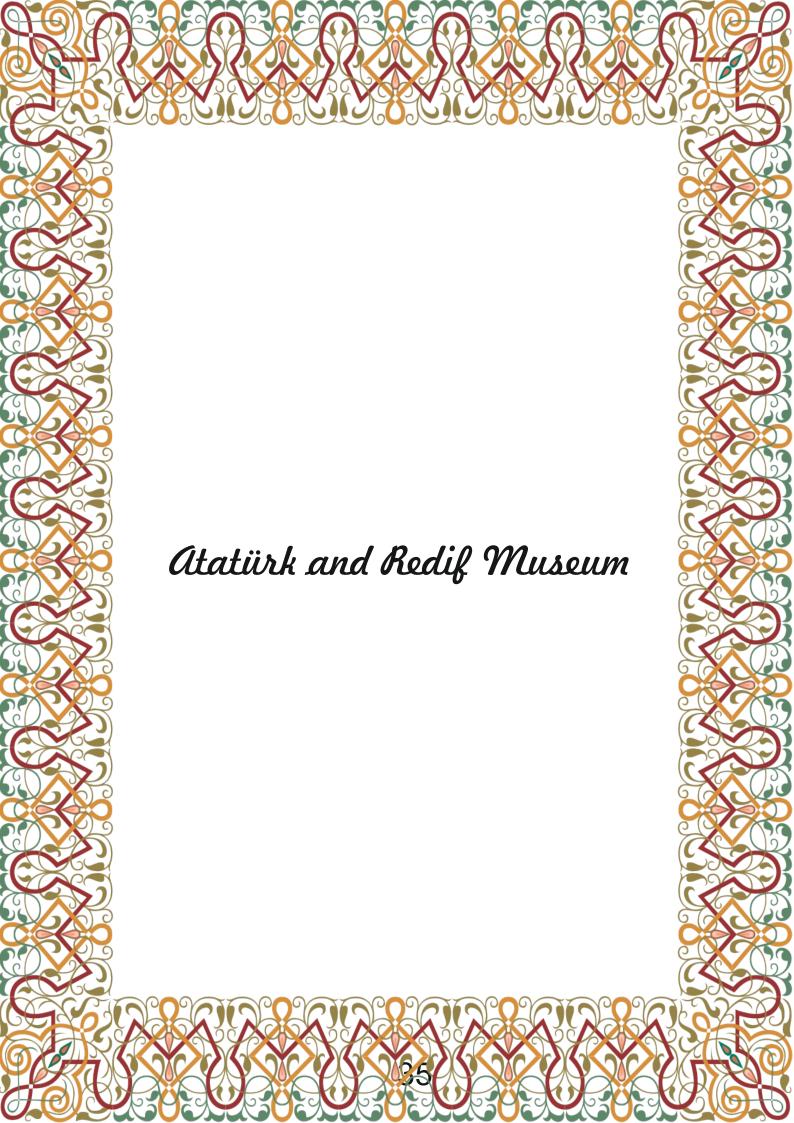


KOCAELI SCEINCE CENTER AND PAPER MUSEUM- KOZLUK - IZMİT

SEKA Paper Museum, is dedicated to SEKA that first comes to mind as the most important institution when paper production is mentioned in Turkey and to all its employees. We wanted the employees to travel to the past about what they lived in places where they once shed sweat. In this museum, you will discover the paper in all aspects, the history of the paper and the production processes; you will witness the dreams of an idealist man, Mehmed Ali Kağıtcı, and the story of the SEKA factory, a social transformation model and industrial heritage. SEKA Paper Museum focusing on the visitors is Turkey's largest project of converting industrial heritage into museum. The museum offers an unforgettable experience with a contemporary exhibition approach for visitors of different age groups. In the Science Museum, which is located in the same building with Seka Paper Museum and created in cooperation with Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality and Tübitak, children can spend time by touching, actively touring, learning in an environment where they will conduct experiments.

Address: Kozluk District, Mehmet Ali Kağıtçı Street, No:77, İzmit/KOCAELİ

Website: http://sekakagitmuzesi.com/#anasayfa









ATATÜRK AND REDIF MUSEUM – İZMİT- KOCAELİ

It is known that the Izmit Redif Office was first built by Izmit Governor Hasan Pasha with Kasr-I Hümayun during the period of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861–1876). It was restored in 2011 and opened to service under the name Atatürk and Redif Museum. In the hall where the National Struggle times are exhibited, there is a panel with the photograph of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his fellow soldiers and the words of Mustafa Kemal's about Izmit in 1922. In the Ottoman period, the hand-drawn decoration of the Redif Department, one of the military structures built for Redif (those who were taken in tow after performing his military service), is important. Although it was built as a military building, Turkish people's spiritual richness and the great importance given to art stand out in the decorations. It is possible to see the works belonging to the Ottoman and Republican period together in the worthseeing museum.

Useful Information

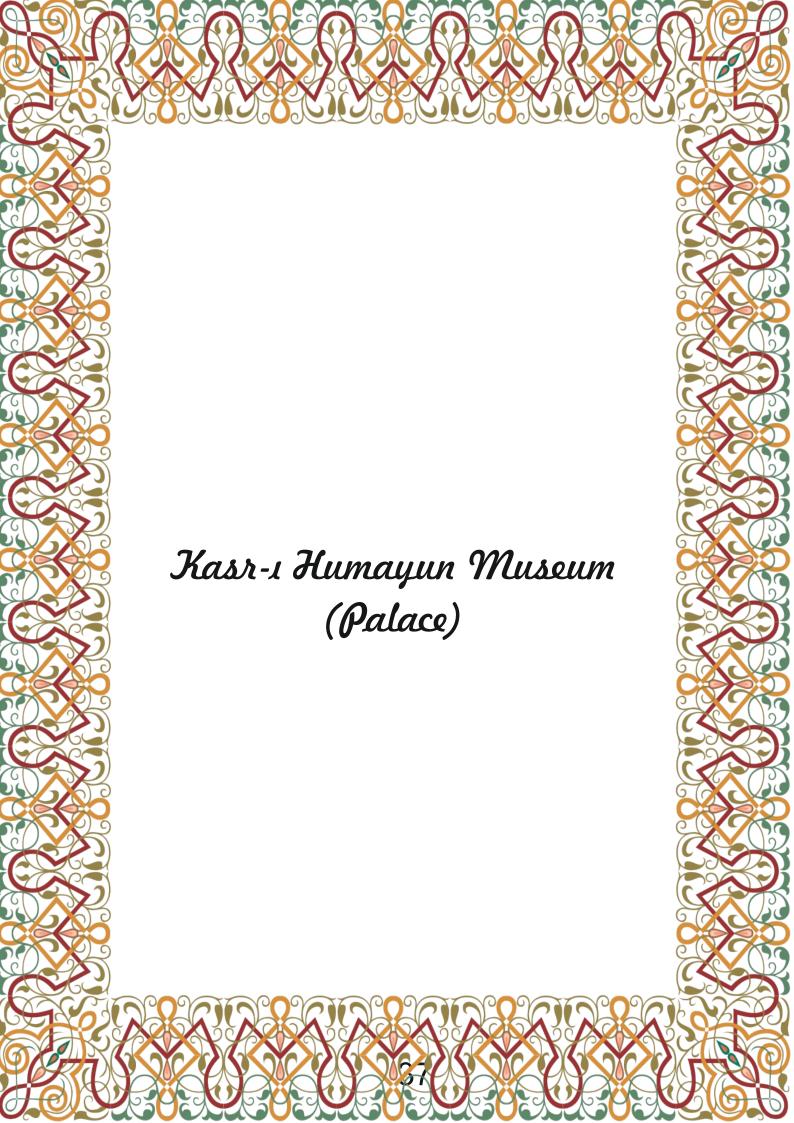
Address: Kemalpaşa District, İnönü St. 80-1, 41200

Website: muze.gov.tr/muzedetay?SectionId=KCA01&DistId=MRK

Visit times:

Open except Saturday-Sunday

Entrance fee: Entrance is free of charge.









KASR-I HUMAYUN MUSEUM (PALACE) – KEMALPAŞA - İZMİT

Kasr-I Hümayun meaning the palace of the Sultan, was first built on wooden foundations during the IV. Murat Period but it was understood that it collapsed due to earthquake and fire. The building that reached today is the palace built during the period of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861-1876).

The palace attracts attention with its interior features as well as its exterior features. Stylized rumi and palmette motifs are used in the ceiling decorations of the ground floor. The interior flooring is made in an anthropic style. One of the most remarkable features in the structure are mirrors. These mirrors, which are similar to each other and crowned with pediments, bear the characteristics of the Ampir style. Its marble workmanship ceiling decorations and its large columns remind us of a small example of Dolmabahçe Palace. It is easily accessible by car and on foot from the city center.

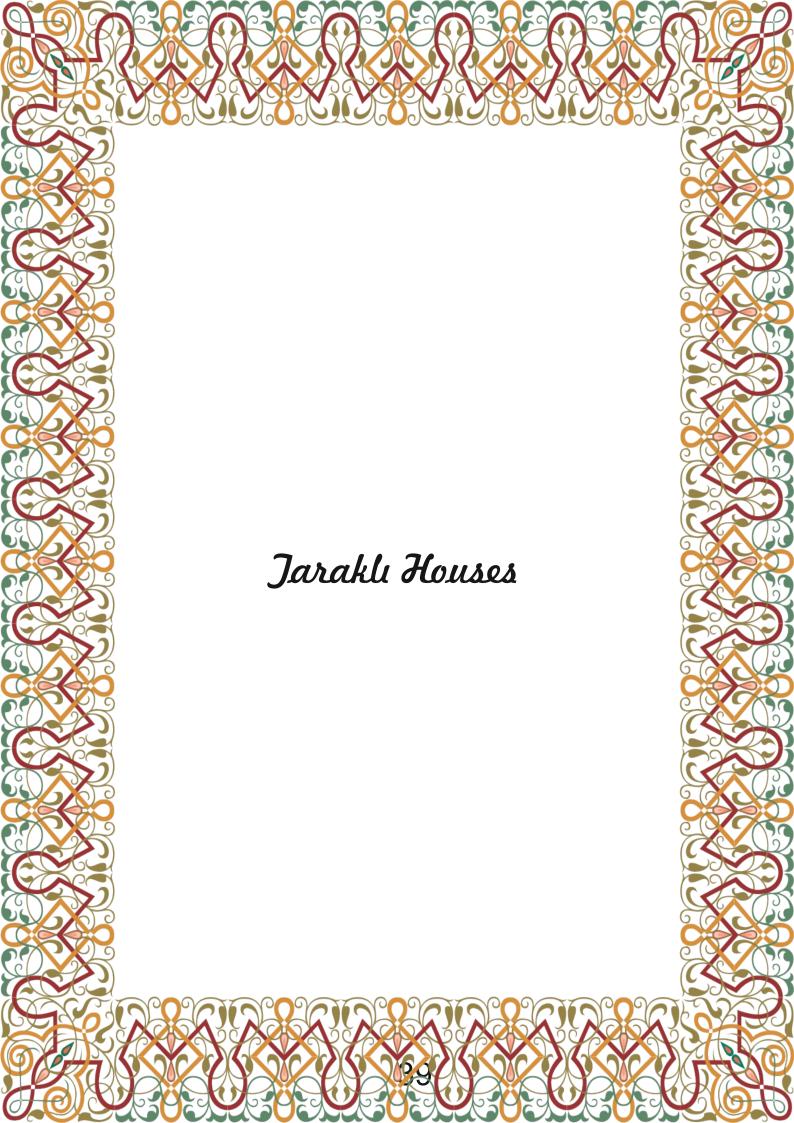
Useful Information

Address:

Kemal Paşa Mah. Saray Slope İzmit/Kocaeli

Website:

www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/kocaeli/gezil









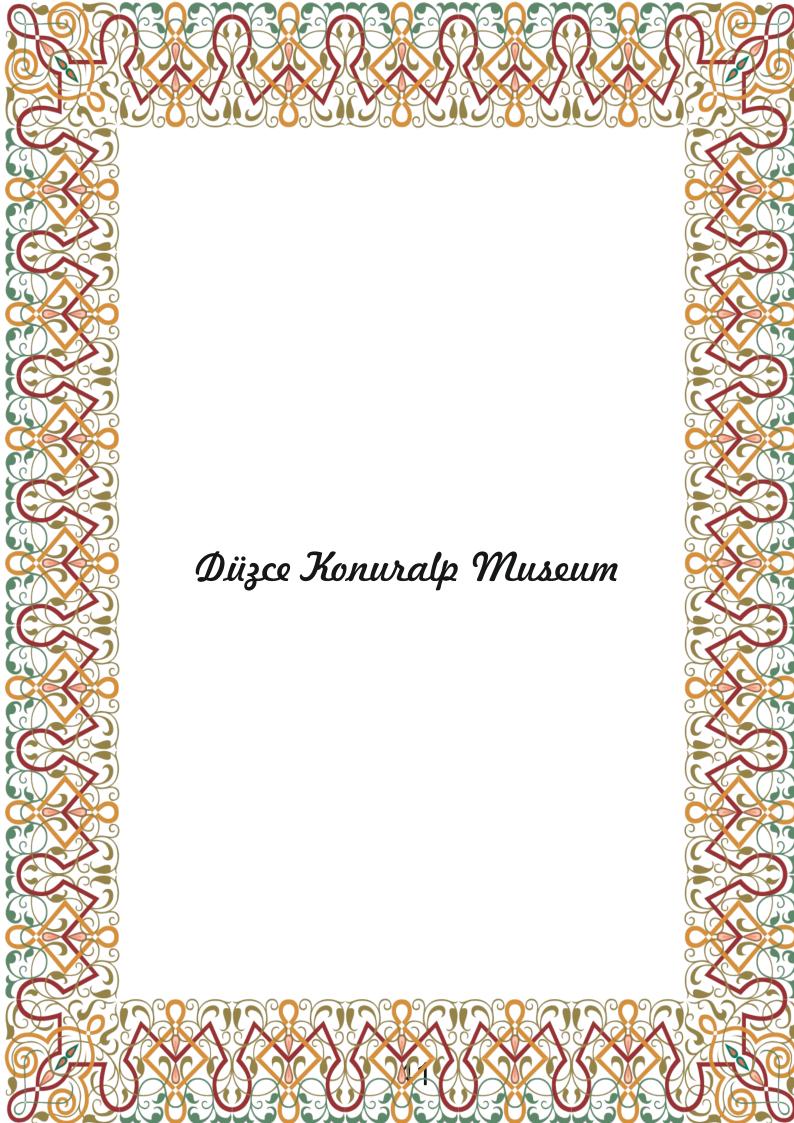
TARAKLI EVLERİ – TARAKLI - SAKARYA

Taraklı, which is a historical district of Sakarya and located on the Baghdad Road, is famous for its 19th century houses under protection. It attracts the attention of tourists with its urban texture and bay windows, 2-3-storey historical houses. With its nature, clean and peaceful atmosphere, it is a very popular destinastion especially for those who want to get away from Istanbul and make a little getaway. It is included in Cittaslow "Calm City" list with its nature as well as its history and lush environment fascinating visitors. It is one of the rare towns of Turkey. The region, which attracts attention with its wooden houses, has started to be discovered and have been the stage for film many projects and series. The streets with Ottoman urban texture should be walked in the historical town, which is located in a lush nature, and the structures should be examined. The fact that the buildings with certain architectural features reflect the characteristics and construction techniques of the period in which they were built means that they have very important periodic data.

Useful Information

Address: Taraklı, Sakarya

Website: www.kavitour.com/tarakli-kovu/





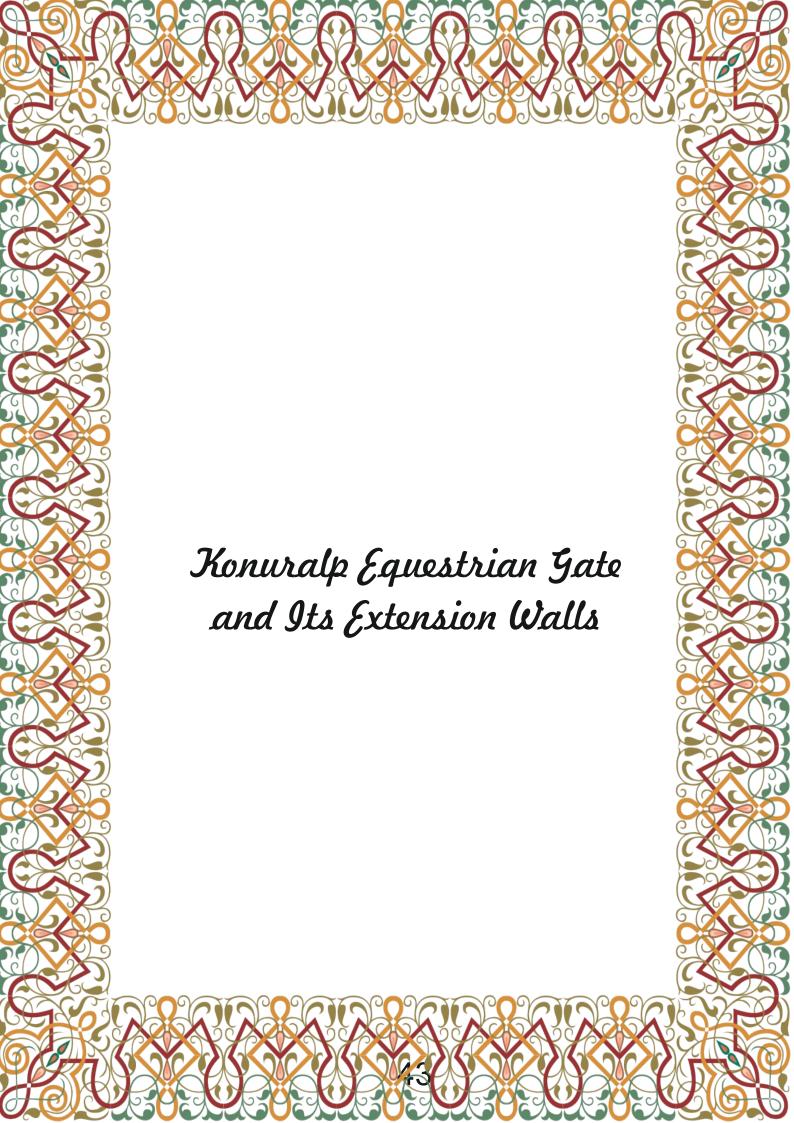




KONURALP ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM- ÇİFTEPINAR DISTRICT – KONURALP

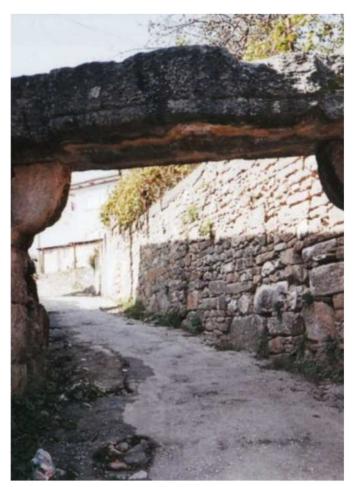
Tykhe Statue is exhibited in the mülaki archeology hall within Konuralp Ancient City and its original is exhibited in the Istanbul Archeology Museum. The Tykhe, the goddess of fate, fortune and success, with a rich ornament, has a crown on the head representing the city wall decorated with olive leaves. He carries a child named Plutos, a symbol of wealth, with a cornucopia horn filled with various fruits on his left arm. Tykhe is one of the daughters of Okeanos and is the goddess of fate, luck, success. The museum, which was established to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the Prusias ad Hypium Ancient City, was opened to visitors in 2003. It consists of 3 exhibition halls, 1 laboratory, 2 warehouses, 1 conference hall and administrative departments. The museum has a total of 6,237 works, including 1,848 archaeological sites, 491 ethnographic and 3,898 coins.

Useful Information Address: Konuralp Ciftepinarlar District Cumhuriyet Street No:50 DÜZCE









KONURALP EQUESTRIAN GATE AND ITS EXTENSION WALLS-ÇİFTEPINARLAR - KONURALP

On the right of the main street coming from Düzce and in the south of Konuralp city center, there is an Equestrian Gate called 'Atlı Kapı' on a narrow road leading to the Ancient Theater. There is a depiction of a horse and a Greek inscription on the Equestrian Gate, which also gave the street its name.

Useful Information

Address:

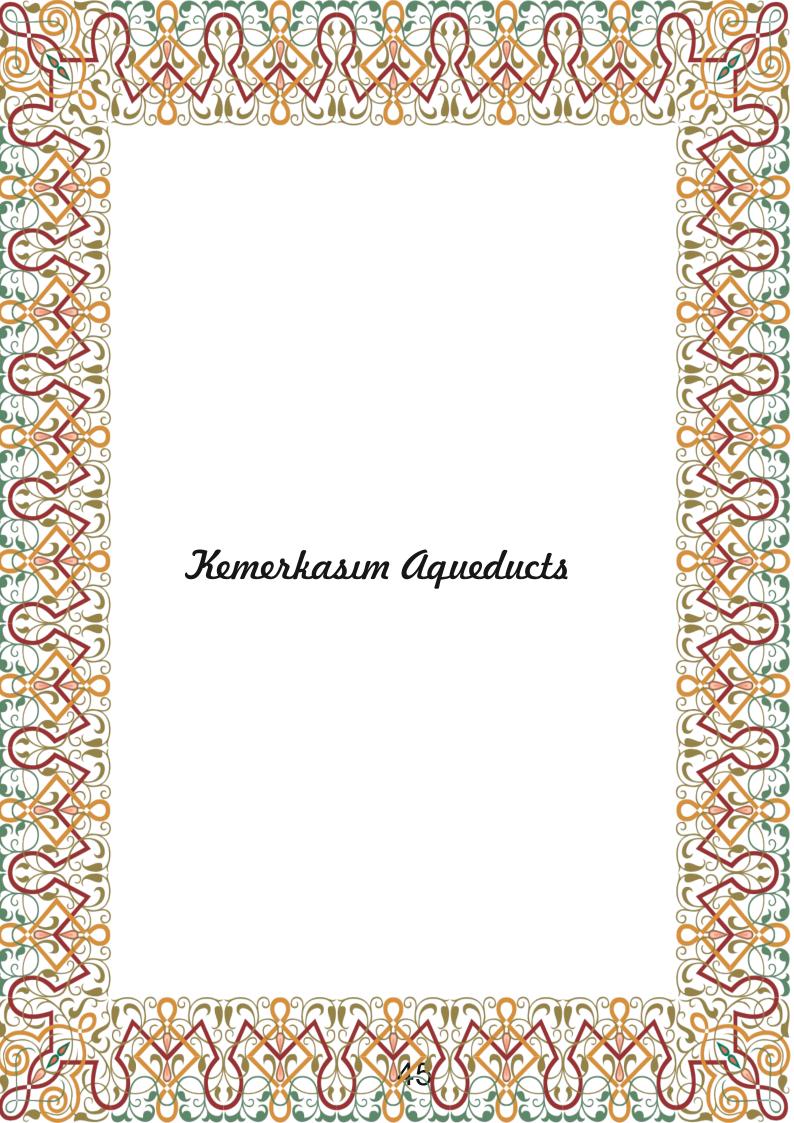
Düzce Province Central District (Konuralp)

Çiftepınarlar District, Konuralp/Düzce

Website:

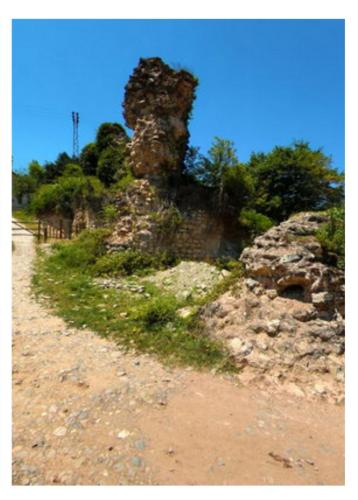
www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/duzce/kulturenvanteri/atli-kapi-ve-uzantisi-surlar Equestrian Gate Virtual Tour :

www.360tr.com/konuralp-atli-kapi-2-sanaltur_129bc7dd4d_tr.html









KEMERKASIM EQUEDUCT – KEMER KASIM VILLAGE – CENTER

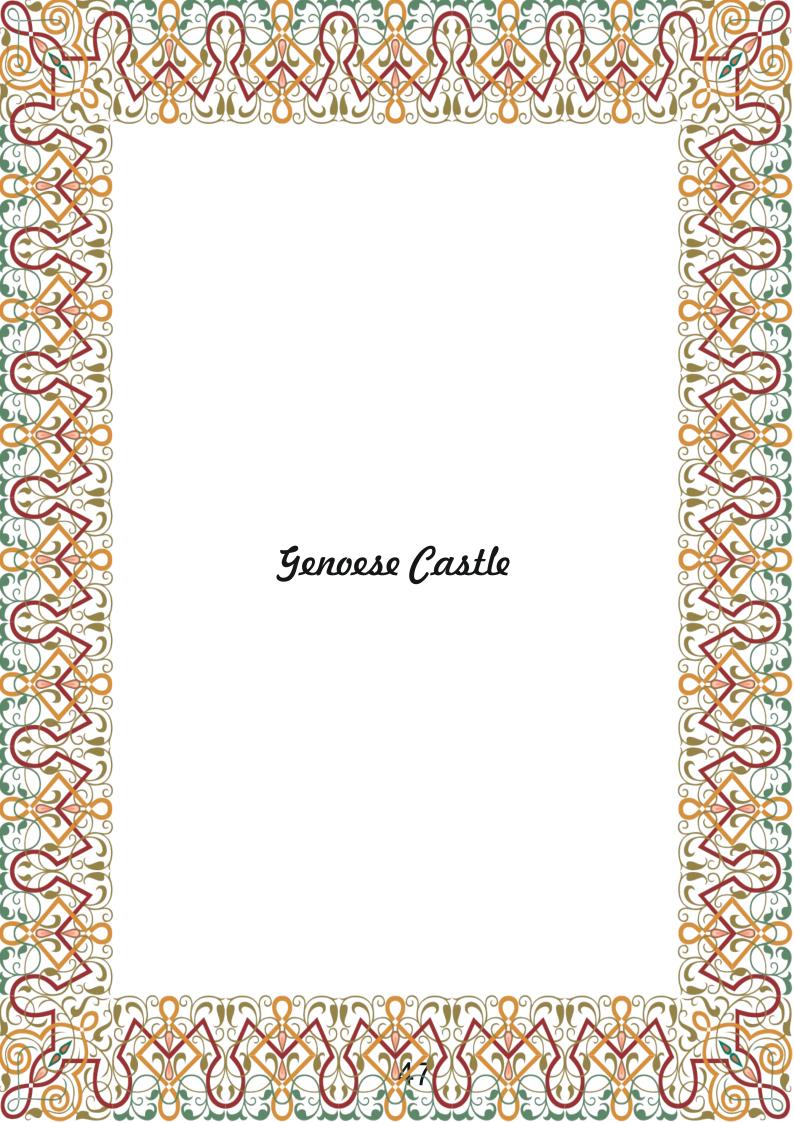
It is located in Düzce province, Central district, Kemerkasım village, 124 section, 7 parcels and non-deed area. was It is registered as second group monument. The length of the aqueducts, which is 10 km away from the ancient city Prusias ad Hypium, is 160 m in length and about 20 m in height. Only the foot parts of the equeducts, which were built as two layers of mixed cut and rubble stone with Khorasan mortar, have survived to the present day. The surface area of the aqueducts belonging to the Hellenistic and Roman periods is 5672,11 m2.

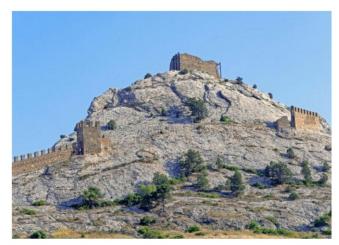
Useful Information

Address: Düzce Province Center Kemerkasım Village

Website: www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/duzce/kulturenvanteri/kemer-kasim-su-kemerler

Visit times: Outdoor facility Entrance Fee: No entrance fee









GENOESE CASTLE - HACIYUSUFLAR – AKÇAKOCA

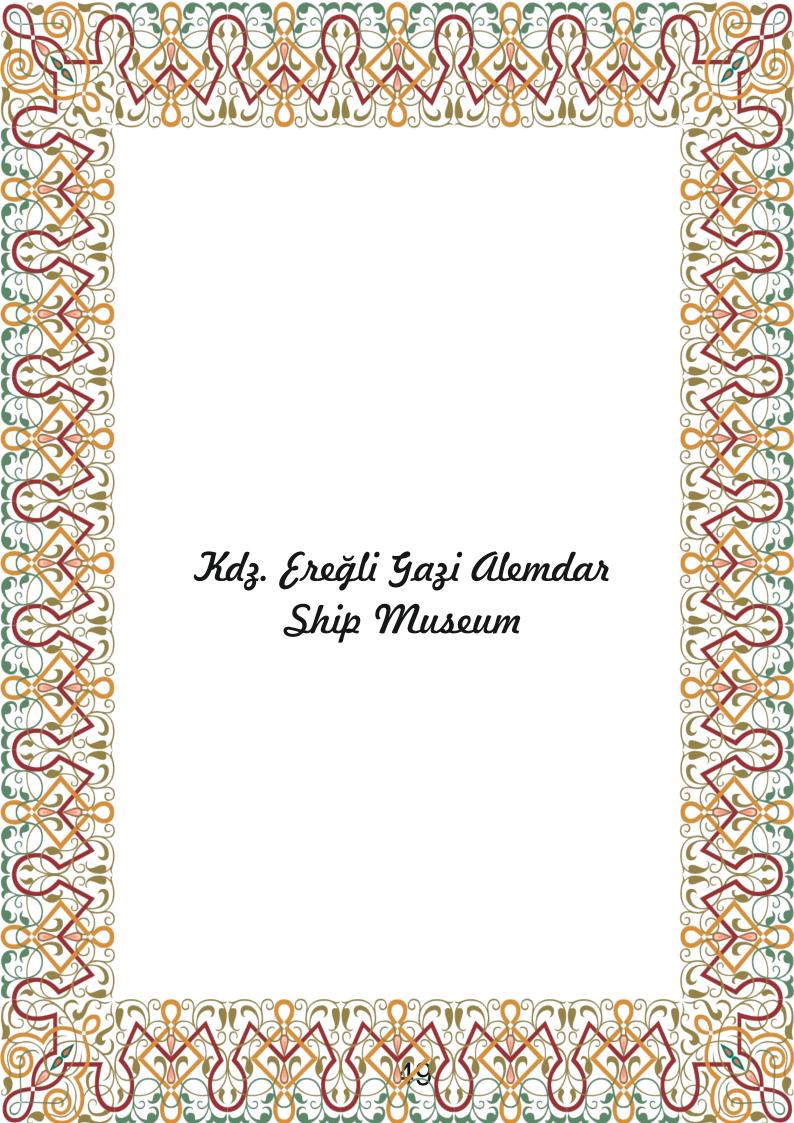
Genoese Castle was constructed on a cliff between two bays, 2.5 kilometers west of Düzce Akçakoca District. On the south of the castle, in the east and west direction, there is a high tower in the middle of the walls and a water cistern in the inner courtyard. The brick and mortar used in the castle are similar to the brick and mortar used in other Genoese Castles.

Genoese Castle and its surroundings coming from the Hellenistic, Roman and Eastern Roman periods, have been registered as Archaeological and Natural Sites by the Decision of Ankara Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board. It has written its name on the UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List under the name of 'Fortress and Walled Settlements from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea on the Genoese Trade Road'.

Genoese fortress is one of the rare centers in the region, which offers the aesthetics of history and nature together with its position above the sea and near the sea. It has two separate beaches with blue flags in the east and west. One of the beaches called Yalıyarlar is known as seal rocks because it contains caves along the coast and attracts attention

Address:

Hacıyusuflar District 81650 Akçakoca DÜZCE









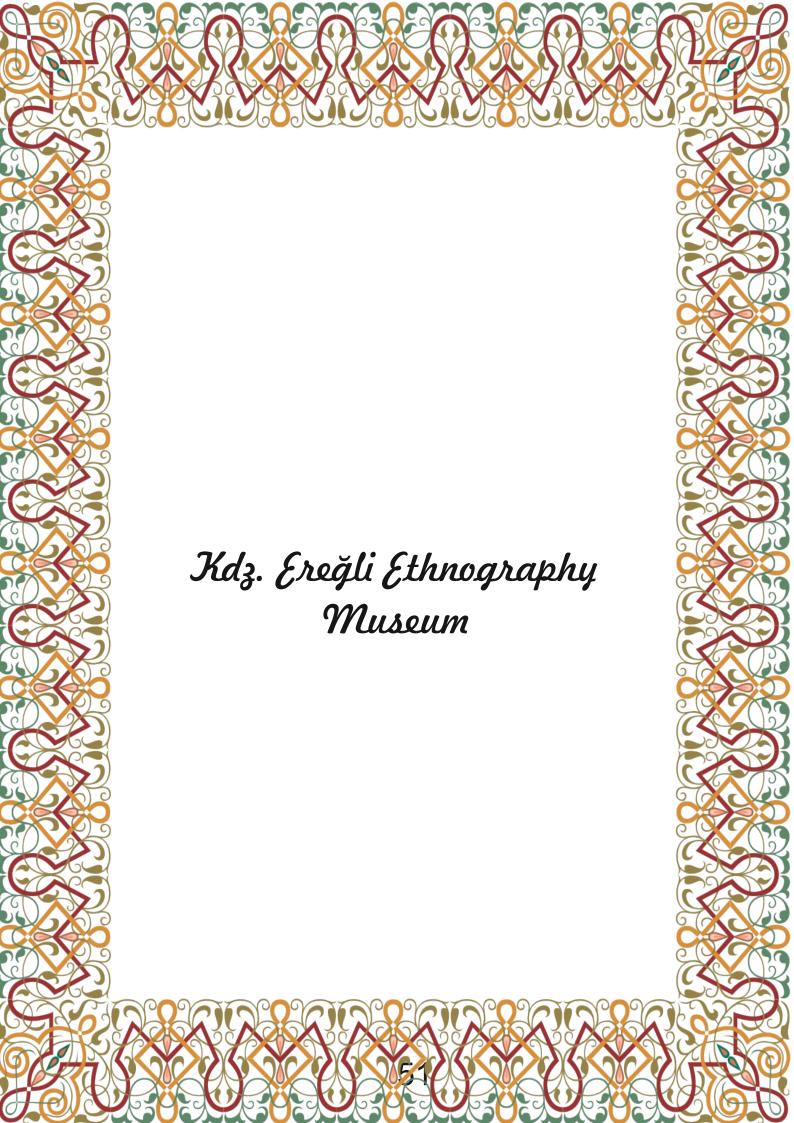
KDZ. EREĞLİ GAZİ ALEMDAR SHIP MUSEUM – BLACK SEA EREĞLİ

With the start of World War I in 1914, the operating rights of the coal mines were given to the Germans. The Russians, who are angry with this, often bombard the Black Sea Eregli coast for 2 years. After the world war, the French came to the Black Sea Eregli after Anatolia was occupied and shared by the European states, but they failed to occupy it. A small warship named Alemdar, which was kidnapped by patriots from occupied Istanbul during the War of Independence, was wanted to be captured by the French, who dominated Zonguldak and the Black Sea. On February 9, 1920, patriots who brought Alemdar to the Ereğli port of the Black Sea landed the ship and did not gave it to the French. The first and only sea battle of the War of Independence took place in Black Sea Ereğli. In order to carry on the spirit of this historical event, Gazi Alemdar Ship was made exactly the same and opened as a museum on 08.08.2008.

Useful Information

Address: Black Sea Ereğli Inside the Port

Visit times: Open between 10:00-12:00 and 14:00-16:00



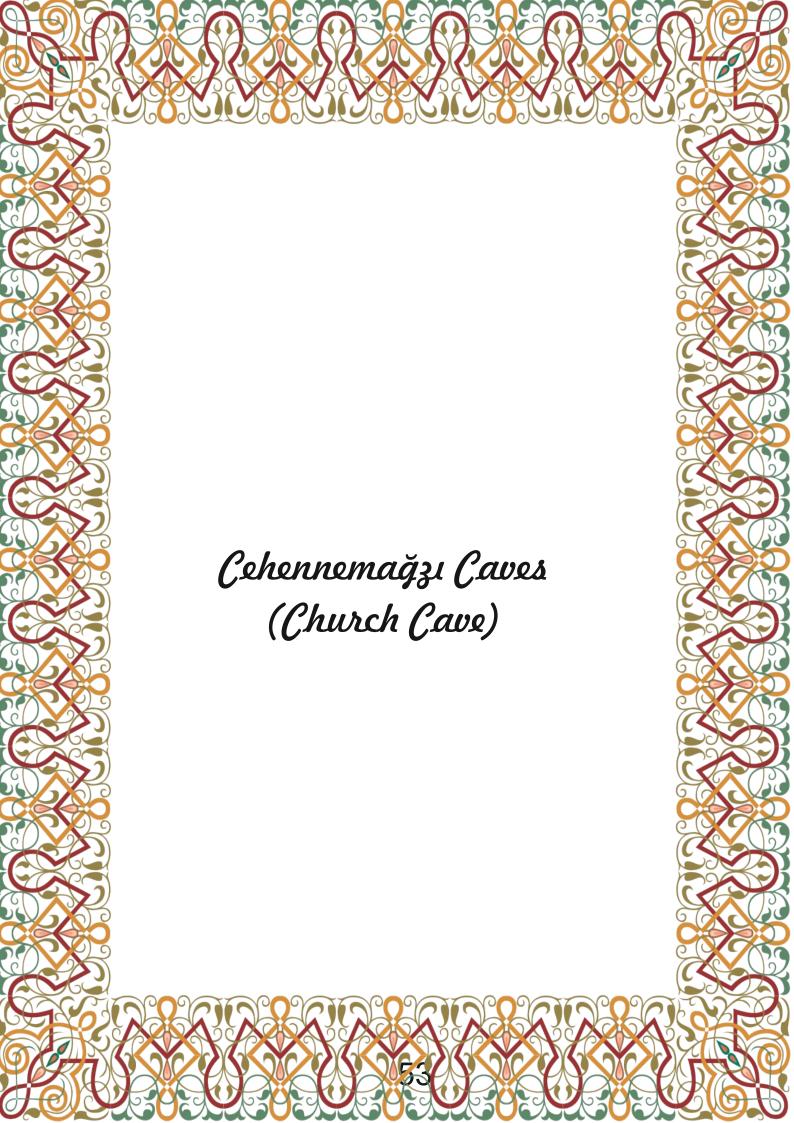






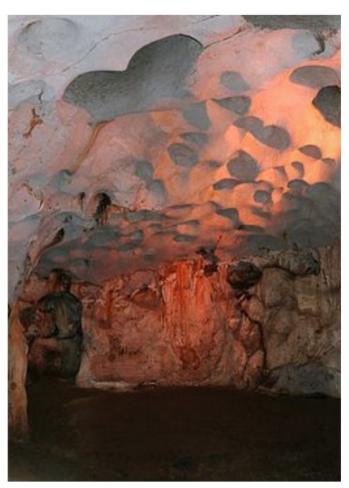
KDZ. EREĞLİ ETNOGRAFYA MÜZESİ – MEYDANBAŞI – EREĞLİ

The museum serves in a masonry structure with a floor + 3 storey, central anteroom plan type and known as Halil Pasha Mansion. On the ground floor of the museum, Hellen, Roman and Byzantine marble tomb splints collected from Ereğli and its surroundings, archaeological works consisting of figured marble column heads, glass vessels, jewelry, various metal works, oil lamps and figures are exhibited. On the first floor, works consisting of terracotta amphoras, Lydian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Abbasid, Umayyad, Sassanian, Artugids, Seljuk and Ottoman coins collections are exhibited. On the second floor, there are various men's and women's clothes and "elpek" fabric and thread, which is a local weaving, weaving tools, handkerchiefs, bundles, covers, cloths, weapons, seals, tobacco-related items, rosary, watch, kitchenware, measurement and weighing tools and local ethnographic works consisting of manuscripts are exhibited. The third floor is furnished in accordance with the Ottoman period, and this floor that is suitable for museum-house arrangement, has a living room, guest room, daily room and bedroom respectively. In the garden, there are column heads, column body and pedestals, various architectural pieces, sarcophagi and pantomime artist Krispos' monumental tomb, from the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods.









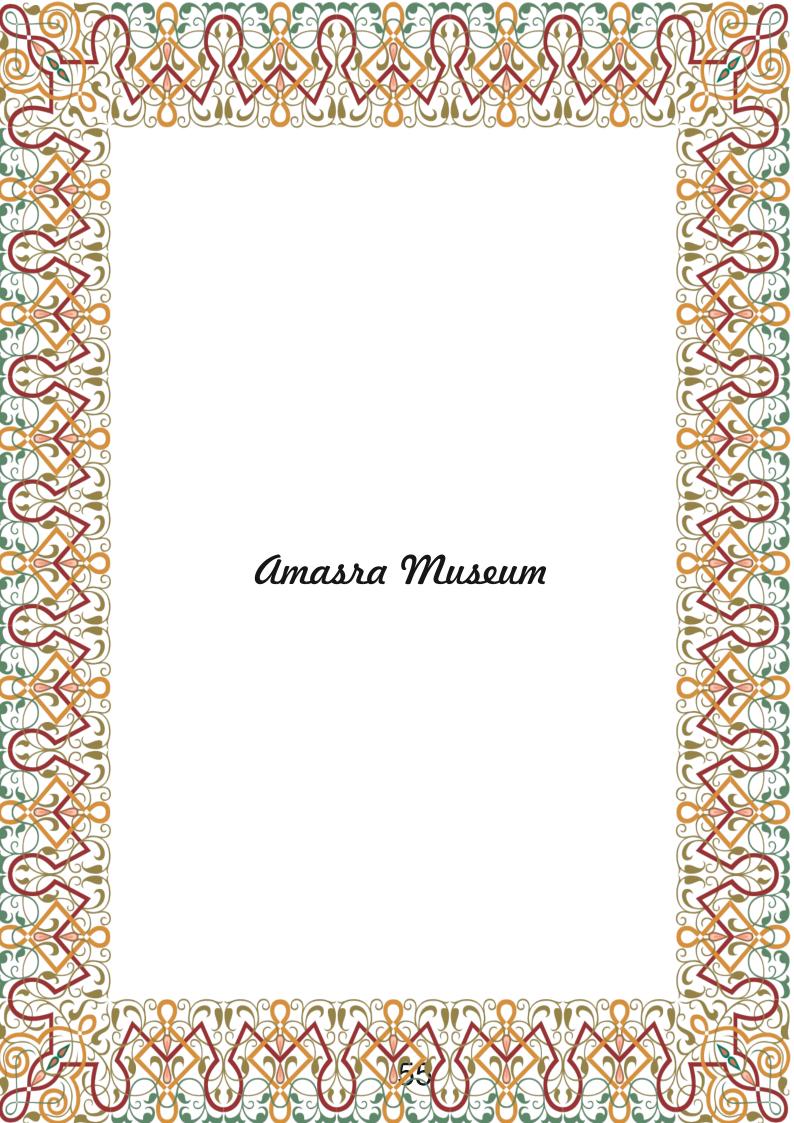
CEHENNEMAĞZI CAVES (CHURCH CAVE) – EREĞLİ

Cehennemağzı Caves, which is accepted as ruins under Ereğli Museum, consist of three caves lined up side by side. The first cave is arranged in two sections. In the first section, the floor is paved with an original plant and a geometric motif mosaic. A small abscissa was opened on the eastern wall of the second section and there are stepped steps in front of it. This cave, which is a very old Christian church, was used as a secret place of worship in the early years when Christianity spread. The third cave is the largest in terms of surface area. The floor is covered with ground water. The cave built by human hands served as a water cistern for the first and second caves.

Columns, column heads, mosaic floor and oil lamp slots in the first of the Cehennemağzı Caves and also known as the church cave, shows that the cave was used as the secret worship center by the first Christians when paganism was dominant and Christianity was forbidden. The ruins in this cave are decorated with motifs bearing the traces of the Early-Christian Period.

Useful Information

Address: Hüseyin Karadeniz St. Ereğli/Zonguldak.





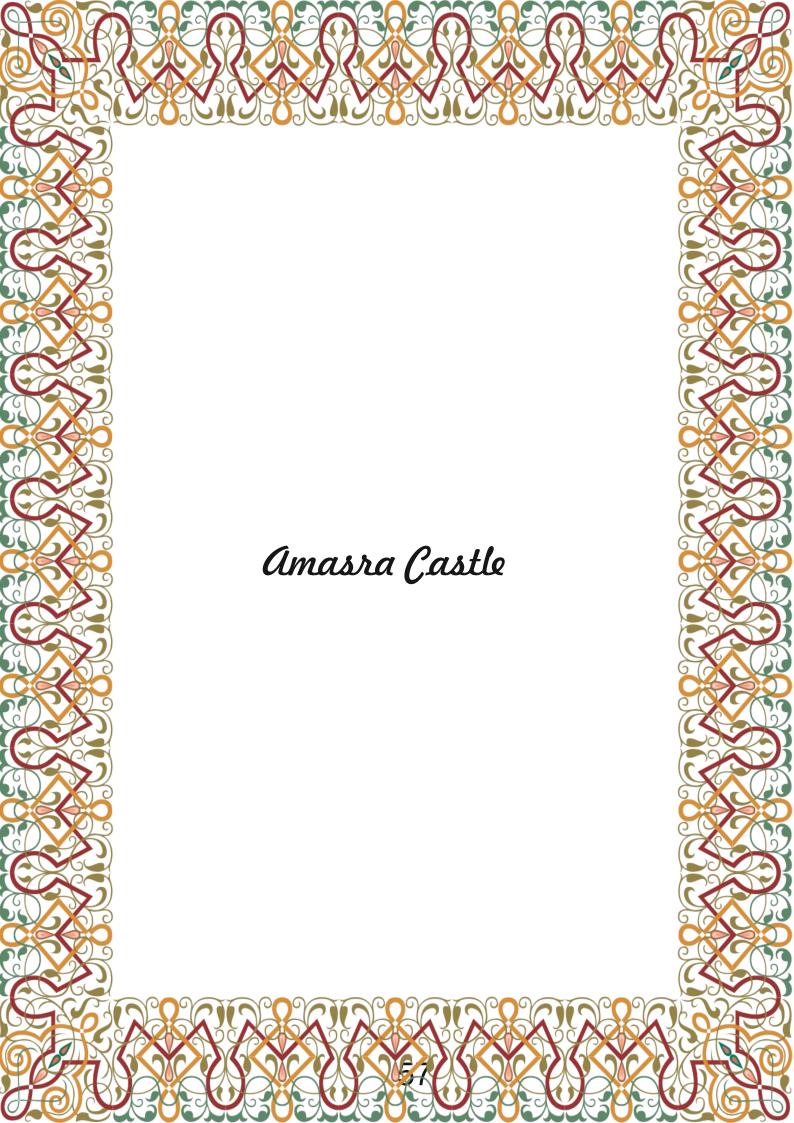




AMASRA MUSEUM – KUM - AMASRA

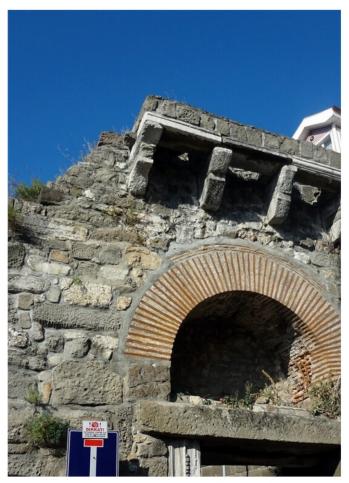
The frequent emergence of portable old artifacts in Amasra, which is an ancient settlement center, and its surroundings, created the idea of establishing a museum here. Archaeological and ethnographic works collected since 1955 started to be exhibited first in the Town Hall and since 1982 in the present Museum Building. The museum, which has four halls, displays Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Genoese, Ottoman-era artifacts and Amasra's archaeological and ethnographic artifacts. Also; there is a Mediterranean map dated 1852 and printed in the Palace Printing House in the corridor of the museum, and there are stone works from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman periods in the garden of the museum. The museum attracts the attention of cultural tourists with its historical, archaeological and cultural collections indoors and outdoors.

Useful Information Address: Kum, Çamlık St. No:4, 74300 Amasra/Bartın







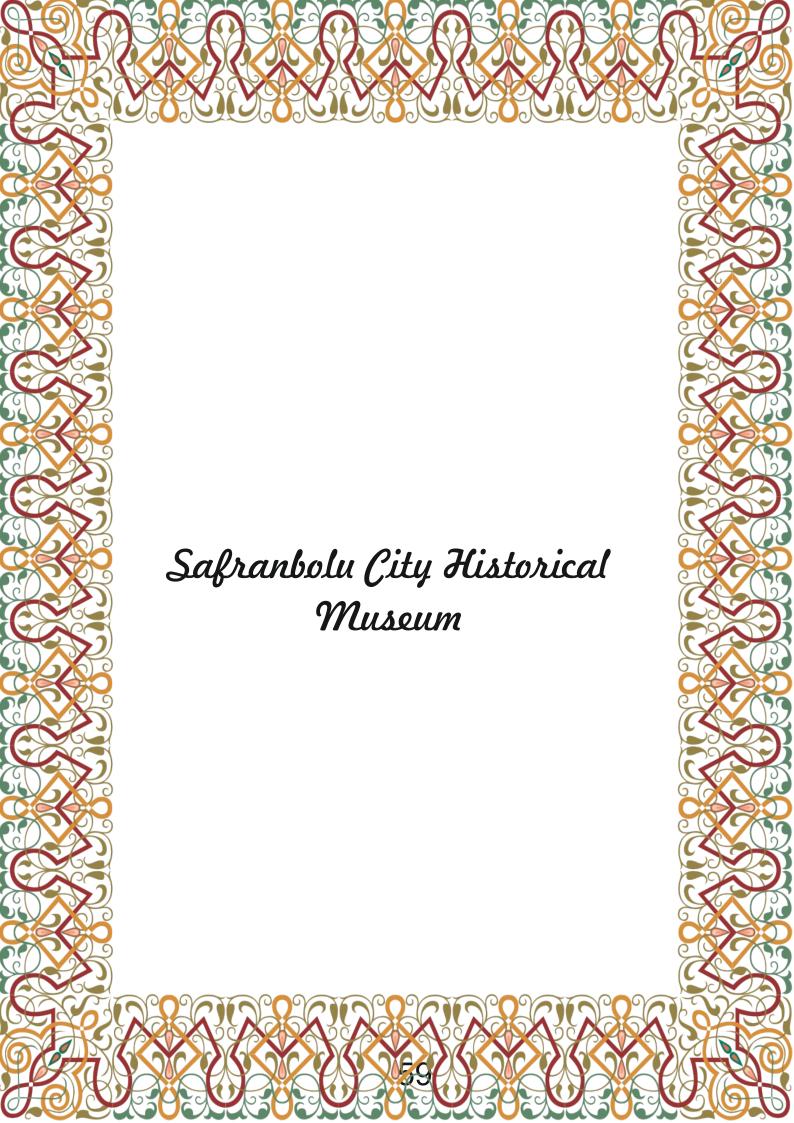


AMASRA CASTLE – KALEİÇİ - AMASRA

Amasra Castle, which belongs to the Byzantine Period, underwent changes especially in the Genoese Period and underwent serious repairs during the Genoese and Ottoman periods in the 14-15th centuries. The castle consists of two main masses. One is the Sormagir Castle in Boztepe, which was then a a castle and connected to Amasra with a bridge called "Kemere", and the other is the Dungeon Castle in Amasra. There is Büyükliman Gate on the northeast end, Küçükliman (Antic) Gate on the west and the Dungeon Gate on the south.

Amasra Castles gives a medieval atmosphere even today with tower cavities in places, interior divisions, Genova crests placed in certain places, stones with figures like Eros, Medusa, eagle and oxtail.

Useful Information Address: Kaleiçi, Kemere St. No:4, 74300 Amasra/Bartın









SAFRANBOLU CITY HISTORY MUSEUM – ÇEŞME – SAFRANBOLU

It is a magnificent two-storey stone building built on the hill where the old castle is located. Examples from the daily life of Safranbolu are exhibited. In order to promote and show the cultural, historical and social wealth of the city, the City History Museum serves to keep all kinds of information, documents, goods, visual materials, sound and image records related to Safranbolu, to organize temporary and permanent exhibitions based on this data. You can follow the stages of Safranbolu until today chronologically, see the life and culture and visit an old Safranbolu Bazaar.

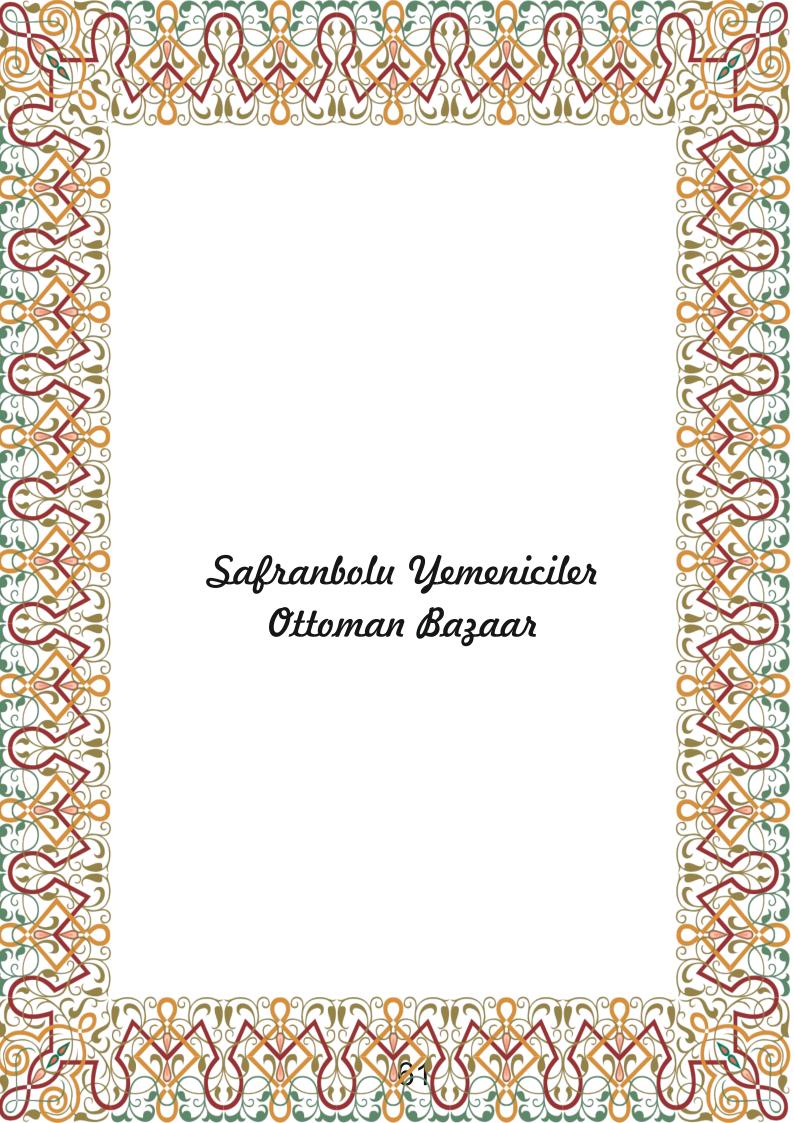
Useful Information

Address: Çeşme, Kale Altı St. No:19, 78600, Safranbolu/Karabük

Website: www.safranbolu.gov.tr/kent-tarihi-muzesieski-hukumet-konagi

Visit time: Open every day of the week between 09:00 and 17:30

Entrance fee: Entrance fee of museum is 5 TL.









SAFRANBOLU YEMENİCİLER OTTOMAN BAZAAR

Safranbolu Yemenciler Ottoman Bazaar, which is located in Safranbolu and consists of 48 wooden shops adjacent to each other, is one of the leading historical places of the region. This order of the bazaar dates back to the Ottoman period. Bazaars of this type were built for those working in the same profession at that time, and there were bazaars in various groups such as quilters and pillows. Because shoe was called as pabuç, çarık and yemeni, this bazaar where shoes were sold was named as Safranbolu Yemenciler Ottoman Bazaar. The bazaar, where shoemakers carry out their activities with the guild system for many years, has a unique architecture. Yemenciler Ottoman Bazaar is one of the most visited destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists in the district at all seasons. Although the bazaar in Safranbolu, where 'Yemenicilik' was an important craft until the end of the 1950s, it has become a touristic place where various gift shops, coffee shops, restaurants and valuable hand made products are sold.

Useful Information

Address: Çeşme, 78600 Safranbolu/Karabük Visit times: Outdoor facility, open to visitors

Entrance fee: No entrance fee





The boulevard - There is a wonderful walking space, many different restaurants, bungalows, a dancing fountain, and various entertainment centers are present. Following along the coastline tourists can rest and take a dip in the refreshing seawater whenever they want. It is more than 10 kms long. We suggest that tourists rent a bicycle, for ease of transport. It will be easy to rent on the spot, from official bike racks or from private renters.



State Theater Miss. Rustaveli st. 1 Tel. 555 36 63 99



Neptune Fountain (since 2010) in front of the Batumi Drama Theater, material - brass. The 16th-century Neptune Fountain, originally from Neptune Square in Bologna, Italy.



The building of the **National Bank** is a cultural heritage monument.



House with Atlantians - one of the most beautiful houses in Batumi. at the intersection of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia Abashidze and Memed streets. The Renaissance-Baroque style building, the facade of which is decorated with Atlantis, this beauty was built at the end of the 19th century.



Europe Square - In the middle of old Batumi, Europe Square, surrounded by central streets and magnificent buildings, is one of THE sights to see in Batumi. In 2007, a statue of Medea was erected on the square. The square is a favorite place not only for tourists but also for Batumi residents. The stadium hosts numerous international concerts. Especially interesting is New Year's Eve with its concerts and festive atmosphere.



Batumi Piazza - This square with the largest marble mosaic in Europe (diameter 106 m) is another favorite place for Batumi residents and its guests to gather. It is built on 5,700 square meters and is distinguished by its paintings, as well as the magnificent works of mosaic and stained-glass art. Piazza hosted world stars: Placido Domingo, Chris Bott, Sting, Macy Gray, Michelle Legrand and others.



Batumi Sea Port

(Category - Port) - a modern, high-tech part of Batumi, ferries, general cargo ports and private boats are all gathered here. Batumi Yacht Club is also located here, from where it is possible to take a boat ride and enjoy the views of Batumi from the sea.

Address: Baku St. 15. Batumi

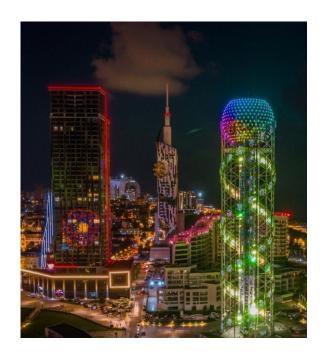
Ph.: +995 422 274 912



Sculpture "Ali and Nino" - a moving composition sculptural on Batumi Boulevard is one of the sights of the resort. Figures made of 8-meter-high female and male Alice and Nino's "airy" transparent metal moves slowly to meet each other, and gradually become one whole. This process repeated every 10 minutes. The monument is dedicated to the love of Azerbaijani Muslim Ali and Georgian Christian Nino. As a symbol of eternal love regardless of nationality and creed.



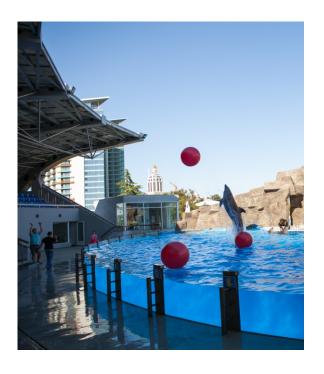
Batumi tower - it was the first building ever to include a Ferris wheel built into the facade. Hanging 330 feet (100 meters) above the ground are eight air-conditioned cabins with room for a total of 40 people. It would offer a great view over Batumi. The project includes a 5-star hotel "Le Méridien Batumi", a casino, spa and fitness center, outdoor and indoor pools, cafes, restaurants and 75 exclusive residences.



130 meters in height, similar to the structure of the DNA, the 33-letter tower of the Georgian alphabet is located on the coast of Batumi, near the boulevard.



Restaurant "upside-down" Kiramala Address: 11 Sherif Khimshiashvili St. Working hours: 12.00 - 01.00



Batumi Dolphinarium is one of the compone nts of the "Black Sea Flora and Fauna Research Center". Fits 795 view ers. The infrastructure includes services for people with disabilities with ramps and elevators.

Address: 51 Rustaveli Ave.

Tel: 0422 22 17 30

Hours: Everyday - 10.00 - 21.00:

Bill. Price - 15-25 GEL



Ropeway

Address: Gogebashvili Street

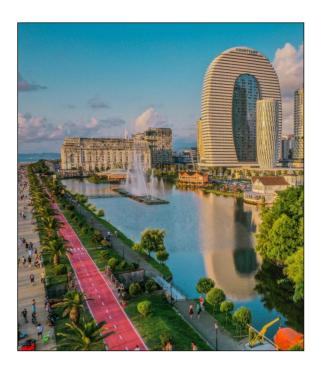
Open: 11:00 - 18:00

Phone: +995 5913 352908



Lake Nuri - an oval-shaped lake of natural origin on the territory of Batumi, near the Black Sea coast. Located in altitude 0.2 m above sea level.

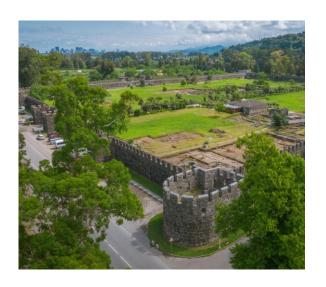
Surface area 0.07 km, basin area 0.10 km, maximum depth 5.1 m, water volume 0.24 million m. It is mostly fed by groundwater. Of Lagoon origin.



Ardagan Lake - located in Batumi, on the Black Sea coast, on the territory of the new boulevard.

A French musical/dancing fountain is installed in Lake Ardagan. Every evening, the fountain resembles a theatrical curtain and has a wonderful laser show. There are four large restaurants and a hotel by the lake.





Gonio-Apsaros fortress

The oldest fortress in Georgia, whose history goes back several millennia, is located just 15 kilometers from Batumi. Its oldest elements date back to the 17th-15th centuries BC, so if you are attracted by ancient monuments, then be sure to visit this stunning place!



Waterfall

There's an Andrew First-Called Waterfall near the road where tourists can rest and take pictures.



Sarpi - Is 2 kms down the road from the waterfall. It borders Turkey and there's a checkpoint and from there you can cross over to the Turkeys territory. City is always bustling with life, there are small shops and restaurants in the city. It's recommended that tourists pack swimming gear, because many people perceive that bathing or swimming here is better than Batumi because of cleaner water.





Batumi Botanical Garden

Its about 9 kms from Batumi center. Its located near River Chakvistskali and Green Cape, it spans about 1 km, 0-220 meters from the sea level, and its situated on 111-hectare plot of land. The garden is packed to the brim with over 5000 unique plant species. You can enjoy the fascinating views from the platforms situated on the rocky cliffs.



Petra fortress - Historical castle-town is located near village Tsikhisdziri. Petras acropolis is on top of the heal near the coastline, it was protected from invaders by rocky terrain and high walls, from there comes the name of the fortress Petra which means rock/cliff in Greek, Petra was considered as an impenetrable fortress. In 1908 they found a historically significant crypt, and the treasures they found were dated to the 1st century, also they consider fortress Petra as residences of the region leaders.

Address: village Tsikhisdziri Ticket price - 1 hour - 30 GEL









Mtirala national park

Mtirala national park is located near city Chakvi in about 10 kilometers, where tourists will find magnificent sights of nature, restaurants inbedded in greenery with local dishes and fresh produce. Leased vehicles can be left at a parking space at the entrance. Mtirala National Park is situated in Chaqvi valley and the visitor center in the actual village of Chaqvi (15 Km from Chaqvi). The mountain carrying the same name is near the coastline, from 1761 meters above the sea level, it's considered to be one of the most humid areas in Europe, because of the thick fog and constant rains. That's why they named the mountain "Mtirala" (means crying).

The national park is rich with flora and fauna. The park hosts one or two-day tourist routes, hiking paths have signs and all the necessities for tourist convenience, there are a lot of picnic and camping areas and places for fires marked on the guide book as well. On the 9th stretch of the kilometer there is a safe haven for tourists where they can spend the night. The park offers tourists, camping, horse-riding, scientific and eco-tours.

The mountain has its natural own monuments which are a must-see starting from the lake and ending with a gorgeous waterfall. After hiking for about 40 minutes, tourists will find a waterfall and a small lake refresh where thev can bathe and themselves





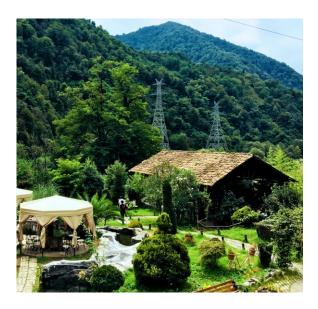
Ethnographic museum "Borjgalo" - Situated over 3000 sq. meters, the museum houses Adjaras historical artifacts, small scale replications of farming equipment and living quarters, showcases of ancient Adjarian day to day living, agricultural traditions and various aspects of their lives.

Adr: M. Sharashidze 14

Tel: 599 27 34 70









After exiting the city road follows along Adjara ravine, where small restaurants are situated, tourists can pick and choose a place to stop and dine in "Adjara Wine House". Here tourists can visit: vineyards, wine distillery, ancient wine cellars, wine storage, degustation hall, ethnographic artifacts and farming equipment. They'll be familiarized with traditional winemaking techniques and will be taken to degustation the wine near the riverside where all the vineyards are.

Adjara wine house represents the highest class of wine made in 2 distilleries; they have more than 28 different types of alcoholic drinks: White, red and pink wine, 6 types of Vodka, Cognac (classic and XO) and lost but not least aged sparkling wine.

Adr: Georgia, Khelvachauri, Village Adjaristskali

Tel: (+995) 577-21-40-01 Tel: (+995) 577-21-40-02 Email: info@awh.ge





In about 14 km from the wine house tourists will come across Tamari bridge. There are a lot of people around the site because there are souvenir shops and good camping locations. There is parking space nearby.

Tamari Bridge

Adjara houses many unique bridges which are dated as far back as the 6th century, one of the most famous one is Tamari Bridges (12th century), You can see these bridges in following villages: Ckhelmara, Makhunceti, Dandalo, Kintrishi ravine and etc.

After crossing the bridge, you will arrive at Makhuntseti Waterfall.

Makhuntseti Waterfall

Makhuntseti Waterfall is one of the most popular waterfalls in Georgia. It is located in Adzharia, the municipality of Keda, in the village of Mahuntseti, at an altitude of 335 meters above sea level, on the right bank of the Adzharistskali river. A waterfall 50 meters high flows through a small tributary, which makes it a fairly adult whirlpool.

Here is a cafe where you can taste local trout, which is very tasty





Khikhani Fortress

From the village to Khikhani mountain there's about 8 km, this stretch of the road can be covered by a high ground clearance vehicles (It can be leased in the village as well for 50-60 Gel), on the road there are a lot of good places to throw a picnic also there's a refreshing cold water spring, after that a long 1.5 Kilometer road starts which is very narrow and leads to the fortress.

Fortress dates back to the 12-13 th century

Difficulty: Hard Route type: hiking

Overall length of the tour: 2 km

Duration: - 4hr

2635 meters above sea level.

It's one of the most important fortresses in Adjara, built in a very strategically significant place, it was a safe haven for Georgian highranking officials during invasions and wars.

Optimal season for the visit: Spring, Summer and Autumn.











Tago is a village in the municipality of Khulo. Located to the left of the Adjaristskali river, 1000 m above sea level, 7 km from Khulo. The village is connected with the village of Khulo by cable car. The Khulo - Tago cable car is the second longest and the highest in Europe. The length of the unsupported cableway is 1720, and the height is 280 meters. Public transport only has no tourist destination.

The route is active from late Spring to late Autumn, it is marked with signs all the way through for tourist convenience. From the center of the route a cable carts lead to the village Tago, this is the shortest way there, the village is accessible by a car as well.

The Tago-Skhalta route is completely marked with tourist signs. Walking a few meters from the cable car, a tourist will get to the village of Tago.

Tago is a typical mountain village in Adjara, with traditional wooden houses, yards, fruit and corn storages, hay bales and farms. Family style hotels are situated in the village where tourists can taste local dishes and stay overnight.

After hiking for about 1.2 km from the village tourist will reach a plateau and there a magnificent panoramic view unfolds before the tourists, other villages can be seen from the path, hiking path mostly goes through woods and uninhabited places untouched by humans.

TYPES OF TARGET CLIENTS







local national international 20-40 years old

medium budget high budget

USA, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Belarus, Italy, France, Estonia

TRAVELER PROFILE

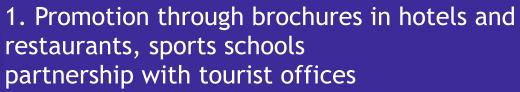
motivated cultural tourist significant interest in sports / nature / history significant interest in culture significant interest in social and environmental interested in sports / extreme aspect in search of thrills and adrenaline

MARKETING STRATEGY



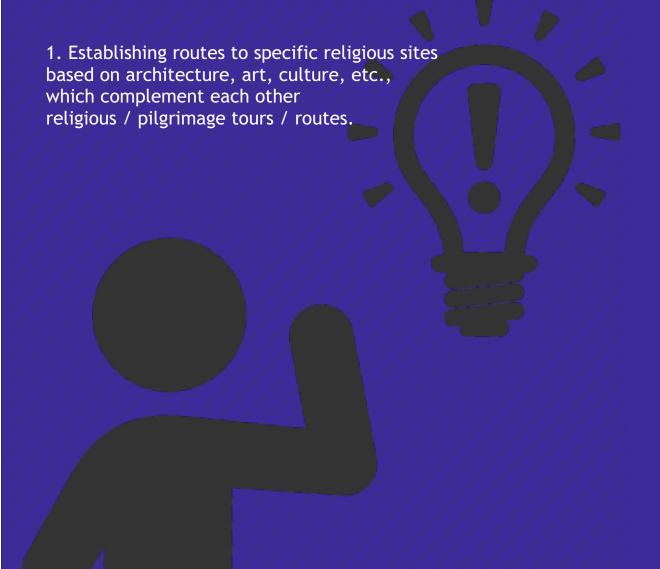
OFFLINE

- 1. Promotion on the website and in social networks, thematic forums.
- 2. Social media influencer integration and support local population and local tourism participants
- 3. Promotion and partnership with digital tourism newspapers and travel blogs
- 4. PDF guide and mobile app.



2. Establishing partnerships with tour operators and local travel providers

NEW PRODUCTS / SERVICES RECOMMENDED



Agency of Sustainable Development and European Integration "Lower Danube" Euroregion"

Address: 58 Kyshynivska str., Izmail,

Odesa region, Ukraine, 68600

E-mail: asdei.euroregion@gmail.com

Website: www.asdei.od.ua

Joint Operational Programme Black Sea Basin 2014-2020
Agency of Sustainable Development and European Integration "Lower Danube" Euroregion"
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