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T.R.
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EXAMINING OF POTENTIAL TOURISM AREAS IN THE BLACK SEA BASIN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the world, developments in political, socio-cultural and technological fields, especially Economic, have brought new and different ideas, designs and strategies on the structure and competitive understanding of the sectors as well as the regions and countries. Changing economic balances require countries to be more competitive in all sectors and to make decisions in this direction. Turkey is at the center of all economic balances, conflicts and competition as it is the intersection point of Europe and Asia continents. Therefore, it can be said that the determinant of Turkey's international competitiveness is undoubtedly related to the competitiveness capacity of its critical sectors. The tourism sector is one of the indispensable sectors for Turkey, a semi-island surrounded by seas on three sides. Given the great employment opportunities in the services sector, the multiplier effect and the contributions of foreign exchange inflows to the balance of payments, it is a fact that the tourism sector has a strong competitive advantage and provides great advantages for the Turkish economy. In this sense, Turkey focuses on rich natural and cultural resources that are very valuable and impossible to emulate. It is possible to make these resources, which look like a treasure, functional in terms of the competitive position of the sector, especially the careful use of Natural Resources, Conservation of cultural values and the establishment of a strong tourism infrastructure. When Turkey is evaluated in terms of natural and cultural tourism supply sources, it is seen that the Black Sea Region is undeniably prominent.

In this project, tourism supply sources of 25 cities in Turkey's Black Sea basin were evaluated. These cities are Istanbul, Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Duzce, Bolu, Yalova Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop, Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya, Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin and Gümüşhane. The geographical location, socio-economic structure and demographic characteristics of each province, infrastructure status and transportation possibilities and connections were evaluated within the scope of the project. Second, the natural and ethnographic tourist values of these provinces were examined among the supply sources of Tourism. Natural tourism resources in each province plateaus, rivers, lakes, Plains and valleys, natural and artificial, nature parks, beaches, thermal springs, caves and areas suitable for winter tourism are discussed. On the other hand, archaeological ruins and historical heritage of each province, museums, historical mosques, tombs and tumuli of important people, historical palaces, castles, bridges, fountains, erected stones, monuments and statues, churches and monasteries, historical baths and bazaars, mansions, civil architecture, traditional cuisine and local festivals and events in this context were discussed. In the evaluation made, it was observed that every province in the Black Sea basin has a strong potential both in terms of natural and ethnographic tourism supply sources. A third evaluation of the project is related to the determination of tourism infrastructure and services and recreation areas of each province. The tourism infrastructure of the provinces covers accommodation, travel, eating and drinking, entertainment, and culture-art and sports industries. The tourism infrastructure of each province has been identified under these main headings and the number of institutions in the provinces has been shared in the form of current data/statistics. On the other hand, the assessment of the recreation areas of the provinces revealed that each province has a strong potential to host recreational activities on a wide scale. Activities and nature-based activities that can be performed in nature parks as the main recreational areas are discussed. Recreational activities of the provinces, bird/butterfly/plant observation, horseback nature trekkings, paragliding, underwater diving sports, camping and caravan and photo safari are spread across a wide range. It can be said that each province has its own unique and strong potential in tourism when considering both tourism infrastructure

and services as well as recreational activities. Finally, proposals and vision work for developing tourism for each province were shared in the project.

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TR10 REGION

- **Istanbul**

1. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF ISTANBUL PROVINCE

1.1. Geographic Location

Istanbul is in a very strategic position at the point where the Asian and the European Continent meet. The city is composed of two peninsulas. In the middle of these peninsulas, called Kocaeli and Çatalca peninsulas, there is the Strait of Istanbul. The fact that the Bosphorus divides the city into two, caused two concepts to emerge in the form of the European side and the Anatolian side. The Black Sea is a in the north of Istanbul and the Marmara Sea in the South. Istanbul is surrounded by the provinces of Tekirdağ and Kırklareli in the west and Kocaeli province in the East. Istanbul is at 280 01 "and 290 55" eastern longitudes "410 33 and 400 28" northern latitudes. The high peaks of the Kocaeli mountain range in the East and the water separation line of the Ergene Basin in the West limit Istanbul (IBB, 2018).

Image 1.1: A Night View from Istanbul



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

1.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Istanbul is the most important center of the Turkish economy. It's kind of his backbone, his brain, and his heart. One third of the industry, one third of imports and one fifth of exports are made from Istanbul. Turkey's largest industrial, commercial, transportation, advertising and economic institutions are in Istanbul. In Istanbul, 40% of the gross product is provided by industry, 30% by trade and the rest by other sectors. The share of Agriculture is only 1%. The main source of Turkey's budget is Istanbul. Approximately 37% of total taxes are collected from Istanbul. On average, there are 2 people working in every family in Istanbul (Istanbul Governorship, 2018).

Istanbul is an industrial city. 42 of the 100 largest industrial companies in Turkey and 250 of the 500 largest companies are in Istanbul. Founded in 1952, Istanbul Chamber of

industry (ISO) is the largest chamber of industry in Turkey. The Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (ITO), one of the oldest institutions in Turkey and founded in 1882, is close to 100,000 members. There are more than a thousand places of work. There are Industrial Organizations in every branch of the industry (Istanbul Governorship, 2018).

Istanbul has already taken its place among the top city economies with its strong economic performance, qualified labor force and proximity to global markets. The city is the locomotive of the Turkish economy with its international connections and dynamic structure. According to Knight Frank's 2015 wealth report, the number of individuals in the high income group with a wealth of at least \$ 30 million is 1,153; Istanbul is the 29th largest city in the world. According to the Global Metro Monitor report published annually by the Brookings Institute, Istanbul, with its economic size of 349 billion dollars in 2014, has reached a volume equivalent to 40% of the Turkish economy. Istanbul has an economy that is more than 130 countries in the world with its own income. The cost of Living survey conducted by Mercer is one of the most comprehensive studies in the world. Within the scope of the research which includes 207 cities on 5 continents and measures the change in purchasing power, housing, transportation, food, entertainment, home appliances, etc. over 200 components, including elements, are used. According to the survey, Istanbul ranked 99th in the cost of living city life with low cost. Istanbul's economic size is 349 billion dollars, Istanbul's economy is more than 130 countries and Istanbul's foreign trade volume is 195 billion dollars (TurkStat, 2016).

In terms of population, the population of Istanbul is 15.029.231 compared to 2017. This population consists of 7,529,491 males and 7,499,740 females. Percent: 50,10% male, 49,90% female. The area is 5,313 km² and the city of Istanbul has 2829 people per square kilometer. The population density of Istanbul is 2829/km². About 80% of the population is 50 years and older (population 2018).

1.3. Infrastructure

Istanbul, one of the four biggest cities in Europe, is the city in which most investment is made in Turkey in areas such as transportation, communication, sewage, water distribution, urban frost, industrial infrastructure and environmental assessments. Istanbul is a mega city capable of removing all kinds of investment and consequently attracting many investors because of its location and physical facilities as well as its reach and its dense - dynamic population. However, due to the intense population and distorted urbanization, the infrastructure of the city cannot meet the needs of the city in full. With many new and modern projects in recent years, the city is trying to strengthen and improve its infrastructure services. Especially with the integration of technological elements into urbanization elements, the infrastructure and management of the city has started to be easier. New bridges, urban transformation projects at airports etc. such projects are major projects.

1.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Istanbul is Turkey's richest city in terms of Transportation. It is the center of domestic and international transportation. One third of the tourists who come to Turkey are from Istanbul. As the center of the land and railway network, Turkey's largest seaport and airport is located in Istanbul. Connecting Europe to Anatolia and the Middle East, the international e-5 highway passes through the Bosphorus and Fatih Bridge. Every day, about 3000 buses from Topkapi and Harem bus stations and about 150,000 people are coming and going. Eşenler Ferhatpasha district 281.000 M² open, 198.000 M² closed area established in Istanbul bus station every day on average 4000 intercity bus and accordingly 150.000

people for intercity transportation. There is also a bus station with underground connections and shopping centres. To relax the traffic for the city, a fast tram ride was arranged between Istanbul's various districts.

Istanbul is an important crossroads of the railway network. There are Sirkeci stations and Garris on the Anatolian side and on the Syrian side of Heydarpasha. If there is a ferry connection between Haydarpasha and Sirkeci, the daily capacity is 50-60 cars. The uninterrupted continuation of the railway is programmed by combining the tube passage through the submarine and the European and Asian continents. In addition, trains to various cities of Europe are carried out from Sirkeci station on various days. The 577 km long Haydarpasha-Ankara line is Turkey's busiest railway line. Electric commuter trains occupy a very important place in urban transportation and extend to Adapazarı on the Anatolian side.

Istanbul, which is surrounded by seas, is located around the Istanbul Strait connecting the Aegean and Marmara Sea and the Black Sea, has been the number one port city in the world for thousands of years. Istanbul Strait is a very busy passage and water. There is a great service in the city transportation of the sea. With 66 cruise ships and 25 car steamships of the Maritime Bank, 150 million people are transported a year. There is a marina in Istinye. Between Kumkapı-Bakırköy, 30-60 ships are anchored every day. Karaköy-Yalova and Ataköy-Bostancı between the municipal sea buses make mutual trips.

Turkey's largest and busiest airport is Atatürk (Yeşilköy) airport. Atatürk Airport is an important transit center in international air transportation as well as the starting and finishing point in domestic air transportation. Having a very important place on the airline connecting Europe and the Far East, Istanbul airport takes second place after Boğaziçi bridge in terms of Transportation.

1.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

1.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

1.5.1.1. Istanbul Bosphorus

The Bosphorus of Istanbul is a passage of approximately 30 kilometers long. It connects the Marmara Sea and the Black Sea. The average depth of the Bosphorus, determined to have formed 7,000 years ago, is 60 and its deepest place is 100 - 120 meters. Although its width is very variable, its widest area is 3 thousand 500 meters. The length of the coastline varies between Europe and Asia. The more indented European coasts are 55 km. the Asian Coast is 35 km long. The Bosphorus separates Europe and Asia at the same time (Istanbul, 2018).

Image 1.2: Istanbul Bosphorus



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

1.5.1.2. Çamlıca Hill

Çamlıca Hill is 265 m high and is one of the highest hills of Istanbul, located on the borders of Üsküdar district of the Anatolian side of Istanbul, where you can view the city with 360 degree panoramic view. The Çamlıca Hill, which dominates the Marmara Sea and Istanbul with its unique view of the Bosphorus, is one of the most touristic areas of the city with its clean air and natural beauty.

1.5.1.3. Yıldız Park

It is located within the borders of Beşiktaş district, between Yıldız Palace and Çırağan Street. In this park opposite Çırağan Palace, there are two historical pavilions under the name of Maltese pavilion and Tent Pavilion. First, the rear garden of the Çırağan Palace, the Yıldız Palace since 1877 greenery, the outer protection of Yıldız Palace, 1940'after the Yıldız Park was named.

1.5.1.4. Haliç

In the southeast of the Thrace section of the city of Istanbul, where the Kağıthane and Alibeyköy streams meet, it is the inner port that emerged as a result of the collapse of the base and the water covering this area. It is known as the Golden Horn during the Byzantine period by Westerners. It lies between Sarayburnu-Tophane in the northwest-southeast direction. Its length is about 8 km. Istanbul's historical peninsula separates the Beyoğlu districts from each other. On the two sides of the Golden Horn, there are the districts of Eminönü, Unkapanı, Cibali, Fener, Balat, Ayvansaray, Kitabarı, Eyüp, Alibeyköy, Kağıthane, Şaftarağa, Sötlüce, Halıcıoğlu, Hasköy, Kasımpasha and Karaköy.

1.5.1.5. Islands

Islands; Istanbul Büyükada, Heybeliada, Burgazada, Kınalıada, Sedefadası, Sivriada, Yassıada, Spoon Island and Rabbit Island Islands consists of 9 islands. The districts of the islands with the central Büyükada are composed of 5 districts, namely the Maden Neighborhood and Nizam Neighborhood in Büyükada, Kınalıada Neighborhood, Burgazadası Neighborhood, Heybeliada Neighborhood.

1.5.1.6. Ortaköy

Ortaköy is a district on the banks of the Istanbul Strait, connected to Besiktas district. It is a prominent place in Istanbul with its Bosphorus views and social facilities. Ortaköy mosque is the symbol of the district. The region is a cultural center with Çırağan Palace, Kabataş Boys ' High School, mosque-church-synagogue, bazaar, cafeteria, tea gardens and restaurants overlooking the sea.

1.5.1.7. Polonezköy

18. Polonezköy, which was created by the Poles who took refuge in the Ottoman Empire for political reasons in the century, is located on the way from Beykoz to şile on the Anatolian side of Istanbul. The village's biggest gift to its visitors is its natural beauty and oxygen-filled air.

1.5.1.8. Kilyos

It is an old settlement 30 km away from Istanbul. Historical Buildings in the village, the castle known to be built during the Genoese period and attracts attention with its natural beauty. Remaining in the military field, the castle, Sultan II Mahmut was restored in time. Arched, sheltered guard sections are preserved in the same stone building, II. It was also used to protect the straits during World War II.

1.5.1.9. Yalıköy

It is an ancient Greek village on the Black Sea coast. The first name is “Podima”, which means potin or boot in Turkish, and also called Deer, lights and white sand in short periods. History dates back to 200-250 years. In the past, the lower floors of the Houses of Yalıköy, which was used as an entertainment center for Pirates, side cutters and money owners, functioned as a commercial center. Today, it is interesting with its historical structures, beaches and nature.

1.5.1.10. Lakes

There are both natural and dam lakes in Istanbul. These are attractive factors in terms of tourism supply. Lakes within provincial boundaries are shown in Table 1.1.

Tablo1.1: Lakes

Terkos (Durusu) Lake	Ömerli Dam Lake
Büyükçekmece Lake	Elmalı Dam Lake
Küçükçekmece Lake	Alibey Dam Lake
Tuzla Lake	Darlık Dam Lake
Sazlıdere Dam Lake	Samandıra Lake
Şamlar Dam Lake	Göktürk Small Lake

1.5.1.11. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Istanbul is a suitable destination for Sea tourism with its two shores and the Bosphorus. There are many beaches, beaches, and Pier, harbor, shipyards and fishing structures in Istanbul, which are 647 km long. Esiz city, where it is offered every season, attracts attention with its views of sunrise and West. Lakes within provincial boundaries are shown in Table 1.2.

Table1.2: The Beaches

Büyük Island Beach	Kilyos Beach
Burgaz Island Beach	Sariyer Ayazma Beach
Sile Beach	Sariyer Uzunya Beach
Florya Sun Beach	Altin Kum Beach
Florya Menekse Beach	Büyükçekmece Beach
Suadiye Beach	Günes Beach
Tarabya Beach	Cadde Bostan Beach
Tuzla Public Beach	Naki Sir Beach
Baykus Beach	Burc Beach
Yörükali Beach	Tirmata Beach
Sedef Island Beach	Suma Beach
Riva Beach	Yesilköy Ciroz Beach
Kinali Island Beach	Rumeli Kavagi Beach
Beykoz Poyraz Beach	Karacaköy Beach

Image 1.3: A View from the Islands



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

1.5.1.12. Caves

There are 11 caves within the boundaries of the city of Istanbul. The caves within the borders of the province are located in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Caves

Crying Rock Caves	İkigöz Caves
İnceğiz Caves	Kocakuyu Caves
Kızılcaköy Caves	Elbasan Caves
Şile Sea Caves	Gökceli Caves
Yarımburgaz Caves	Kirkayak Caves

1.5.1.13. Nature Parks

There are 23 natural parks within the boundaries of of Istanbul. The nature parks within the borders of the province are shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Nature Parks

Avcıkoru Nature Park	Ayvatbendi Nature Park
Bendler Nature Park	Büyükada Nature Park
Çilingöz Nature Park	Değirmenburnu Nature Park
Dilburnu Nature Park	Elmasburnu Nature Park
Falih Rıfkı Atay Nature Park	Fatih Fountain Nature Park
Fatih Sultan Mehmet (The Conquror) Nature Park	Göktürk Lake Nature Park
Göztepe Nature Park	Hacet Stream Nature Park
Irmak Nature Park	Kirazlıbent Nature Park
Kömürcübent Nature Park	Marmaracık Koyu Nature Park
Mehmet Akif Ersoy Nature Park	Mihrabat Nature Park
Neşet Stream Nature Park	Park Forest Nature Park
Polonezköy Nature Park	Şamlar Nature Park
Türkmenbaşı Nature Park	

Source: Istanbul Nature Parks, 2018.

1.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Istanbul has a rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. In Istanbul, where archaeological excavations continue, new findings are revealed almost every day and history is enlightened. The archaeological sites in Istanbul stand out as important destinations for cultural and historical tourism.

1.5.2.1. Museums

Istanbul is a city of museums in one direction. Museums are generally historical, cultural and religious. 32 museums within the borders of the province are located in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Museums

Adam Mickiewicz Museum	Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Literature Museum Library
500th Anniversary of The Turkish Jews Foundation Museum	Islands Museum
Mozaik Museum	Anatolian Fortress Museum
Military Museum and Cultural Site	Cumhuriyet Education Museum
Depo Museum	Beylerbeyi Palace Museum
Old Eastern Art Museum	Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar Museum House
Aşiyen Museum	Atatürk Museum
Hagia Irene Church Museum	European Capital Of Culture Exchange Museum
Military Museum	Yıldız Palace Museum
Ihlamur Palace Museum	Islamic Science and Technology Museum
Museum of Turkish and Islamic art	Turkish Foundation Museum Of Calligraphy
Turkish Foundation Museum Of Calligraphy	Museum of Tombs Management
TCDD Istanbul Railway Museum	Sakıp Sabancı Museum
Istanbul Archeology Museum	Istanbul Museum of Modern Art
Rahmi M. Koç Museum	Pera Museum
Kariye Museum	Caricature and Humour Museum (Gazanfer Agha complex)
Orhan Kemal Museum	Istanbul Panorama 1453 Fetih Museum
Sait Faik Abasıyanık Museum	Tanzimat Museum
Topkapı Palace Museum	Turkey Is Bank Museum
Turkish Writers Union Literature Museum and literature documentary	Vedat Nedim Tör Museum
Jale Kuşhan Wax Sculpture Museum	Istanbul Toy Museum
Istanbul Contemporary Art Museum	Istanbul Museum Of Photography
Istanbul Sea Museum	Istanbul Archeology Museum
History of Islamic Science And Technology Museum	Hisarlar Museum
Hilmi Nakipoglu Museum Of Cameras	Aviation Museum
Carpet Museum	Galatasaray Museum
Galata Mevlevihane Museum	Florence Nightingale Museum
Fenerbahçe Sports Club Museum	Old Eastern Art Museum
Marine And Aquatic Museum	Doğançay Museum
Fethiye Museum (Pammakaristos Monastery)	Museum Of Lighting And Heating Collection museum
Great Palace Mosaics Museum	Beşiktaş JK Museum
Press Museum	Hagia Sophia Museum
Miniaturk	

1.5.2.2. Palaces, Mansions and Castles

In the ethnographic tourism resources of Istanbul, palaces, mansions and castles are an important place and offer visitors the opportunity to travel in history. 25 palaces, mansions and castles within the borders of the province are shown in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Palaces, Mansions and Castles

Topkapı Palace	Dolmabahçe Palace
Yıldız Palace	Beylerbeyi Palace
Çırağan Palace	Çinili Palace
Hıdiv Palace	Aynalıkavak Palace
Ihlamur Palace	Tekfur Palace
Küçüksu Palace	Maslak Palace
Anadolu Fort	Rumeli Fort
Hıdiv Palace	Perili Palace
Malta Palace	Su Palace
Bayıldım Palace	Sepetçiler Kasrı
Siyavuspasha Palace	Tophane Palace
Çit Palace	Sale Palace
The Cistern that Sinks on the Ground	

Image 1.4: Topkapi Palace



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

1.5.2.3. Towers and Sewn Stones

Some of the most frequented places of local and foreign visitors visiting Istanbul are the towers and stalactites in the city. In Table 1.7 there are towers and sewn stones within the borders of the province.

Table 1.7: Towers and Sewn Stones

Maiden's Tower	Galata Tower
Beyazit Tower	Yaros Towers
Dikilitaş (Obelisk)	Örme Obelisk
Yılanlı Column	Çemberli Stone
Mil Stone	

Image 1.5: Maiden's Tower



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

1.5.2.4. Mosques

The religious places of Istanbul stand out as important symbols of the city. Among them, mosques attract the great interest of domestic and foreign tourists. Within the borders of the province, there are 38 mosques bearing historical and touristic value. These mosques are shown in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8: Mosques

Sultanahmet Mosque	Süleymaniye Mosque
Eyüp Sultan Mosque	Eminönü New Mosque (Valide Sultan Mosque)
Mihrimah Sultan Mosque	Büyük Mecidiye (Ortaköy) Mosque
Fatih Mosque	Şemsi Ahmet Pasha Mosque (Kuş konmaz Mosque)

Ahi Çelebi Mosque	Kalenderhane Mosque
Arap Mosque	Agha Mosque
Beyazıt Mosque	Cerrahpasha Mosque
Kara Ahmet Pasha Mosque	Haseki Complex
Firuz Agha Mosque	Rüstem Pasa Mosque
Sehzade Mosque	Atik Ali Pasha Mosque
Beylerbeyi Mosque	Büyük Piyale Pasha Mosque
Cihangir Mosque	Gül Mosque
Hırka-i Şerif Mosque	Kılıç Ali Pasha Mosque
Küçük Ayasofya Mosque	Laleli Mosque
Mahmut Pasha Mosque	Molla Fenari İsa Mosque
Mihrimah Sultan Mosque	Nuruosmaniye Mosque
Nusretiye Mosque	Kazasker İvaz Efendi Mosque
Sadabad Mosque	Sokollu Mosque
Yavuz Selim Mosque	Valide Mosque

Image 1.6: Sultan Ahmet (Blue) Mosque



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

1.5.2.5. Tombs

Since Istanbul is an important city both politically and religiously, the tombs of many important historical figures are also located here. Within the boundaries of the province, 140 tombs are located in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Tombs

Name of Tomb	Location	Name of Tomb	Location
Abdülhamid I. Sultan Tomb Sultan IV. Mustafa	Eminönü	Bayram Pasha Tomb	Cerrahpasha
Abdurrahman Pasha Tomb	Eyüp	Beşir Agha Tomb	Eyüp
Abdülmecid Tomb	Fatih	Bayezid II. Sultan Tomb	Eminönü
Abdülvedüd (Yavedüd) Sultan Tomb	Eyüp	Cafer Baba Tomb	Eminönü
Adile Sultan Tomb	Eyüp	Cedid Havatin Tomb, Sultan V. Murad	Eminönü
Ahmed Buhari Tomb	Unkapanı	Cenned Efendi Tomb	Üsküdar
Ahmed Buhari Emir Tomb	Fatih	Cevad Pasha Tomb	Fatih
Ahmed Pasha, Ekmekçi Tomb	Vefa	Davud Pasha Tomb	Kocamustafapasha
Ahmed Pasha, Hacı (Doğancı) Tomb	Üsküdar	Ebu Şeybetü'l Hudri Tomb	Ayvansaray
Ahmed Pasha, Kara Tomb	Topkapı	Ebul Vefa Tomb	Vefa
Ahmed Sultan, Karaca Tomb	Üsküdar	Esad Efendi, Üryanizade Tomb	Eyüp
Ahmed I.Sultan, Karaca Tomb Sultan IV. Murad, Sultan II.Osman	Sultanahmet	Eyyüp Sultan, Hz. Halid Tomb	Eyüp
Ahmed Pir Edirnevi Tomb	Eyüp	Fatma Sultan Tomb	Şehzadebaşı
Ali Pasha, Güzelce Tomb	Beşiktaş	Ferhad Pasha Tomb	Eyüp
Ali Pasha, Hekimoğlu Tomb	Cerrahpasha	Feridun Pasha Tomb	Eyüp
Ali Pasha, Kılıç Tomb	Tophane	Fuad Pasha Keçicizade Tomb	Çemberlitaş
Aşık Pasha Tomb	Fatih	Mehmed Vusuli Efendi Tomb	Eyüp
At Mezarı Tomb	Üsküdar	Gazanfer Agha Tomb	Unkapanı
Aynül Hayat Tomb	Laleli	Gülbahar Hatun Tomb	Fatih
Gülnüş Sultan Tomb	Üsküdar	Hayreddin Pasha, Sancaktar Tomb	Kocamustafapasha
Gülüştü Valide Sultan Tomb	Fatih	Hubbi Hatun Tomb	Eyüp
Hafsa Sultan Tomb	Fatih	Hürrem Sultan Tomb	Süleymaniye
Halil Pasha Tomb	Üsküdar	Hüseyin Ağa, Kesikbaş Tomb	Cankurtaran
Hasan Pasha, Nakkaş Tomb	Eyüp	Hüsrev Pasha Tomb	Eyüp
Hatice Sultan Tomb	Şehzadebaşı	Hüsrev Pasha Tomb	Fatih
Havatin Tomb	Eminönü	İbrahim Pasha, Bosnalı Tomb	Şehzadebaşı
İskender Pasha Tomb	Beykoz	Kaptan-I Derya, Hasan Hüsnü Pasha Tomb	Eyüp
Loğusa Sultan (Rahime Kadın) Tomb	Şişhane	Mehmed II. Fatih Tomb	Fatih
Mahmud Efendi, Defterdar Tomb	Eyüp	Mehmed Agha Tomb	Fatih
Mahmud Hüdayi, Aziz Tomb	Üsküdar	Mehmed Ağa, Mirimiran Tomb	Eyüp
Mahmud Pasha Tomb	Eminönü	Mehmed Ağa, Cerrah Tomb	Cerrahpasha
Mahmud Nedim Pasha Tomb	Eminönü	Mehmed Ağa, Köprülü Tomb	Eminönü

Mahmud Şehzade Tomb	Şehzadebaşı	Mehmed Pasha, Nişancı Tomb	Fatih
Sultan II. Mahmud Tomb Sultan II.Abdülhamid Sultan Abdülaziz	Çemberlitaş	Mehmed Pasha, Rumi Tomb	Üsküdar
Mehmed Pasha, Sokullu Tomb	Eyüp	Muhammedü'l Ensari Tomb	Ayvansaray
Mehmed Reşad, Sultan Tomb	Eyüp	Murad Pasha, Kuyucu Tomb	Beyazıt
Mehmed Şehzade Tomb	Şehzadebaşı	Sultan III. Mustafa Tomb, Sultan III.Selim	Laleli
Merkez Efendi Tomb	Mevlanakapı	Mustafa Agha Tomb	Eyüp
Mevlevihane Tomb	Mevlanakapı	Mustafa Pasha, Bulak Tomb	Eyüp
Mihrişah Sultan Tomb	Eyüp	Mustafa Pasha, Destari Tomb	Şehzadebaşı
Mimar Sinan Tomb	Süleymaniye	Mustafa Pasha, Lala Tomb	Eyüp
Nakşidil Valide Sultan Tomb	Eyüp	Pertevniyal Valide Sultan Tomb	Aksaray
Nef-İ Fidan Tomb	Çemberlitaş	Piyale Pasha Tomb	Kasımpasha
Nureddin Cerrahi Tomb	Fatih	Ragıp Pasha Tomb	Laleli
Nuruosmaniye Tomb	Nuruosmaniye	Rakım Hattat Tomb	Karagümruk
Oğlanlar Tomb	Aksaray	Ramazan Efendi Tomb	Kocamustafapasha
Osman Pasha, Gazi Tomb	Fatih	Reşid Efendi, Benlizade Tomb	Fatih
Pertev Pasha Tomb	Eyüp	Reşid Pasha Tomb	Beyazıt
Rüstem Pasha Tomb	Şehzadebaşı	Sinan Pasha, Koca Tomb	Çemberlitaş
Sabahaddin Prensi Tomb	Eyüp	Siyavuş Pasha Tomb	Eyüp
Safiye Sultan Tomb	Kocamustafapasha	Süleyman Ağa, Bala Tomb	Silivrikapı
Selçuk Sultan Tomb	Beyazıt	Süleyman, Kanuni Sultan Tomb Sultan II. Süleyman, Sultan II. Ahmed	Süleymaniye
Selim I.Yavuz Sultan Tomb	Çarşamba/Fatih	Sümbül Efendi Tomb	Kocamustafapasha
Seyyid-İ Velayet Tomb	Fatih	Şah Sultan Tomb	Eyüp
Şehzadeler Tomb	Fatih	Şehzadeler Tomb	Beşiktaş
Şemsi Ahmed Pasha Tomb	Üsküdar	Turabi Father Tomb	Kasımpasha
Turhan Hatice Sultan Tomb Sultan IV. Mehmed Sultan II. Mustafa, Sultan III. Ahmed Sultan I.Mahmud, Sultan III. Osman	Eminönü	Yahya Efendi Tomb	Beşiktaş
Üsküdar Mevlevihanesi Tomb	Üsküdar	Zal Mahmud Pasha Tomb	Eyüp
Ahmedü'l Ensari Tomb	Ayvansaray	Sheikh Galib Dede Tomb	Şişhane
Sheikh Mustafa Devati Tomb	Üsküdar	Halet Efendi Tomb	Şişhane

Source: Culture Assets, 2018.

1.5.2.6. Historical Churches

Historical churches within the borders of Istanbul province are among the frequents of foreign visitors belonging to Christianity. 16 churches within the borders of the province are located in table 1.10.

Table 1.10: Churches

Aya Andrea Church	Hagia Panteleymon Church
Turkish Orthodox Mary Main Church	St. Pier church
Anglican Church	Saint Maria Draper Church
Saint Antoine Catholic Church	Three Horan Armenian Church
Armenian Church Of Surp Asvadzzin	The Church Of Hagia Triada
Orthodox Patriarchate	Panagia Vlaherna Mary Main Church
St. Stephan Bulgarian Church	Fishy Church
Armenian Orthodox Church Of Surp Krikor Lusavoric	Surp Vorvots Vorodman Church

1.5.2.7. Libraries

There are many libraries connected to the Directorate of culture and tourism for the borders of Istanbul. The 28 library tables, which are among the frequent of tourists for the purpose of research, are located in table 1.11.

Table 1.11: Libraries

Beyazit Public Library	Sefaköy Public Library
Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Literature Museum Library	Büyükçekmece Mimarsinan Public Library
Fatih Refik Halit Karay District Public Library	Silivri Public Library
Çağlayan Public Library	Sefaköy Public Library
Levent Fatma Banat Children's Library	Çatalca County Public Library
Bahçelievler Siyavuşpasha Children's Library	Beykoz Kemalettin Tuğcu District Public Library
Güngören District Public Library	Çinili Children's Library
Bayrampasha Oğuzhan Public Library	Mihrimah Sultan Children's Library
Gaziosmanpasha District Public Library	Kadıköy St. Berker County Public Library
Küçükçekmece District Public Library	Bostancı Serap Sedat Children's Library
Beyazit State Library	Maltepe District Public Library
Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Literature Museum Library	17th April Public Library
Fatih Refik Halit Karay District Public Library	Public Library of Şile District
Çağlayan Public Library	Children's Library
Avcılar District Public Library	Üsküdar Semsipasha District Public Library
Ömer Faruk Toprak Public Library	Pendik District Public Library
Dr. Ursula Sezgin Library of Sciences	Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin Science Historical Library

Source: Istanbul Culture Tourism, 2018.

1.5.2.8. Festivals and Festivities

A large number of festivals and festivals are organized in Istanbul in different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Istanbul are in table 1.12.

Table 1.12: Festivals and Festivities

Istanbul Puppet Festival	Istanbul CNR Book Fair
Istanbul International Dance Festival	Istanbul Design Building
Istanbul Film Festival	Chill-Out Festival
Istanbul Theatre	International Istanbul Opera Festival
Istanbul Film Festival	Istanbul International Improvisation Festival
Istanbul Sahaf Festival	Rock'n Coke Festival
Istanbul Jazz Festival	International crime and criminal Film Festival
Istanbul Coffee Festival	Ekşi Fest
Filmekimi Film Festival	Fanta Youth Festival
International Istanbul Tulip Festival	One Love Festival
Istanbul Shopping Center	Vintage Festival
International Istanbul Book Fair	Bicycle Festival
International Istanbul Cuisine Days	Cirit Festival
Minifest Children's Festival	Kite Festival
World Raki Week Activities	Istanbul Food Festivals

1.5.2.9. Traditional Cuisine

As in almost every city of Turkey, the city of Istanbul has its own Local Tastes/Flavors. From vegetable food to meat food, from salad to desserts, Istanbul separates itself from other cities. Located in the Marmara region, Istanbul has a culinary culture rich in geographical conditions. Some Local Tastes/Flavors known in Istanbul cuisine are shown in table 1.13.

Table 1.13: Local Tastes/Flavors

Baylan's Kup grey	Hünkar Quince Stew
Bulgarian cream	Üsküdar Kanaat Lokantası Dishes
Yaşar master's melon Ice Cream	Yanyalı Fehmi barley onion stew
Suleyman's warrior	Adem Father Mackerel
Ali Baba's Meatballs	The rejans proksis
Historical Kirecurnu Oven' s Minced Pastry	Barba Yani shrimp pie
Vefa Bozası	Zeynel of chicken breast and puddings
Baklava of Karaköy Güllüoğlu	Sarıyer Börekçisi Muffin
Emek Manti's Manti	Champion Kokoreç
Savoy Puff Pastry Pie	Kızılkaya's hamburger

Barış Büfe Linguistically Browned Toast	Kanatçı Haydar Chicken wings
The Marmara salad and trophies	Yeniköy Börekçisi Cookies
Çengelköy Pier seafood casserole	AghaLokantası Candy Bar
Baby Abbas waffle	Loft's fig crush profiterol
The lahmacun Kasibeyaz	Beyti'nin Beyti kebab
Dopa fish salad	Kıyı Restoran Leaf Lung
Marmaris Buffet' s Leyla' s	Ayder Dry Beans
Konak chocolate almond butter	Apik The tripe soup
The restaurant' s red pepper soup	The compost of Hacı Abdullah
Develi's raw meatballs (çiğköfte)	Boğaziçi Stock Exchange's Hünkar Beğendi
Feriye's Rice	Teşvikiye Bahar chocolate chestnut dessert
Fisherman Hasan ' s lakerdasi and Shepherd salad	Asitane Wrapped with vegetables Sarma
Darüzziyafe Meatballs	Çiye lime stuffed pumpkin dessert
Gezi Bakery Hot Chocolate	Kanlıca Yogurd
Kanlıca Yogurt	Sultanahmet Meatballs
Markiz Bakery Makaronu	Hamdi's kebabs
Yakup Dried Mackerel Salad	Beyoğlu Lades Menemen
Han İnegöl Meatball	Hain meatballs Sausage patties
Ethemefendi 36 Raspberry rice pudding	Günaydın Meat Pitta
Anadolu Kavağı Clam frying pan	İmroz Anchovy
Tugra's Ottoman style chicken soup	Pandeli Pie
Padişah Sofrası Embers chicken	Asri Turşucu Pickles
Strawberry of Arnavutköy	Beyaz Fırın Easter cake
Hacıbekir Hard Candy	Giritli Octopus
Mavi's aubergine börek	Todori's marinade fish
Çeşn tripe saute	Set Fish kokoreç
Sabırtaşı İçliköfte	

1.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Istanbul's tourism infrastructure and services include accommodation, travel, Food & Beverage recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries.

1.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 1.14: Numerical Values of Accommodation Sector

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number Of Accommodations With Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Istanbul	566	56326	114717	160	13450	27161
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		
Istanbul	1 097		33 335	63 491		

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

1.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 1.15: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	3.523
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	18.694
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	8.270
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	2.121
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	4.117

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

1.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered

as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014).

The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

1.6.3.1. Bosphorus Tours

Istanbul, which had been the capital of two powerful empires such as Byzantium and Ottomans in the past, is a very rich city with places to visit and activities to be done. The best enjoyable way to explore the history and nature of the mega city where Asia and European continents are connected is the Bosphorus tour. While cruising the Bosphorus by boat, it can be purified from the stress of finding directions in traffic and focus only on the beauties of Istanbul. Tours, which allow guests to see all the beauty of Istanbul from a different angle, are carried out with both private companies' boats and vehicles connected to City lines (Gezip Gördüm, 2018).

Image 1.7: Istanbul Bosphorus



Source: Istanbul Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

For those who visit Istanbul, the Bosphorus tour is a must-have activity. While exploring the beauty and historical structures of the Bosphorus from the sea, it is also a great atmosphere to breathe the sea air. There are 86 Day excursion boats, 169 commercial yachts and 42 floating facilities which are certified by the Tourism Administration of Sea tourism vehicles.

1.6.3.2. Pier Loti Hill

Pierre Loti Hill is a hill overlooking the Golden Horn in Eyüp district of Istanbul. Tepe was named after Julien Viaud, a French novelist and naturalist, who came to Istanbul in 1876 and was frequently known for coming to a kıraathane (a cafe) on this hill. The views of the Golden Horn and the surrounding areas can be seen from this hill. In addition, the recreation and gift shopping stands in the area are of great interest to visitors.

1.6.3.2. Nature Trekkings

1.6.2.3.2.1. Belgrade Forests

In the north of Istanbul, the area within the borders of Sarıyer and used for recreation, 4.2 km to the Black Sea coast. he gets in. The highest place in the region with a surface area of 5 thousand 300 hectares is 230 meters Kartaltepe. Forest area mainly oak, hornbeam,

Beech and chestnut trees are located. In Belgrade forests there are seven bent buildings built during the Ottoman period to meet the city's water needs. These weirs; Bent Charcoal (1620), Large Bent (1724), Knob Subparagraph (1750), Ayvad Subparagraph (1765), the governor in subparagraph (1796), Cherry Bent (1818) and 2. It is called the Sultan Mahmut Bentler (1839). The region was named as Belgrade forests because Sultan Suleiman The Magnificent placed the prisoners he brought when he returned from the Belgrade campaign. The "Petra village" where the prisoners were placed was abolished in 1898.

1.6.2.3.2. Sile

The district on the Black Sea coast is one of the favorite places of daily or short-term domestic tourism. Especially on weekends, Şile, which is the preferred page region of Istanbulites who want to swim, offers a pleasant holiday opportunity not only with clean sea streams and rich flora, but also for those who like to stay alone with nature. The Sofular cave, which attracts attention with its stalactites and stalagmites, makes the region interesting for tourists.

1.6.2.3.2.3. Aydos Forest

Aydos Forest is a forest located in the northernmost province of Kartal, the Anatolian side of Istanbul. 6 thousand 620 square meters in this natural area with a pond, promenade area and social facilities serves both domestic and foreign visitors.

1.6.2.3.2.4. Ormanlı Village

3.5 km from the sea on the Black Sea coast of Çatalca, 38 km from Çatalca and 90 km from İstanbul, the history of Ormanlı Village, located at the west of Terkos Lake, dates back 500 years. This name is given because the forest area in the region is too much and people provide their livelihoods from forestry.

1.6.2.3.3. Photo Safari

Istanbul is an indispensable photo safari area with its historical, cultural and natural beauties that offer excellent variety for photography lovers with historical sites, natural parks, Bosphorus views and rich natural beauties.

1.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Istanbul, Turkey's MAGA city, is a tourism destination that stands out in all tourism routes as an important transit point of travel around the world and enables the construction of a large number of alternative types of Tourism. Istanbul, which is one of the most popular destinations of cultural tours, also offers a rich travel experience for tourists travelling for purposes such as trade, shopping and entertainment. Besides being a capital city to the great empires in history, it is also at the center of the journeys for historical and religious purposes, with its feature of the holy places of the three celestial religions.

1.8. Vision Study for Istanbul

Istanbul in 2023, to have a say in the global economy, a fair share of the economy that generate high added value innovative and creative, inclusive and learning society; experienced pleasure, the original urban spaces and sustainable environment both for residents "happiness space", both reveal their potential to fulfill their dreams, who needs to be inspired and more for every language, religion, race, and sex will be the first city to come to mind (Istka, 2018).

TR21 REGION

- **Edirne**
- **Kirklareli**
- **Tekirdağ**

2. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF EDIRNE PROVINCE

2.1. Geographic Location

Edirne province is located in the Thrace section of Turkey's Marmara region. There are Kırklareli, Tekirdag and Çanakkale in the East, Greece in the west, Bulgaria in the northwest, Aegean Sea in the South. The height of the sea is 41 meters. The province generally has a geographical location with wide plains and low hills(E-Kent, 2018). Edirne, Enez, Havsa, Ipsala, Keşan, Lalapasha, Meriç, sülöğlü and Uzunköprü have 8 districts in total(Edirne Governorship, 2016).

2.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Edirne is a province that is developing moderately in Turkey. State Planning Organization (SPO) in the research on socio-economic development conducted within the province, in 1996 18.next, in 2003, 16.in 2011, it was ranked 12. Agriculture sector and agriculture-based industries play an important role in the economic structure of Edirne. Large and productive agricultural areas have provided a significant level of economy to the region. The majority of the economy in agriculture is wheat and sunflower. In Edirne, a total of 4 trade exchanges, a total of 1191 real and legal persons are registered. It also provides 6 Customs Services, 2 of which are the railways (Edirne Governorship, 2016). According to the data of 2017, the total population of Edirne province is 406,855. This population consists of 206,342 males and 200,513 females. In percentage: 50,72% male, 49,28% female. 43% of the population lives in the city center. Population the population under 50 accounts for about 60% of the total population (Nufusu, 2018). In addition, the literacy rate of Edirne province was 95.69% in 2011(Edirne Family, Labour and Social Services Directorate, 2018).

2.3. Infrastructure

Infrastructure services constitute one of the increasingly important services both in terms of economic development and quality of life. The opportunity to benefit from infrastructure services mainly consisting of energy, communications, transport and water and sewerage sub-sectors is an important problem especially in less developed and developing countries(Edirne, 2018). Edirne experienced a significant lack of infrastructure both in solid waste storage and in the lack of drinking water. Within the scope of infrastructure activities, solid waste storage was concentrated and Edirne Solid Waste Landfill and disposal facilities were established in 2017. In addition, within the scope of the protocol made in 2015 with the DSI Directorate of Edirne Municipality, a line carrying 20 million 500 cubic meters of water per annum was established 58 kilometers from Kırklareli Kayalı Dam in order to meet the need for clean water. In order to make the water coming from this line clean, the Drinking Water Treatment Plant was established and offered to the service of the city. However, both Edirne and Kırklareli provinces started to use clean drinking water coming from this dam and coming from the new treatment plant. Besides these, the drinking water network and rainwater collection channels are planned to be constructed. Through these studies, the problems related to the infrastructure of the province until 2050 have been resolved significantly (Edirne Municipality, 2018).

2.4. Transportation Possibilities-Connections

Edirne Istanbul route by TEM Highway D-100(E5) can be reached by international road. In addition, bus services are arranged from the country to Edirne. However, it is possible to get access to Edirne through the Iron Road which is processing on Edirne and connecting Anatolia to the Balkans and Europe. There is no airport in the region. However, the nearest

Çorlu airport can be reached by transportation. To come to Edirne by sea, transportation can be provided with the Port of Sirece in Mecidiye District of Keşan District closest to the region (Edirne Governor's Office, 2018).

2.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

2.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

2.5.1.1. Rivers and Streams

Edirne has more than one river. The most important ones are the Meric and Tunca rivers. With its recreation areas and natural sites around the rivers, Edirne contributes to the tourism potential. It is famous for its abundance of wetlands and streams around the Meriç and Tunca Rivers, which are important rivers of Thrace, and it displays quite beautiful images to its visitors (Yer Su, 2016). There are five important streams within the borders of Edirne province. In Table 2.1 there are rivers and streams in Edirne province (Trakyanet, 2018).

Table 2.1: Rivers/Streams

Rivers	Streams
The Meriç River	Süloğlu Creek
Tunca River	Keşan Stream
Arda River	Pravadi Stream
Ergene River	Basamaklar Stream
Büyükdoğanca Stream	

2.5.1.2. Lakes

There are 9 natural lakes within the borders of Edirne province. The most important ones among these natural lakes are located in the Enez region where Meric was dumped into the sea (Trakyanet, 2018). These lakes are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Lakes

Gala Lake	Dalyan Lake
Taşaltı Lake	I. Tuzla Lake
II. Tuzla Lake	Sığircık Lake
Bücürmene Lake	Pamuklu Lake
Gölbaba Lake	

Image 2.1: Gala Lake



Source: Edirne Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

2.5.1.3. Dams

The dams within the borders of Edirne are interesting in terms of Tourism. These streams owned by the province are used as drinking water to support agricultural activities (Trakyanet, 2018).Edirne's dams are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Dams

Altinyazı Dam	Kadıköy Dam
Alıç Dam	Sultanköy Dam
Süloğlu Dam	

2.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

The beaches and beaches of Edirne (Erikli, Enez and Mecidiye-Uzunkum) offer great opportunities for holidaymakers who want to enter the sea (Yer Su, 2016).

2.5.1.5. Nature Parks

Edirne has important nature parks that can enjoy nature. These areas are preferred for those who want to enjoy a day-long holiday (Yer Su, 2016). Within the boundaries of the province, there are two natural parks, Danişment Nature Park and Gökçetepe Nature Park.

2.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

2.5.2.1. Religious Places

2.5.2.1.1. Mosques and mausoleums

In Edirne, Istanbul and Bursa together with Turkey's most beautiful mosques were built. These mosques, dating back to the Ottoman period, are very prominent in terms of faith tourism. The most important one of them is Selimiye Mosque and was built by Koca Sinan (Edirne Tax Office, 2006). The tombs located within the borders of Edirne are important and famous tombs (Edirne Tax office, 2006). Table 2.4 shows historical mosques and mausoleums.

Table 2.4: Mosques and Mausoleums

Mosques			Mausoleums
Selimiye Mosque	Old Mosque	The Three Sherefe Mosque	Şehzade Mausoleum
Edirne Big Mosque	II. Beyazid Mosque & Complex	Muradiye Mosque	Hıdırbaba Mausoleum
Dar'üh Hadis Mosque	Gazimihal Mosque	Evliya Kasım Pasha Mosque	Veli Hacı İzzet Pasha Mausoleum
Kuşcu Doğan Mosques	Şahmelek Mosque	Beylerbeyi Mosque	Tütünsüz Ahmet Pasha Mausoleum

Image 2.2: The Three Sherefe Mosque

Source: Edirne Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

2.5.2.2. Historical Fountains

In Edirne, fountains dating back to 500 years make a sense of continuity between the past and the future even when drinking water. Visitors to these fountains have the feeling of using the same chassis and fountains as those living in these thorax 500 years ago (Edirne Tax Office, 2006). Historical fountains on provincial borders are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Fountains

Harbiye Fountain	Ticaret Listesi Fountain	Mrzifonlu Fountain
Yeniçeri Fountain	Umurbey Tavanlı Fountain	Sarı Mosque Fountain
Yıldırım Hasan Çelebi Fountain	Ekmekçiöglu Fountain	

2.5.2.3. Baths

Most of the baths within the borders of Edirne province belongs to Sultan II Murat period. have survived until today The Gazi Mihalal bath, one of the historic baths that has reached today, was built on the banks of the river Tunca in 1421-1422. The Beylerbeyi bath, which was found during the same period but not all of it, has survived and has been built by Beylerbeyi side(Edirne Tax Office, 2006). The historical baths of the province are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Baths

Mezit Bey Bath	Sokullu Bath
Beylerbeyi Bath	Yeniçeri Bath
Gazi Mihal Bath	Palace Bath

2.5.2.4. Historical Bridges

The bridges found within the borders of Edirne are of great interest with its historical and architectural richness. These historic structures on important rivers such as Meriç, Arda and Tunca are shown in table 2.7. (Edirne Tax Office, 2006).

Table 2.7: Historical Bridges

Gazimihal Bridge	Beyazid Bridge	Fatih (Bönçe) Bridge
Saraçhane Bridge	Kanuni Bridge	Tunca Bridge
Yalnız Göz Bridge	Meriç Bridge	Ergene Bridge
Yeniimaret Bridge	Yıldırım Bridge	Karayolları Bridge

Image 2.3: Tunca Köprüsü



Source: Edirne Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

2.5.2.5. Bazaars

The historical bazaars in Edirne are based on the Ottoman Empire. Edirne province, which is rich in the care of bazaars and caravanserais, is quite the center of interest of visitors (Edirne Tax Office, 2006). Some of the historical bazaars are shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Bazaars

Alipasha Bazaar (Grand Bazaar)	Bedesten Bazaar
Arasta Bazaar	Dar'ül Eytam Bazaar

2.5.2.6. Museums

The historical museums within the borders of Edirne make the city interesting in terms of ethnographic values. Both in the Ottoman period and during the national struggle, historical remains are exhibited in these museums. These museums, which amaze the audience, contribute greatly to the potential of the tourism economy. Historical museums of the province are shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Museums

Edirne Archaeology and Ethnography Museum	Turkish Islamic Art Museum
Sultan II. Beyazit Complex Museum of Health	Selimiye Museum of Art
National Struggle and Lausanne Museum	Ilhan Koman Painting and Sculpture Museum
Edirne City Museum	Private Ottoman Art Museum

Source: Edirne Culture Tourism, 2018.

2.5.2.7. Festivals and Festivals

The events and festivals that have become the focus of interest in Edirne have a very busy audience. Edirne province, which has an event and festival address that can run away from work intensity even for a few days and have fun, gives its visitors a pleasant time. Other festivals and events in Edirne are shown in table 2.10.

Table 2.10: festivals and festivities

Historical Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling and Cultural Activities	International Bando and Liver Festival	Atbaba festivals
International Hidrellez and Kakava Festival	Culture and Art Days	International Band and Liver Festival
Kırca Salih viticulture Festival	Dallık	Ipsela Paddy Festival and Agriculture Fair
Mayalar	International wind instruments Festival	Lalapasha Greasy Wrestlers, Circumcision Feast and Folk Concert
Agricultural Appliances, Livestock and Commodity Festival	Bocuk Night	

Source: Official Holidays, 2018

Image 2.4: International Hidrellez and Kakava Festival



Source: Edirne Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

2.5.2.8. Traditional Kirkpınar Oily Wrestling

There are many rumors about Kirkpınar oil wrestling. The most common of these is as follows; during the conquest of Rumeli, Süleyman Pasha, brother of Orhan Gazi, captured a few castles with 40 soldiers and a Pighisar Castle. On the way back, today they are wrestling in Samona, which remains within the borders of Greece. Two of them can't beat. Two wrestlers then wrestle again on the day of Hidrellez (6 May). Wrestling starts early in the morning and lasts until midnight to the death of two wrestlers. They are buried under a fig tree found there by their friends. Years later, when their friends come back to the same place, they see that their two pehlivan friends are in the same place where they are buried with clean and lush springs flowing into the syringe. On top of that, the place is called “Kirkpınar” and thus the tradition of Kirkpınar greasy wrestling starts. Balkan War and after World War I Kirkpınar greasy wrestling was carried to the Tekke neighborhood of Viran on Edirne-Mustafa Pasha Road from Kirkpınar Meadow around Samona village, which is within the borders of Greece today. After the proclamation of the Republic, The Wrestling is performed in the Sarayali region of Edirne.

2.5.2.9. Handicrafts

Edirne was the capital of the Ottoman Empire for a period. During the Ottoman period, it became an important center of tile and ceramic art. In addition, hand-made patterns, lacquered pottery and box production, flower painting, cittery, calligraphy, wood carving and Tombstone are among the other important handicrafts in Edirne (governorship of Edirne, 2016).

2.5.2.10. Traditional Cuisine

The delicious meals of Edirne province are delicious for its visitors. It has a rich culinary culture with its history and nature, with its various dishes and tastes. Because of the Ottoman Empire's capital, it is one of Turkey's leading cuisines. Some of the important Local Tastes/Flavors of the region are shown in table 2.11. (Gezimanya, 2018).

Table 2.11: Local Tastes/Flavors

Dishes	Dessert	Pastries
Pan Liver	Zerde	Spinach Patties
Kadınbudu Meatballs	Sütlaç	Zucchini Patties
Karnıyarık	Sepet Date	Akıtma

Manzana	İrmik Helvası	Bulgurlu Kol Pie
İmam Bayıldı	Gerdan Dessert	Çiğ pie
Eggs With Onions	Gaziller Helvası	Kandilli Manti
Fresh Beans	Walnut Nesting	
Kapuska	Bademli Baklava	
Cabbage Ashura	Aşure	
Pastor Stew		
Chicken Stew With Onions		
Chicken Roasting		
Piyazi(Stuffed Onions)		
Apple Dolma		
Rumelli Musakkası		
The Pumpkin Rag		
Zirva		
Mutancana		
Elbasan Pan (Decent Meat)		
Hünkar Beğendi		
Sour Meatballs With Parsley		
Leaf Kebab		
Closed With Fresh Onion		
Lung Wraps		
Closing of Arpacık Onion		

Source: Edirne Culture Tourism, 2018.

2.5.2.11.Libraries

There are 11 libraries in Edirne. These libraries are shown in Table 3.12.

Table 2.12: Libraries

Enez District Public Library	Edirne Provincial Public Library
Havsa County Public Library	Edirne Kırkpınar Public Library
Ipsala County Public Library	Süloğlu District Public Library
Keşan District Public Library	Uzunköprü District Public Library
Lalapasha District Public Library	Adasarhanlı District Public Library
Kadidondurma Children's Library	

2.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Edirne province and the subjects covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

2.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 2.13: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified by the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Edirne	25	1 126	2254	8	294	1756
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		
Edirne	87		1914	4313		

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

2.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts And Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 2.14: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	20
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	188
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	77
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	10
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	25

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

There are 2 Tourist Information Offices in Edirne provide the informatic supports required by tourists visiting the Province.

2.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas(Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

2.6.3.1. Camping and Caravan

Places with important potential for Cam and caravan tourism in Edirne are shown in table 2.14(Association of promotion Volunteers, 2018).

Table 2.14: Camping and Caravan

Enez Beach	Keşan Beach
Havsa Beach	Dokuzdere Beach
Sütoğlu Beach	

2.6.3.2. Bird observation

2.6.3.2.1. Meriç Delta (Edirne, Ipsala, Enez)

It constitutes a recreational area of great importance for many migrant birds migrating between Africa, Europe, the Meriç Delta and the Middle East. The reason why Europe passes by is because it has a temperate climate. Especially in the winter months, the rivers flooded with snow melting in the river areas have become sencoluyla Ward(Association of promotion Volunteers, 2018).

2.6.3.2.2. Important Bird Species

There are more than one bird species in Edirne province. Some of these bird species are shown in Table 2.15(Association of introductory Volunteers, 2018).

Table 2.15: Important Bird Species

Night Fishing	Little Balaban	Trout
The Celtic	Kaşıkçı	Swamp Swallower
Small Sumru	Tern	Little Cormorant
Peaked Pelican	Swan	The Singing Swan
Elmabaş Patka		

2.6.3.3. Wildlife

There are the most coyotes, wolves, foxes and rabbits in Edirne province. There are a small number of wild boar, wild goat, karaca and Beavers at the foothills of Kuru and Çandır Mountain. There are species such as Partridge, Quail, Uveyik, Culluk, Çiller, Çil and predatory birds such as Hawk, Eagle and Doğan(Association of Introductory Volunteers, 2018).

2.6.3.4. Angling

There is more than one place to angle in Edirne. The important ones are shown in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16: Angling Areas

Enez coastal	Dalyan Lake
Işıklı Lake	Meriç River
Saros Gulf	

2.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

There are many beautiful promenade places within the borders of Edirne province. The most important of these is Sarayıçi, where the famous Kırkpınar wrestling was made. (Edirne Tax Office, 2018). In addition to these, the promenade areas in Edirne which wanted to have a picnic and wanted to visit for recreation purposes were shown in table 2.17.

Table 2.17: Picnic Areas

Sarayıçi Recreation Area	Söğütlük Recreation Area
Karaağaç	Pazarkule

2.6.3.6. Photo Safari

Located within the borders of Edirne, Tunca, Meriç, Ergene and Arda rivers are very attractive places in terms of tourism potential. Salt Lake is located on the back side of Erkli beach and constitutes more than one bird species. It is an important destination center with its natural landscape and its biodiversity. In these destinations, the person who wishes to travel can also take photographs in order to remember the beautiful images (Akay et al., 2017).

2.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Edirne province is the only province in the Black Sea basin which has borders with the countries of Greece and Bulgaria. The most important aspect of tourism is the cultural tourism. Due to the fact that it was the capital of the Ottoman Empire for a period, there are numerous historical, religious and ethnographic tourism resources within the borders of the province and it makes the province attractive in terms of historical tourism at the same time.

2.8. Vision Study for Edirne

Edirne province has more than five hundred historical works, especially Selimiye Mosque, and the number of 72.65 works per 1000 km² is far above the average of Edirne Turkey. Edirne, which hosts different periods, has numerous and different works with this feature. In addition, Meriç, Arda, Danube rivers constitute a unifying force between Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 3 Rivers, 3 countries can use the power of water to build important partnerships for the future. Although Edirne is an important border city and there are 5 border gates, it can play an integral and unifying role in establishing and building relations beyond the borders. The second important theme of Edirne's future is culture and education. These two related concepts form the basis of the cultural city model of Edirne. Edirne, the meeting point of the richness of the Balkans and Anatolian geography, is one of the cities that are willing to become a cultural city with its cultural heritage and life diversity of the past. Edirne has great potential for the city of pleasure and peace, which is

the two important elements of life with its historical and natural richness. Edirne, which lives in the richness of the environment and diversity of religious and natural life, also reveals different dynamics with its environments that offer entertainment and relaxation opportunities (Urban Strategy, 2018).

3. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF KIRKLARELI PROVINCE

3.1. Geographic Location

Kırklareli province is located in the Thrace section of the Marmara region of Turkey. The city is 203 meters high from the sea and is located on the Istranca mountains and the Ergene Valley, which constitute the northern part of the Marmara Basin (Akay et al., 2017). It is surrounded by Bulgaria from the North, Black Sea from the East, Edirne from the West, Istanbul from the Southeast and Tekirdağ from the South. 48% of the land is mountainous, 35% of the land is wavy and 17% of the land is Oval (Kırklareli special provincial administration, 2018). Kırklareli consists of 8 districts. these; Babaeski, Demirköy, Kofçaz, Lüleburgaz, Merkez, Pehlivanköy, Pınarhisar and the visa are. It also houses 107 neighborhoods and 179 villages in total (Nufusu, 2018).

3.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Kırklareli's economy is based on agriculture. The forests are rich and the mountains are covered with forests and the use of these forests as industrial (tomruk, metal pole, telephone pole) and firewood constitutes an important factor in terms of economic and natural wealth. In addition, industry is rapidly developing day by day (geography, 2018). Kırklareli has a total of 790 industrial facilities, 1 private 4 organized industrial zones and 6 small industrial sites. It is ranked 14th in the manufacturing industry in 81 provinces (Kırklareli Governorship, 2018). According to the 2003 data of the State Planning Organization, Kırklareli ranked 11th in 81 provinces of Turkey in terms of socio-economic development (Ministry of Environment and Urbanism, 2018).

Kırklareli is an opportunity because it is close to Istanbul. Because people who are tired of busy city life, even for a few days, are an important alternative for those who want to visit the nearby regions. In addition, the border to Bulgaria attracts daily visitors. This is an important strength from the development of the economy (İçli ve Vural, 2011).

Kırklareli population is 351,684. The share of Turkey's population is 4.4 per thousand. Total number of households is 112,477. 70.5% of the population lives in district centers, 10.5% in towns, 19% in villages. The annual population growth of Kırklareli in the last 31 years was 5.4 per thousand. Lüleburgaz, the district Center for city population size maintenance, is in the top row (governorship of Kırklareli, 2018). When we look at the demographic distribution of the province/district, there are 129,835 men and 123,919 women and 52,110 men and 50,168 women. There are 181,945 males and 174,105 females (Thracianet, 2018). While 12% of the population of Kırklareli province is 65 years and over, this ratio is around 8% throughout Turkey. The rate of children between 0-14 years of age, determined according to the UN criteria, is around 25% throughout Turkey, while the rate of children from Kırklareli is 17% (Thracyaka, 2018).

3.3. Infrastructure

The fact that Kırklareli is close to important tourism centers such as Istanbul and Bulgaria and has more than one drug, food, textile, glass factories and also the first Sugar Factory in Turkey, Alpulu Sugar Factory, has contributed greatly to the infrastructure of the city.

Within the borders of Kırklareli province, there are 77 km of highway, 342 km of State Highway and 200 km of provincial highway. Total length of highway in the province is 619 km. It is the most important roads of Tem motorway province, which connects Turkey with Europe via D-100 which connects Istanbul-Edirne (Ministry of Environment and Urbanism, 2018).

3.4. Transportation Possibilities-Connections

Kırklareli province is an advanced city in terms of Transportation. Transportation is provided by land, sea and railway. For those who want to go to major cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Izmir, Bursa by Highway from Kırklareli, there are bus services every day. In addition, Kırklareli is a city close to Bulgaria and the province is within the borders of the province of the Dereköy border gate opened to Bulgaria, so the road to the country can be easily achieved by road transport. In addition to these, there are minibuses to 7 districts owned by Kırklareli. Istanbul - Edirne railway route is passing through the town of Lüleburgaz in this way can be provided in the people who wish to transport. Demirköy District of Kırklareli coastal village and pin Island towns. It is located on the Black Sea coast. Therefore, it is possible for tourists who want to take a sea, sand and sun vacation by means of special sea vehicles. Moreover, due to the lack of air space within the borders of the province, transportation cannot be provided to the city by air. However, the nearest airport is the Çorlu airport in Tekirdağ and it is 110 km from Kırklareli city center. There are also regular and free services from the city center between Çorlu airports (Kırklareli Tourism, 2018).

3.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

3.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

3.5.1.1. Rivers

Kırklareli has a very rich stream and the basins of all rivers are poured into the sea. The rivers owned by the province show different characteristics in terms of flow rate, basin and regime. The Yıldız mountains of the region divide the river basins by the “water section line” (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018). Rivers in the province are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Rivers

Ergene Stream	Babaeski Stream
Pasha Village Stream	Tekke Stream
Soğucak Stream	Derin Flowing Stream
Lüleburgaz Stream	Bulanık Stream
Papuç Stream	Kazan Stream
Rezye Stream	

3.5.1.2. Lakes

The Lakes owned by Kırklareli are to the north of Yıldız Mountains and collected around Demirköy-Pinheada. The waters of the lakes are open and the waters are poured into the open seas. These natural lakes of the province attract tourists. Lakes within the borders of the province are in Table 3.2(Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 3.2: Lakes

Erikli Lake	Haman Lake
Mert Lake	Padina Lake

3.5.1.3. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Kırklareli has a small number of sandy beaches. It has a natural beach of about 50 km and gives tourists a pleasant sea, sand and sun holiday (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018). The beaches within the borders of the province are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Beaches

Kıyıköy Public Beach	Polıçe Koyu Beach
İğneada Resort Hotel Beach	Kastros Beach

Image 3.1: İğneada Löngözs



Source: Kırklareli Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

3.5.1.4. Caves

Kırklareli first comes to mind from the cave of Dupnisa. This cave, which was opened for tourism in 2003, is located southwest of Sarpdere village in Demirköy district. There is a dry cave on the upper floor of the cave system with a total length of 2,770 meters and a watery cave on the lower floor of 50-60 meters. Kız cave is closed to tourism because of a lot of bats, Sulu cave 250 meters, dry cave is open to tourism 200 meters. The dry cave is open to tourism for 12 months of the year, while the bats in Sulu cave are closed to tourism due to the fact that there are many dates between 15 November and 15 May. The cave is located 2 km east of the village of Baklaya, which is connected to the visa District of Kırklareli and is located in Yanesu cave within the borders of the province (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

3.5.1.5. Nature Parks

Within the borders of Kırklareli province, there are 1 Nature Park. This is the nature park of Kavaklımeşe Woods. This park is located in Kavaklı township of Central District and 12 km from the city center (Tripadvisor, 2018)

3.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

3.5.2.1. Archaeological Remains

Kırklareli province has a very rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. In Kırklareli province where archaeological excavations continue, especially the Altıpınar Höyük and Kalınçıt Höyük are important destinations for cultural and historical tourism. Table 3.4 provides general information about archaeological excavation sites (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 3.4: Archaeological Remains and Historical Heritage

Asağıpınar Tumulus	The mound of Aşağıpınar, dating from 6200 BC, dates back to the Iron Age (M. Ö). It represents a process in which the Trakya culture, which will continue until 1200 BC, is laid down.
Kalıngeçit Tumulus	It is 3 km south of Kırklareli and 300 meters from the Aşağıpınar position. BC The mound, which dates back to 300 years (Bronze Age), is one of the historical archaeological sites that represent the urbanization process and the gradual formation process of the states.
The tumulus	They are looting Hills built with human hands and found in the grave. There are 92 tumuli within Kırklareli borders. However, the number of recent studies have increased to 500.
Menhir (Erect Stone)	The menhirs seen in the vicinity of Kırklareli are known as monumental tombstones erected. The stones with an average height of 3 meters are seen in Kırklareli's Central and Lüleburgaz districts and plums, Değirmenci and Ahmetçe villages.

Image 3.2: Aşağıpınar Tumulus Excavations



Source: Kırklareli Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

3.5.2.2. Fountains

According to the written sources of Kırklareli city center, there are 15 district fountains. Two of the fountains have been moved to different places and they have lost their originality largely due to their repair work (Governorship of Kırklareli, 2018). Historic fountains are listed in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Historical Fountains

Kadı Ali Fountain	Pasha Fountain	Trap (Tuesday Place) Fountain
Kayyumoglu Fountain	Kara Umurbey Fountain	Prison Fountain
Sogutlu Fountain	Grand Mosque Fountain	Gerdanlı Fountain
Kocahıdır Fountain	Babaeski Dortuzlu Fountain	Luleburgaz Fountain Of Victory
Luleburgaz Bazaar Fountain	Cemilzade Mahmut Agha Fountain	

3.5.2.3. Bridges

There are four historical bridges within the borders of Kırklareli province. The architecture of the civilizations based on the past is interesting for visitors, both with their enormous appearance. Table 3.6 contains historical bridges within the borders of the province.

Table 3.6: Bridges

Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Bridge	Babaeski Bridge
Alpullu (Sinanlı) Bridge	Pehlivan Village Akarca Bridge

Source: Kırklareli Governorship, 2018.

3.5.2.4. Baths

In my Kırklareli there are three baths. Table 3.7 provides information on these baths (Governorship of Kırklareli, 2018)

Table 3.7: Baths

Hızırbey Bath(Two Baths)	Double Bath, 1383(H.785) was built by Hızırbey in Köse Mihalazde. In 1683 Hacı Hüseyin was repaired by Agha and is still used. The Çfte Bath, which has a smooth direction of the outer of the walls, is at Cumuiriyet Square in the center of Kırklareli.
Babaeski Bath	The government building is located on the asphalt Babaeski bath. Still is in an active state. In terms of structure, the bath consisting of cunning and laying marble is original.
Lüleburgaz Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Mosque Bath	It was built by Sokullu Mehmet Pasha in 1569-1570 with Sokullu Mehmet Pasha complex built by Koca Sinan and attracts attention for visitors.

3.5.2.5. Caravanseries

When you say caravanserai in Kırklareli, you immediately come to mind the Lüleburgaz Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Caravanserai. It was demolished in 1935 as a result of road work. A rectangular structure with no clear information about it remains intact (Governorship of Kırklareli, 2018)

3.5.2.6. Kırklareli Museum

The museum, which was built in 1894 by mutasarrif Neşet Pasha and Mayor Hacı Mestan Efendi, was used as a municipal building until 1962. It was completely emptied in 1970 and restoration works began to be carried out in 1983. Kırklareli Museum was opened to its visitors in 1994. There are archaeology and Ethnography departments on the top floor of the museum. On the ground floor there are cultural and natural exhibition halls (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

3.5.2.7. Castles

There is more than one castle within the borders of Kırklareli province. These castles, which date back to BC, constitute an attractive place for tourists. The fortresses of the province are listed in table 3.8(Trakyanet, 2018)

Table 3.8: Castles

Vize Castle	Kovya Castle
Kıyıköy Castle	Densestone (Polos) Castle

3.5.2.8. Religious Places

3.5.2.8.1. Mosques

In Kırklareli there are many mosques, mausoleums and complexes in the care of religious and architectural aspects of faith tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are listed in table 3.9 (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 3.9: Mosques

Kırklareli Kadı Mosque	Hızırbey Mosque (Grand Mosque)	Babaeski Cedid Ali Pasha Mosque
Beyazıt Mosque	Kapan Mosque	Babaeski Fatihv Mosque
Karakaş Mosque	Üsküpdere Mosque	Lüleburgaz Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex Mosque

3.5.2.8.2. Tombs

Within the borders of Kırklareli province, there are 2 mausoleums. These tombs, whose histories date back to the 14th and 16th centuries, are the tombs of Zindan Baba, Binbir Oklu Ahmet Baba (Kırklareli Governorship, 2018).

3.5.2.9. Festivals and Festivities

There are many festivals and festivals in Kırklareli province in different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals are protected by the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals and festivities held in Kırklareli are shown in table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Festivals and Festivities

Nevruz (March 9) Celebrations	Hidrellez Celebrations	Karahal Oil Wrestling
Kaynarca Culture and Water Festival	Kavasoglu Wrestle with Oily Wrestler	Karagöz culture art and Kakava festival
Sinanlı Wrestles With Greasy Pellev	Alpullu culture and music festival	Topçubaba Commemoration Events
Gülbaba Commemoration Events	Strawberry Festival	Agriculture Festival
Autumn Animal and Commodity Fair		

Source: Governorship of Kırklareli, 2018.

Image 3.3: Kırklareli Folkloric Dances



Source: Kırklareli Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

3.5.2.10. Traditional Cuisine

Kırklareli is very rich in culinary culture. The culinary culture of the province is based on the food varieties grown in the region and the eating and drinking habits of communities (especially Roma) living in the province in the past and present. The Local Tastes/Flavors of Kırklareli are in table 3.11(Kırklareli tourism, 2018).

Table 3.11: Local Flavors/Tastes

Soups	Sweets	Vegetable Dishes	With its Unique Structure and Taste
Değirmendere Soup	Hanım Göbeği	Borani	Meatball
Umaç Soup	Höşmerim	Toğga	Sausage
Hoşmel Soup	Zerde Sweet	Manca	Cheese
Papara Soup	Bulama Sweet	Kapuska	Yoghurt
Tarhana Soup	Date Sweet		Hardaliye Drink

3.5.2.11. Libraries

There are 12 libraries is serving in Kırklareli. These libraries are shown in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Libraries

Alpullu District Public Library	Lüleburgaz Sokullu.M. Pasha Public Library
Babaeski Görkey District Public Library	İncece District Public Library
Koçaz District Public Library	Kırklareli District Public Library
Ahmetbey District Public Library	Üsküp District Public Library

Büyükkarıştrın District Public Library	Pehlivan köy District Public Library
Evrensekiz District Public Library	Pınarhisar District Public Library

3.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Kırklareli province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of facilities/facilities.

3.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 3.13: Numerical Values of Accommodation Sector

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificate d Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Kırklareli	6	371	737	8	676	1 324
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Kırklareli	23		691		1 292	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

3.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 3.13: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	23
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	176
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	107

Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	5
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	11

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

3.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

3.6.3.1. Bird Observation

There are 454 bird species that constitute the bird's presence in Turkey. These 194 bird species are observed within the boundaries of Kırklareli needle during the year. Both the water bird and the predator bird and the storks (AK and karaleylek) are crossing routes in the fall season. Birds of prey water (fishermen, geese, ducks, water hens, rainwater, etc.) with birds of prey (eagles, falcons, hawks, crazy, etc.) this area they breed attracts bird-watching enthusiasts from alternative tourism varieties to Kırklareli(Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

3.6.3.2. Plant Observation

Kırklareli, with the richness of flora it has, and Turkey's nearly 10,000 plant species, 670 of which are grown in Kırklareli forests and 27 species of endemic plants in itself, is a major advantage in terms of botanical tourism. Pineada Longoz forests and Kasatura Bay Nature Conservation Area are among the areas where plant observation can be carried out(Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

3.6.3.3. Wildlife Observation

Kırklareli, due to its natural structure and migration path, allows different animal species to live. The important trout habitat of Kazan Creek and Pabucu Creek, the rocky areas between Pineada and kastos, and the areas of underwater caves are the endangered Mediterranean monk seal habitat. Watching such rare animals makes Kırklareli attractive in terms of scientific research. Around Iğneada and; Mammals (Wild Cat, wild boar, wild rabbit, Wild Rabbit, tree censure, Badger, Wolf, Karaca, Fox, water buffalo, yellow necked Forest Mouse, Weasel, Bigkullaklı bat, Alaca Skunk), reptiles (Thrace Tosbora, purest Salamander, grotesque Lizard, worm snake, Cube water snake), birds (Akkuyulu Eagle, green woodpecker, Owl, Gray it has been determined that the fish (trout, silver fish, mullet) lived in Heron, Cuckoo, Yali, Black Stork, Ibibik. Dupnisa Cave In Wetland; 11

bat species and 184 cave invertebrates show an important underground habitat for survival (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

3.6.3.4. Sports Fishing Sports

In order to spend time in the best way in nature and non-commercial environments, Kırklareli is an important option among the preferences for those who wish to enjoy the sport fishing in the inner forest streams and lakes/lakes. These activities can be carried out in multiple streams such as Papuçdere, Kazandere, Velika, Erikli Lake, Mert Lake, Pedica Lake, Bath Lake, Longos Forests National Park, Kasatura Bay Nature Reserve and lakes/lakes flowing through green forests within the borders of the province (Kırklareli cultural tourism, 2018).

3.6.3.5. Bicycle Tour

Located within the borders of Kırklareli Sivriiler Village - Pineada, Pineada Longoz Forests National Park, Kavaklı Oak Grove, Kasatura Bay Nature Reserve Protection Area and recreation areas for those who want to re-experience cycling from childhood and healthy life and sports opportunities for those who want to lick (Kırklareli cultural tourism, 2018).

3.6.3.6. Trekking, Hiking)

There are many places in Kırklareli province for those who want to carry out this activity. Moreover, these places are the densest areas of natural diversity. The endless forest, streams, lakes, seas, sea and clean air that harbors almost all the beauties that human life may want to see on behalf of nature, is one of the places where trekking can be done with its natural wonders, pinneda Longoz Forests National Park, kasatura Bay Nature Conservation Area, Dupnise Cavern, visa Panayir Stream, visa Tekkaya, Balaban (Velika) stream, Mutlu (Rezve) stream,

3.6.3.7. Photo Safari (Nature Photography))

There are many places for those who want to visit the province of Kırklareli and take pictures of the natural beauties. They can carry out these activities in the area of the stream, cave and promenade areas such as İğneada Longoz Forests, Kasatura Gulf Nature Preservation Area, Dupnisa Cave. (Kırklareli Culture Tourism, 2018).

3.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

Kocaeli province, with its proximity to a metropolis like Istanbul and Bulgaria, enables the execution of many alternative types of tourism in the Black Sea basin as well as traditional tourism in terms of accessibility. Kırklareli tourism has a rich potential in terms of alternative tourism types, especially nature-based routes. Within this, especially the observations of wildlife and nature trekkings are prominent. Edirne, Tekirdağ and Istanbul-based tours within the rich flora and fauna to evaluate the interest of tourists is in a position.

3.8. Vision Study for Kırklareli

Because of its geographical location, Kırklareli, which contains 5 different climate types (humid forests, dry forests, steppes, scrub, coastal plants), carries this abundance of its lands to its product range and has an important place in both the forest industry and the region in agriculture and livestock. Kırklareli, which is rich in forest lands, Meadows and meadows, agricultural lands, has also developed in the Industrial Area (Urban Vision, 2018).

The density of these important economic and cultural centers in the vicinity makes the city a strategic point. The findings of the scientific excavations and researches carried out in Kırklareli, especially in recent years; show that it is an ancient settlement as far as the history of humanity dating back to 5800 BC. Kırklareli is an Anatolian-type Colony settlement center and is the transit route of Asian-European cultures. Kırklareli's position places him in an important place not only within the country but also in relations with the border. Both trade and cultural relations with foreign countries are as important as relations with neighboring provinces. The promotion, protection and effective use of the common heritage in the Bulgarian Burgas – Turkey Kırklareli border region should improve the quality of life. Kırklareli has been home to many civilizations for many years and therefore has become the heirs of a rich culture. In order to collect all the cultural data belonging to cultural values in a pool and make it available and accessible, the aim should be to provide the service of the region, the country and the whole humanity, and the detailed inventory of the cultural heritage possessed for this purpose should be taken out(Urban Vision, 2018).

4. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF TEKIRDAG PROVINCE

4.1. Geographic Location

Tekirdağ is located in the Trakya region in the north west of Turkey. There is Istanbul in the East, Kırklareli in the North, Edirne in the West and Marmara Sea in the South East. In addition, the Black Sea by the Southwest 2,5 km is also a Coast. However, Turkey is one of the three cities on the coast of both seas. While the summers are hot and dry along the Marmara Sea coast of the province, the winter season is warm and rainy (Tekirdağ Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2014). Çerkezköy, Çorlu, Ergene, Hayrabolu, kapaklı, Malkara, Marmara Ereğli, Muratlı, Saray, Şarköy and Süleymanpasha have 11 counties in total (Nufusi, 20118).

4.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Tekirdag has fertile soil. The economy of the province is based on agriculture and agriculture. Within the borders of the province there are 4 Organized Industrial Zones (OIZ). It also contributes to the economy of all sectors with its industrial investments in the region. In addition, it is an attractive region for investments with its natural resources, coal, underground water reserves, gas and financial center, its proximity to Istanbul, a World Brand, and its iron road connecting Europe and two-way roads. Its industrial zones and industrial which contains all the properties owned by the center of Tekirdag, Turkey is ranked 7th in terms of socio-economic development (Tekirdag Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2014). According to the year 2017 Tekirdağ province, there are 1,005,463 people living in the city. 516,496 of this population are male and 488,977 are female. 51.37% are male and 48.63% are female (Nufusu, 2018).

4.3. Infrastructure

Province of Tekirdağ has the Çerkezköy OIZ, Çorlu Leather OIZ and Hayrabolu OIZ The number of industrial parcels in the Hayrabolu Organized Industrial Zone is 105. In addition, the European Free Zone is over 200 hectares. 231 industrial parcels established on the European Free Zone (EFZ) of the province are located in the region and 143 companies operate in the region as of September 2006. In total, 1656 people are employed in these companies and have completed 100% of the infrastructure work. Tekirdağ's industrial infrastructure and appropriate investment environment can be evaluated. Tekirdağ's input, technical infrastructure and appropriate investment climate are waiting for investments to be made in this area. There is no communication problem in the province and there are 136 power stations, 5 wireless telephone systems, 250,963 subscriber capacity (Tekirdağ Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2014).

4.4. Transportation Possibilities-Connections

Providing a link between Turkey and Europe and an important transit route for export-import of the D-100 and D-110 highway TEM Highway passes within the city borders. In addition, the D-100 provides transportation to Bulgaria via the Ipsala border crossing and the D-110 and Tem motorway. Çorlu International Airport is only 15 km away from Çorlu. The Iron Road that connects Edirne Kapıkule passes through Çorlu, Muratlı and Cırkezköy districts which are developed in terms of industry. When you look at the sea road connection of the region, it is 70 miles away from Haydarpasha port, 53 miles away from Bandırma port, 55 miles away from Ambarlı port, 64 miles away from Istanbul Strait, 54 miles away from Çanakkale port, 212 miles to Varna port, and finally 262 miles away from Constanta Port(Tekirdag Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2014).

4.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

4.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

4.5.1.1. Rivers

Tekirdağ province is located in the Ergene Basin. Although the flow and regimes of rivers within the boundaries of the province are irregular, the amount of rainfall and the regime is proportional. It is observed that the increase in water rates due to the increase in precipitation and snow melts in winter, which is reduced due to the warming of the air during the summer months. In fact, it carries water most of the time (Geography Education, 2018). The important rivers of the province are shown in

Table 4.1: Rivers/Streams

Saroz Gulf	Ergene River
Çorlu Stream	Hayrabolu Stream
Işıklar Stream	Olukbaşı Stream
Gölcük Stream	

4.5.1.2. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

With its natural beach and sandy beaches of Tekirdağ province, sea sand creates attractive places for those who like Sun tourism. The important beaches of Tekirdağ, which increases the tourism potential and hosts local foreign tourists every year, are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Beaches

Alkaya Beach	Dereğzı Beach	Değirmenaltı Beach
Çorlu Municipality Beach	Şarköy Municipality Beach	Çamlıköy (Kastro) Natural Beach

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.1.3. Caves

Güngörmez cave located in Saray District of Tekirdağ is a cave with tourism potential with its interesting physical structure (Tekirdağ tourism, 2018).

4.5.1.4. Nature Parks

There are 2 natural parks within the borders of Tekirdağ province. These are: Çamlıköy Nature Park and Atatürk Forest Nature Park (Tekirdağ Ministry of Agriculture and forestry, 2018).

4.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

4.5.2.1. Archaeological Remains and Historical Heritage

It has a strong tourism potential with its historical monuments, mosques, museums, tumuli, castles, baths, fountains, museums and ancient cities of Tekirdağ province. Table 4.3 shows information about archaeological remains.

Table 4.3: Archaeological Remains

The Ancient City Of Hareion Teikhos	It was ruled by the Kings of the Odys Dynasty. I. Teres I. Sitalkes, I. Seuthes, II. Seuthes, Medokos, Saratokos, Bergairos, Hebryzelmes, and kty people were ruled. Behind kotys, the rule of Tekirdag was to give the sons Kersobleptes (B.C. 359-342/1) left.
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Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

Image 4.1: Hareion Teikhos Antique City



Source: Tekirdağ Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

Excavations at the ancient city of Harein Teikhos have yielded valuable remains such as metal sculptures, pots, craters, ornaments and votive stele to Tekirdağ archeology and Ethnography Museum (Archaeology News, 2018).

4.5.2.2. Monuments / Sculptures

Historical monuments/statues within the borders of Tekirdağ province are 7 and these are demonstrated in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Monuments / Sculptures

Freedom Monument	Monument Fountain Of Martyrs
Atatürk Monument	Namik Kemal Monument
Atatürk Statue	Namik Kemal Statue
Monument On Atatürk On the boulevard	

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.3. Tumulus

In the province of Tekirdag, Tumuluses are quite large. The grave Hills in the region and at various heights are shown in table 4.5(Thrakyanet, 2018).

Table 4.5: Tumuluses

Districts	Tumuli
Central	Karaevli Harekat Hill, Naip, Işıklar, Kaşıkçı, Hacıköy
Çorlu	Sarılar, Çeşmeli
Hayrabolu	Kabahöyük, Deliedir, Hacılı, Kadriye
Malkara	Kermeyan, Gözsüz, Müstecep, Kavakçeşme
Muratlı	Inanlı
Marmaraeğlisi	Center, Aytepe

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.4. Castles

The borders and sizes of the castles within the borders of Tekirdağ province are not clear. The castle walls of the provinces of hayrabolu, Malkara and Beşiktaş with Tekirdağ are generally seen under the soil. Besides these Castle Ruins are found on two hills near çimendere and gözüz villages and on the Castle Hill between Şetli and Dağyenicesi (Trakyanet, 2018). The castles within the borders of the province are shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6.: Castles

Çorlu Castle	Elmalı Castle, Yenidibek Castle
Karacahalill Castle, Kermeyan Castle	

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.5. Baths

The historic baths within the borders of Tekirdağ province are three and are shown in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Baths

Yalı Bath	Inecik Erenler Bath	Ayaz Pasha Bath
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Source: Trakya, 2018.

4.5.2.6. Bridges

Tekirdağ province has many bridges to the Ottoman Empire (Trakyanet, 2018). These bridges are shown in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Bridges

Naip I. Bridge	Naip II. Bridge	İncelik Bridge
Çorlu I. Ergene Bridge	Çorlu II. Ergene Bridge	Yenicere Bridge
Hacılar Bridge	Muratlı Bridge	Taş Bridge

Source: Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.7. Fountains

There were many flowing waters in Tekirdağ province. These fountains/fountains adorned the city in the courtyards of the mosque, streets and squares have been observed to have

collapsed 82 fountains between 1945 and 1946(thracianet, 2018). The remains of these historic fountains are shown in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Fountains

Beach Fountains	Square Fountain	Çiftlikönü Square Fountain
Scaffolding Fountain	Monument Fountain Of Martyrs	Sabanoğlu Fountain
Hacı Fountain	Kadı Fountain	Sururi Agha Fountain
Square Fountain	Rakaczi Fountain	Left-Handed Fountain
Yusuf Agha Fountain	Kuru Fountain	

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.8. Handicrafts

The hand weaving made in and around Tekirdağ province has been shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Traditional Hand Weaving

Aracakılavuz Weaving	Ferhadanlı Weaving
Bıyıklı Weaving	Middle Weaving
Weaving of Cicim	Flat Weaving

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.9. Tekirdağ Museum

The Tekirdağ museum, which was founded in 1967, continued its activities in a small exhibition hall until 1977. The museum was built as Governor's Mansion in 1927. Later, upon the transfer of the museum to the Ministry of Culture, restoration works started and opened to visitors as archaeology and Ethnography Museum in 1992. In the entrance section of the museum, the stone works Hall consists of archaeological works and Ethnography Hall on the second floor and large garden displays (Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018).

4.5.2.10. Religious Places

4.5.2.10.1. Mosques

The historical mosques of the province of Tekirdağ are based on centuries and are the places that increase the tourism potential. Both with impressive physical structures of mosques and their spiritual peace to man, believers attract tourism lovers. The important mosques in the province are shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Mosques

Old Mosque	Middle Mosque	Rüstempasha Mosque
Sohteoğlu Mosque	Hasan Efendi Mosque	Yusuf Agha Mosque
Mirliva Hüseyin Pasha Mosque	Süleymaniye Mosque	Ayaz Pasha Mosque
Türhanoğlu Ömer Bey Mosque	Taşoğlu Mosque	

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.10.2. Tombs

The tombs in the province of Tekirdağ and the important people are 2 pieces and table 4.12 shows.

Table 4.12: Tombs

Ahmed-I Sarban Tomb	The tomb built during the reign of Sultan Suleyman is located in Hayrabolu District of Tekirdağ. Ahmed-I Sarban, who was in the Rosetini Pyrrhis, is the Chief of the Camel Law. Ahmed-I sarban, who started to live in hayrabolu district in 1545, is one of the most important poets of the era.
Gazi Ömer Bey Tomb	Gazi Ömer Bey tomb, which was lived in the time of Fatih Sutan Mehmet, is located in Malkara District of Tekirdağ. Gazi Ömer Bey, who was raised by his father Turhan Bey, was one of the famous commanders and died in 1503. Its tomb is located in the garden of the mosque, which is known as its own name.

Source: Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.11. Festivals and Festivities

Before you go to the city, applying to the sources of information about local events will make your trip more enjoyable. Some activities and dates of the province of Tekirdag are shown in table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Festivals and Festivities

Event Name	Tarihler
Namik Kemal's Birthday	December 21
Celebrating the Anniversary of Atatürk's Arrival in Tekirdağ	August 23
The Liberation of Tekirdağ	November 13
The Salvation of Hayrabolu	November 14
Liberation of Çorlu	1 November
The Salvation Of Çerkezköy	November 29
Salvation of The Palace	1 November
Salvation of Muratlı	2 November 17
Liberation of Şarköy	November 17
Tekirdag Cherry Festival	June 1 - June 8
Trakya Agriculture Fair	September
Palace autumn and commodity fair	August 31 To September 5
Malkara Fair	10 - 20 September
Marmara Ereğlisi Circumcision Wedding Traditional Festivities	25 - 27 August
Marmara Ereğli County Celebration Of Being	29 - 31 August
Hayrabolu Festival	8 - 11 August
Şarköy Bağbozumu Festivities	6 - 8 September

Source: Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018.

4.5.2.12. Traditional Cuisine

Tekirdağ province offers a taste feast to its visitors with its various dishes and tastes. Some important meals and tastes of Tekirdağ, which is a very attractive city for gastronomy tourism, are shown in table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Local Tastes/Flavors

Tekirdağ Meatballs	Cheese Helva	Sweet Hayrabolu
Dinner Fresh Bean With Milk	Bulama	Eggplant Sour
Figs With Milk Dessert	Kandilli Mantı	Zerde
Jaw Multiplier Soup	Onion Vaccine	

Source: Trakya Excursion, 2018.

4.5.2.12. Libraries

There are 10 libraries in Tekirdağ. These libraries are shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Libraries

Çerkezköy District Public Library	Muratlı District Public Library
Çorlu District Public Library	Tekirdağ Saray District Public Library
Ergene District Public Library	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal District Public Library
Hayrabolu District Public Library	Şarköy District Public Library
Kapaklı District Public Library	Malkara District Public Library

4.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Tekirdağ province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, eating-drinking, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

4.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 4.16: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified by the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Tekirdağ	24	1 558	3 061	5	393	888
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Tekirdağ	52	1 255	2 748			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

4.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage, establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 4.17: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	63
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	605
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	177
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	21
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	64

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

6.6.3. Tourism Information Offices

There is 1 Tourism Information Office within the borders of Tekirdağ province.

4.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

4.6.3.1.Paragliding

Paragliding in the province of Tekirdağ gives visitors pleasant moments. For those who want to paraglide in the region, Yeniköy can be started from four departure points in Nisantepe and landing at Uçmakdere Ayvasıl (Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 4.2: Paragliding



Source: Tekirdağ Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

4.6.3.2. Windsurfing

For those who want to windsurf, the town of şarköy is an important potential place for this activity (Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018).

4.6.3.3. Motocross

For those who want to do this activity in the province of Tekirdağ, the correct address is Hayabolu (Lake Area) district meeting point. The Marmara Motocross Championship in Hayabolu, where excitement climbs, and the Turkish Motorboks Championship competitions in ağostos were held every year (Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 4.3: Motocross



Source: Tekirdağ Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

4.6.3.4. Off-Road

The new address of off - road races is the Ganos Mountains and Bahçeköy Forests within the borders of Tekirdağ. This is the tough struggle place for those who do not want to glide in the sky (Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018).

4.6.3.5. History and Nature Trekking

In the province of Tekirdag due to its historical places and being intertwined with nature, the historical and Nature Trekking places which constitute highly attractive places in trekking are shown in Table 4.17(Tekirdag Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 4.18: History and Nature Trekking

Kaletepe Sacred Area	Hellenistic and Byzantine Remains
Hoşköy	B.C. 5th - 1th ancient Hieron Oros and monastery ruins of Kartalkaya where centuries-old castles are located
Kartalkaya	Roman-Byzantine-Ottoman water canals and waterways Pazarlı-gravel-Cağa-Saray-Ayvacık Çeşme picnic can be made at the beginning of the fountain.
Güzelköy	Ganos ridges Güzelköy(melen), an attractive region that can be seen by visiting the beauty of the landscape.
Saray	With the presence of prehistoric caves, it is a remarkable place.
Trekking	Places like Galata stream, Ergene Valley, Güngörmez and Güneşkaya are very attractive areas in trekking.

Source: Tekirdağ Cultural Tourism, 2018.

4.6.3.6. Horse Riding and Rehabilitation

There are horse farms in Çorlu and Saray counties of Tekirdağ province that offer horseback riding and rehabilitation (Tekirdağ tourism, 2018).

4.6.3.7. Picnic/Recreation Areas

Uçmadere and Çorlu picnic areas within the borders of Tekirdağ province provide visitors with the opportunity to have enjoyable picnics with their natural beauty (Tekirdağ Tourism, 2018).

4.6.3.8.Photo Safari

Edirne province has the need for endemic plants, both the nature of the town of şarköy with its attractions and historical places to be seen and while traveling in the attractive areas to take photographs creates (Tekirdağ Culture Tourism, 2018).

4.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Tekirdağ province is an industrial city and has a strong tourism potential in terms of natural and historical and touristic attractions and accessibility. The main strong aspect of the city's tourism routes is the ethnographic tourism resources and rich recreation areas. Historical tourism for the province, nature-based exploration and adventure tourism and activity tourism are the alternative types of Tourism.

4.8. Vision Study for Tekirdağ

When the tourism potential of Tekirdağ is examined, it is seen that the situation which is active only on the coast can continue in the inner parts. In addition to the holiday tourism, which is further developed by some coastal arrangements, it is understood that the coast is an even more developed value with archaeological sites, agricultural workshops, museums, campuses and public projects. The city, in which tourists visit only during the summer

season and where the students are only in the training season, will be able to take the city's time scenario further if it uses its potential well (Urban Strategy, 2018).

TR42 REGION

- **Bolu**
- **Düzce**
- **Kocaeli**
- **Sakarya**
- **Yalova**

5. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF BOLU PROVINCE

5.1. Geographic Location

Bolu province covers 1.015% of Turkey's surface area, 8.323,39 km² (832.339 ha). it is located in the western Black Sea part of the Black Sea Region with its surface area. The average altitude is 1000 m., the central County altitude is 725 m. close to. Bolu is located in the west of Duzce and Sakarya, southwest Bilecik and Eskisehir, south of Ankara, east of Çankırı, Zonguldak to the north and Karabük provinces to the north. The province border length is 621,4 km(Culture Portal, 2018). According to Bolu Province Center; Dörtdivan, Yeniçağa and Gerede Districts in the east, Mengen in the northeast, Göynük and Mudurnu Districts in the southwest, Seben and Kırbaşlı Districts are in the south (Bolu, 2018)

5.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Part of the economy is based on agriculture and forestry. However, in recent years, the industry and tourism sector has also been very developed. 40% of total gross income is derived from agriculture. 80% of the active population is engaged in agriculture. 10% of the income is derived from forestry (Geography World, 2018). In addition, Bolu has an important place in poultry production throughout the country. By taking Bolu into the scope of priority provinces in the 1970s, serious steps have been taken in the field of industry and trade. A number of facilities provided to investors investing in the priority provinces in development facilitated the emergence of this result. Although Bolu, which was taken out of priority provinces in development in the early 1980s, continued to develop in the industrial and commercial sectors, this development was interrupted until the 1990s in the previous period. Bolu continued its development in the 1990s, following successive economic crises and the earthquake disasters in 1999, Bolu declined in the field of industry and trade (2018). Bolu population is 303.184 compared to 2017. This population consists of 150,383 men and 152,801 women. The percentage is 49,60% male, 50,40% female. With an area of 8,341 km², there are 36 people per square kilometer in Bolu province. Population density of Bolu is 36/km² (Nufusu, 2018).

5.3. Infrastructure

Bolu, between Istanbul and Ankara, has one of the most important transportation arteries in the country, both on D-100 highway and Highway. Total length of the province (state and provincial roads); 348 km's State Road, 261 km city roads, 102 km the motorway is 711 km. The total length of the city roads is approximately 500 km. (Erşahin and Şerifeken, 2002). Bolu, its current geographical position and proximity to the main markets, the further increase in transportation possibilities by opening the Bolu Mountain Tunnel, the expansion of the use of natural gas within the scope of urban distribution infrastructure studies and annual programmes strengthens the energy infrastructure. Tourism, education and health infrastructure in the province has been largely completed. Environmental infrastructure works of organized industrial zones in the province have been completed to a large extent(Bolu Governor's Office, 2014).

5.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Ankara-Istanbul Tem Highway and D-100 highway passes through Bolu. Therefore, it is easy to reach all parts of the country by road. The historic and tourist attractions around the city can be reached by bus and dolmuş. The distance of Bolu bus station to the city centre is 1 km (E-Kent, 2018). There is no coast of Bolu. International Tem motorway and D.100 highway passes through Bolu city center. It's distance to Istanbul 250 km, to Ankara 170

km. On the other hand, there is no railway or airport in Bolu. The nearest airport is 200 km Ankara Esenboğa and 225 km Istanbul Sabiha Gokcen Airport (Culture Portal, 2018).

5.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

5.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

5.5.1.1. Highlands

A total of 383 plateaus in the province and Bolu are important in the field of plateaus. Bolu plateaus are green and fertile plains where dense streams pass over mountains covered with forests that do not look for samples in the Eastern Black Sea (Bolu, 2018). Table 5.1 shows the Highlands within provincial boundaries.

Table 5.1: Highlands

Aladağ Highland	Mudurnu Highland
Sarıalan Highland	Göynük Highland
Gerede Highland	Seben Highland
Kıbrısçık Highland	Kızık Highland
Mengen Highland	Horse Highland

5.5.1.2. Waterfalls

5.5.1.2.1. Köroğlu Waterfall

Köroğlu waterfall, which is close to the Forest Road which is separated from the Köroğlu tourism area from dörtdivan-kartalkaya Road, has a fascinating beauty. The waterfall can be reached by a land-type vehicle, but there is no possibility of transportation during the winter season (Culture Portal, 2018).

5.5.1.3. Nature Parks

5.5.1.3.1. Seven Lakes National Park

Seven Lakes, one of the most impressive and breathtaking beauties of our country, is 42 km north of Bolu city center and 53 km north of Mengen District. In Seven Lakes National Park, which is a very rugged part of the western Black Sea Region, the large and small lakes, rich vegetation, waterfalls, fish living in the lakes and the recreational potential of these values constitute the main source values. The geological structure of the area is usually composed of Serpentine and volcanic rocks. The lakes in the region are landslides formed by the accumulation of water as a result of the closure of the valleys by the ski masses as a result of the ground movement. The region consists of Seven Lakes of various sizes and has been protected as “national park” since 1965. The names of the lakes are Büyükgöl, Kurugöl, Seringöl, Deringöl, Nazlıgöl, Sazlıgöl and Incegöl. Beech trees dominate the National Park. In addition, oak, hornbeam, red pine, larch, scotch pine, fir, elm, lime and yew are also seen in different kinds of trees (cultural portal, 2018).

Image 5.1: A View from the Seven Lakes National Park



Source: Fazıl Karaduman

5.5.1.3.2. Abant Nature Park

Abant Lake is 34 km from Bolu. It is a natural lake on the Abant Mountains to the Southwest. Due to the richness of Abant Lake and its surroundings, as well as its great outdoor recreation potential, the 1150 hectare portion of the region was protected as 'Nature Park' in 1988. Lake Environment has a rich plant cover. Yellow and karacham, beech, oak, poplar, Beech, Beech, juniper trees and forestry, Ilgin, nut, muşmula, papazkūlah, Hawthorn, Shepherd, birchnu, Ferns, berries, mint, raspberries, Ivy, Nettles, Nettles, Hornets and meadows are the main trees and trees. The edges of the lake are full of water plants and water lilies. Abant Çiğdemi (Crocus Abantensis) is endemic on the slopes rising around Abant Lake (Bolu, 2018).

There are 332 species, 66 species, 147 subtypes, and 69 varieties of the 84 families, including the flora of Nature Park, and a total of 672 taxons and 150 lichen species. 51 of these taxons are of interest. In the region which is rich in fauna, it is known as the “small-combed salamander”, which is an endemic species and which has not been registered elsewhere in the world until now. “Abant hazelnut mouse” and “Abant alası” are endemic species peculiar to the region. The lake environs have a suitable habitat for the otters and the local forests for many wild animals and Red Deer (Bolu Culture, 2018).

Image 5.2: Abant Lake



Source: Fazıl Karaduman

5.5.1.4. Lakes

The most important lakes within the borders of Bolu province are Abant Lake and Seven Lakes. In addition, the lakes in Bolu districts are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Lakes

Sünnet Lake	Şirinyazı Lake
Çayköy Lake	Karagöl Lake
Çubuk Lake	Sülüklü Lake
Karamurat Lake	Aladağ Lake
Yeniçağa Lake	

Source: Bolu, 2018.

There are also Gölcük Lake and Gölköy Dam Lake which are artificially constructed within the borders of the province.

Image 5.3: Gölçük Lake



Source: Fazıl Karaduman

5.5.1.5. Akkaya Travertine

Bolu-Mudurnu Highway 9.it is situated in the center of çepni village in km. The only example in Bolu and the Western Black Sea Region is the Akkaya travertines, which is one of the rare environments which has not been built and has the same natural structure. It has a 250 m long formation in the east-west direction and a formation of 50 m long, 100 m west of this formation(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.5.1.6.Winter Tourism

Bolu has two important centers in terms of winter tourism. These are kartalkaya and Arkut Mountain ski resort.

Kartalkaya ski resort is located in the region of Koroğlu Mountain, 38 km southeast of Bolu city center in the Western Black Sea Region. Ski area 1850-2200 m. it is located on the elevation belt. Kartalkaya ski resort and its surroundings are covered with forest covers. Alpine skiing, cross-country skiing and has the appropriate conditions for the tour. 4 months of the year (15 December-15 April) it is possible to ski. On average, 250 cm. there is a thickness of snow(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Gerede-Esentepe Arkut Mountain ski resort: to the north of Gerede, 1300 m. it is located at the height of a hotel with winter sports and ski facilities. This name was given to Esentepe where the centuries-old pine trees were found by Atatürk because of the continuous expansion of the region. Skiing is performed on the tracks at Arkut mountain 4 km north of Esentepe and international ski competitions are held every year(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 5.4: Kartalkaya Ski Center



Source: Bolu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism Arşivi

5.5.1.7. Thermal Tourism

Since Bolu is located on the most important fault layer of Turkey in geological terms, it has a large amount of geothermal water resources and thermal springs. Evliya Çelebi, one of the Bolu thermal springs used for centuries, was mentioned in the Seyatnamesi. 5 km to the city center at the foot of the Seben Mountains, the thermal springs in Karacasu town are a quiet resting place surrounded by forests. Water suitable for bathing and drinking cures is good for Rheumatic Diseases, skin, blood circulation and heart diseases, respiratory diseases, gynecological diseases, digestive system, gall bladder, kidney and urinary tract diseases, bone and calcification disorders, metabolic and nutritional disorders(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.5.1.7.1. Karacasu Thermal Springs

5 km to the city center at the foot of the Seben Mountains, the thermal springs in Karacasu town are a quiet resting place surrounded by forests. "Thermal tourism center" in the region thermal Hotel and large spa, small spa Special Administration facilities and the Ministry of Health belonging to physical treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital and Family Pension Services. In the coming years, a new physical therapy hospital and tourist facilities will be put into service. One of the Bolu thermal springs used for centuries, Evliya Çelebi was also mentioned in the Seyahatnamesi. Water suitable for bathing and drinking cures is good for Rheumatic Diseases, skin, blood circulation and heart diseases, respiratory diseases, gynecological diseases, digestive system, gall bladder, kidney and urinary tract diseases, bone and calcification disorders, metabolic and nutritional disorders(Bolu, 2018). Other important thermal centers within the province are Babas, Sarot, Pavlu and Çatak thermal springs.

5.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

5.5.2.1. Bolu Museum

There are 3351 archeological works, 1627 ethnographic works and 12105 coins as of 2018, in the museum which is located in cultural center of the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism. The museum is located on the ground floor of the Cultural Center building and consists of two sections: the archaeology Hall and the Ethnography Hall.

Archaeological Museum: in the Archaeology Hall located on the entrance floor of the museum, marble, glass, mine and terracotta works from Neolithic, old Bronze, Phrygian, Urartu, Lydia, and Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods are exhibited in chronological order. Among these works are the finds of Seben-Korucuk village dating back to 2000 BC; Millenözü village works; Göynük-Susuzkık village finds; Among the finds of Seben-Celtickdere village (Herakles Statue of the Roman period, the head of the cult statue made of crystal white marble) are the works of great importance in terms of Bolu Archeology. Claudiopolis (Bolu) the ancient city necropolis (Grave area) the Roman period brick burial specimen uncovered during the excavation carried out by the museum is among the artifacts exhibited in the archaeology Hall, along with the skeletons and grave gifts(Culture Portal, 2018).

Ethnography Hall: The ethnographic works of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century in the Ethnography hall on the second floor of the museum were presented to the visitors by taking into consideration the local characteristics in the recent showcases that are used in daily life. Among these works are collections of weapons, religious works, jewelry, samples of the region of Mudurnu, metal works belonging to daily life, embroidery and clothing. In one part of the ethnography Hall, a kitchen and living room belonging to a traditional Bolu House and a separate showroom were designed in Bolu's henna night (Culture Portal, 2018).

5.5.2.2. Civil Architecture

5.5.2.2.1. Göynük Houses

Göynük, which is declared as "urban site", is rich in old Turkish houses. The houses here are 20. it belongs to the beginning of the century. Some houses have ceilings decorated with various motifs in the living room. There are generally courtyards called "life" in front of the houses (e-Kent, 2018).

5.5.2.2.2. Mudurnu Houses

Mudurnu, which is declared as the urban site, has an important feature in terms of old Turkish houses. In terms of civil architectural characteristics, these houses have been preserved reflecting the history and culture of the district, which is similar to Göynük houses. There are 165 houses in the district and a total of 173 buildings, including 8 mosques, fountains and baths, with a high architectural value. Armutçular mansion stands out among these structures (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.5.2.2.3. Seben Rock Houses

In the province of Bolu, Seben, there are residential places of many houses carved into the rocks and close to each other. Among the most important of these are alpagut Village - Muslar quarter, Celtickdere, Karca, left-handed and Kashbıyık villages. In the settlement area consisting of rock houses, red-painted cross signs are observed; in some houses there are applications such as chapels and relief pits; and Seben Rock houses may have been used from the early Christian period to the middle Byzantine period. (Cultural Portal, 2018).

5.5.2.3. Castles

Gerede Asar Castle: The castle is located on a rocky hill which is dominated by Gerede in all directions, and 20 km east of Örencik, Çağış and Akçaşehir villages. There are plenty of Byzantine potteries in the vicinity, indicating that the Castle belongs to the Byzantine period. There is also a cave facing north on the castle (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Gerede Goat Castle: 5 km from Gerede. In the north of Arkut mountain, it is on a hill that dominates its surroundings. The castle from the Bithynians period was restored in 1993 (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.5.2.4. Religious Places

5.5.2.4.1. Mosques

The Great Mosque in Bolu (Yıldırım Beyazıt Mosque), Kadi Mosque, Saraçhane Mosque, İmaret Mosque, İlica Mosque, Süleyman Pasha Mosque, Yıldırım Mosque, Kanuni Mosque, Ümit Tekke Mosque, and Eskiçağ Mosque is worth seeing (E-Kent, 2018).

Image 5.5: Yıldırım Beyazıt Mosque



Source: Fazıl Karaduman

5.5.2.4.2. Tombs

The Tomb of Aksemseddin, who was the teacher of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, who died in 1459, is located in the courtyard of Gazi Süleyman Pasha Mosque in Göynük District. The tomb built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1464, after his death in 1459, is covered with a hexagonal plan and a dome. It has two-story window arrangement with pointed arches on each surface. The gate is in a niche with pointed arches; it has an inscription built on it (Bolu, 2018). Other important mausoleums are shown in table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Tombs

Tokad-1 Hayreddin Tomb	Hacı Halil Efendi Tomb
Ömer Sekkin Tomb	Ummi Kemal Mausoleum
Lower Lodge Tomb	Kasım Dede Tomb
Upper Tekke Tomb	Babahizir Tomb

5.5.2.5. Festivals and Festivities

Important events are organized in Bolu city center and its districts during the year. The main ones of these activities are table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Festivals and Festivities

Activities	Time	Activities	Time
Ahi Week	7 Day	Atatürk's Arrival In Bolu	1 Day
Gerede Fair	7 Day	Esentepe Greasy Wrestling	1 Day
Izzet Baysal Monument Days	3 Day	Nevruz Day	1 Day
Silk Road Festival	3 Day	International Köroğlu Festival	1 Day
Mengen Culinary Festival	2 Day	Akşemseddin Monument Day	1 Day
Seben Apple Festival	2 Day	Monument Day Sehriman	1 Day
Karagöl Festival	1 Day	Tekke Ummi Kemal Day	1 Day
Plateau Festivals	1 Day	Tokad-1 Hayreddin Day	1 Day

Source: Bolu Cultural Tourism, 2018.

5.5.2.6. Traditional Cuisine

Besides the historical and touristic features of Bolu region, its food is also very rich. Especially mengeni cooks are known to the world. The history of cookers in Mengen dates back to the Sultan's Kitchens. Today, it is possible to find Mengen cookers in many of the touristic areas. Every year in the first week of September, Mengen organizes Turkey's only "Cooking Festival" and activities such as competitions, exhibitions, concerts, panels, shows, sports events are held. Especially every year a different kind of show Dinner is prepared and attracts a lot of attention (Bolu, 2018). Regional tastes specific to Bolu are shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Local Flavours / Tastes

Categories	Examples
Pastries	Raw patty, zucchini pancake, bitter water baslamacı, çanlıklı pitta, meat manti, bread vaccine, potatoes Village Bread
Meat dishes	Kedi batmaz, forest kebab, mengeni lamb stew
Sweets	Höşmerim, pumpkin dessert, black pumpkin dessert, palize, cocoon dessert, karavul syrup, cranberry syrup, palace halva, Bolu Bey dessert, uğut dessert
Soups	Chicken soup, potato soup, buttermilk soup, kızılıcık tarhana soup, tarhana soup, chickpeas soup, yoghurt bean soup, imaretet soup
Vegetables and Grass	Mushroom sauté, peeled legumes, Mudurnu pod

Other flavors	Mengen pilaf, Cyprus pilaf, crested walnuts noodles, stuffed pavement,Pasha pilaf, spoon handle , katik, spoon atmaç
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Source: Bolu Cultural Tourism, 2018.

5.5.2.7. Handicrafts and souvenirs

Pin carving in Mudurnu district and Kaval construction in the Turkish Cypriot region, copper and leather in Gereede, woodworking handicrafts in Göynük are among the top(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.5.2.8.Culture-Language-Literature

Yunus Emre's poems and hymns, which are known to be Makam in many places in Anatolia, are seen in many cönkeler compiled from Bolu and its surroundings. Even at weddings with the hymns of the dolphin, the bride and groom are carried out several times over a new fabric. There is a visit to the village of Yunuslar and Yunus tomb in Gökçesu District of mengen. XVI. Köroğlu, the hero of the epic that lived in the late 19th century, is one of the names that come to mind when you say Bolu. Köroğlu also played the game with sword and shield is available. Köroğlu statue located in the city center of the City Square is remarkable. Kemal Umri XV.it is the mystical poet who lived in the century. Every year, a traditional Monument Day is held in the Tekke village of the Sazak region of Bolu, where he has spent an important part of his life. Born in 1772 in the village of the Khannas Yeniçağ Abraham, his real name died in Ankara in 1845. The mausoleum of poet soruli is located in the village of Şahnalar on Bolu gereede Highway. Commemoration Day is held every year(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

On the other hand, the town of Cyprus is rich in folk dances and clothing. These games, pit pit (men men) , jump (Gazel) flat game (dualelli), Ah Black Sea, Mill, bells, Yemenin tips, Island Road, Halimem, Estirme, ducks, Karaköy spoon game is played(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

6.5.2.10. Libraries

There are 11 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Libraries

Dörtdivan District Public Library	Mudurnu District Public Library
Gereede District Public Library	Seben District Public Library
Göynük District Public Library	Yeniçağa District Public Library
Cyprus Martyr Kaymakam Muhammed Fatih Safitürk District Public Library	Mengen 75 th Year County Public Library
Bolu City District Public Library	

5.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Bolu province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, Food & Beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

5.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 5.7: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry As Of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Bolu	24	2018	4206	10	1 218	2 722
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics As Of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Bolu	87	1 772	4 384			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

5.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 5.8: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	21
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	125
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	46
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	3
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	21

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

5.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span,

and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

5.6.3.1. Seven Lakes National Park Recreation Area

Seven Lakes National Park, mountaineering, plant, Bird Observation, camping and trekking is very suitable for nature, this park covers an area of 2019 hectares. The region fascinates nature throughout the year with its unique landscapes, rich flora and fauna. Seven Lakes has been flooded with nature and photography enthusiasts especially in October and November. There are deer, bear, wild boar, wolf, fox and squirrel species growing in and around the park with effective protection. In addition, walking paths in the National Park, waterfalls, Dilek fountain, laughing rocks, pisagor tree, Monument tree, and landscape views in the position of Kapalkaya can be seen. Sporting fishing can be done at certain times of the year. In the park which is very suitable for camping in terms of nature beauty, bungalow houses with a capacity of 70 beds operated by private sector and various accommodation units and camping and picnic areas are available (Culture Portal, 2018).

5.6.3.2. Abant Nature Park Recreation Area

Abant Lake and its surroundings are of tectonic origin and have a great open-air recreation potential. The lake and its surroundings are suitable for plant and bird observation, activities such as photo safari, picnics, horseback riding and camping.

5.6.3.3. Horse Trekking

Abant Lake, Bolu plateaus and Gölcük Lake have the potential to take a horseback excursion.

5.6.3.4. Bird Observation Areas

Kavaklı Mountain in the district of dörddivan, the black vulture population breeding here gains Important Bird Area status. In addition, Seven Lakes, Abant Lake and Yeniçağa lake nearby have bird observation facilities. There are bird observation towers on the banks of Lake Yeniçağa (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.6.3.5. Plant Observation

Abant Lake and Seven Lakes National Park are important areas in terms of plant review with rich flora. In addition to these, Suluklugöl Nature Protection Area, Rotez Nature Protection Area, Akdoğan (midwife Pine) Nature Protection Area and Bolu hazelnut Nature Protection Area are areas with plant investigation potential. The forest cover is mainly beech. Gürgen and chestnut species, lime, Çınar, Oak, kızılğaç, wild nuts, çebudak, white willow, and other tree species that make up the forest cover (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.6.3.4.6. Hunting

The forest layer and rich vegetation surrounding the four sides of Bolu provide a wide variety of hunting animals. Hunting birds such as bear, lynx, wild boar, deer, roe deer, Wolf, Sansar, fox, badger, rabbit, weasel, beaver and Squirrel are frequently seen with land animals such as Partridge, üveyik, Quail, freckle, toy, crane, Woodcock, pigeon and Hawk, Hawk, Eagle (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Gereda, Quadrivalan and Mengen can make hunting tourism potential areas are available in these regions at certain times of the year under the supervision of Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry are hunting tourism. The Sazakiçi region between Yeniçağa-Gökçesu-Çaydurt has been allocated as a sample hunting site and rented to the private sector. Bolu, which also houses many lakes, is an ideal area for sportive fishing. Abant Lake, Gölcük, Gököy Dam, Yeniçağa Lake, Seven Lakes, Aladağ Lake, Karamurat Lake, Çubuk Lake, Sunna Lake, Leech Lake, Trout, carp, Coral and silver fish in Karagöl can be fishing with hooks (Bolu Governorship, 2018).

5.6.3.4.7. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Bolu's natural wealth allows for mountain sports, but also adds a distinct pleasure to nature trekkings. Abant, which is one of these natural riches, is one of the most famous tourist destinations in Turkey, where winter sports can be performed in winter. Ice skating is the first natural ice skating site in Turkey. Abant Lake was illuminated for the night and pedestrian walking road was built around. In addition to this, Seven Lakes National Park, Seben Highlands, Bolu hazelnut Nature Conservation Area, Root Protection Area, Leechuklugöl Nature Conservation Area is among the natural values to be seen and are suitable for trekking areas (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Mountain climbing in terms of places, Köroğlu mountains (highest point 2378 m), Aladağlar (camping facility available), Seben mountains (1854 m), The mountains of Orhan and Kaplande (the highest place in Kızıltepe 1486 m), Bolu mountains (highest place in the Cele peak of 1954 m), Mount Elmacık (1760 m), Abant mountains (1748 m), The Sunni mountains (1828 m), To the north of gerede arcut (1077 m), Lake mountains (1113 m) and mountains such as Juniper mountains around Mudurnu have important potential(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.6.3.4.8. Bicycle Tours

The forest paths between Abant and Gölcük lakes and plateaus have important potential for mountain biking tours (Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018). Trekking, off-road, mountain biking and photo safari activities are available throughout Bolu province and these activities can be done every month of the year (Culture portal, 2018). It contains 23 trails suitable for this purpose.

5.6.3.4.9.Paragliding

For paragliding there are very convenient places in Abant Mountains, and for those who want to do this sport from big cities during summer tours are organized in Abant. Furthermore, International Paragliding Competitions are held here(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018).

5.6.3.4.10. Camping and Caravan Tourism

Seven Lakes National Park, which has features that can appeal to anyone who wants to relax, take advantage of nature, has been organized to establish a camp(Bolu Culture Tourism, 2018). Other camp and caravan areas within the provincial borders are shown in table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Camp and Caravan Areas

Seven Lakes National Park	Abant Nature Park
Aladağ-Göksu Forest Recreation Area	Karagöl Forest Recreation Area
Shirinazi Lake	Beşpınar Camping Area

5.6.3.4.11. Gerede Esentepe Promenade

It is a three-star Esentepe hotel with winter sports and skiing at a height of 1.300 m in the north of gerede district. It is possible to run winter sports and kayaking in winter on the tracks located on Arkut Mountain, 4 km north of Esentepe, which has an excellent view over the entire district. This name was given to Esentepe where the centuries-old pine trees were found by Atatürk who visited the region on July 17, 1934(culture portal, 2018).

5.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Bolu province is strategically important in the road crossing route of two metropolises such as Istanbul and Ankara. Mountains, highlands, national parks, lakes, ski resorts and thermal springs are the main tourism sources of the province. In addition to these resources, each of which constitutes a factor of attractiveness, factors such as civil architecture, regional and cultural richness, land structure suitable for various recreational activities and local activities on a wide scale provide important clues about tourism routes of Bolu province and its districts.

5.8. Vision Study for Bolu

This variety causes a variety of flora and fauna in the region. In addition, it is a rich province in terms of forest ratio and the same climatic diversity manifests itself in variety of tree species. Considering the existing natural wealth of the city with the potential of the industrial sector, it is difficult to manage but very efficient. The variable that affects each other in a negative way cannot be expected to function properly unless it is correctly edited in the city. Bolu is a transitional city in terms of its location, and climatic also shows this characteristic. Especially Bolu Mountains in southwest-northeast direction divided the city in climatic terms; while the Black Sea climate in the North dominated the southern part of the continental climate dominates. This climate difference in the city has added a wealth of tourism to the region. In the city, which has 4 seasons of tourism opportunities, it is seen that the natural values constitute an important potential for tourism. This potential needs to be evaluated and alternative tourism types that will highlight the values of the city as well as traditional tourism varieties. Thus, the city will become a place where many alternative tourism activities can be realized (Urban Vision, 2018).

6. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF DÜZCE PROVINCE

6.1. Geographic Location

Düzce is located in the western Black Sea Basin. Düzce is the neighbor of Bolu in the east, Sakarya in the West and Zonguldak in the Northeast. Although summers are hot and winters are cold in the region, climate is a transition between the Western Black Sea climate and Central Anatolia climate (E-Kent, 2018). There is a Black Sea to the North and the length of the coast is 30 km. The highest point of the province is Karduz Highland and its altitude is 1,830 meters. Düzce is the 4th smallest city in Turkey with 2,574 km² area located at the intersection of the Western Black Sea, central Anatolia and Eastern Marmara regions (Düzce Governorship, 2018; Marka, 2018).

The administrative structure of the province of Düzce consists of 279 villages, 114 neighborhoods and 2 towns. There are a total of 10 municipalities including Düzce Municipality (Center), Kaynaşlı, Çilimli, Gümüşova, Gölyaka, Yığılca, Akçakoca, Cumayeri District Municipalities and Beyköy and Boğaziçi town municipalities. There are 7 districts connected with. These are Akçakoca, Cumayeri, Çilimli, Gölyaka, Gümüşova, Kaynaşlı and Yığılca (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 6.1: A View from Düzce Province Center



6.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Düzce, which is one of the two major metropolitan cities such as Ankara and Istanbul, has a significant advantage for socio-economic development. When Düzce compared to other cities of the Country in terms of industry it has developed. The development of industry in the province started with the forest products industry in 1956 and the development of this sector after 1960 has accelerated (Özaslan et al. 2001). In addition to the incentives given within the rural development, the industry has developed with the production of many companies in the center of Istanbul, which operates in the fields of automobile sub-industry, agricultural machinery, construction materials, packaging and furniture, agricultural conservation drugs, as well as production in Düzce.

During this period, the domestic industry showed improvement by concentrated on issues such as flour, paddy, nut cracking, agricultural protection drugs and hunting rifle industry (Özaslan et al. 2001). On the other hand, there are 21.786 hectares of agricultural land in Düzce. Düzce which has plenty of green and hazelnut city, tourism also becomes increasingly an important sector (Marka, 2009).

Düzce's economy has a sectoral diversity with its location and natural values. Düzce Province is among the provinces that have developed in the field of textile, garment, leather, construction and construction materials, metal, machinery and automotive, wood and forest products and food sectors in the current situation. Denmark, Uzbekistan and United Kingdom are among the countries that Düzce exports to. China, Italy and Germany are the top countries in which the province imports. The major export products are machinery, forest products, plastics and rubber, basic metal industry, textiles and raw materials while import items are forest products, machinery, basic metal industry, other means of transport (except motor vehicles and trailers), plastics and caoutchouc. There is over \$ 1 billion of exports have been realized in the total sector of Düzce in 2018(Düzce Governorship, 2017-2018). The sector, which stands out in the economic structure of Düzce is the woodworking and furniture sector. The oldest in the manufacturing industry (since the 1950s) is the sector that stands out according to the statistical analyzes and has the advantage of proximity to the raw material by geographical location.Düzce industries in this field of activity in Turkey are that the plating industry is the most powerful of Düzce, 11 of them covering 18 factories across Turkey. However, this sector ranks at 3th among the most exported sectors.

Another important branch of the economy in Düzce province is based on agricultural products. Hazelnut cultivation is carried out in a significant part of the sowing areas. The most cultivated area after the hazelnut in Düzce is divided into corn and wheat. Other important crops grown in Düzce are tobacco, sugar beet and potatoes. The value of crop production in Düzce, which was 323.429 in 2009, increased to 640.947 TL in 2016. The amount of hazelnut production constitutes 87 percent of the total fruit production. The walnut, apple, pear, strawberry, kiwi, plum, quince, blackberry, cherry and Trabzon palm are the most produced fruits. The pumpkin in the vegetable category in Düzce ranks first with 7.849 tons of production and 40.29% of the total production. In addition, watermelon, cabbage, tomato, bean and pepper are among the most produced vegetables (Duzce Food, Agriculture and Livestock Directorate, 2016).

According to the Turkey Statistical Institute (TUIK) data, with a population of 387 844 Düzce is ranks at 51th in Turkey's most populous provinces. This population consists of 194.051 men and 193.793 women. The percentage is 50.03% male and 49.97% female. The proportion of the population between the ages of 20-40 is around 31%. The province of Düzce with a surface area of 2,574 km² has 151 people per square kilometer (Nüfusu, 2019). In terms of marital status, the percentage of those who never married in Düzce is 24.4%, while the percentage of those who are married is 66.60%. In Düzce province, the pre-school (4-5 years) net enrollment rate is 55,9%, the net school enrollment rate is 91,07%, the secondary school net enrollment rate is 87,13%, the general secondary net schooling rate is 37,32% (Düzce Governorship, 2010, Marka, 2018).

6.3. Infrastructure

In terms of industrial investments, infrastructure work in Düzce has been completed significantly. 3 Organized Industrial Zones (OIZ), 2 OIZ, Technology Centers, (Technopark, Technology Transfer Office, DÜBIT (Düzce University Scientific and Technological Research application and Research Center)) and 3 small industrial sites and a triple industrial infrastructure are available. In addition, Duzce is home to large-scale

automotive side industry, textiles, forest products, iron-steel and pipe manufacturing as well as organized industrial zones. From the perspective of sectors, employment area of 5416 people offers 1. In the Organized Industrial Zone, the leading sectors are textile, furniture, metal and Automotive By-Products Industries. In the 2nd Industrial Zone, which constitutes 828 employees; glass, aluminum profile, plastic slab and automotive supply industry are prominent sectors. The number of firms investing in organized industrial zones that are ready to use the electricity-water-natural gas infrastructure is increasing every year. On the other hand, Düzce Teknopark, which was officially launched on April 20, 2011 with 32 partners, completed its construction in 2018 and the new building is capable of serving more than 100 companies in 14,000 M2 closed area. There are 24 companies currently operating. The strong industrial and technological infrastructure makes Düzce attractive in terms of investment opportunities (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

Düzce University has a scientific research, training and measurement Center for researchers working in public institutions and industries. The center, which is named Düzce University Scientific and Technological Research application and Research Center, serves as environment and chemical laboratory, food laboratory, sample preparation department, design prototyping and testing laboratory, agricultural Analysis laboratory, materials and surface laboratory and drinking and drinking water laboratory. In statistics on the distribution of R & D centers in Düzce province in Turkey at 8 and with R & D centers and it is at 19th line (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Turkey's most important motorways and also Turkey's largest city of Istanbul and Ankara TEM and D-100 highways that connects them passes through the Düzce. The province of Düzce opens to the Black Sea with Western Black Sea Highway via the by Akçakoca District. Duzce located in the middle of Ankara and Istanbul which are Turkey's two biggest metropolises. It interacts with a population of 28 million people with an average of 3 hours of road transport (TÜİK, 2016). Istanbul Sabiha Gokcen Airport is 2 hours from Duzce and Kocaeli Cengiz Topel Airport is 1.5 hours away from Duzce. In order to establish the commercial ties, Düzce has a commercial sea transportation connection with the proximity of the ports in the Karasu District of the Sakarya Province and the Alaplı Districts of Zonguldak.

6.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

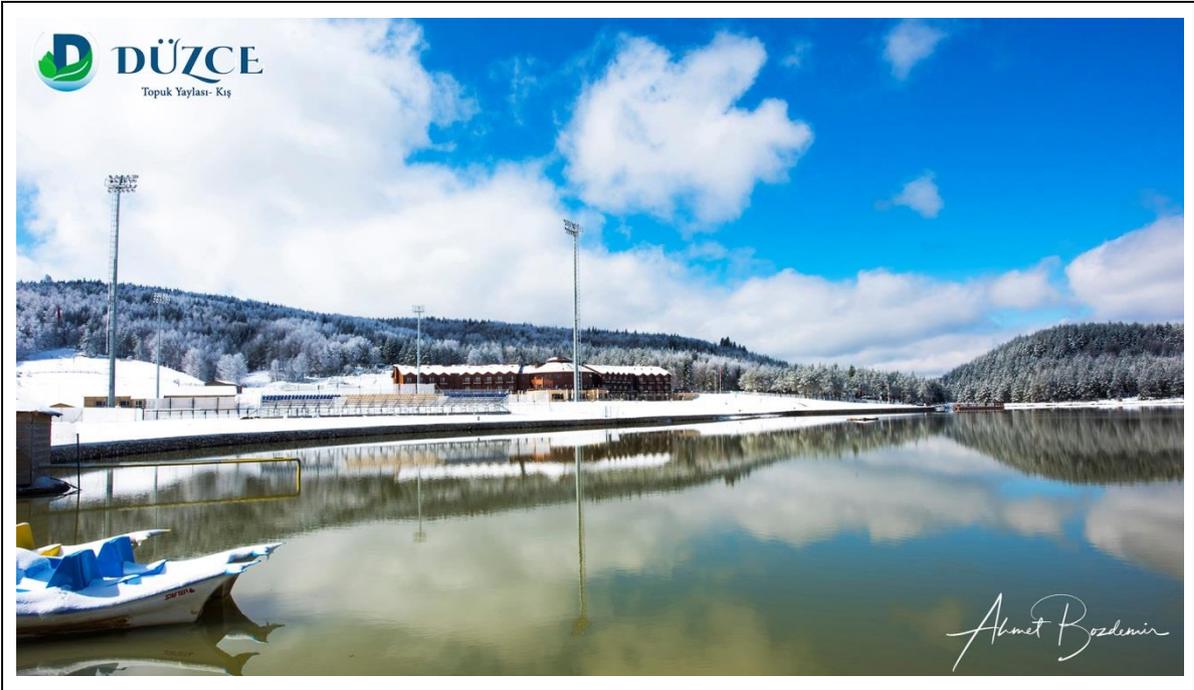
6.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

6.5.1.1.Highlands

Düzce has a very rich potential in terms of higlands. It is suitable for all kinds of nature tourism with its land structure, climate, rich water resources and vegetation. Düzce Highlands, which offer a sequential and holistic structure one after another, continue from Karduz Highland to Abant. The highlands are lined up in the same parallel, with a trans-road connection between the Highlands and the distance from each Highland to the other is 5 to 20 minutes, with easy transportation possibilities (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018).19 Highlands and their distance from city center are shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Highlands

Highland Name	Distance	Highland Name	Distance
Topuk Highland	38 km	Kızık Highland	48 km
Odayeri Highland	28 km	Sırık Highland	34 km
Balıklı Highland	36 km	Sakarca Highland	40 km
Pürenli Highland	28 km	Şehirli Highland	33 km
Derebalık Highland	36 km	Çiçekli Highland	30 km
Torkul Highland ve Lake	34 km	Oflu Highland	38 km
Sinekli Highland	33 km	Kelik Highland	37 km
Kocayayla Highland	35 km	Yanık Highland	27 km
Hera Highland	36 km	Eğrelti Highland	40 km

Image 6.2: A View from the Topuk Highland**6.5.1.2. Waterfalls**

Düzce province is a very rich region in terms of Water Resources. The Water Resources are born from the mountains surrounding the Düzce plain, collected in Lake Efteni and transported by the Great Melen River to the Black Sea. Rich water resources in Düzce offer potential for alternative nature sports (Düzce Culture Tourism 2018). 7 waterfalls within the boundaries of Düzce are shown in table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Waterfalls

Waterfalls	Distance	Altitude
Güzeldere Waterfall	18 km	630 m
Samandere Waterfall	24 km	780 m
Aydınpinar Waterfall	10 km	500 m

Aktaş Waterfall	55 km	450 m
Tahirli Waterfall	48 km	50 m
Saklıkent Waterfall	45 km	620 m
Yoğunpelit Mengen Waterfall	56 km	600 m
Harmankaya Waterfall	31 km	250 m
Bakacak Waterfall	28 km	430 m
Sarıyayla Waterfall	50 km	70 m

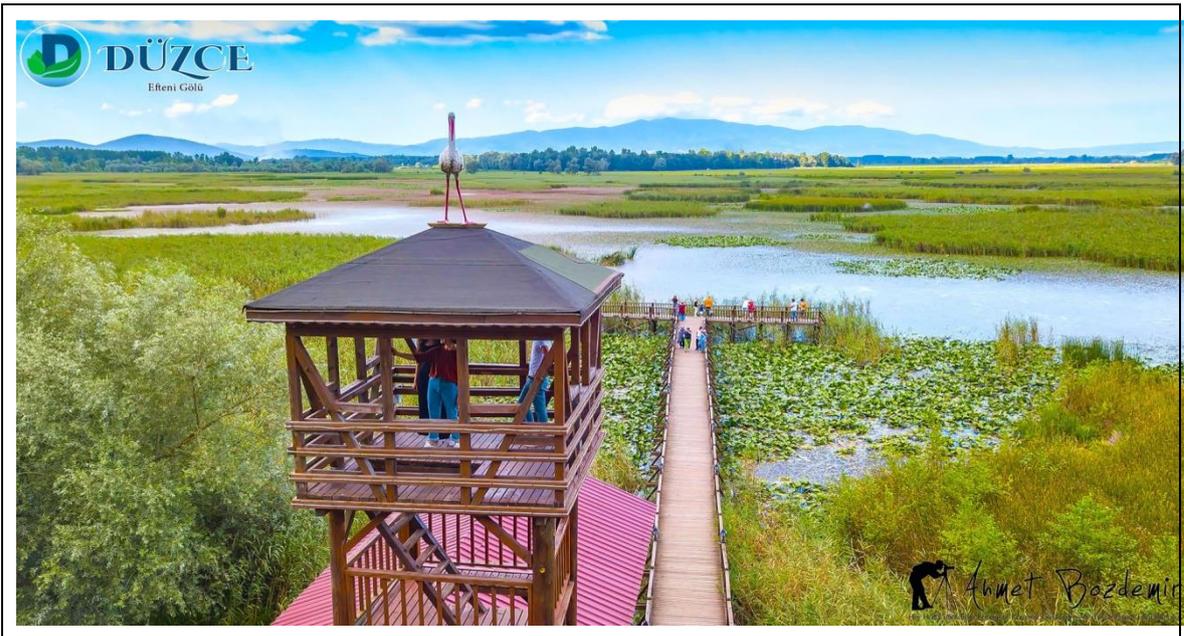
6.5.1.3. Dams & Lakes

Düzce province has natural tourism opportunities that are very rich in terms of natural lakes. Some of the lakes together with the plateaus tourism is an attractive factor in terms of natural supply sources. Lakes within provincial boundaries are shown in table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Lakes

Efteni Lake	Çamlıpınar Pond
Topuk Lake and Highland	Kurugöl Nature Park
Torkul Lake and Highland	Karagöl Lake
Hasanlar Dam Lake	Pürenli Lake
Melen Dam	Yayyakbaşı Lake
Kuyudüzü Lake	Gökbuladan Lake
Konaş Hes Lake	Group Water Sub
Maden Ocakları Lake	Uğur Stream Hes
Sarıyayla Dam	Yenivakıf Lake
Altınçay Lake	

Image 6.3: A View from the Efteni Lake



6.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

1950s caravan tourism and marine tourism with the first Akcakoca district of Düzce which is the start of a coastal movement in Turkey; sea, sand, fishing shelter, fish species according to the characteristics of each season and sunset, is interesting for domestic and foreign tourists (Duzce Culture Tourism, 2018). 15 beaches in Akçakoca, a part of which has a blue flag are shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Beaches

Ceneviz Castle Beach (Blue Flag)	Akkaya Beach
Çuhallı Beach (Blue Flag)	Çayağzı Beach
Akevler Beach (Blue Flag)	Edilli Mouth Beach
Kadınlar Beach	Kalkın Beach
Ayazlı Beach	Karaburun Beach
Değirmenağzı Beach	Melenağzı Beach
Çınaraltı Beach	Pashalar Beach
Limoncuk Beach	

6.5.1.5. Caves

There are 6 caves within the boundaries of Düzce province. Among these, the Fakilli cave in the Akçakoca District and the Sarıkaya cave in the Küçüklyca district are open to visitors. Other caves are Çamlı, Gökçeagaç, Avuçiçi and Aksu Caves.

6.5.1.6. Nature Parks

There are 4 natural parks within the province of Düzce. These are Güzelderere waterfall Nature Park, Kurugöl Nature Park, Aydınpinar Waterfall Nature Park and Yiğitbeli Canyon Nature Parks (Düzce Cultural Tourism, 2018).

6.5.1.7. Canyons

Düzce there are two Canyons within the boundaries of the province. Yiğitbeli Canyon is located 55 km from Düzce Centre on the borders of Karakaş and Hoca village of Cumulca District. Kurugöl Canyon is located in the village of Kurugöl, Akçakoca District. Along the river side is the easy and hard-to-walk trail of degrees and places to visit for nature and adventure lovers.

6.5.1.8. Thermal Resources

There are two spas within the province boundaries of Düzce. These are efteni thermal springs and Dersin thermal springs.

6.5.1.8. Roads with Natural Beauty

On the map of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Bolu Mountain between Düzce-Bolu Highway and the Akçakoca-Melenağzı Road were noted as natural beauties.

6.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Düzce province has a very rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. In Düzce, where archaeological excavations continue, especially in the vicinity of the Konuralp region and the archaeological areas are important destinations in terms of cultural and historical tourism. In this context, the ancient city of Prusias ad Hyprium, the Ancient Theater of Konurlap and the Museum of Düzce Tourism, 2018, are among the sources of Tourism for archaeological remains (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018).

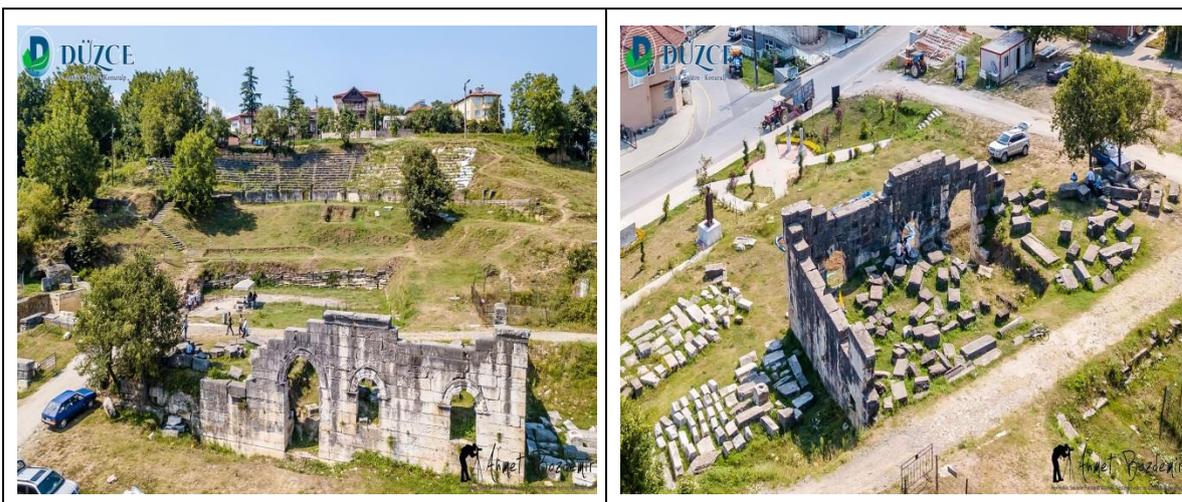
6.5.2.1. Prusias ad Hyprium Ancient City

The history of the ancient city, located in the District of Konuralp, connected to the center of Duzce, extends BC 3th century. The tourism resources, which are the historical remains of the ancient city, are shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Archaeological Remains and Historical Heritage

Ancient Theatre	The Ancient Theatre, known as forty steps among the public, was constructed in the Hellenistic Age (300-30 B.C.) The additions belong to the Roman period (30 BC – 300 AD)
Kemerkasım Aqueducts	There are 11 retaining feet from the old water supply of the city.
The horse Gate Monument	The first group of monuments is the Horseshoe gate and its extension walls; the Prusias ad is the gateway to the ancient city of Hyperium. During the repair of the wall walls during different periods, the building materials with inscriptions were used.
Roman Bridge	The bridge belongs to the Roman period. Current measures 4.80x30.25x3.17, real measures 4.80x39.20x3.It's 17 meters in size.
Genoese Castle	Bricks and mortar used in the castle are similar to bricks and mortar used in other Genoese castles

Image 6.3: Konuralp Antique Theater



The city, which is very close to the city center, is a potential destination for tourism activities and an important source of tourism in the context of historical heritage.

6.5.2.2. Düzce Konuralp Museum

The museum, which was founded in 2003 to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the ancient city of Prusias ad Hyprium, was opened to public in 2003. It consists of 3 exhibition halls, 1 laboratory, 2 storages, 1 conference hall and administrative departments. The museum consists of four sections: archaeology Hall, stone works Hall, ethnography Hall and Museum Garden. In the Museum of Konuralp, which shows the characteristics of the civilizations prevailing in the region within the historical process, has the collections of sculpture ceramic coin and ethnographic works; 1869 pieces of archaeological work, 497 pieces of ethnographic work and 4070 pieces of coin in total 6436 pieces of historical works are. In our province, there are 235 immovable cultural and natural assets and 30 archaeological sites (Konuralp Museum Directorate, 2018, Düzce Cultural Tourism).

6.5.2.3. Genoa Castle

Düzce province, Akçakoca province identified with Genoese castle, 2.5 km west of the township, was built on a falez between the two bays. There is a high tower in the middle of the walls in the east-west direction to the south of the castle, and a cistern in the inner courtyard. (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018).

6.5.2.4. Akçakoca Historical Houses (Architectural Architecture)

These houses, which have a history of about 150 to 200 years, have beautiful examples of civil architecture in Akçakoca County and villages. Most of the historical houses are located in the upper district, which is one of the oldest settlements in the district and famous for its houses like this one. 160 historical houses are protected as sites. Some of the historic houses were restored (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018).

6.5.2.5. Religious Places

6.5.2.5.1. Mosques

Within the boundaries of Düzce province, there are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs which are of religious and architectural importance for religious tourism. The bowl-type (built without using nails) Friday mosques built using different architectural techniques are among the most remarkable ones. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 6.6.

Table 6.6.: Mosques

Hemşin Village Mosque	Cumayeri New Mosque
Orhan Gazi Mosque	Grand (New) Mosque
Uğurlu Village New Meze Mosque	Tepeköy Mosque
Sarıçökek Mosque	Göktepe Village Mosque
Akçakoca Central Mosque	Eskimengecik Moaque
Yenimeze Stone Mosque	

6.5.2.5.2. Tombs

There are many tombs belonging to historical and important people within the boundaries of Düzce. Some of these are shown in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Tombs

Tomb of Sheikh Aliyyü-l Müslahiddin	Tomb of Dede Kuru
The Tomb of Mehmet Dede	Tomb of Muhapedede
Gaziler Tomb & Mosque	Tomb of Ali Hamza
Karadere Tomb & Mosque	

Mosques and tombs within the boundaries of Düzce province constitute an attractive factor in terms of religious tourism with its traditional Turkish and modern architectural features. Two important routes have been determined for the religious tourism tours, including the Cani and mausoleums. These are located in the following table.

Table 6.8: Faith Tourism Routes

1. Route by Coming from Ankara		
Start	End	Distance
Hayereddin Tokadi Hz. Tomb	Friday Mosque In Kaynasli	30 km
Kaynaşlı Friday Mosque	S. Aliyyu'l-l Muslihiddin Mausoleum	25 km
Sheikh Aliyyü-l Müslahiddin	New Meze Stone Mosque	35 km
New Meze Stone Mosque	Hemşin Tree Mosque	10 km
Hemşin Tree Mosque	Akçakoca Central Mosque	15
Akçakoca Central Mosque	Orhan Gazi Mosque	10
2. Route by Coming from Istanbul-Sakarya		
Start	End	Distance
Sheikh Aliyyü-l Müslahiddin	New Meze Stone Mosque	35 km
New Meze Stone Mosque	Hemşin Tree Mosque	10 km
Hemşin Tree Mosque	Akçakoca Central Mosque	15 km
Akçakoca Central Mosque	Orhan Gazi Mosque	10 km
Orhan Gazi Mosque	Kaynaşlı Friday Mosque	50 km
Kaynaşlı Friday Mosque	Hayereddin Tokadi Hz. Tomb	30 km

6.5.2.6. Festivals and Festivities

Many festivals and festivals are organized in Düzce province in a wide variety of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Düzce are shown in table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Festivals and Festivities

Atatürk's Arrival in the Village of Greetings Celebrations	Hasanlar Dam Lake Water Sports Festival
Avlayan Village Kite Festival	Kabalak Village Social Assistance and Culture Association Traditional Hidrellez Festival
Karadere Hasan Agha Village Balkan Turks Hidrellez Festival	Cabotage feast and sailing races
Beyören Köyü Eid Festivities	Monument Ceremony of Çilimli Karaköy Sheikh Mulihiddin Efendi
Cilimli Local culture, art and a festival of brotherhood	Karduz Plateau Festival
Düverdüzü Village Plateau Festival	Library Week
Düzce Cycling Festival	Museum Day Celebration
Tyche Festival Of Düzce Grass	Odayeri Highland Festivities
Düzce International Folk dances and Tourism Festival	Traditional Plateau culture and Tourism Festival
Gölyaka traditional culture and Tourism Festival	Tourism Week Celebrations
Girgin Meadow Hidrellez and Spring Festival	Western Black Sea Düzce Baja Rally

Gölyaka Kadirga Festivities	Hidden Paradise cumulative Culture Tourism and Nature Festival
Gümüşova Culture and Arts Festival	

6.5.2.7. Handicrafts

In Düzce handicrafts vary with different fields of practice and our main handicrafts are; basket knitting, cane making, mother-of-pearl inlay, musical instrument production, filigree, rosary making, needlework, knife, Turkish ornament arts, ebru and Fine-Line Arts.

6.5.2.5.8. Traditional Cuisine

Düzce province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in Düzce's traditional cuisine are shown in table 6.10.

Table 6.10: Local Flavors/Tastes

Düzce Meatballs*	Novel Roasting
Hinkali (Georgian Mantis)	Raw Pastry
Salty Bonito	Anchovy in frying pan
Walnut Black Cabbage	Akçakoca Mancarli Pitta*
Haluj	Laz Böreği
Anchovies bread	Kakliyani (aubergine with walnuts)
Abista	Niyoris Skali
Walnut Filled Flatbread	Cranberry Tarhana
Akçakoca Melengüççeği Dessert*	Grape Custard
Konuralp Rice	Pumpkin Dessert
Rice With Anchovies	Mancar Dible
Hazelnut Candy	Cheese bread (khachapuri)
Processed Cheese	Oturتما

*Local delicacies marked with a geographical sign.

Source: Culture Portal, 2018

6.5.2.9. Akçakoca Ancient Houses and Local Products Market

Those who come to the market of local products established by women in Upper district where they have 200 years of bag houses have the opportunity to breathe the historical atmosphere. Akçakoca's oldest quarter, upper District, established in the local market place is an important tourist destination of holiday makers. At the end of the weekend, holiday makers have the opportunity to make local purchases in the bazaar, which is frequented by tour buses coming from Ankara, Istanbul and nearby cities. The village and natural products market exhibited by the residents of the neighborhood is very popular on weekends.

6.5.2.10. Libraries

There are 7 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Libraries

Düzce Provincial Public Library	Prof.Dr. Necmettin Erbakan Public Library
Akçakoca Provincial Public Library	Kaynaşlı Provincial Public Library
Gölyaka Provincial Public Library	Yığılca Provincial Public Library
Çilimli Provincial Public Library	

6.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Duzce province and the topics covered within the scope of services include the number of sub-categories and enterprises/facilities for accommodation, travel, Food & Beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries.

6.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 6.12: Numerical Values of Accommodation Sector

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Düzce	16	726	1 697	9	362	754
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Düzce	72	1 458	3 293			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

The number of travel agencies, Food & Beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

6.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Table 6.13: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	20

Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	119
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	34
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	3
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	11

Source: Düzce Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate; Culture Portal, Investment Enterprises Application 2018, Find, 2018.

6.6.3. Tourism Information Offices

There are 2 tourism information offices within the province of Duzce, and the information offices and their addresses are shown in table 6.13 below.

Table 6.14: Tourism Information Offices

Central Tourism Information Office	Mosquekebir Neighborhood, Istanbul CD. No:45 Center/Duzce
Akçakoca Tourism Information Office	Central Mosque Akçakoca/Düzce

6.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

6.6.3.1. Bird Observation

Lake Efteni Bird Paradise is home to about 150 species of water birds. It is possible for you to participate in a wonder of the earth that nature has generously presented with bird-watching terraces and a promotional Center for visitors to view the lake around it (culture portal, 2018).

6.6.3.2. Plant Observation

Duzce, Euro-Siberian (Euxine) flora area is under the influence of the Mediterranean Flora area. The influence of Central Anatolia is less in Düzce region. On the other hand, the

Mudurnu Stream, which is the branch of the Sakarya River, opened to the Central Anatolian Region from the south of Düzce and the western Black Sea Region; and north of the Elmacık Mountain; Due to the warm and humid effects of the Melen River, which is born from Lake Efteni, it is under the influence of the West Aegean due to its local Mediterranean climate. Kaplandede Mountain, which is located between Akçakoca and Düzce, is fully affected by Euro-Siberian flora area, while the northern slopes of Kaplandede Mountain facing the Black Sea are under the influence of Western Aegean. Düzce, Elmacık Mountain, Efteni Lake, Kaplandede Mountain, Karanlık Dere Valley and Uğur Suyu Valley, which have regional plant crossing points, have rare flora and vegetation ecosystems and rare plant habitats (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018).

6.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

Alternative water sports that can be done within the boundaries of Düzce province are Rafting (Melen River), Sailing and Canoeing, Underwater Dive Sports and Angling. In this area, the project works are carried out for Yayakbaşı Lake to be the center of water sports.

6.6.3.4. Mountain and Nature Wolkig

The natural beauties of Düzce Province offer different opportunities for both tranquility seekers and adventure lovers. Sunbathing on the beaches in summer heat, walking in the forests changing color and texture as they rise, recognizing different ethnic and cultural identities in the highlands, watching the magical beauty of the waterfalls are among the ones that can be experienced (Düzce Culture Tourism, 2018). Düzce province has many walking routes with its forest paths, stream beds and pedestrians. The most important feature of the parkurs is passing through waterfalls, highlands and ponds, the natural beauty of the areas. There are more than 20 trekking tracks in Düzce forests and streams with a total length of over 500 km (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

Some of the hiking trails in the area are in the form of a ring, while others are in the form of a point-to-point. Ring-shaped trails, odayeri, are located in the plateau and heel plateaus. There are 4 medium-sized walking trails in the Odayeri crossing, 5 ring tracks in the Kardüz-Plateau, 5 in the middle and 1 in the middle and 5 in the middle. The last of the ring-shaped tracks are on the highland. On the Topuk Highland 1 easy 4 medium difficulty difficulty from the 5 ring ring trekking is the place of lovers. On the other hand, the trails that start at a certain point and end at a certain point take place especially in the areas where waterfalls are located. Güzeldere-Aydınşınar, Güzeldere-Derebalık and Samandere-Derdin, Samandere-Abant Trails come to the fore as point-to-point hiking trails. These trails are also usually of medium difficulty. These trails can also be preferred as hiking trails. Professional mountain climbers, campers and hikers who want to walk with more than 10 highlands from Topuk Plateau to Kardüz Plateau and have a unique view of nature can reach the summits of plateau tourism (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

Within the boundaries of Düzce province, there are a large number of areas where local people and visitors from outside can have picnics. Some of these are shown in table 6.15.

Table 6.15: Picnic Areas

Cumayanı Picnic Area	Dedekoru Promenade Area
Akkaya Picnic Area	Bakacak Waterfall Picnic Area
Sarıyayla Waterfall Picnic Area	Yazlık Village Waterfall Picnic Area
Güzeldere Waterfall Nature Park Picnic area	Samandere Waterfall Nature Monument Picnic Area

Değirmentepe Village Picnic Area	Çamlıpınar Lake picnic area
Cultural Park	Girgin Meadow picnic area
Yığılca Southern Promenade Area	Tepeköy Promenade Area
Dereköy Promenade Area	Soğuksu Promenade Area

Source: Düzce Cultur Tourism, 2018.

6.6.3.6.Photo Safari

Efteni Lake Bird Paradise hosts about 150 kinds of water bird species. In order to be able to watch the lake in the vicinity, it is possible to participate in a wonder of the earth which is generously offered by nature with its bird view terraces and a publicity center where visitors can get information (Culture Portal, 2018).

6.6.3.7. Bee Safari

Düzce province has a very convenient potential especially for Ari safari tours. Düzce University in the District established by the center of dagem aracılıyor Bee safaris of the county increases the power of attraction.

6.6.3.8. Adventure Sports

Düzce province is a unique tourism destination for macare lovers. Outside the above mentioned activities within the boundaries of the province, there are many recreational activities that can be carried out on the air and on the land. These are described below.

6.6.3.9.Paragliding

The cultural park located in gölyaka District is suitable for paragliding and sailing flight (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.6.3.10.Moto-Cross Sports

Besides the track, which hosts races such as the European Moto-Cross Championship in district on the edge of Tem Highway, Moto-Cross tours can be carried out in Torkul-Derdin-Çiçekli-kocayla-Abant regions(Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.6.3.11. Off-Road

Every year, in the spring and autumn seasons, off-road races are held in Kurugöl and Darier Yörük regions. Heel-Karduz off-road trails, on the other hand, are among the places preferred by adventurous trekkers with good stamina, walking experience and ability to find directions (Düzce prefecture, 2018).

6.6.3.12.Camping and Caravan Tourism

The camp center of international sports clubs in the Highland of the heel welcomes many national and international athletes. In addition, there are many areas in Akçakoca, which can be accommodated by tourists traveling by tents or caravans. Other areas suitable for camping include Odayeri Highland, Culturepark, Güzeldere, pureLi Highland, Girgin Highland and Yaylatepe (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.6.3.13.Mountain Bike

In Düzce, where cycling is very common, various national and international organizations are organized(Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.6.3.14.Orientring

Düzce Orientring is home to the Orientring Championship held every year in partnership with the Turkish Orientring Federation and Youth Services Sports Provincial Directorate (Düzce Governorship, 2018).

6.6.3.15.ATV and Rally and Jeep Safari Tours

Sports clubs are organized with ATV vehicles around the camp Center. On the other hand, using elmacık Mountains, Kaplandede Mountain, Demircanönü Nature Conservation Area, geyikbeli, Seven Lakes and Bolu Mountains, rally races are held. Jeep safari can also be built in an area of 146 km, starting from the topuk plateau and passing the Gemini, Yeniurt, Sakarca, fly, Kocayaya, Kentli, Hera, Purli, Fish and Karduz Highlands(Düzce Governor, 2018).

6.6.3.16.Ancestor Sports

The types of sports that can be performed in the frame of Ata sports in Düzce are oily wrestling, wrestling, javelin, archery, shooting and hunting. Thanks to the shooting Polygon in elmacık village of Gümüşova District, studies are carried out for shooting and hunting sports. On the other hand, the open areas in the District of gölyaka, Kuyudüzü location are suitable for archery and horse sports such as Cirit. In Beyöeren village of Cumayeri and Akçakoca, oil wrestling tournaments are traditionally held every year (Düzce Governorship, 2018). Table 6.16 shows the types and areas of sports tourism that can be done within the boundaries of the province.

Table 6.16: Sports Tourism Types and Areas

Sports Tourism Type	Fields to be Done
Nature Trekking (Trekking)	Odayeri, Kardüz, Topuk, Güzeldere, Samandere
Camping Areas	Pürenli, Odayeri, Topuk, Culturepark
Water Sports (Sailing)	Akçakoca Çuhallı Beach, Melenağzı Beach, Çayağzı Beach,
Water sports (fishing)	Akçakoca Beaches, Hasanlar Dam Lake
Water sports (Rafting)	Hasanlar, Torkul, Yayakbaşı, Büyük Melen, Melenağzı
Water Sports (Jet Ski)	Cumayeri
Aquatics (underwater diving)	Akçakoca Kalkın Beach
Climbing	Kardüz Highland
Bird observation	Efteni Lake
Paragliding, Paramotor, Ultralight	Culturepark, Bakacak
Motorcycle, Auto-Drag-Outomobile Races	Cumayeri
Jeep Safari	İkizler, Yeniurt, Sakarca, Sinekli, Kocayayla, Şehirli, Hera, Pürenli, Balıklı ve Kardüz Highlands
ATV	Topuk Highland, Güzeldere
Moto-Cross	Kaynaşlı Yarış Runway
Off-Road	Kaynaşlı Kurugöl, Yörükler Higland
Horse sports (Cirit, archery)	Kuyudüzü
Shooting and Hunting	Elmacık

Horse Sports (Greasy Wrestling)	Kahcı Konutlar, Cumayeri, Beyören
Oryantrinnng	Kurugöl, The City Forest, The Elmacık Mountains

Source: Düzce Governorship, 2018.

6.6.3.17.Aqua Parks

Düzce de aquaark is the only business that serves as a Düzce Aquaark. Düzce Aquapark, which brings together water and Entertainment, serves in Düzce in order to address many deficiencies in this area. It is the only company in its own area between Istanbul and Ankara (Düzce Aquapark, 2018).

6.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

With its advantageous geographical location in Düzce, it enables the execution of numerous alternative tourism types in the Black Sea basin as well as traditional tourism. Düzce province has a wide tourism potential in terms of tourism routes, especially in terms of culture and nature-based tourism. In addition to its historical and religious places, Düzce also has a tourism infrastructure that can host attractive and entertaining tourist activities for visitors with its high plateaus, streams and waterfalls, and festivals and festivals that live their Local Tastes/Flavors and traditions. Düzce province is a tourism destination suitable for branding especially for Highland tourism and adventure sports.

6.8. Vision Study for Düzce

Due to the fact that the region is a lake in the past, the alluvial lands, rivers and watershed nature, the ecological identity of Düzce is very strong and valuable. The elements that give the city the “Green Düzce” identity are microclimate, valleys, forest and Highland systems, water basin quality, plant diversity and living species in this system. The Bolu Mountain system and the Black Sea coast surrounding the Düzce Plain determine the climate and ecological identity of the basin. Düzce, Istanbul and Ankara metropolitan areas are located in the middle of 20 million markets entering the hinterland. In the east, Istanbul, Kocaeli and Sakarya, and in the West, Ankara offers great opportunities for Düzce within two hours. The new urban conduction of Düzce should be based on the innovative development corridors supported by public transport systems, accessible, diverse and differentiated thematic foci, green network and urban development strategies that limit uncontrolled urban expansion, and the urban development direction (Urban Vision, 2018).

Within the scope of clean production of Düzce, the sectors that have the potential of branding are organic agriculture, agro - culture -tourism, health sector and archeology. In the process of branding of sectors; increasing productivity through clean production, marketing strategies should be determined and promoted. Cultural values to contribute to the economy of Düzce, women to participate in the city and the economy in the fields of culinary arts, gastronomy and handicrafts should be carried out into the tourism sector by carrying out studies. It should also be integrated with regional ecological tourism with its chain / tourism in the forest plains and spas, where the natural values it has, in order to create added value by providing protection and usage balance. Konuralp should provide added value in archaeological, touristic and cultural areas in cooperation with Düzce University (Urban Vision, 2018). Supporting the specialization areas in Turkey, Duzce University, the center of that process of traditional and complementary medicine applications in the field of health tourism will contribute to branding of Düzce in this context.

7. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF KOCAELI PROVINCE

7.1. Geographic Location

Kocaeli is surrounded by the Black Sea in the north, Bursa in the South, Istanbul in the West and Istanbul in the Northwest and Sakarya in the East. Kocaeli plateau in the North, there are a small number of hills. The mountains cover 18.8 percent of Kocaeli province territory. In the northern part of the province there are hills in individual masses and in the southern part there are Samanlı Mountains (E-Kent, 2018).

The name of Izmit Metropolitan Municipality, which has been operating as Metropolitan Municipality since 1993, has been changed to Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality with the Law No. 5216 enacted in 2004 and the same law has been adopted as the boundaries of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality as the province property limit. With this change, the service area of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality increased from 32 km² to 350 km² and expanded to about 110 km². It is increased by approximately 800% from 676.202. Kocaeli province has been constructed with 13 municipalities together with the Central Metropolitan Municipality as an administrative structure (Kocaeli municipality, 2018).

7.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Kocaeli as an industrial city, it is a region where 69.9 percent of GDP is produced in the industrial sector and approximately 300 thousand 300 industrial companies affiliated to the Chamber of industry operate in the province. These industrial organizations mainly gathered in Gebze, Izmit and Gulf counties. 18 of the 100 largest industrial enterprises in Turkey are located in Kocaeli. Kocaeli's share in domestic and foreign trade in terms of manufacturing industry is 13 percent. The chemical industry ranks first with 28 per cent of the share of the important sectors operating in Kocaeli in Turkey. This is followed by metal goods, automotive, machinery and stone and soil-based industry. Approximately 10 percent of the total electricity consumed throughout the country is evaluated by the Kocaeli industry. Utilizing advanced technology in its production, Kocaeli industrialist has increased its ability to compete on a global scale. There are more than 100 foreign capital industrial enterprises in Kocaeli. There are also 12 organized industrial zones in the province, 7 Active. In addition to the industrial organizations concentrated in the region, scientific research and development centers add strength to the Kocaeli economy. Sabancı University, Marmara Research Center, Gebze Institute of Technology, TÜBİTAK, TSE Center Laboratories, TEKMER (Technology Development Center), TÜBİTAK technopark, Gebze OIZ technopark and Kocaeli University technopark are institutions and organizations that add momentum to the technological development of the industry. Kocaeli has been ranked first in the country for the last 10 years in terms of per capita annual income. This value is about two and a half times the average of Turkey. Kocaeli is second in Turkey with 17.41 percent in terms of contribution to general budget and tax revenues and Kocaeli municipality, 2018).

According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, Kocaeli has a population of 1,883,270 as of 2017. 50.61% of the population is male and 49.39% is female. The population of the province increases by 2.5% on average over the years. It can be said that the majority of the population (50-60%) is composed of Evli(Kocaeli municipality, 2018).

7.3. Infrastructure

Kocaeli province's accessible market size, proximity to this market and its strong and integrated transportation infrastructure are among the preferences that investors consider in the investment process. Planning and project of the country's largest projects in the field of

sea, air and highway to cover Kocaeli indicates that the region will be a more valuable area in terms of investments in the future. Marmaray project, North Marmara Motorway project and integrated environment and motorway projects with this project, Izmir-Bursa-Istanbul motorway project and the Osmangazi Bridge, Karasu Port, Cengiz Topel Airport and many projects that are in the planning phase will increase Kocaeli's power in transportation/access (Kocaeli, 2018).

Since 2004, 3,367 km of drinking water, 2,376 km of sewage, 298 km of rainwater line has been furnished and 58 km of stream has been rehabilitated. Thus, for many years, an infrastructure system has been created to endure without any problems, without digging on the ground. Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, which carries out infrastructure studies throughout the city, including villages from çayırova to Kartepe, Kanira to Karamürsel, has completed the infrastructure studies. Since 2009, 643 kilometers of sewage, 451 kilometers of drinking water, 1.5 collector, 60 kilometers of promotion and 89 kilometers of rainwater line has built (Emlak Kulisi, 2018).

7.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

The most important factor in the industrialization of Kocaeli, is that it has all transportation facilities. Transportation through land and railway networks is made especially in Europe and the Middle East, and maritime transport with ports has reached an important dimension. Proximity to important trade and industrial centers such as Istanbul and Bursa makes Kocaeli a priority in terms of investments. Kocaeli's City Center is 85 km away from Izmit. Located on the West Side of Istanbul, Kocaeli, which was opened to the world by Sabiha Gokcen airport, is also connected to Ankara by the TEM motorway. International Istanbul Atatürk Airport 90 km. is located. It is also 50 km from Sabiha Gokcen International Airport. is located. In terms of Public Port (Derince and Yarımca) and sea transport facilities, 5 of them are at the inner point of Anatolia (Kocaeli Municipality, 2018).

7.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

7.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

7.5.1.1.Highlands

7.5.1.1. Lamb Highland

By the way, surrounded by pine, Beech, linden trees and colorful flowers, it is seen that fresh air, panoramic views and wild nature mingle with each other. Celtepe is one of the few mountains with sea views and has a unique beauty that can be enjoyed in summer and winter (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018.)

7.5.1.2. Aytepe Menekse Highland

Menekse plateau, which contains traces of the traditional Eastern Black Sea plateau, takes its name from Menekse flower which adorns the region in spring.

7.5.1.3 Inonu Highland

Inonu Plateau is a plateau worth seeing at an altitude of 1050 meters. There are scattered houses in the plateau, which is about 500 meters wide. The people who migrated from the Black Sea began to rise from the hardened dirt road. It is possible to see the signs of the walking route with the works of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality.

7.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

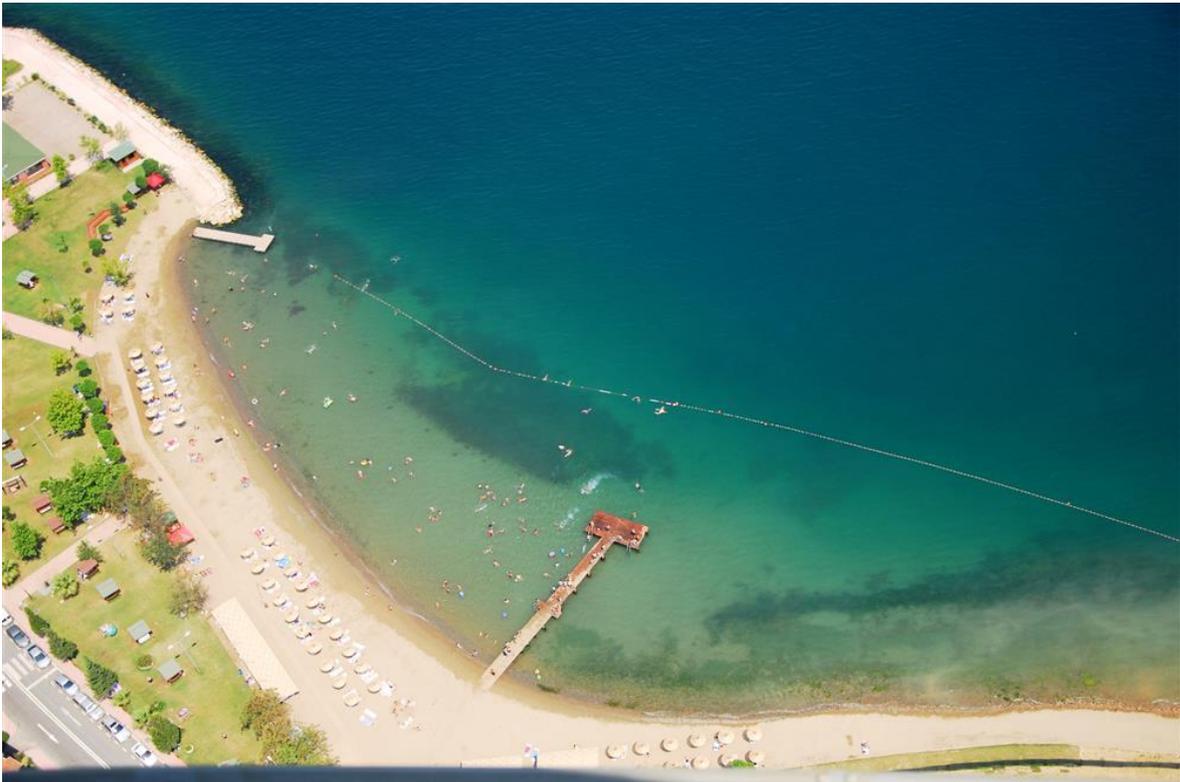
Within the boundaries of Kocaeli province 4 districts can be entered into the sea. Natural beaches preferred by tourists in Kocaeli are shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Beaches

Districts	Beaches
Kandıra (Kerpe)	Kandıra' depending on kerpe, the blue sea, pine forests and a charming Black Sea village. Kerpe, which is not affected by the harsh waves of the Black Sea, has natural bays, a shallow sea and sandy beaches up to 150 m.
Kandıra (Kefken)	Kefken, which is connected to Kandıra, is one of the most developed coastal settlements. With its sea, sandy beaches and pine forests, it has indispensable features like kerpe. 27 km to Kandıra. At the Blue Flag Cebeci Beach, the clear sea, sandy beach and pine forests are prominent.
Karamürsel	Karamürsel Altinkemer Beach is one of the two beaches with blue flag along with Kandıra Cebeci beach in Kocaeli. Bayramoğlu Beach (connected to Gebze), Ereğli Kumyalı Beach (connected to Karamürsel), Yukganlı, Kovanağzı and Sarısu (connected to Kandıra) are the other beaches of the city.

Source: Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018.

Image 7.1: Karamürsel Altinkemer Beach



Source: Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018.

7.5.1.5. Thermal Resources

There are three thermal water sources within the boundaries of Kocaeli province and their names and properties are shown in table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Thermal Centers

Thermal Centers	Features
The Healing Waters Masukiye	On the slopes of Kartepe, these waters near Mashukiye come out of the fundalık and 50 m from the sea. at a height. Water rises 0.5 L per second and its temperature is 20 degrees. Is good for skin and stomach diseases.
Yeniköy Summer Resort	15 km from Izmit via Gölcük road. in the South, located within the boundaries of Yeniköy Summer Resort, 3 km from the sea. is located. The water from the ayazma of the Byzantine period enters the group of oligometalic waters with sulphur and kalevi.
Soğuksu the Healing Water	It is known that the cold water in the Bahçecik District of the Center has given its name to the region and it is good for stomach ailments.

Source: Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018.

7.5.1.6. Winter Tourism

Kartepe is an important center of winter tourism in Turkey at the summit of the mountain overlooking Izmit Bay and Sapanca Lake. It is possible to reach Kartepe at the end of the journey by following the 17 km long Forest Road starting from maşukiye. It is the closest address to those who are willing to ski with an hour's distance to Istanbul.

Image 7.2: Kartepe Winter Scene



Source: Kocaeli Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

7.5.1.7. Nature Parks

7.5.1.7.1. Beşkayalar Nature Park-Başiskele

After passing a few villages from the hills where you will start to go with the view of Bay and Izmit, a walking distance from Yuvacik is reached to Aytepe village. Trekking is performed in the region opened for weekend tourism. Menekşe Highland and Beşkayalar Nature Park can be reached on foot from the canyon where the Cold Stream intersects the hot stream. The region is also suitable for camping tents(cult portal, 2018).

7.5.1.7.2. Ballıkayalar Valley - Gebze

Balıkayalar Valley, which is declared as "Natural Park and natural site" in the rabbit village of Gebze, is 1.5 km away. it is 40-80 meters wide in length. The Balıkayalar Valley, where climbers descend and climb, is the karst Strait with its geomorphological forms developed as a result of melting limestone stones. Within the valley, there are lake, waterfalls and travertines reaching the Ballıkaya Stream. In the canyon, where there are Plains suitable for camping, there are hiking areas on their back to the East and West.

7.5.1.7.3 Uzuntarla Nature Park Ormanya –Kartepe

Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, Kartepe district within the boundaries of Uzuntarla, plant and animals to live in the environment near the natural conditions, Uzuntarla Nature Park Forest; consists of 6 main regions. The area has a zoo, botanical road, free wild area, nature leisure area, holiday, and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation center. The forest, where all the details are considered for visitors, aims to preserve the habitat of the animals living in it, while providing a versatile service where they can experience different activities and experiences with their natural beauty. This giant project spans 4000 acres, with a total of 59 different types of 700 animals, 40 vehicles caravan camp area, 600 car parking free, 100 tents camping area, 8 km bike, 24 km walking track and 5000 people promenade area, ensuring that people experience the closest and safe with nature.

7.5.1.7.4. Eriklitepe Nature Park – Gölcük

It is possible to find every color of the Green among the big trees in Erik Tepe Nature Park, which is the resting center of Kocaeli, which is intertwined with the most important nature. The Natural Park, which is 17 km away, is located on the 600-acre Erikli Düzü Plateau, in the village of Irşadiye, on the border of the Beylik Village. The "Erik Tepe Nature Park" is a comprehensive tourism complex that can be used by day visitors as well as those who want to stay in the day, although there are functions such as Birlik camp and picnic areas, cruise towers, bungalow type houses, special hiking trails, Masjid, tent camping areas, adventure park, cafes, tea gardens, etc.within the scope of the project, which

7.5.1.8. Canyons

7.5.1.8.1. Serindere Canyon

Serindere Canyon, which has 6 waterfalls ranging in height from 10 to 20 meters, is Kocaeli's and the hardest Canyon in the region. It is 26 km from Izmit(Ashtray Portal, 2018).

Image 7.3: Serindere Canyon



Source: Kocaeli Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

7.5.1.9. Caves

There are three natural caves within the boundaries of Kocaeli province and their names and characteristics are shown in table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Caves

Caves	Features
Cirbin Ali Cave	It is stated that the cave, where stalactite and stalagmite are frequently seen, is 2 km long by the people of the region. In the study, approximately 100 m of the cave was entered. It will be possible to see the very rich and different types of droplets when all are visited.
Veysel Candan Cave	It is stated that the cave is about 200 m long. The cave, which is formed in the recrystal limestone, has an approximate East - West Slope and its entrance is on the West Side.
Parsık Cave	Başiskele District, Yuvacik district, Kazandere village located in the cave, rich with droplet formations and the ones who see is a natural formation attracted. It is worth seeing with stalactites, stalactites, columns and onion shaped droplets.

Source: Culture Portal, 2018.

7.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

7.5.2.1. Archaeological Remains

7.5.2.1.1. Hannibal Monument Tomb

He was a Carthage politician and general of the Sami race who lived between 247 BC and 183 BC. He was born in 247 BC in Kartaca. The famous hero of the first Pön war was the son of the Carthage Commander, Hamilcar Barca. There is a monument built in memory of itself in TÜBİTAK campus located in Gebze(Külür portal, 2018).

7.5.2.1.2. Three Hills Tumulus

The tumuli, which are located on the old Istanbul road about 3 km to the center of Izmit, have also given their name to the region. The tumuli, which are thought to be king tombs,

are located in Kabaoglu Üçtepeler Village. The first tomb, called the Aytepe tumulus, was found to be a tumulus from the late Hellenistic early Roman Period (Culture Portal 2018).

7.5.2.1.3. Ancient Aqueduct

In the north of Izmit Center, it is located on the site of the river bed between Karaüzüm Sirki and the settlement area in Üçtepeler. About 50 meters. length, 15 meters. the foundations of the Roman period, which were built in two storeys and height, bear the traces of the Roman period. It is understood from ancient sources that the aqueduct was built by Nicomedia governor Plinyus during the reign of the emperor Trajan in the 2nd century AD (Culture Portal 2018).

7.5.2.1.4. Gültepe Necropolis - Izmit-Kocaeli

It is approximately 2 km far away to the center of Izmit Gültepe neighborhood, on the old road to Istanbul and the TEM highway. The ancient necropolis and the remains of sacred buildings from the Byzantine period (hippoje) were revealed by the roadwork of the highways (Culture Portal 2018).

7.5.2.2. Museums and Ruins

There are 7 museums and historical sites within the borders of Kocaeli province and their names and characteristics are shown in table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Museums and Ruins

Kocaeli Archaeology and Ethnography Museum	Built between 873-1910, the historical Gar buildings complex consists of a repair workshop, a water reservoir, a lodging building and two Tekel warehouses. Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman period works are exhibited.
Kasr-ı Humayun-Palace Museum	For the first time, IV. It was built on wooden foundations during the reign of Murat. the building reached our reputation is the palace built during the reign of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861-1876). Neo-classical style, European Barak style, 2-storey facade is covered with marble.
TCG Gayret Shipbuilding Company	In 1946, the ship built by the United States was named USA Everson. In 1973, the USA Everson ship was transferred to the Turkish Navy command and TCG was called as arduous. TCG Zeppelin, museum-ship project in accordance with the understanding of modern museology was decorated in 1997 as TCG Zeppelin Museum opened to visit the coast of Izmit.
TCG Hızır Reis Museum	2. As one of the first undersea vessels with high standing and strike power after World War II, he served as USS Gudgeon for 30 years and was handed over to Turkish Naval Forces in TCG Hızırreis, a Turkish flag flagged in California in 1983. In 2004, the museum was altered by the Naval Command and started to display on Izmit Beach.
Osman Hamdi Bey House and Museum	It was built by the Great Turkish musician and painter Osman Hamdi Bey (1842-1910) in Gebze-Eskihisar village in 1884 as a mansion, a painting shop, a boathouse and an estate. Most of the building materials of the pavilion, drawn by it and influenced by French architecture, were brought from abroad.
Atatürk and the Redif Museum	The Redif office was built by Izmit Mutasarrifi Hasan Pasa in 1863. In the second ampir style, it is a semi-kagir barracks type building. It is important that Izmit's Redif apartment, which was built for redif officers in the Ottoman Empire, looked like a ceiling pen.
Kocaeli Science Center and Seka Paper Museum	There are workshops and exhibitions on paper art such as paper making workshops and Ebru. It is possible to deal with the paper arts such as origami, Kirigami, paper painting, Hüsn-I Hat, miniature, illumination and Ebru, which can make its own paper in the "handmade paper workshop"with the special section of the activity reserved in the museum.

Source: Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018.

7.5.2.3. Historical Places

Historical places in Kocaeli vary considerably. The province is rich in historical places. Historical places within the borders of the province are shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Historical Sites

Castles Sparse Castle Eskihisar Castle	Historical Houses Saraylı Village Houses Kapanca Street Historic
Monument Tombs Imre Monument Of Tökeli Akçakoca Bey Monument Tomb Karamürsel Bey Monument Tomb	Bridges Valide Sultan Bridge Kilezdere Bridge Architect Sinan Bridge
Fatih Sultan Mehmet Marquee	Hünkar Fountain and Meadow
Kaiser Wilhelm Mansion	Süleyman Pasha Creek Bath-Kocaeli
Çoban Mustafa Pasha Complex	

Source: Culture Portal, 2018.

7.5.2.4. Religious Places

There are 14 historic mosques within the borders of the province. These mosques are shown in Table 7.6.

7.5.2.4.1. Mosques

Table 7.6: Historical Mosques

Pertev Mehmet Pasha (New Friday) Mosque and Complex	Fevziye Mosque-Izmit
Sultan Orhan Mosque-Gebze	Orhan Mosque (Gazi Süleyman Pasha Mosque)
Baç Çınarlı Mosque	Alaca Mosque-Izmit
Hikmetiye Mosque-Derbent	Abdusselam (Imaret) Mosque - Kocaeli
Akçakoca Mosque (Dere Mosque) - Kocaeli	Hüseyin Pasha Mosque-Izmit
Çerkez Mehmet Efendi Mosque (Atalar Mosque) - Kocaeli	Yumurtacı Mosque-Izmit
Portakaloğlu Mustafa Agha Masjid- (Portakal Hafız)	Hadji Ayvaz Mosque-Izmit

Source: Culture Portal, 2018.

7.5.2.4.2. Tombs

Kocaeli province, Gölcük Değirmendere Örcün village surrounded by cypress trees on the raised platform in the Ottoman period is the only tomb space. There is Berat to the years in the wooden cist belonging to Sultan Baba and III.From Selim, H.1203 (M.1787). Halveti is a member of the cult of the hand of the guru. In June 1879, the Ottoman tomb is located to the right of the tomb entrance (Culture Portal, 2018).

7.5.2.5. Festivals and Festivities

A wide range of cultural, artistic and sporting events are organized in Kocaeli during different seasons of the year. Some of these activities are shown in table 7.7.

Table 7.7: Festivals and Festivities

Event Name	Type	Where It Was Handled	Time
Tulip Festival	Festival	Kocaeli (Center)	April
Children's Toys Festival	Festival	Kocaeli (Center)	April
International Folk Dance Festival	Cultural	Kocaeli (Center)	June
Kocaeli Karamürsel Traditional Golden Belt Oily Wrestler Wrestling Event	Wrestle	Karamürsel District	July
Hazelnut and Culture Festival	Art	Gölcük District	July
Maşukiye Kartepe Golden Pear Festival	Art	Maşukiye District	August
Fish Festival	Food&Beverage	Karamürsel	August
Green Ihsaniye Apple Festival	Food&Beverage	Gölcük	September
Young Talents Short Film Festival	Art	İzmit	December
Hıdır İlyas Festival In the District Of Kireli	Cultural	Höyük	May
Book Fair	Exhibition	Kocaeli (Center)	May
Ceramic Symposium	Symposium	Gölcük	May
Spring Festival	Cultural	Gölcük	May
Hünkar Meadow Wrestling with Oily Wrestlers	Wrestle	Gebze	May
Yarımcı Golden Cherry Festival	Food&Beverage	Körfez	June
Forty-Patch Festival	Cultural	Gölcük	June
Cities and cultural fusion	Cultural	Darica	June-July
Festival Of Remorse	Food&Beverage	İzmit	July
Kartepe Climbing Car Racing	Sporty	Kartepe	July
Evening Nights In Eskihsar Moonlight	Art	Gebze	August
Snowball Wrestlers Ibrahim Oil Wrestling	Wrestle	Kartepe	August
Summer Kadirga Festivities	Cultural	Gölcük	August
Izmit Municipality Golden Pasha Oil Wrestling	Wrestle	İzmit	September
Grape Festival	Food&Beverage	İzmit	September
Traditional Greasy Wrestlers Agriculture Culture And Art Festival	Wrestle	Kandıra	September
And Zühtü Müridoğlu Wooden Sculpture Symposium	Art	Gölcük	September
Kartepe Sapanca Lake Carp Fishing Competition	Sporty	Kartepe	September
Kartepe Highland Festival	Cultural	Kartepe	September

Source: Official Holidays, 2018.

7.5.2.6. Traditional Arts and Clothes

7.5.2.6.1. Folkloric Dances

There are communities from the Balkans, the Black Sea and the Eastern Anatolia region in Kocaeli. In some villages Horon, Hora and metings, Butcher games, Zeybek and Circassian games are played. The games in which their music is played with fine instruments (clarinet, violin, Cübüşü, Pulbuka, or small drums) are played as spoons and individual games in men and groups in women (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018). Circassians and Abkhazians from Caucasian immigrants were mostly able to preserve their original structures in Izmit and a few villages and towns. Caucasus games are played here accompanied by accordion or keys. Georgians also play Artvin games, while others play Horon-style games in kemençe. Those coming from Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia play halay-style plays accompanied by drum-zurna(Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018).

7.5.2.6.2. Traditional Clothes

The diversity in the population structure of the province is reflected in the clothing-belt. Circassian, Abkhazia and Georgians in clothing have a Caucasian influence.

Women's clothes: at first, the front side of the conical toplikle Fes scarf is connected to the head and the ends of the belt up to the level of the conical scarf is covered. In the body there is a collar shirt on the inside and a coat that falls down to the level of the hip at the top. The belt is attached through the jacket. There is a shawl that goes down to the bottom of the body, and a unique sock and black kundura are worn standing (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018).

Men's clothes: Klot pants, collar shirt, original wrap belt in the belt, especially tassel mesh FES and standing black shoes are available (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018).

7.5.2.7. Hereke Carpet and Silk Factory

Founded in 1843, hereke factory was put into production in 1845 under the name Hereke factory-I Humayunu in order to meet the need for upholstery and curtains of the newly constructed palaces. Jakar counters and designers from France were brought to the factory Hereke, which was the most comprehensive factory established by the Ottoman Empire in silk weaving. In 1891, Hereke factory-I Humayunu, which can be considered as a turning point in traditional Ottoman carpet, started carpet production with hundreds of new looms almost half a century after its foundation (Culture Portal, 2018).

7.5.2.8. Mevlevi House - Izmit-Kocaeli

Kocaeli Mevlevi House was built by renovation (restoration) of one of the structures known as Seka lodgings within the sekapark area. The house consists of two parts. In the first part, the beautiful art of Mevlevi zikrini, Ebru and hat works are organized within the concept of living museum and presented to the attention of visitors and a presentation room where Mevlevi was introduced. There is also the possibility to present presentations to small groups of cinema and barcovision. The second part is composed of two halls where science, art, conversation can be held, poetry, literature and remembrance nights can be held (Külür portal, 2018).

7.5.2.9. Traditional Cuisine

The cultural diversity and cosmopolitan structure in the region also create a variety of nutritional forms. The use of modern methods in agriculture is above the country. This is concentrated in vegetable production. While nutrition in Anatolia is mainly based on flour, vegetable and fruit consumption in Kocaeli stands out (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018). The delicacies that come to the fore in Kocaeli's regional cuisine are shown in table 7.8.

Table 7.8: Local Tastes/Flavors

Pastries	Home Pasta, Pancake, Cizleme (Flow), Lokum, Mushroom Pastry, ÇiğceliYumurta, Walnut Pie
Sweets	Höşmerim (cheese dessert), dry halva, Nazlı (Sitting Fatma Dessert), semolina halva, Kübe dessert and various wrapping and stuffed.
Pişmaniye	It has become famous as a city-specific dessert type. Those who pass Izmit on their travels meet the resentment dealers first. It is like the symbol of this sweet province that gives the appearance of white cotton in boxes.
Rice	Başakaklı Goose Pilaff, Ayvalı Çiğceli Roasted Pilaff, Darded Boiled Pilaff, Çiğceli Pilaff.
Mushroom Dishes	Roast Milk Mushroom, Egg Malady Mushroom, Karakulak Mushroom, Egg Raven Beetle Mushroom, Basil Mushroom, Dörbelen Mushroom, Egg Malayıran Mushroom, and Black-Clad Mashroom.
Olive oil Dishes	Stuffed Onion with olive oil, Celery with olive oil , Mallow with olive oil
Mancarlı Dishes	Sirken Mancar, Stuffed Mancar, Karagöz Mancar, Gazayaklı Mancar Patties, Mancar With Flowers
Other Dishes	Umaç Soup, Velvety Roasting, Sizzling (Flowing) Lorlu Pazarı Dolması, Red Beet Meal,Arpacık Onion Chestnut, Efelik Mamegümesi Dolması, Pecan Blossom Stuffed With Bell Peppers, Has Efelek

Source: Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018, Local Delicacies, 2018.

7.5.2.10.Libraries

There are 12 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 7.9.

Table 7.9: Libraries

Çayırova County Public Library	Zübeyde Hanım Public Library
Derince M. Kılıçdoğan District Public Library	Kandıra Prof. Turan Güneş District Public Library
Gebze District Public Library	Karamürsel District Public Library
Gölcük District Public Library	Köseköy Nazım Demirci Public Library
Kocaeli Provincial Public Library	Suadiye Public Library
Nazmi Oğuz Children's Library	Gulf County Public Library

7.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Kocaeli province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

7.6.1. Accommodation Sector

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 7.10: Numerical Values of Accommodation Sector

Accommodation Statistics Certified by the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate

Kocaeli	53	4 074	8 232	9	845	1 787
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		
Kocaeli	105	2 570		6 111		

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

7.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 7.11: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	126
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	683
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	176
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	29
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	88

Source: Kocaeli, 2018, Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

2 Tourist Information Offices provide the informatics supports required by the tourists visiting the province of Kocaeli

7.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities

for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

7.6.3.1. Bird Observation

7.6.3.1.1. Sapanca Lake and Its Environment

In 1995 and 1996, a significant number of water birds were identified. Among the important species here are Hungarian duck, elmabaş patka, sakarmeke (Kocaeli cultural tourism, 2018).

6.2.1.1.2. Darıca-Bayramoğlu bird paradise and theme park

38 km from Istanbul. Darıca Bird Paradise and theme park, located at a distance, has become a unique park in the world for bird species. The zoo consists of 350 species of animals and over 250 species of plants, tropical Central aquarium, botanical gardens and children's playgrounds constitute a whole with restaurants. Bird paradise is a resort for education, sightseeing and day rest (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018).

7.6.3.2. Plant Observation

Beşkayalar Nature Park, Balıkayalar Valley, Kartepe-Kuzuyaya, Sapanca Lake are the areas that offer plant research with the rich flora of the northern coast (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018).

7.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

There are places where underwater diving can be done along the Black Sea coast of Kandira District of Kocaeli province. The marine activities of the University Sports Club and Kocaeli underwater Sports Club are carried out at Kandira Kerpe, Kumcak, Kefken and sparse Beach (Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018). The Centers for water sports are shown in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12: Sports Activities and Centers

Fields	Centers
Underwater Diving	Kandira, Kerpe, Kumcak, Kefken and rare areas of underwater diving can be done in regions.
Aquaplane	In Seka and Izmit at Kartepe Seka camp, there are cable water skiing, wakeboarding, barefoot and knee-top skis both for professionals and beginners.
Sports Fishing Sports	The small lakes and Kandira beaches on Kartepe along with Sapanca Lake are among the places where sports fishing can be carried out.
Sail	Izmit Bay has a convenient location for sailing sports.

Source: Kocaeli Culture Tourism, 2018.

Image 7.4: Kerpe



Source: Kocaeli Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

7.6.3.4. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Mountain and Nature trekkings can be done within the boundaries of Kocaeli province and some of them and their characteristics are shown in table 7.13.

Table 7.13: Nature Trekking Areas

Fields	Features
Aytepe - Beşkayalar - Yuvacık Dam	One of the most famous hiking trails in Kocaeli is Aytepe. The attraction of geography is one of the reasons of choice.
Aytepe - Keskidere - Cold Water	It is possible to see bird's eye from the beginning of the Cold War Valley. Part of the trail goes through the canyon.
Mosquedüzü - Yuvacık Dam	Located in the vicinity of the Yuvacık dam, it consists of closed land road to traffic just across the main highway. Recreation areas were created in the course and various sports equipment were put to do sports.
Aytepe-Degirmendüzü-Yuvacık Dam	The most visually perfect part of this track consists of descents. This is why it is especially useful to use a walking stick.
Degirmendüzü - Aytepe - Degirmendüzü	With a geography where everyone can walk comfortably, only one part of this track is a landing and other parts consist of the way of land in the forest.
Hamzadağı	Hamzadağı, all the factors that constitute the geography of the region can be seen here. It is possible to see the bird's eye view of Izmit.
Aytepe İnönü Highland	This park, consisting of a full back area of Samanlı mountains and a forest-like dirt road, will be indispensable for the hikers in a short time with its comfortable trekking structure.

7.6.3.5. Land Sports (Equestrian Hiking, Trekking, Horse Riding)

Kocaeli province within the boundaries of land Sports is a large number of areas and some of them and their properties are shown in table 7.14.

Table 7.14: Land Sports Areas

Land Sports	Centers
Başdeğirmen Trekking field	Karamürsel County. Following the Karapınar village road is reached 8 km later. At the beginning of each km, the alabaster promenade area has trekking areas with views on the ridges that continue along the streams surrounded by monumental trees in the greenery.
Horse riding sport	Kocaeli Atlı Sports Club was established in order to provide the opportunity for everyone who wants to do this sport and to serve in this area by contributing to the development of equestrian sport in Turkey and raising riders and horses starting from young ages.

7.6.3.6. Recreation Parks

Kocaeli province within the park / picnic area serves a large number of areas and some of them are shown in table 7.15.

Table 7.15: Parks/ Areas

Parks	Recreation Areas
Seka Park	Soguksu Promenade Area
Gölkay Park	Başdeğirmen Recreation Area
Love of Sea Park	Kerpe Forest Resting Place

Source: Culture Portal, 2018.

7.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

Kocaeli province, with its proximity to a metropolis like Istanbul, enables the execution of numerous alternative tourism types in the Black Sea Basin as well as traditional tourism in terms of accessibility. It has a wide tourism potential especially in terms of tourism routes, culture, history, tourism activities and nature-based tourism. In the evaluation of the tourism potential of the province, it can be said that transportation and tourist attractions give important clues in terms of the direction of the tourism route. Winter tourism, alternative water and land sports constitute a critical advantage for the province. The fact that the winter tourism destination closest to Istanbul is within the boundaries of the province opens the way for tourism to be conducted in four seasons together with traditional tourism activities.

7.8. Vision Study for Kocaeli

Development in Kocaeli has been Industry-oriented for many years and has triggered the formation of unhealthy and poor urban areas throughout the province despite the high level of welfare. The pollution caused by industrial activities in Kocaeli has become a threat to the living health. Although the Gulf of Izmit is purged from the threat of domestic waste, pollution caused by industry in Dilovası and Gebze regions has reached the level of danger to human health in the areas of air, forest and agricultural inefficiency. Because the economic and welfare level of Kocaeli requires a sustainable environment, it must be eliminated from the threat of the natural environment industry. Koceli's city centre should be handled with an integrated planning approach and the function of each area in the city should be clearly defined. Apart from the revitalization of the commercial centre and the improvement of the residential areas, the city must reconcile with the sea and strengthen the seaside recreation areas. More common use areas in Kocaeli city center should be

designed, and mobility should be maintained in the city by not allowing k nne in these areas (Urban Strategy, 2018).

8. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF SAKARYA PROVINCE

8.1. Geographical Location

It is located in the northeastern part of the Marmara region. It was founded on the southwest edge of the plain named after its name and has a bridge and intersection point at the point where the historical Istanbul - Anatolia Road crosses the Sakarya River. The province lands are surrounded by Bolu from the East, Göynük, Mudurnu, Düzce and akçakoca from the South, Bilecik's Göpazarı and osmaneli from the South, Kocaeli's Kanra, Central and Gölcük districts from the West, and Black Sea from the North(E-Kent, 2018). The province has taken its name from the Sakarya River. Adapazarı, Serdivan, a part of arifiye district and Erenler district are integrated in physical location in terms of settlement. Arifiye district is very close to the center, but due to the D-100 highway passing through the center, it displays a separate settlement. The city built on the plain has the possibility to extend to Söğütlü, ferizli direction in the North, arifiye direction in the South, Sapanca direction in the East and Hendek direction in the Akyazı Direction (Marka, 2018).

8.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

The economy of Sakarya is based on agriculture, industry and service sector. The sectoral distribution of the economy in Sakarya is as follows: Agriculture 17%, Industry 24%, and services 59%. Automotive industry (Toyota, Otocar, Turkish Tractor, Spike Tractor, Tırsan) defense industry (National Tank, Armored Combat Vehicles, storm Obuslar), TUVASAŞ (manufacture of wagon and motor train sets). Main products, automotive products (automobiles, buses, tractors, armored security vehicles), steel, metal, chemical industry products, machinery and machinery parts, electrical materials, furniture and forest products, textiles, food, ornamental plants, agricultural products, white meat(Sakarya, 2018).

Sakarya's population is 990.214 as of the end of 2017. Approximately half of the population of the province consists of men and half of women. Annual population growth rate is 13.5 per thousand, the province's surface area is 4,817 Km² and the province's overall population is 206 km². Among provinces Sakarya is as of the population at 23rd, as of the land area at 66th. Adapazarı, which was a district of Kocaeli until 1954, was named Sakarya as the province on 22 June 1954. On 06.03.2000 the status of the Metropolitan Municipality has been restored (Sakarya, 2018). The area is 4,878 km² and 203 people per square kilometer in Sakarya province. Sakarya population density is 203 / km². The population of Sakarya in 2018 is 1.002.097 according to the estimated data (Nufusu, 2018).

8.3. Infrastructure

From 2002 until 2016, a total of 229.700 km of sewer lines were constructed and with the current sewage system, 763985 people are provided with service. The population served by the sewage system is increasing by 35277 people annually. Treatment facilities are also available. Organized Industrial Zones (OIZ) do not have their own wastewater treatment plants, factories in Oiz'larda pre-treatment waste to discharge standards, after making the municipal wastewater treatment plants by means of wastewater channels are forwarded. Sakarya Solid Waste Landfill has been opened to operation since January 2009. The facility is operated in accordance with the requirements of the age within the framework of relevant legislation. Project studies are carried out in order to establish UV disinfection system for Karaman Wastewater Treatment Plant outlet structure and to ensure the use of effluent water for irrigation purposes in the wastewater treatment plants which are

currently in operation. In order to ensure that Sakarya has a strong infrastructure and a problem-free future, an investment worth 1.3 billion TL has been made. Infrastructure budget were transferred to areas such as drinking water investments, clean energy, sewage, wastewater treatment, Environmental Protection and rain water discharge (Sakarya Municipality, 2018).

8.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Sakarya province, which has an advantageous position in terms of Transportation possibilities, is an important junction point located on the land and railway lines connecting Istanbul and Ankara, the two most important centers of the country. The E-5 highway is one of the most important transportation routes in Turkey and the TEM motorway is the main transportation artery of Sakarya. The Marmara region, which is the busiest region in terms of traffic intensity at the country scale, is the Istanbul-Izmit-Adapazari line. The railway, which was built by the Germans before the Republic, connects Istanbul to Ankara and all of Anatolia, passes through Sakarya. While the Port of Izmit is 42 km away for sea transportation in the province, port construction is continuing in Karasu district on the Black Sea coast. The nearest airport is Istanbul Sabiha Gokcen Airport, 120 km away. Studies are being carried out to open Cengiz Topel airport within the borders of Kocaeli province and 25 km from Sakarya (Marka, 2018).

8.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

8.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

8.5.1.1.Highlands

Sakarya province has a very rich position in terms of plateaus. The Highlands within the province are shown in table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Highlands

Acelle Highland	Belengerme Highland
Çiğdem Highland	Davlumbaz Highland
Dikmen Highland	Güzlek Highland
İnönü Highland	Karagöl Highland
Kırca Highland	Kirpiyan Highland
Kuloğlu Highland	Soğucak Highland
Sultanpınar Highland	Sulucuova Highland
Turnalı Highland	Yanık Highland

Source: Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018.

Image 8.1: Çığdem Highland



Source: Sakarya Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

8.5.1.2. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

With its healing sands for sea-sand tourism, Sakarya has a coastline of about 60 kilometers along the Black Sea coast. In particular, Karasu and kocaali districts have many kilometers of natural beaches (marka, 2018). There are two districts of Sakarya that are very interested in the beaches and the beaches. There are large beaches in Karasu and Kocaali districts, including Akkum and the Coast Park Beach.

Image 8.2: Karasu Beach



Source: İhsan Korkut

Karaasu Beaches: Karasu coast, which has a large sandy beach with a length of 20 km, is a natural beach with fine sandy sand and clean water that is good for rheumatic diseases (Ormansu, 2018).

Kocaali Beaches: Located in Karasu, 16 km away, the Kocaali district has a unique beach with its healing sand, natural beach and easy access (Ormansu, 2018).

8.5.1.3. Rivers

The natural beauty of the Sakarya River and other rivers, which are ready to be used for transportation with Melen and Mudurnu streams where sportive activities can be carried out, enrich the city of Sakarya in terms of nature. The rivers in the province are Sakarya River, Mudurnu stream, wheel water, Dinless stream, mineral stream, Darıçay stream, Akçay stream, Kara stream, Istanbul stream, burn stream, Mahmudiye stream, tear stream, Aygır stream, Mill Stream, Great Melen(Orusu, 2018).

8.5.1.4. Waterfalls

There are a few waterfalls in the province with many streams. Mineral stream waterfall, Sogucak waterfall and Maksudiye Waterfall are the main waterfalls in the province (Ormansu, 2018).

8.5.1.5. Lakes

It has an important Lake tourism potential with its large and small lakes in Sakarya province. The most important of these lakes is Lake Sapanca and Lake Poyraz.

Image 8.3: Sapanca Lake



Source: Sakarya Büyükşehir Belediyesi

Sapanca Lake: Sapanca Lake, which is located in the eastern part of Marmara region and combines Adapazari plain to Izmit Bay grooves, is a freshwater lake formed as a result of tectonic formations. It is also interested in the surrounding cities because of its outstanding natural beauty and accessibility (Kardeş, 2018). The lake is named after the district which

is founded on the southern coast. In ancient Turkish sources, the name is mentioned as Lake Ayan. Especially the lake, which is fed by the water coming down from the South, empties its excess water from the eastern end to the Sakarya river through the wheel water. The streams feeding the lake are Karachay, Kuruchay, Kurtköy Mahmudiye, Istanbul, Karadere and Kaymakçı streams (Culture Portal, 2018).

Poyrazlar Lake: 7-8 km north east of Adapazari is one of the small freshwater lakes. In the region stemmed Oak, hairy Oak, radiata pine, larch, beach glass, red pine, Scotch pine, ash, FIR, gladicya, maple, walnut, poplar, white willow, Cedar, kokaragac, wild apple, wild cherry, menengiç, Hawthorn, Dogwood, Raspberry, rosehip, rabbit boobs, Ferns, Blackthorn, pyracantha, purple flowering Rhododendron, thyme, tree, flame, flock, grass, Lamb's ear, blessed thistle, Ivy, thyme, Heather, Clover, meadow grass and legumes include(Kardeş, 2018). Other important lakes in Sakarya province are Acarlar Lake, Taşkısığı Lake, Great Akgöl and Small Akgöl.

Image 8.4: Acarlar Löngöz



Source: İhsan Korkut

8.5.1.6. Thermal Resources

Because of the earthquake region, there are many spas in the region. Akyazı-Kuzuluk Hot Springs, GeyveAcısu, Geyve Ilıcı and Taraklı clay baths are the main hot springs(Forest, 2018).

Kuzuluk Thermal Springs: the most important hot springs of the province are kuzuluk thermal springs, a thermal Center known since the Seljuk period. 43 km to the city center Akyazi district center 8 km away from the hot springs, 100 m above sea level oak trees, many water sources, has occurred. The temperature of the water used in the pools and bathrooms is between 28-38 C°. Hot springs are good for diseases such as: nervous system disorders, respiratory diseases, polio and some child diseases. Heart diseases, stomach, 36 bowel and gall bladder diseases, urinary tract and female diseases, calcification, fractures,

skin and skin diseases, all kinds of rheumatic diseases, kidney stones, excessive weight(Ormansu, 2018).

Geyve Acisu Drink: It is located inside the Ilıcaköy road, which goes by a road separated from the 13th kilometer of Geyve-Taraklı road. The pain in Ilica Village is good for stomach and skin diseases. The spa water, which is very rich and healing in terms of minerals, contains bromide and iodide. The average temperature of the water is 26 ° c (forest residues, 2018).

8.5.1.7.Lake Acarlar Flooded Forest

Acarlar longozu, the world's largest single-piece longozu, is a candidate to become one of the brands of World Tourism with its animal and plant diversity, its natural beauty. Longoz is the shining star in tourism in Sakarya. Longoz is a special ecosystem formed where the stream accumulates as a result of the accumulation of the sand brought by the streams flowing towards the sea and forming a set on the shore and closing the stream's mouth. Only certain trees (e.g., Beech, Beech, etc.), plant (for example, Lake bulbs, water violets, etc.) and birds (for example, black stork, Heron, etc.) species Acarlar longoz is known to be the world's largest in one piece(marka, 2018).

8.5.1.8. Hark Canyon

There is a 15 meter Earth wonder waterfall 40 meters away from the Canyon entrance within the cave. The view in the cave is the wonder of nature. Transportation can be provided by means of urban transportation (Sakarya Guide, 2018).

8.5.1.9. Taraklı Plane Tree

The 700-year-old plane tree, located in Taraklı, famous for its historic Ottoman wooden houses, is of great interest. Those who see the size of the historical plane tree, which attracts interest in terms of district tourism as well as historical houses, are surprised. The plane tree, which can only be taken into the circle by holding hands, is carefully protected by the municipality (Sakarya Guide, 2018).

8.5.1.10. Nature Parks and Natural Monuments

Province Forest Nature Park: Adapazarı - Adapazarı on Sapanca Highway 12 km. it's 27.14. It has space. In 2011, it was registered as a Nature Park by the Ministry while it was a B type Promenade Place. In order to increase the site size to 102 hectares,a re-Border assessment study has been carried out and approval is under way(Ormansu, 2018).

Poyrazlar Lake Nature Park: in 1993, the first National Park was built by the Conservation Council of Culture and natural assets. It has been declared to be a highly natural site(sister, 2018).

Kuzuluk Nature Park: on Adapazarı-Akyazi-Mudurnu Road, 8 km from Akyazi, Adapazarı 34 km. away. 11 Ha. it has space. In 2011, it was registered as a Nature Park by the Ministry while it was a B type promenade(Ormansu, 2018).

Uluüşe Nature Monument: oak tree located in Çayırbaşı village of Hendek district was registered as nature monument in 1994 because of its unique features. The tree is about 400-450 years old, 25 meters tall and 2 meters wide, covering 7 meters of Environment and 2500 square meters(sister, 2018).

Natural Statue of Doğançay Waterfall: doğançay waterfall, which is 4 hectares in maksudiye village of geyve district, has been declared as natural statue of Doğançay waterfall in 2013 due to its natural-cultural resource values and recreational potential. The

area with leafy forests and rich vegetation offers natural beauty with its 5-step waterfall (sister, 2018).

Sarıçam Natural Monument: sarıçam natural monument, which is within the borders of Hendek District of Sakarya province, is a 200-year-old sarıçam tree with an unusual development of 17meters in diameter and 1,5 meters in diameter and 4,5 meters in circumference. In 2015, the area registered as a natural monument is considered one of the areas of interest(sister, 2018).

Acarlar Lake Longoz Forest Wildlife Development Area: Adapazari is 60 km away. Karasu district is 6 km. 2 km from the sea in the East-West extending approximately 7.5 km north-south direction is 0.9 km. The length of the beach is 12 km. There is a longoz forest (water bası forest) consisting of ashlar, küçükçağaç and söğüt species. It is a place of accommodation and shelter for migrant and many native bird species. F The site is under protection as the 1st degree natural protected area and wildlife development area. The field has been registered as “Wildlife Development Area”. Fish species such as yayın, kızılkanat, and carp are available. It also enriches rabbit, fox, wild boar, weasel, and dog and squirrel fauna. According to the information obtained as a result of the studies carried out within the bird identification study, 169 different bird species live in Acar Lake Wildlife Development Area (Ormansu, 2018).

8.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

8.5.2.1. Bridges

Justinianus Bridge: the Justinianus Bridge is one of the most magnificent monumental structures of the early Byzantine period in Anatolia, located on the Çark stream (Melas stream) which empties the waters of Lake Sapanca into the Sakarya River. Built by Byzantine Emperor Justinianus (527-565) in 558-560 ad, this stone bridge is 365 meters long, 9,85 meters wide and has a total of 12 arches. At the western end of the bridge, there are traces of plug, APSE-shaped building and vaulted building on the eastern end of the bridge. The Justinian bridge was added to the UNESCO World Heritage temporary list in 2018(Cultural portal, 2018).

Sakarya Bridge: constructed of reinforced concrete Bowstrink type, the bridge (2), which has three feet, each of which is 35 meters wide, will be extremely resistant to flooding-flooding frequently encountered in the region until the 1970s. Although the bridge is called “Güneşler Köprüsü” or “Güneşler Köprüsü” because of the name of the adjacent village, which is seen in the map dated 1530, or because of the name of the district towards Adapazari, the main common name is “Sakarya Köprüsü”. As a matter of fact, as of 2009, it is now known as the “old Sakarya bridge” (Culture Portal, 2018).

II. Bayezid Bridge: the part connecting the Alifuatpasha accident to geyve district is a bridge made of large cut stones on Sakarya River. In his inscription, he said, “This bridge is the son of Conqueror, who took over in history. By Bayazid H. 901 (M. It was built in 1495” (Culture Portal, 2018).

8.5.2.2. Museums

Sakarya Museum (Atatürk House): the museum building was built on an area of 2,90 square meters with its garden. It was built as a three – storey by Sir Baha who was General Director the office of the military service between 1910 and 1915 the period, then it was purchased by Sir Hasan Cavit who was the friend of Ataturk and Deputy in Parlemnt. This house, where Mustafa Kemal Atatürk met with his mother on June 17, 1922 and stayed for three days, was greatly damaged by the earthquake that took place in 1967. The housing, which was registered as an example of civil architecture in 1983, was

expropriated by the ministry and rebuilt as reinforced concrete in accordance with its exterior appearance, and the interior was completely altered. Sakarya museum started its office services on January 12, 1989, within the Provincial Directorate of culture, and was moved to its present location on March 7, 1989. The museum was opened to public on 21 June 1993 following the exhibition of archaeological and ethnographic works collected within the borders of the province (Culture Portal, 2018).

Adapazari earthquake and Culture Museum: The Earthquake Museum located on Kavaklar Street in Sakarya, Merkez, and Cumhuriyet Neighborhood and connected to Adapazari municipality has 450m² usage area. The exhibition stands, cafeteria and Cinevision Hall are exhibited in the museum; the photographs of Adapazari before and after the 1967 and 1999 earthquakes and the vibrating electronic stand with artificial earthquakes, construction materials related to the construction technique of buildings destroyed in the earthquake, seismograph and other elements related to the earthquake are exhibited. The architecture and interior arrangement of the building was built entirely as an art gallery where photographs, paintings, paintings and such materials can be exhibited. The earthquake museum, which was built in 2000 in order to keep the “earthquake phenomenon” constant and warm, was opened to visitors in 2004(Culture Portal, 2018).

Private Alifuatpasha Kuva-ı Milliye museum: constructed as a single storey in 1956, the building was used as a municipal building for a long time. The building, which was added to the second floor in 1983, was repaired and transformed into a private museum with the facilities provided by the governorship of Sakarya and opened to public on October 30, 1989(Culture Portal, 2018).

8.5.2.3. Castles

Harmantepe castle in Harmantepe village, 18 kilometers from Adapazari, 1.5 kilometers to the south of the village of adliye, 80 meters east of the Anatolian iron road, Citadel of Adliye, where the çark water spilled into Sakarya River, Karasu Akkum Village Tuzla Castle, Tuzla Castle, located in the west of Pamukova Pashalar Village is located within the provincial Fortress of Pashalar (Ormansu, 2018).

8.5.2.4. Religious Places

8.5.2.4.1. Mosques / Tombs

As an example of the architectural historical artifacts that appear in the vicinity of Sakarya, such as the mosque, tomb, Tomb, Monument tomb: Orhan Mosquei, constructed on behalf of Orhan Gazi, H.1328 M. Built in 1910, Süleyman Pasha mosque (geyve) is located in Yunus Pasha mosque (Tarlıca) which was built by Yunus Pasha, the vizier of Yavuz Sultan Selim in 1517. In addition to these, the Rustem Pasha Mosque built in 1555 in Sapanca district center, located in geyve district, and 1451 in Elvan Bey Imaretesi built by the Ottoman Vizier Hasan Fehmi Pasha Mosque built in 1885 Hasan Fehmi Pasha Mosque (Sapanca) is one of the important architectural works of the mosque sampling. The Akyazi Küçükçeköy tumulus, which is very similar to the small esence grave in tepecik region of Küçük Esence village (küçük terriye) dated to the Hellenistic period, monumental grave remains of the Roman period and rock tombs of Pamukova region, constitute an example of resources for tourism(Forest, 2018).

8.5.2.5. Monuments / Sculptures

The main monuments and sculptures in Sakarya include the Atatürk Monument (1965) in Adapazari, Vilayet (Kent) Square, the ditch Atatürk Monument (1964), the Hendek Martyrs Monument (1925), the Bosnian Monument on Adapazari Sarajevo Avenue (1994),

The Rebirth monument on Adapazari Atatürk Boulevard (2002), the Martyrs Monument on Serdivan Sau Esentepe Campus Road (2005), the Forest, 2018).

8.5.2.6. Vecihi Gate

The Vecihi gate is among the works of Ottoman architecture. It is rumored that the gate, which is said to have been constructed by Mimar Sinan, passes through the Silk Road. Transportation can be provided by means of urban transportation. The distance is 17 km from the city centre.(Sakarya Guide, 2018).

8.5.2.7. Taraklı Houses

The Houses of Model combed houses have been preserved in the region and models of houses with the most beautiful examples of Turkish architecture during the Ottoman period are being produced and the architectural tradition is carried on with the construction of model house (Culture Portal, 2018).

Image 8.5: Taraklı Houses



Source: Sakarya Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

8.5.2.8.Çark

Today's wheel water on the island between 1581-1585 according to the needs of a mill is made. Instead of serving close to 250 years, this mill is carried as drinking water to the Middle mosque Fountain and Adapazari(cultural portal, 2018) by hayversever Devologlu Mustafa in 1734, making a “turning cupboard”/“wheel” and opening canals between the arcs and The Arcs (cultural portal, 2018).

Image 8.5: Sakarya Çark



Source: İhsan Korkut

8.5.2.9. The Martyrdom of Bosnia

In Bosnia between 1992-1995, the "Bosnian Martyrs Monument" was built in Sakarya with the contributions of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina culture and Solidarity Association and the municipality of Adapazari of the time in order to remind the future generations and not forget the genocide of Serbs against Bosniak Muslims. The street in front of it was renamed Bosnia street(culture portal, 2018).

8.5.2.10.Hajji Atf Inn

The Hajji Atf Inn, on the Silk Road, where caravans were accommodated in the past, was used as a shop on the lower floors, a hotel on the upper floors, and the inn is two storeys and is shaped as a "U". and the open part of "U" looks North. The foundation was built on the rubble stone as a wall (mixture of wood and mud). There are two large windows on the right side of the main entrance door, one on the left side. The top of the building is a wooden roof and is covered with tiles. In the section on the left, there is a large hall. There are rooms on the upper floor of the inn, decorated with balconies and porches. The middle section is exposed with round wooden arches. Belts were made with Bagdad technique. Arch forms and building elements, 19th end of the century 20th it's dated back to the beginning of the century. The East Wing of the inn was destroyed and the shop was built. The West Wing was transformed into a home. Ceiling and floor floors of the upper floor rooms are completely wooden. It was used as a post office between 1950 and 1965. However, the Evliya Çelebi travel document mentions a Han in Taraklı. It is believed that the building was probably rebuilt for the second time about 200 years ago (culture portal, 2018).

8.5.2.11.U20 Submerged Submarine

In the early years of World War II, these submarines were used by the Nazis against British ships in the North Sea. Germany's first naval victory was the first day of the war, with the U-23 sinking a British ship off the Shetland Islands. This submarine was under the command of Otto Kretschmer, one of the Nazis ' most famous naval officers. When Germany invaded Russia in 1941, Hitler decided to target Soviet ships in the Black Sea. Because Turkey was neutral in the war, there was no question of using the Strait of Nazi submarines. Then the submarines were broken into pieces in Kiel, the port city in the north of Germany. The submarines were brought to Dresden in the south, the source of the river. He was taken to Ingolstadt by road and taken to the Danube River and transported to Constanta, Romania. Germany has 6 submarines that it sends to the Black Sea by means of trains and trucks, sometimes through rivers and sometimes into pieces in order to hit Russia. The six submarines, which were built at Constanta Harbour by 3 thousand 300 km, had sunk dozens of Russian ships from October 27, 1942 to August 25, 1944. On the other hand, the U9, U18 and U24 were sunk by the Russian Navy. With the Russian bombing of the Port of Constanta, the U 20, U 23 and U 19 were offered to sell Adolf Hitler to Turkey. Ismet İnönü refused the offer to be counted as the reason for declaring war. When Romania changed sides in August 1944 and declared war on Germany, the ships were stranded in the Black Sea. The Germans ordered them to be immersed in the open sea. One of these ships, the U20 ship, was sunk by the crew off the coast of Sakarya's Karasu district. The sunken submarine U20, 2,5 km from the coast, has a depth of Tower 18 meters and a depth of bottom 23 meters. U20, II. During World War II, he was submarines that were sent from Tunis to the Black Sea by Hitler's command, and he was submarines submarines that were sent by Hitler's command. In 2008, the world public opinion heard the location of the submarine with the news of Sunday Telegraph. The submarine, 23 meters below the sea in Karasu, has been in the Black Sea since 1944 (for 66 years). The torpedo caps and Periscope of the 270-ton submarines, 4,1 meters wide, lying on the pier (left side) at a 35-degree angle, are also open to the shore(culture portal, 2018).

8.5.2.12. Festivals and Festivities

In Sakarya, a wide range of cultural, artistic and sporting events are organized during different seasons of the year. Some of these activities are shown in table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Festivals and Festivities

Activities	Location
12 March "The Adoption of the Anthem of Independence" Events	Adapazarı
18 March "Çanakkale Victory " Events	Adapazarı
21 March Nevruz Festival Celebrations	Adapazarı
Library Week Activities	Adapazarı
Tourism Week Activities	Sakarya ve İlçeleri
April 23 National Sovereignty and Children's Day Celebrations	Adapazarı
International Freedom Day Festival	Sakarya
June 21, Independence From The Enemy Occupation Of Adapazari Festivities	Adapazarı
Adapazarı Municipality Traditional Pasture, A Hunting Dog Competition	Adapazarı
Sakarya- (R&D) Entrepreneurship Human Resources Fair (SAGIF)	Adapazarı
Pehlivan Wrestling With Fluffy Oil	Akyazı

Acelle Highland Festivities	Akyazı
Söğütlü Hidirellez Festival	Söğütlü
Activities of Museums Week	Adapazarı
Sapanca-Kırkpınar Festival Crafts	Sapanca
Shield Fish Festival	Kocaali
Traditional Hıdırlık Nature Culture and Tourism Festival	Taraklı
Darted Keşkek Livestock Culture and Art Festival	Kaynarca
Dikmen Highland Festivities	Hendek
Traditional circumcision feast and remembrance of Selman Dede	Hendek
Çiğdem Highland Festivities	Hendek
Yeşilyurt Highland Festivities	Hendek
The Feast Of The Necessity For The Quarter Sheikhs	Hendek
Race At Local Sayder	Sapanca
International Sapanca Poetry Evenings	Sapanca
Soğucak Highland Festival	Sapanca
Sakarya Culture, Tourism and hazelnut Festival	Karasu
Pamukova Eco Market Natural Products and Quince festival	Pamukova
International Geyve Quince Festival	Geyve
Söğütlü Agriculture, Livestock Milk Festival and greasy wrestlers	Söğütlü
October 29 Republic Day Events	Adapazarı
10 November commemoration of Atatürk and Atatürk events	Adapazarı
Combed commodity and animal fair	Taraklı
Municipality of Adapazarı Traditional Photography Competition	Adapazarı
Adapazarı Municipality Traditional Circumcision Feast	Adapazarı
Adapazarı Municipality Traditional Circumcision Feast	Adapazarı
My Dear Mother Kite Festival	Kocaali

Source: Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018, E-Life Guide, 2018.

8.5.2.13. Traditional Cuisine

Sakarya province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in the traditional cuisine of Sakarya are shown in table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Local Tastes/Flavors

Circassian Chicken	Keşkek
Darted Keşkek	Foam Helva
Hazelnut	Village Pasta
Rice with Anchovies	Kuymak
Isırgan Food	Pie With Leeks
Islama Meatballs	Pickle Roasting
Black Boiled Cabbage	Uhut Dessert
Black Sea Anchovy	Kabak Dessert

Source: Culture Portal, 2018

8.5.2.14. Cultural Details

The province of Sakarya is located on a very busy migration route. Sakarya has attracted the attention of various tribes since the oldest ages of history; it has become a preferred settlement because of its forests, pastures, fish lakes and rivers. For this reason, a deep-rooted cultural heritage has emerged in Sakarya in many areas, especially literature. Apart from the works of the literary and poets educated in Sakarya, myths about religious and national heroes have been passed from generation to generation. The legends, myths, riddles, proverbs, idioms, birth and marriage traditions, folk dances and music, local clothes and traditional folk theatre are all preserved until today.

8.5.2.15. Handicrafts

Handicrafts made in Sakarya and presented as souvenirs to tourists are included in table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Examples and Details of Handicrafts

Handicrafts	Details
Swipers (Brush)	Also known as a mirrored or ornate broom in engagement and wedding traditions, the brooms produced with different sizes and accessories are popular all over Turkey and maintain their value as a traditional art product.
Model Turret Houses	The houses, which are the most beautiful examples of Ottoman Turkish architecture, are produced and the architectural tradition is carried on with the construction of a model house.
Combs	The elderly living in the region say that comb use prevents dandruff, shedding and lice in the hair. In the region, the comb is made of şimşir, hornbeam, pear and walnut tree. The white color of the şimşir tree is more preferred because it is hard and durable.
Walking stick	Cane, which is a completely hand-made eye light, and lived mainly in the villages of Taraklı, Akyazı districts and rocks memduhiye, especially in akyazı'da passing tree and multi-motif cane varieties, and rocks in the village of memduhiye form and processing rich in a qualified quality cane production is made.
Spoons	Taraklı township has been a very common handicraft for centuries. Spoon making is used in the Beech and lightning tree. The spoon made of lightning Wood is more valuable than the spoons of other trees.
Hot Iron	In some ancient sources for the Middle Aysa Turks, it was found that “the people who produced iron and processed this mine”. The most beautiful examples of this handicraft in the province are found in the Abdal living in the district of newborn (iğdelik) District of Taraklı.
Copper	Today, next to the Orhan mosque ‘bakırcılar inside’ Street is a traditional hand art that is tried to be kept alive today.

Saddle	Taraklı, Pamukova and geyve districts of the old traditional master-apprentice relationship raised by a few masters at the same time as souvenirs, produced in miniature form.
Pottery	It is very suitable for the construction of soil, pottery and bricks around the Sakarya Poyraz Lake.
Basket	As learned from the ancestors of baskets, saz, Willow, walnut and hazelnut branches are knit. Especially in Sapanca kestelik Location, Adapazari-Abali and Geyve, there are various kinds of products including fruit basket, laundry basket, bread basket, tabletop, table, chair and blinds.
wicker	This traditional product, also called "Wicker zembil", is produced by Romanians around Sapanca and Adapazari-Abali where there is plenty of water and carp.
Slipper	Although this traditional handicraft, known as shoe making in the name of today, is produced with modern technology under the influence of technology, it is still trying to be used as traditional handicraft in Adapazari-Uzun Çarşı (Uzun Çarşı) and Taraklı (Taraklı).
Quilting	Especially by Balkan emigrants and those migrating from the Black Sea to the region, quilting products are sold and popular in many parts of Turkey, which are carried out effectively and traditionally in the province.
Hand Embroideries	Embroideries, wipes, napkins, headscarf (environment), towels, prayer rugs, slippers, bed cover, Koran case, belt, pashkir and men's and women's clothes are used in various places.
Fabric Weaving	In Sakarya, the so-called "order" is mostly woven in linen-cotton mixture or from Kandira cloth, which is made by a few people today.
Rus Weaving	It is used for purposes such as floor exhibition (yaygı), wall cover (Wall rug), load cover, curtain, cushion and so on.
Saraç	"Kösele" known as thick leather and thin leather and animal harness, belt, gun case, bullet case, handbags, such as the art of hunting equipment saraçlık, those engaged in this work is called saraç. In the region, the leather and leather Hamut (the mechanism attached to the neck of the harness horses) is used for the construction of reindeer and wool.

Source: Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018.

8.5.2.16.Libraries

There are 11 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Libraries

Kemalettin Sami Pasha Public Library	Public Library of Kaynarca
Sakarya Provincial Public Library Directorate	Kocaali County Public Library
Akyazi Mehmet Niyazi Özdemir District Public Library	Pamukova District Public Library
Geyve County Public Library	Sapanca District Public Library
Hendek County Public Library Management	Söğütlü District Public Kütü Suspicion
Karasu County Public Library	

8.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The sub-categories of accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries and the number of facilities/facilities are among the topics covered within the scope of the tourism infrastructure and services of Sakarya province.

8.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 8.6: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Sakarya	17	1 430	2 875	13	1 924	4 024
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		
Sakarya	70		1 551	3 320		

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

8.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Art And Art Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 8.7: Quantitative Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	59
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, Işkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	335
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	7
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	243
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	272

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

There are 4 tourism information offices within the borders of Kocaeli province and the information offices are shown in table 6.13.

Table 8.8: Tourism Information Offices

City Center Tourism Information Office	Sapanca Tourism Information Office
Akyazı Tourism Information Office	Serdivan Tourism Information Office

8.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

8.6.3.1. Recreational Parks and Picnic Areas

New Kent Park: in the city center, 160 thousand m² of land was transformed into green from the rubble. The city has a walking area of approximately 4.500 square meters and the natural environment and trees in the park are protected and the entire surface is germinated. There is a 14.000 M² pond in the park. Kent park is green in every season thanks to the Çark stream where it was founded next to it. Two bridges were built to reach the ponds built in the middle of the park and the islands located on it. There are also different sections for sports (Culture Portal, 2018).

Adapazarı Yenikent Park: located in Yenikent, Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality, the park area was constructed on a total of 35 acres. In the park where many activities can be performed together, those who come to the area with basketball and volleyball fields and fitness equipment can do their sport. There is also a 1.5 km long walkway in the park, where 33 thousand square meters of green space is available. Mosqueli 1, Mosqueli 2, Korucuk and Karaman residents in the region easily accessible Yenikent Park, the region brings vitality. Also located in the park cafe restaurant, 480 square meters indoor space, 200 square meters verandası, 680 square meters in total area serves. Cafe restaurant with a capacity of 300 people can also be used in public dining organizations (Culture Portal, 2018).

Adventure Park: The “Learning Adventure Park by living” built in Yenikent City Forest is put into service. The trails prepared for children aged 12 - 18 include a wall of trust, climbing tower, Tree Road, multiple walking tracks, giant stairs and tree steps(cultural portal, 2018).

Gölpark: it is located on the banks of Lake Sapanca. Hiking, rest, barbecue and sightseeing areas are available (cultural portal, 2018).

Forestpark: the unique area covered with ashtray trees, next to the forest plant, was opened to service on March 11, 2006 under the name “forestpark” (cultural portal, 2018).

Hendek Bayraktepe: Bayraktepe is a celebration area for important days and nights, as well as a promenade. There is a museum in which historical artifacts are exhibited. It is also in this area in the ditch Cemetery.

Hidirlik Promenade Area: the taraklı District of Sakarya is a B type promenade with 21 hectare area in Hidirliktepe area. It is 2 km from the center of taraklı. Registered in 2007. Development plan of the site is available.

Çark Promenade: you can spend a day in the famous wheel promenade with its geese. It features an amusement park, a zoo, many cafés and restaurants. The wheel passes through the water here (culture portal, 2018).

Ferizli Çamlık Picnic Area: it is located in the Ferizli District of Sakarya. The area in which the cafe is located is about 1 km from the town center. It is covered with forest vegetation(Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Hendek Selman Dede Picnic Area: 156 thousand m² of area with Selman Dede promenade area, barbecues, fountains, picnic tables, open air fitness, 5 km jogging and walking path, Zoo, two football, three volleyball, three basketball courts, artificial pool, and children's play groups, Mr.-Mrs. WC are available. There is also a mosque in the promenade area where citizens can worship(Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Gölbaşıpark: located within the boundaries of Arifiye municipality on the East Coast of Sapanca Lake, Gölbaşı park includes social facilities, hiking trails, sports facilities, children's Park and picnic areas. Gölbaşı Park, which is one of the indispensable places of picnickers especially on weekends, has been receiving great attention since the day it was opened (Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Maden Stream Picnic and Promenade Area: Mine Creek and waterfall located in the Karasu District of Sakarya province is a beautiful alternative for nature lovers. Listening to the sound of the stream, it is an ideal place to take walks in green surroundings and set up a beautiful country table. Recreation areas in the region, Trout facilities and fish restaurants can also be experienced (Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Small Akgöl Picnic Area: Söğütlü District is located on the borders of Küçük Akgöl district. It has an area of around 30 acres (Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Geyve Observation Terrace Picnic and Excursion Area: the geyve cruise terrace, which was opened in 2018, was built on 50 acres of land. Cafe games and picnic areas are available within the structure (Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Pamukova Observation Terrace Picnic and Promenade Area: the cruise terrace, which was opened on the borders of Pamukova district in 2017, was built on 30 acres of land. Within the municipal cafe games and picnic areas are available (Sakarya Culture Tourism, 2018).

8.6.3.2. Bird Observation

There are three important areas in the province in terms of bird observation. The first is the Sapanca Lake, which is the freshwater lake. The most important species of water birds living in the lake are Hungarian duck, Elmabaş, patka and Sakaremake. In addition, the Lake Acar Lake, which is a rare ecosystem in the world and second in Turkey after the Pineada longoz forests, is important for water birds. Third, The Nature Park is also Lake Poyrazlar (Ormansu, 2018). There is also a large Akgöl Bird Observatory in the province.

8.6.3.3. Plant Observation

Sakarya province has a very rich flora due to the superior advantages of the climate and soil structure. In the rich flora of the province, there are large leafy trees; oak, beech, hornbeam, chestnut, alder, poplar, ash, linden, birch, maple and sycamore, coniferous trees; scots, red pine, black pine, pine, fir, spruce, cedar, juniper, cypress species and dozens of different ornamental plants available (Ormansu, 2018).

There are around 10,000 plants in Turkey and 3000 of them are not in any part of the world. Sakarya is one of the places of great importance for plant observation due to its rich flora structure. The plant monitoring activity in Sakarya is especially carried out in the Sapanca region of Acarlar Löngöz (Kardeş, 2018). The water Violet (*Hottonia palustris*) is only located in Lake Acar in Trikiye. In addition, lake Tulip (*Leucojum aestivum*) and a few other rare species are also located in Lake Acarlar (Ormansu, 2018).

8.6.3.4. Wildlife (Fauna) Observation

Sakarya also strengthened wildlife by the abundance of natural vegetation and Water Resources. In almost all parts of Sakarya, there are coyotes, foxes, rabbits, Wolves and some predatory birds, as well as bear, wild boar and deer in the mountainous areas covered with forests in the south and East, and in the Black Sea coast there are Woodcocks, Partridge, wild duck, Pigeon, quail and pheasant in the bays of the lake(Ormansu, 2018). With these characteristics, Sakarya is in an attractive position for wildlife Observer (Kardeş, 2018). The abundance of natural vegetation and Water Resources has strengthened wildlife in the province. There are wild boar, deer, bear and deer in the mountainous areas covered with forests in the south and East, marshes and marshes on the shores of the lakes, and Partridge, Woodcock, wild duck, quail, pigeon and pheasant in the bays and valleys of the Black Sea. Almost all of the province are fox, coyote, wolf, rabbit and some predatory birds(Ormansu, 2018).

8.6.3.5. Angling

In some parts of Lake Sapanca, Küçükboğaz and Melen stream, it is possible to hunt bass, yayın, turna, carp, fresh water mullet and trout. Small akgöl and large Akgöl are also fishing in some ponds. Apart from all these Water Resources, the Sea coast in Karasu and kocaali counties is suitable for fishing throughout the year(Ormansu, 2018).

8.6.3.6. Alternative Water Sports

Lake Sapanca is also very suitable for water sports. Water sports such as swimming, water skiing, and windsurfing, sailing and paddling are performed. The Lake Sapanca, where national and international surfing, sailing and rowing competitions are held, contributes to the arrival and recognition of numerous sporting visitors to Sakarya. Shallow lake edges make it easy to enter the lake from all sides, 16 km. the length and width of 6 km are suitable for all kinds of water sports such as sailing and sandals and so on(Ormansu, 2018).

Rafting: It can be done in Melen Stream. in Sakarya. This park starts from Düzce Cumayeri Dokuz Değirmen village and ends in Kocaali Beyler village (Kardeş, 2018).

River Canoeing: It can be done in Mudurnu Stream in Sakarya (Kardeş, 2018).

8.6.3.7. Trekking, Hiking

In Sakaria, Sapanca Lake, Province Forest, Maden Stream, Kirpiyan Highland, Doğançay, Yaymakam Stream, Davlumbaz Highland, Keremeli Plateau, Çiğdem Highland, Turnalık Highland, Öküzovası Highland, Sogucak Waterfall, Serdivan, Yanık Highland, Kuzuluk Nature Park, Sülüklü Lake trekking are very suitable areas(Kardeş, 2018).

8.6.3.8. Sapanca Paddle Races

Rowing sport is a sport that requires a certain infrastructure, facility, material and that has made its investment especially in the city of Istanbul. From this point of view, the natural course that it has, as well as the Lake Sapanca, which is the infrastructure of this sport, is taking advantage of its proximity to the city of Istanbul. This advantage has a positive effect on Lake Sapanca, Sapanca County and Sakarya province and contributes to promotion and tourism of the province. The Lake Sapanca, which is the camp site and

training ground of the rowing teams and the rowing national team in Turkey, is also hosting the Turkish Championship held every year. Balkan paddle championships were also held at Lake Sapanca (Acar, 2018).

8.6.3.9. Bicycle Tours

Sakarya is a province with great potential in terms of cycling. Bicycle tours are arranged at Sapanca Lake. Mountainous areas and Highlands in the south and east of the province are considered as a whole and if planned, it is possible to create the potential of the tours that can be preferred in terms of biking. The triathlon races in and around Sapanca Lake in 2003 are important for being the first triathlon race in Turkey(Ormansu, 2018).

8.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Sakarya province, with its advantageous geographical location close to Istanbul, enables the execution of numerous alternative tourism types as well as traditional tourism in the Black Sea basin. It has a wide tourism potential in terms of tourism routes, especially in terms of culture and nature-based tourism. Sakarya also has a strong capacity for health tourism. With its regional arts and other cultural details, Sakarya has an interesting potential for cultural tourism. Sakarya province has a tourism infrastructure that can host attractive and entertaining tourist activities for visitors with its plateaus, streams and waterfalls, and festivals and festivals that live their Local Tastes/Flavors and traditions.

8.8. Vision Study for Sakarya

Sakarya, within the framework of the vision of the new city, will reflect its mission to the Black Sea in the region in accordance with the policies and strategies coming from regional fiction and regional scale, and will create prosperity in social, economic and ecological systems in order to achieve sustainable development and will ensure the continuity of these systems. Sakarya embraces many natural riches where Green meets blue at all points. It is a paradise of natural values with its sea, river, fertile plains, lush plateaus and waterfalls. In order to recognize these values, investments in the tourism sector in Sakarya need to be increased by providing incentives to nature tourism investment projects (Urban Strategy, 2018).

9. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF YALOVA PROVINCE

9.1. Geographic Location

Yalova province, founded on the northern coast of the Armutlu Peninsula and the northern skirts of Samanlı Mountains, is located in the northwest of Turkey and in the southeastern part of the Marmara region. In the North and west of the Marmara Sea, in the east of Kocaeli province, in the south of Bursa province and Gemlik Bay is located. The height of the province is 2 meters from the sea and the highest point is 926 meters. The area is 847 km². The shores of Yalova province, the smallest province of Turkey in terms of its surface area, are not indented and protruding. Although the coastline is narrow, the natural beach features. Yalova has a mountainous land outside the Plains on the East Coast. The south of the region is covered with Samanlı Mountains, which merge with the Kocaeli mountain ranges between Izmit-Sapanca from West to East, and the main mountains of the province are Samanlı Mountains. These mountains are located south of Yalova. Yalova province's climate is a transition between the Mediterranean and Black Sea climates as a type of macro-air conditioning. Sometimes it reflects terrestrial climate characteristics (Yalova governorate, 2018). The districts of Yalova province are Altınova, Armutlu, Çınarcık and Termal.

Image 9.1: Yalova Center Balıkçılar



Source: Yalova Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

9.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

The leading sectors in the economy of Yalova are chemical products manufacturing, shipbuilding industry, health tourism, (medical, thermal, elderly and disabled tourism) production of ornamental plants and Kiwi production. The production of greenhouse and ornamental plants has a high share in the economic input it provides in agricultural

production. Yalova, on the other hand, is a strategic center in the production of carbon fiber and acrylic fiber. The largest integrated acrylic fiber production facility in the world under one roof of the private sector is located in Yalova and the world market share of the facility is 17%. Carbon fiber, the raw material of the future, which is produced only at 8 points in the world except Turkey, is produced in Yalova after the R & D studies. The production of greenhouse and ornamental plants has a small share in the area it covers, but it has a high share in the economic input it provides in agricultural production. A total of 173 million flowers are produced in Yalova. The economic value of Production is 400 million Turkish Lira. Yalova after Antalya and İzmir in this area ranks third in Turkey. The production is not only consumed in domestic markets, but also exports are made (Yalova Governor's Office, 2018).

The education level of the Yalova population is above the Turkish average. According to the 1997 census, the rate of literacy in the province is close to 100%. In addition to the proximity of Yalova to large and developed cities such as Istanbul, Kocaeli and Bursa, the high literacy rate plays a significant role in the socio-cultural development of the province (Yalova, 2018). The population of Yalova province is 251,203 as of December 31, 2017. The provincial population increased by 9,538 people in 2017 compared to the previous year. The ratio of male population was 49.99% (125,569 people) and the ratio of female population was 50.01% (125,634 people). Yalova in 81 provinces in terms of total population ranked at 66. In 2017, the annual population growth rate of Yalova was 38.7 per thousand. In terms of population density of Yalova, then Istanbul, Izmir and Kocaeli ranks in 4th Turkey (Nufusu, 2018).

9.3. Infrastructure

Transportation from Yalova to Bursa and Kocaeli is provided by Highway and to Istanbul by road and sea. The city is a busy passenger entrance and exit by road and sea. Yalova Central Marina has entered into service. It is possible to benefit from a maximum of 320 yachts from the Yacht Harbour, which will increase the activity of the region towards tourism. The village roads across the province are 198 km. 1.degree road network, 191 km. 2. 389 km. the road network is available. There are no waterless villages and units in the province. However, with the addition of the network and insufficient water is made more efficient with the work done in villages. There is a sewage system in 28 of the villages and there are 15 of them in our village. There is no village without electricity in Yalova province. A total of 151,914 electricity subscribers are available. A total of 29 across the province of Yalova with a total capacity of automatic telephone exchange service is provided and these plants 85.920, 67.065 the total number of subscribers. Telephone power plant capacity in the province is sufficient to meet the current subscriber demands (Yalova special provincial administration, 2018).

9.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Yalova is a province close to the cities of Istanbul, Kocaeli and Bursa due to its geographical location. Yalova has many advantages with its geographical location and proximity to certain centers in transportation. Istanbul, Bursa and Kocaeli provinces, located between the city highway and the sea is a busy passenger entrance exit. Yalova has an important position on the way to the Aegean and Mediterranean transition of Europe and Istanbul. Yalova is connected to the neighboring provinces of Bursa and Kocaeli with highway connections. In Yalova, all connections to the districts and the neighboring provinces are provided by asphalt roads. However, because Yalova is a coastal province, it is open to sea transportation and generally transportation of passengers and freight between the sea and Istanbul-Yalova. Yalova-Istanbul between the City Lines passenger steamships and sea buses with passenger transportation only, car ferry vehicles and passenger

transport, ferry services and freight, passenger and vehicle transportation are carried out. From Yalova to Istanbul and Kartal, regular Express and sea buses are arranged. In addition, ferry from Yalova to Yenikapı, ferry to Pendik and ferry from Topçular to Eskihisar are chartered. Yalova does not have the opportunity to reach the airline today. However, there is an airport on the Yalova-Kocaeli highway, which belongs to the Air Warfare School (Yalova, 2018).

9.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

9.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

9.5.1.1.Highlands

9.5.1.1. Delmece and Erikli Highlands

The most well-known highlands of Yalova are the Delmece Highlands located in the south of the towns of Kocadere and Tevikiye. There are a variety of tree species, including pine, oak, chestnut and linden trees, waterfalls nearby and a deep crater lake known as “bottomless lake”, as well as a drinking water source known as “healing water”. In addition, the Delmece plateau is very interesting in terms of providing you with options that you can reach by experiencing different natural beauty with the natural trekking trails(Yalova, 2018).

Image 9.2:Delmece Highland



Source: Yalova Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

9.5.1.2. Karlık Highland

There are all kinds of forest trees, drinking water and endemic plants around the plateau, 700 meters high from the sea. It is a place where nature campers prefer it all the time.

Karlık Plateau is 8 km away from the center of Esenkoy Town. It is accessible with natural walking trails and motor vehicles.

9.5.1.3. Waterfalls

9.5.1.3.1. Sudüşen Waterfall

Located 8 km from Üvezpınar village of thermal District, Sudüşen waterfall and its surroundings offer a magnificent feast for nature lovers. The road to the waterfall is a comfortable and natural walkway and is preferred by local and foreign tourists in summer. On the way to the waterfall, a unique dam Lake, sea view of Marmara Sea and a wide variety of forest fauna are encountered, this route is used as a photo safari, nature trekking and picnic area. Panorama Hill 120 m from the sea. it has very beautiful images at altitude and covered with green vegetation in every season(Yalova, 2018).

9.5.1.3.2. Erikli Double Waterfall

It is located on the way to Delmece Highland from Teşvikiye town in Çımarcık District. Erikli waterfalls are a great place for those who want to camp and Trekking with unique natural beauties (Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 9.3: Erikli Double Waterfall



Source: Yalova Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

9.5.1.3.3. Çaldere Waterfall

The area known as hiking trails starts with a waterfall which expresses the characteristic structure of the stream. The first rock climbing increases the adrenaline of the hikers. It is possible to reach the waterfall and swim in the pool at the end of the walk until the end of the course (Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

9.5.1.4. Lakes

9.5.1.4.1. Bottomless Lake

It is about 10 km far from Tesvikiye and its road completely asphalted. The large bottomless lake at a distance of 530 meters from the City Forest and the small bottomless lake at a distance of 570 meters at a distance of 1,5 km from the City Forest are rich forest flora in the environs and the beauties of the Seven Lakes in terms of Wildlife.

9.5.1.5. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Although the coastline of Yalova is narrow, the natural beach features. In Armutlu, where there are many sheep, the sea is magnificent. Tigem facilities in the west of Yalova and Koruköy attract the attention of local and foreign tourists with its natural beauties, clean sea; sand shores (Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 9.4: Yalova Yacht Marine



Source: Yalova Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

9.5.1.6. Yacht Tourism

Sea fillings and construction of the Yacht Harbour with a capacity of 240 yachts were completed and a tender was awarded for the operation. It was opened on 23.07.2010.

9.5.1.7. Thermal Tourism Resources

9.5.1.7.1. Yalova-Thermal Springs

Yalova- located in the province of Yalova and Armutlu thermal spas of Turkey's prime importance and priority spa. Thermal springs are located in thermal district center, 12 km from Yalova city center. Thermal tourism enterprises with a bed capacity of 212 are located in the Valley on the slope of Samanlı Mountain. Thermal springs are the most regularly developed thermal springs in Turkey. There is no infrastructure problem. Transportation to the spa is provided by asphalt road. At the entrance of thermal facilities, there is a waterfall called seven pools. There are very rare trees in Termal, which is famous for its various colorful orthotics. There are 39 kinds of trees that shed leaves, 26 kinds of trees that shed leaves, 25 kinds of leaves that shed leaves, and 18 varieties of green bush and covering plants. The South Park is surrounded by pine, Magnolia and various types of trees(Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

9.5.1.7.2. Armutlu Thermal Springs

Yalova Armutlu thermal tourism center is 51 km from the city center and the thermal spa is 4 km from Armutlu district center. it is located in the north. One of the first very important

and priority spa in Turkey, Armutlu Springs are in a valley surrounded by trees and shrubs, ranked longitudinal riverbed is composed of a large number of sources. The most important of the resources are the cubed and bathed resources. There is a 250-bed hotel in this area and a restaurant, Turkish bath and aquaerm (pool) belonging to this hotel. Both the source environment and the Sea coast are suitable for new settlements and developments. The environs of the spa are covered with olive trees and Maki. Spring water is applied as bath, drinking and mud, as well as by inhaling gases from the water. Pearutlu spas are classified as high-frequency spas (Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

9.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

9.5.2.1. Bridges

9.5.2.1.1. Taşköprü (Stone Bridge)

Yalova province, Çiftköy District, Taşköprü town's name is known as Taşköprü and is still used in the historical bridge. On a stream flowing north of the village, it was built with cut stones and placed on the feet shaped as semicircular circles. Although the exact date of the bridge is not known, it is rumored that it is about 400 years (Yalova, 2018).

9.5.2.2. Castles

9.5.2.2.1. Çoban Castle

Çoban Castle is on the historical Silk Road in the Altınova District of Yalova province, in the Valley extending south from Hersek. About 7 km from Hersek, 2 km south of the village of Soğuksu (Ayazma).The castle covers an area of 150×120 meters at the top of a 150-altitude Hill. According to an opinion, it is claimed that it was made by Genoese at an unidentified date (Yalova, 2018).

9.5.2.1.2. Elmalık Castle

The Elmalı Castle, which has not been determined when and by whom it was built, is located 500 meters south of the village, on a garden hill with a height of 270, at a dominating point that can control the road passing by both sides. It is easy to exit from the south, and it is difficult to exit from other directions. Especially the North and east direction is very steep. It is believed that this place was not constructed for defense purposes as there were no structures such as water cisterns, tunnels and warehouses inside the castle. The castle is thought to have been constructed for control and security purposes as it dominates both roads passing through it. The castle, which remained intact until the war of independence, has been completely destroyed today. Only a part of the door to the south and a few of the signs on the west side can be traced. Elmalık Castle, which is estimated to be important in the 11th and 12th centuries, is in the castle of the coastal town of Pylai and it is thought that the coastal settlement is a place of refuge in case of danger(Yalova, 2018).

9.5.2.3. Baths

9.5.2.3.1. Kurşunlu

It was built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian. The Kurşunlu bath, which was buried in the soil over time due to disasters and wars, was built in 1900 by the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II. It was repaired by the order of Abdülhamit. Because the bath was covered with lead, it took the name Kurşunlu bath. On the exterior of the bathroom there is an inscription written in Ottoman on Marble.

9.5.2.3.2. Valide Bath

It was built as 6 domes during the Byzantine reign of Constantine. There is still 3 Dome. During the Ottoman period, it was repaired by Sultan mecit and his mother was treated here. There is an Ottoman inscription on Marble in the steam room section of the bathroom.

9.5.2.4. Museums

9.5.2.4.1. City Museum

The spatial settlement of the museum consists of two floors, the ground floor and the entrance floor. The top floor is planned to be used as an official celebration and exhibition area. The issues discussed in the museum, to the extent that the width of the area and the dimensions of the panels are given hand, are processed with a chronological index; Urban information that is not enough to be explained with wall panels is supported by monitors and mansions. Productions to be seen on LCD screens in the museum are selected according to specific subjects.

In the museum, the first traces of settlement dating back to 8,000 years, the historical process from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic period and the present Yalova, information, documents and photographs were told, local administration, sister cities, population, education, sports, industry, agriculture, geographic structure, districts, tourism and social life issues such as. "The city's fate changed Önder" and "Yalova is my city," a large space has been devoted to Ataturk on our panels. Ethnographic works and documents received by donation are exhibited at the lively exhibition stands. Within the area, the city Model, The Walking kiosk and the mosque model were included in the city, floriculture, weaving and spa culture related issues were animated together with decors.

9.5.2.4.2. Ibrahim Müteferrika Paper Museum

Ibrahim Müteferrika, the first Turkish printing press, founded the first Turkish paper shop in the Elmali village of Yalova in 1745 to meet the need for paper. The paper, which is expressed as the pulp of civilization, has become an important material enough to open a museum in Yalova, where it has been produced for many years. We see that the history, evolution, chemistry and many other aspects of the paper are taken into consideration at Ibrahim Müteferrika paper museum, which bears the title of the first paper Museum in Turkey. In addition, visitors can produce their own paper in the museum workshop. The museum, consisting of foreign tourists, is a member of the International Association of paper artists. Among the aims of the museum are the production and dissemination of traditional Turkish-Islamic paper.

9.5.2.4.3. Atatürk and Children's Museum

The Tigem Atatürk Pavilion is a structure that Atatürk used to use before he got to the Atatürk Pavilion in Yalova. The museum, which was opened to public on August 30, 2014, is composed of designs that appeal to primary school children in accordance with modern museology understanding and keep children's attention alive. Mapping photos with Atatürk chronology and the revolutions that primary school children can understand are designed to keep children's perceptions open during the lecture by placing them in colorful boxes.

9.5.2.4.1. Open-Air Museum

A beautiful place where historical artifacts from various parts of Yalova have been collected and exhibited, which have been preserved and preserved in different parts of Yalova, which has a history of 6000 years, has been created. The museum, which was opened in 2003, contains Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman period artifacts, but also includes models of artifacts found in various parts of Yalova.

9.5.2.4.2. Yalova Istanbul (Kagithane-i Yalakabad)

The Yalova Kağıthane under the name of Kağıthane-I Yalakabad was founded in 1745 by Ibrahim Müferrerika in Elmali Village during the period when the paper was made. Yalova Kağıthane is the most important Kağıthane of the Republic of Turkey with its historical importance of the Ottoman period as of the time it was founded.

9.5.2.5. Mansions

9.5.2.5.1. Thermal Atatürk Mansion

Thermal Atatürk mansion was built in 1929 in 38 days. The mansion is made entirely of wood and has two floors. There are three halls of honor and 11 rooms. The mansion is protected along with furniture and other items that are used for the period are open to the public as a museum.

9.5.2.5.2. Walking Mansion

When Mustafa Kemal Atatürk went to the farm one day, he met a gardener who tried to cut the branches of the Great plane tree right next to the Pavilion. He immediately calls the gardener and asks why. The answer of the gardener in charge is as follows: the branches of the tree have stretched and are on the wall of the building. In 1930, the soil around the building was excavated with great care and went down to the basic level of the building. Tram tracks brought from Istanbul are laid. It is placed on the rails that are placed under the building by working inches and inches. Now, the building is shifted to the stage of removal from the tree by sliding on the rails. This extraordinary and risky work is completed on August 10, 1930 and the Great plane tree is also free from being cut off. Since then the name of the mansion has remained “walking Köşk”. With the decision of the Supreme Council of the Ministry of Culture and tourism dated 12.07.1980 and numbered 12238, the cultural and natural assets required to be protected were counted and registered. In 2006, it was restored by Yalova municipality and opened to visitors.

9.5.2.6. Religious Places

9.5.2.6.1. Mosques

Historical mosques within the borders of Yalova province are shown in Table 9.1.

Mosques	Detail
Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha Mosque	Born in 1458 and brought from Bosnia-Herzegovina where he was born in the palace of the famous Grand Vizier of the era brought by Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha XVII. In the century, it was built in the town known as its own name. Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha mosque architecture of cut stone örmecilik gain weight.
Rüstem Pasha Mosque	Rüstem Pasha Mosque located in Yalova Center is one of the Ottoman period architectural buildings. Rüstem Pasha mosque, known by Mimar Sinan; Ottoman pasha Rüstem Pasha by 17. it was built in the century. The mosque was built with a dome and square plan.
Hacı Ali Pasha Mosque (Ahmet Çelebi)	Hacı Ali Pasha Mosque (Ahmet Çelebi) located in armutlu district center is also known as the Bazaar mosque. Construction date is not known. It is estimated that it was made during Orhan Gazi period. The interior wooden design and outer wooden eaves of the mosque, which is open to worship, exhibit a fine example of wood workmanship.

Table 9.1: Mosques

9.5.2.6.2. Churches

9.5.2.6.2.1. The Black Church

There is water architecture of the Roman period known as Karakilise among the people. This building was converted into a church during the Byzantine period.

9.5.2.6.2.2. Three Sister (Three Saints)

In the vesikas (Acta Sanatorum) which mentions the Holy case of Christians, the Three Sisters who carry the names menodoro, Metrodora and Ninfodora were born in Bitina and accepted Christianity, when they came to their young age, when they were engaged in worship and worshipping in the vicinity of Pythia (thermal) baths, and they showed a number of cherished people that they were good, at that time, the Byzantine Emperor Maksimianus, the governor of Yalova transfer fronto, Governor fronto'nun after the news of this state of the girls sent here a judge, the judge, girls to leave a superstitious belief such as Christianity, to return to the religion of idolatry, and the girls refused to do so, the Three Sisters of the fourth. It is stated that he executed in the first half of the century. As a result of the researches, the graves of these three sisters were found. Commemoration ceremonies are held on September 10th.

9.5.2.7. Festivals and Festivities

Festivities held in Yalova and its districts are of great interest with the participation of national and international participants. In Table 9.2, some of these activities were shared with date and location information.

Table 9.2: Festivals and Festivities

Activities	Time/Place
Fevziye Village oil wrestling	June of each year (Altınova-Fevziye village)
Thermal spring and Salvation festivities	Every year on July 18-20 (Thermal)
Golden Pine Festival	First week of August every year (Çınarcık)
International Salvation Festivities	June 28-August 12 each year (Yalova-Center)
Liberation Festivities	August 9 each year (Armutlu)
Delmece Highland Festivities	End of June every year
Şenköy Kızılılık Festival	First week of August every year(Çınarcık/Şenköy)
Kadirga Festivals	Second week of July(Çınarcık/Hasanbaba)
Altınova Boluklik Village Strawberry Festival	Second week of May (Altınova / capital)
Tufag International Golden clove folk dances festival	First week of July(Yalova-Merkez)
Yaffem Cultural Feast of Turkish Tribes	The Month Of July 3.and 4.week(Yalova-Merkez)
North Caucasian Cultural Feast	The Month Of July 2.and 3.week(Yalova-Merkez)

Source: Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018.

9.5.2.8. Traditional Cuisine

Yalova province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. Some tastes/flavors in the traditional cuisine of the province are shown in table 9.3(Yalova Cultural Tourism, 2018).

Table 9.3: Local Flavors/Tastes

Yalova Kebab from Milföy	Stuffed Eggs
Thermal Wrap	Chicken and Dumplings

Termal Dessert	Heaven's Küngü(Ring) (Fork Dessert)
Termal Çorbası	Chickpeas With Sour Meatballs
Spinach Yalova Pastry	Kaçamak
Böğür Stuffed with Rib	

Source: Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018.

9.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Yalova province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

9.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 9.4: Numerical Values of Accommodation Sector

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Yalova	12	770	1 630	5	983	2 322
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Yalova	91		2 543		6 368	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

9.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Art And Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 9.5: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel Agencies (A, B and C groups)	40
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	125
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	76

<p>Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls</p>	9
<p>Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.</p>	14

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

9.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

9.6.3.1. Karaca Arboretum (Live Tree Museum))

Karaca Arboretum SEC. Hayrettin Karaca was founded on 13.5 hectares of land. Today, about 7000 different plant species, subtypes, varieties and culture form contains. Karaca Arboretum is Turkey's first private Arboretum. Notable collections include many important species and cultural forms belonging to Acer, Prunus, Malas, Magnolia, Quercus, Betula, pinus, brothers, Picea. Arboretum is open to the public every day between 10:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00. Apart from this, it is open to groups and schools on the condition that an appointment is made. The trip takes 1,5 hours accompanied by a guide. Horticulture training, Arboretum and Botanical Gardens located in various parts of the world to change the seed, plant collection to continue to expand, Arboretum field, such as new gardens are involved in such activities. Nursery is open every day of the Week (culture portal, 2018).

Image 9.5: Karaca Arboretum



Source: Yalova Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

9.6.3.2. Camping-Caravan Tourism

Yalova is suitable for camping and caravan tourism. Especially on the shores of the natural beauties, there is the possibility of camping while preserving the natural values of the young. Üvezpınar and Kurtköy region. Provincial and district centers are located in the coastal strip of natural camping areas.

9.6.3.3. Fishing with Angling and Harpoon

Trout can be hunted at Sudüşen waterfall in termal. There are trout facilities near elmali Village and Kurtköy. In addition, the sea hunting in Yalova Çınarcık, Esenköy, Armutlu, kapaklı and pistachio beaches are intensive. The rocky areas on the northwest coast of armutlu district are one of the most suitable areas for diving and water sports in Turkey. This sport activity is carried out off Bozburun and Ayıburnu.

9.6.3.4. Paragliding

Yalovada (Elmalı / Istikam Tepe - Sugören / Höyük Tepe güneyköy / Atakulesi Location) the interest in paragliding activities is increasing day by day.

9.6.3.5. Motor and Bicycle Sports

Yalova and its surroundings, terekking, nature-based sports such as photo safari is very suitable for. The area on the slopes of Samanlı Mountains contains many bicycles and motocross trails for nature lovers.

9.6.3.6. Trekking, Hiking)

9.6.3.6.1. Delemece Highland Trekking Track

The wooded areas around Yalova province are very suitable for hiking and mountain biking. Delmece Highland course located in Tevikiye village in Çınarcık District is interesting in terms of providing options for different natural beauties on the same trip.

9.6.3.6.2. Sudüşen waterfall and its surroundings

The surrounding area of the waterfall also offers a magnificent feast for nature lovers. The road to the waterfall is a comfortable and natural walkway and is preferred by local and foreign tourists in summer. On the way to the waterfall, a unique dam Lake, sea view of Marmara Sea and a wide variety of forest fauna are encountered, this route is used as a photo safari, nature trekking and picnic area. Panorama Hill is far 120 m from the sea. It is an area of high and beautiful images of every season covered with green vegetation.

9.6.3.6.3.Çınarlı Mıyaban (Çınarlı Road))

Çınarlı Road (Çınarlı Hıyaban) is the most beautiful road route in Yalova, with the green tunnel image of the plane trees that existed throughout the Atatürk period. The length of the road leading to gazipasa Street, starting from the pier and ending to the spa gate, is 12.350 meters, width 10 meters. The trees on the road route were planted in February and March 1930 and 10 meters from the seedlings. However, the sort appears to be more frequent than when it is sewn diagonally. So there is a plane every 5 meters. Cross-planting is also balanced branching of trees, thus turning the road into a green tunnel. 60% of the work of walking road construction is completed on both sides of the same road and the construction of the rest continues (Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

9.6.3.6.7. Picnic Areas

There are many areas serving as picnic/excursion areas within the boundaries of Yalova province and some of them are shown in table 9.6.

Table 9.6: Picnic Areas

City Forest	Mound Hill
Hasanbaba	İstihkam Hill
Deer Creek-Pine	Çınar with Doors

Source: Yalova Cultural Tourism, 2018.

9.6.3.8.City Forest

It is 29 km away Yalova and the road is completely asphalt.The city forest was organized in 2005 and opened to the public. Waterfalls in the City Forest, 2 km. walking path, multipurpose hall, children's playgrounds, sports areas, seating and rest groups, toilet, fountain, picnic places, drinking water and sinks, suspended bridge, cruise terraces, plum double waterfalls, Linden, chestnut, oak, Crow, Beech and pine trees, all kinds of bird sounds, all the beauties offered by the people in the face of a unique place that can be experienced in a combination of The purpose of the establishment of urban forests is to meet the recreation needs of the public. Entrance is free, for those who want to burn barbecue in the vicinity of the City Forest are available to persons (Yalova cultural tourism, 2018)

9.6.3.9. Wildlife in the City Forest

In this area animals and bird species bear, wild boar, fox, squirrel, lizard, jackal, Badger, rabbit, tortoise, snake, üveyik, taunt pigeon, Quail, freckle, karatavuk, cattle, sakarmeke, Woodcock, Hawk, freckle, Woodcock, Woodcock(Yalova Culture Tourism, 2018).

9.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

Yalova's most important value is its pristine natural structure and thermal resources. The southern slopes are covered with dense wooded areas. Coastal and bays, plateaus, shawls and thermal springs in the coastal part of Yalova, which enters the fertile plains 1-2 km from the coast, can be counted. Yalova's most distinctive tourism value is its pristine

natural structure and thermal resources. The main tourism activities in the province are thermal and health tourism, especially armutlu and thermal spas; coastal tourism, especially concentrated in Çınarcık with Çiftlikköy; history and Culture Tourism and nature tourism are among the richest natural areas in Turkey, which has a source from its deep rooted past(urban vision, 2018).

9.8. Vision Study for Yalova

Proximity to Istanbul, Kocaeli and Bursa metropolises, strong transportation links to Marmara Sea and Gulf, High educated population, qualified workforce, natural sites and forest areas, thermal areas, alternative tourism potential (health tourism, etc.)) and increasing the number of students together with the University of Yalova can be shown as the main advantages of the province of Yalova. This binding characteristic of Yalova, which has an important position on Europe and Istanbul's transition to the Aegean and the Mediterranean, is reinforced by newly constructed transportation projects(urban vision, 2018).

TR81 REGION

- **Bartın**
- **Karabük**
- **Zonguldak**

10. POTENTIAL TOURISM OF BARTIN PROVINCE

10.1. Geographic Location

Bartın is located between 41° 53' north latitude and 32° 45' east longitudes in the Western Black Sea part of the Black Sea Region. It surrounds the Black Sea with its 59 km coastline to the North, Kastamonu to the East, Karabük to the Southeast and Zonguldak to the West. The area is 2,220 km². The altitude of the city center is 25 meters. Bartın province, Zonguldak'a 89, Karabük 89 and Kastamonu province 183 km away is (Bartın Tarım, 2015). Bartın administrative structure, the Central District, Ulus, Amasra and Kurucaşile consists of four districts.

10.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Although the climate of Bartın province is suitable for agriculture, there is not enough agricultural activity. Employment in the province of Bartın is concentrated mostly in the textile sector. 23 of 111 industrial facilities operating in the province operate in this sector. About 30% of those employed in the industry are employed in the textile sector. Other sectors that stand out in the province are chemistry and plastics industry. There is one organized industrial certificate in the province. According to the figures of 2017 in Bartın province, 8695 people are employed in industrial branches. Bartın is one of the provinces where migration is a problem in Turkey. Especially the mining-based Region economy has contracted as a result of the shrinking of mining enterprises and the development of other sectors.

The economy of Bartın is based on agriculture, industry and trade. Although it has the appropriate climate conditions, small parts of agricultural land scattered and rugged machine-made agriculture makes it difficult. The inability of machine agriculture reduces productivity, increases costs and prevents the development of Agriculture at the desired level. In Bartın, most of the food crops, cereals, fruits and vegetables are produced in terms of plant production. The highest share of the distribution of agricultural lands was devoted to cereals (wheat, corn). In recent years, with the expansion of greenhouse activities, the production of vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers and karalahana has started to increase in commercial terms.

Shipbuilding is also an important industrial branch. Yachts and wooden boats constructed in shipyards in Kurucaşile district are marketed to domestic and foreign countries. Accordingly, art branches such as rope, rope and reel were developed. Various industrial branches such as plywood, timber, tile, cement, paper industry have enabled the development of trade in the province (Bartın municipality, 2018). Especially in the provinces of furniture, tourism, yachting and agriculture, clustering (Bulu, 2007)); agricultural and animal products such as strawberries, hazelnuts, chestnuts, meat and dairy products, eggs, cement, lime, brick, tile, coal and other industrial products are among the products with high export potential (Bartın Governorship, 2018). Studies such as the development of Bartın port and the making of Saltukova airport more usable will accelerate economic development by contributing to the development of trade in the province (Bisiad, 2007).

The population of Bartın province is 190.708 according to the results of the population registration system based on the address of 2017. 77,827 people of the population live in the province and district center, while 112,881 people live in towns and villages. 41% of the people are living in the city, 59% of the people are living in the village. The population of the province is 71.485(Bartın Governorship, 2018).

10.3. Infrastructure

Bartın organized industrial zone includes water, sewerage, PTT, ADSL service and wastewater treatment plant. It is possible to use electricity and natural gas. Because it is among the priority provinces in development, they use electricity at 50% cheaper than the surrounding provinces (Bakka, 2012).

Bartın province's coastal proximity to the location of the Filyos port project increases the number of people who want to open facilities in this area. However, the lack of capacity of the existing OIZ is emerging as a problem here. OIZ development activities are ongoing. When the Filyos project is started and Bartın port is expanded, the transportation issue of Bartın province will be resolved. Founded in 2008, Bartın University provides consulting and project support for engineering units and industrial branches. These issues are considered as advantages.

10.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Transportation by road Çaycuma-Devrek (Zonguldak) in the West, Mengen-Yeniçağa (Bolu) in the South, Safranbolu (Karabük)-Gerede via e-80 highway and E-5 State Road is provided. The nearest airport to Bartın is Saltukova (Zonguldak), 38 km away. International flights are used during the summer months and domestic flights are not made today at the airport. Bartın port, which serves mainly freight transportation in the city where the railway is not available, welcomes a cruise ship in recent years. The distance to some cities around Bartın is Istanbul 411, Ankara 293, Kastamonu 185, Karabük 83, Çankırı 250 km and Bolu 185 km.

10.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

10.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

10.5.1.1. Highlands

10.5.1.1.1. Ulu Highland: 27 km from Ulus district. away. Göktepe and ovacuma is located at different altitude, the average elevation of 1000m. It is an untouched forest of 86,000 hectares. The general area of the plateau is 18,255 hectares and the area of the chalet area is 60 hectares. Plant cover, needle and propagandized tree species and hundreds of sub-flora creates(virtual tour Bartın, 2018).

10.5.1.1.2. Juniper Highland: Ulus district, Kumluca town is 33 km away. Juniper, FIR, beech, oak, hornbeam, hazelnut, Karaçam, Sariçam, Poplar, Akçaağaç, Üvez, Forestry, Shepherd's Bush, Wild Rose, Nettle, Raspberry, berries, Bearberry, other tree species and hundreds of flora. The Highland, known for its abundance of Juniper birds, is rich in wildlife (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.1.1.3. Gezen Highland: Ulus District, Kumluca Town. Gezen highland, one of the two plateaus in Juniper district, is 8 km away from Juniper Highland. It has the same characteristics as Juniper plateau(Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.1.1.4. Zoni Highland: Zoni Highland is 10 km from Arit town. It is located on the Arit Mountains and within the boundaries of the Küre Mountains National Park. It is a suitable place for tourism activities such as tent camp, trekking, photographing, motocross, mountain biking tour (Amasra, 2018).

10.5.1.2. Waterfalls

There are four waterfalls in Bartın province that can attract the attention of tourists. Waterfalls are shown in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Waterfalls and their Characteristics

Waterfalls	Information
Gölderesi Waterfall	Kurucaşile County is 3 km from the village of Kanatlı. The waterfall is located in a rising valley between bitter yellow and pink forest roses and rich green tissue (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).
Ulukaya Waterfall	It is 17 km from Ulus Town. Ulukaya Canyon and waterfall, located away, attracts visitors with its panoramic beauty. The waterfall is 10 m above the canyon. Water coming out of a large rock cavity, 20 m it consists of falling from height.
Aksu Stream Waterfall	18 km from Ulus-Kumluca town. it is located on Umar Hill of the Red Cross Village. Aksu stream, which divides the Umar Hill 10 mt wide in two, is 35 mt in three stages. It falls from a height and forms the waterfall.
Gergece Waterfall	Central District in Yeşilkaya village, 11 km Gergece Kaya Area Away.

Source: Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018, Bartın, 2018).

10.5.1.3. Rivers and Lakes

There are new dam Lakes in Bartın kozip and Kirazlı Bridge dam lakes. recreation activities can be performed in these lakes at future times. The engine is incomplete. In terms of rivers, the Bartın River is indispensable. The most important river of Bartın is the Bartın River, which is known as BC Parthenios and gives its name to the city. The river formed by Kocaçay and Kocanazçay, which unite at Gazhane Cape in the city center, is 15 km. akarak reaches the Black Sea in the Bosphorus. Other important streams; they are the plain and İnönü streams that are born in Kurucaşile lands and that irrigate the Kapısuyu and Tekkeönü streams and Ulus-Uluyayla reaching the Black Sea. The Bartın river is the most regular stream that can be reached from Black Sea to the city with ships of 500 tons (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Bartın's coastal section, which reaches the sea through steep and wooded slopes, attracts attention with its extraordinary beautiful bays and flora. These coves, most virgins, are admired by their clean sands, little wavy waters and beauty integrating with nature (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018). Beaches within the borders of the province are shown in table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Beaches

İnkumu Beach	Akkonak Beach
Amasra Beach	Delikişle Beach
Çakraz Beach	Göçkün Beach
Güzelcehisar Beach	Çambu Beach
Mugada Beach	Kurucaşile Beach
Hatıpler Beach	Tekkeönü Beach
Kızılkum Beach	Kapısuyu Beach
Bozköy Beach	

Source: Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018.

10.5.1.5. Caves

There are 5 caves within the borders of Bartın province. The Georgian cave in Çakraz and the Sipahiler cave in Kayadibi show spectacular views of stalactites, stalactites, travertine and onion formations. In addition there is a small cave in inkumu. The temperature in the Georgian cave is low, breathing difficulties during the trip, the excess amount of carbon dioxide is caused by this feature, it is thought to be one of the caves that asthma patients seek healing. There are Incivez cave in Makari village in Amasra District (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.1.6. Nature Parks

There are three natural parks on the borders of Bartın province. These are Ahatlar Nature Park, Georgian Nature Park and Balamba Nature Park. Balamba Nature Park is a Nature Park which is open to visitors and facilities are available. Bartın is located in the city centre. Restaurant, buffet, basketball-volleyball field, tennis court, amphitheater with a capacity of 150 people is located on the field. There is also a children's playground, 450 m long walking track, WC, Day picnic area, paintball area, combined gymnastic corner, rain shelters, toilets, fountains, Day Picnic Area (General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, 2018).

10.5.1.7. Canyons

There are two Canyons within the borders of Bartın province, Ulukaya and Karadere (Arit).

10.5.1.7.1. Ulukaya Canyon (Ulus): Ulukaya waterfall is about 1 km long. A living natural life is observed in the Canyon region. Especially species such as water salamanders, trout, kayabalık are frequently encountered (Hürriyet, 2018).

10.5.1.8. Güzelcehisar Lava Columns

Güzelcehisar, where history and nature are intertwined, is 17 km from Bartın. The lava columns, 80 million years old, made güzelcehisar even more meaningful. Güzelcehisar lava columns are 50-100 cm in diameter and their length is over 30 meters. The Monuments of Güzelcehisar lava in Turkey are one of the Rare developed natural formations of the world (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.1.9. Islands

10.5.1.9.1. Rabbit Island (Amasra): Rabbit Island is located on the border of Amasra District of Bartın province, opposite the historical Amasra Kemere Bridge. The island is named after the rabbits. In the northern part of the island there is a cave 70 meters long. Boat trips are made to this cave. There are Byzantine Kilesis and monasteries dating from Genoese on the island (Gezilecek Yer, 2018).

10.5.1.9.2. Boztepe Island (Amasra): Boztepe Island has one of the most beautiful views of Amasra. Boztepe Island, built during the Roman period, passes through the historic Kemer Bridge. Watching Rabbit Island rabbits and Dolphins on the bridge is also a separate activity. The island is surrounded by the walls of the UNESCO World Heritage Island. After crossing the bridge, it can climb from a steep slope towards the north (right side), and the panoramic view of Amasra Hare Island and the small port area can be seen from this area (Amasra, 2018).

Image 10.1: Amasra Panoramic View



Source: Bartın Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

10.5.1.10. Kastamonu - Bartın Küre Mountains National Park.

In the western part of the Black Sea Region, the National Park is located on the Küre Mountains; in the provinces of Kastamonu and Bartın, there are 117.787 ha, 40% of which are within the borders of Bartın together with the “buffer zone”. Covers the area. 37.000 ha.the portion of the area is residential and untouched. In terms of plant review, Küre Mountains National Park offers a wide range of options to its enthusiasts and researchers with its 1200-year old and natural virgin forest, rich flora and endemic vegetation. Also; There are endemic plant species identified in Arit, Kozak, Mugada and Ulukaya regions and needle-leaf tree species with a homogenous distribution within the forest ecosystem(Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).)

10.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Bartın province has a rich potential in terms of historical and archaeological values. It is a city that has been the scene of 3000 years of settlement, especially Amasra. The historical and archeological values in Bartın province are classified below.

10.5.2.1. Inns

There are two Inn standing in Bartın. These are Taşhan and Dervişoğlu Inn. Information about the Inns is shown in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3: Inns

Inns	Informations
Stone Inn	It was built by Hacı Ali Aga between the years 1832-1835. It has two floors, a rectangular plan and an open courtyard. There are 18 rooms, 16 vaults. It is currently used for commercial purposes in personal property.
Dervişoğlu Inn	It was built by Dervişoğlu Ali and Osman brothers in 1897. Close to the rectangle is planned, two-storey and Portico. On the first floor there are 7 rooms and on the second floor there are 9 rooms. The building materials were stone and brick and were later restored.

Source: Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018.

10.5.2.2. Museums

There are three museums in Bartın. Amasra Archaeology Museum, Kemal Samancıoğlu Ethnography Museum and Bartın Kent Museum are.

10.5.2.2.1. Amasra Museum: the first museum was founded in 1955 and started to operate in a small hall in the municipality building. The museum was moved to the old primary school building in 1969. Bolu Mutasarrıf İsmail Kemal Bey started construction in 1884, but the Navy school was completed in 1976 by the purchase of the T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, in 1975. Repair was completed on 30.01.1982 and opened to visitors. The museum is one-storey and there are 4 exhibition halls, two of which are archaeological and two are ethnographic (museum, 2018).

10.5.2.2.2. Kemal Samancıoğlu Ethnography Museum: former Bartın Mayor Kemal Samancıoğlu donated his home to Bartın municipality. Bartın municipality turned this house into a Museum of Ethnography in 2004. It is possible to see Bartın's traditional home life in the museum (Bartın74, 2018).

10.5.2.2.3. Bartın City Museum: in the Museum, the chronological AXS, endemic creatures, geographical structure, transportation and natural disasters history, historical craftsmen bazaar, shipbuilding, commercial life, mining, historical Galla Bazari, architecture, political history, education and press-communication history, art literature and Culture Life, birth of childhood circumcision and wedding traditions, home life, culinary culture and tourism, as well as interactive oral history studies are the main titles

10.5.2.3. Castles

There are five castles in Bartın province. There is a crooked settlement in Amasra Castle. Others are in the inside of the castle. These castles are Amasra Castle, Hisar Castle, Güzelcehisar Castle, Şarköy Castle, kiln Castle (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.2.4. Civil Architecture Examples

Wooden Bartın houses, 258 units in Bartın merkez, 13 units in Amasra and 12 units in Kurucaşile, have survived. Some of these houses scattered throughout the city serve as accommodation facilities and restaurants. Bartın houses are in the garden, usually surrounded by a two-storey garden called “Daraba”. The floors are wooden-carcass and the ground floors are stone. The entrance section called “gulluk” and walking areas in the gardens are covered with slate stones. Every garden has a well made of stone. Traditional houses are as many windows as possible (Cultural Portal, 2018).

10.5.2.5. Arif Captain's Poet

Şadırvan was built by Karakaşoğlu Hacı Arif Kaptan in 1912. Carried by eight round marble columns, it has a dome of 5.5 meters. The height of each column is 2,47 meters. The water used for wudoo is from the 12-corner marble pool, 1.25 metres deep. In 1949, the discharge of the high quality drinking water of the city from this monumental fountain made the fountain the symbol of the junction water facilities (Virtual Tour Bartın, 2018).

10.5.2.6. Amasra Historical Sites

The ruins of the ancient theatre (the ruins of the theatre are not on the surface) are found in the district of Amasra (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018). Other historical values in the district are shown in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4: Amasra Historical Places

The Only Surviving Monument In Asia	Bedesten
City Bath	Rabbit Island
Church (Fatih Mosque)	Tekketepe
Small Church (Art House)	Direklikaya
Underground Galleries	Small Port Ancient Quay and Necropolis Area
Ruins Of Carved Caves and Bedesten	Remains of The Monastery
Acropolis and Necropolis	Ruins of Boztepe Temple
Boztepe Neighborhood and Island	Roman Bridge And Aqueduct
Kaleiçi Neighborhood	District Governor's Residence and Naval School (Museum Building) are the visible faces of the Ancient City.
Amasra Castle; Entrance gate, wall and terrace walls and a total of 12 castle burcu, the castle on the arms	Theatre (5000 People), Forum, Honorary Path, Underground Bazaar, Acropolis and Necropolis sections are under the ground

Source: Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018.

10.5.2.7. Kuşyakası Road Monument

On the road to Amasra-Bartın, 4 km from Amasra, the monument is named after the The monument on the Amasra-Bartın highway, 4 km from Amasra, was built by Gaius Julius Aguilta between 41-54 AC on behalf of Roman Emperor Tiberius Germanicus Claudius. The single-known monument in Anatolia consists of two inscriptions, a headless statue with human figures carved into the rocks, a Roman eagle figure symbolizing dominance.

Image 10.2: Kuşyakası Road Monument



Source: Bartın Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018

10.5.2.8. Bedesten (Amasra): 1-5 km to the beach to the south of Amasra. away. The remains with five nefs in the basilika plan probably belong to the Roman State Assembly Palace. It is known as “bedesten” among the public(culture portal, 2018).

10.5.2.9. Amasra underground Bazaar: starting from Amasra Kaleici and reaching to the Middle mosque, it is possible to enter the 30-meter section. 1.55 m. width and 1.80 m. the side walls and stairs were made of rubble stone and the ceiling was made of an arched stone-brick mesh system.

10.5.2.10. Genoa Castle: Genoa Castle located in Amasra Castle, Genoa family by an inner castle in the building is converted into a palace. The most interesting feature of the structure is the families that dominated Amasra at the entrance door, which is protected by all its beauty and has survived to the present day.

10.5.2.11. The Ancient Road: Amasra the ancient road starts in Amasra and reaches Safranbolu and Gerede region by passing through the Haykayası Road Monument.

10.5.2.12. Ancient Theater: Aya Yorgi Hill In Amasra. Only the entrance part of the 5000-seat theatre of the Roman period is standing.

10.5.2.13. Water Balance and Obelisk

The Tomb of the city, which is more than 300 years old, was removed and the Republic area and Road were constructed as a souvenir of The Obelisk (virtual Bartın, 2018).

Built in 1887 to meet the water needs of the tradesmen, the water balance is one of the important historical buildings in Bartın. It was built in a form of a 12.20 m tall obelisk, whose base is wide and narrow as it rises. The stairs made of iron can be reached to the top point(Virtual Bartın, 2018).

10.5.2.14. Bazaars and Shopping

In Bartın, known as the 200-year-old traditional Galla market, there is a market place where women sell. Fresh products from villages are sold here on Tuesdays and Fridays. In these markets, food products such as vegetables, fruits, yoghurt, milk and butter are sold(Koday and Çelikoğlu, 2011).

10.5.2.4.1. Çekirici Bazaar-Amasra: History, 17. wood carving based on the YY is carried out today in Amasra and its villages. Verses made with trees such as Linden, şimşir, çebudak, walnut, cherry and redwood on Amasra attractors Street and inscriptions, pictures and illustrations, cookie sets, name, keychains, Bird and animal figures, etc. goods are sold (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.5.2.15. Bridges

Bartın River and Kemer Bridge on its branches, Orduyer Bridge, Yenihan Bridge, Celali Bridge, Kemer bridge connecting Amasra and Boztepe, and another bridge Kemerderere Bridge in Amasra are the historical features of Bartın(Compass Newspaper, 2018).

Image 10.3: Kemer Bridge ve Direkli Rock



Source: Bartın Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

10.5.2.16. Tumuluses

There are 4 tumulus and in Bartın. These are Karasu Tumulus, Monastery Tumulus, Devencililer Tumulus, Çeştepe Tumulus (Bartın Culture Inventory, 2011).

10.5.2.17. Baths

10.5.2.117.1. Amasra Ottoman Bath

It is thought to have been done in 17th centuries. There are cold, warm, three cunning bathing places and water tanks and ashhan. The washing place is covered with two halves of domes in a central dome. The "BII"s seen in all four corners have typical architectural characteristics of the Anatolian principalities period (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018). It is not used because the entire bath cannot be preserved.

10.5.2.117.2. Bartın City Bath

In 1747, Bartın Voyvodası was built by Çalikoğlu. The walls of the building are mortared rubble stone, and the two-storey dressing place is wood. It is one big, three small domes and has a small fountain in the middle. The main place is Camekanlı Pekmalilik, Temu and Külhan (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018). The bath is still used.

10.5.2.18. Religious Places in Bartın

10.5.2.8.1. Mosques

Within the borders of Bartın province, there are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs of religious and architectural importance for religious tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 10.5(Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018):

Table 10.4: Mosques

Fatih Mosque (transformed from church)	İbrahimpasha Mosque
Halilbey Mosque	Şadırvan Mosque
Hasandede Mosque	Şimşirli Father Mosque

Arap Mosque	
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10.5.2.8.2. Tombs

There are mausoleums in the province of Bartın, Abu-Darda tomb and Hasan Dede Tomb.

10.5.2.118.3. Churches

There are Kyros, Aya Nikolas, ruined churches and chapels dating from the Romans and Greeks in the province of Bartın.

10.5.2.118.3.1. Kyros Church: There is a church rebuilt on Rabbit Island by the parish priest cyros of Amasra. After the Genoese settled in Amasra, the monastery and church in Büyükkada started to lose its importance. After Fatih Sultan Mehmed conquered Amasra in 1460-1461, the church lost its importance. The building now has only the main walls(yield, 2015).

10.5.2.118.3.2. Aya Nikolas Church: it was built in 1903 in Bartın city centre. Renovated in 1994, this historic building is used as a cultural House.

10.5.2.118.3.4. Culture and Art House Chapel: 9 century in Amasra castle. it's an old chapel. It was converted into a mosque in 15 years and was closed to worship in 1930. After the restoration in 2002, it is used as a culture and art house.

10.5.2.19. Festivals and Festivities

Numerous festivals and festivals are organized in Bartın in a wide variety of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Bartın are shown in table 10.5(Bartın Province Tourism Action Plan, 2012).

Table 10.5: Festivals and Festivities

Bartın Theatre Festival	Bartın Culture-Tourism and Festival
Kurucaşile Wooden Boat and Yacht Festival	Amasra July Culture And Art Events
İnkumu Summer Festival	National Nature Festival
Bartın Documentary Film Days	Hand-Labor Eye Light Gift Fair
Bartın Municipality Book Fair	Drahna Region Groin Festival
Bartın Municipality Hidrellez Festivities	Abipasha Culture and Agriculture Festival

10.5.2.19. Handicrafts

Wood carving (attractiveness), wire breaking, weaving, stone sheet making, wire mesh weaving (hasırlık), wooden boat and yacht manufacturing are the prominent handicrafts. Handicrafts are sold in the attractiveness Bazaar in Amasra district (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 10.4: Wire Breaking



Source: Bartın Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018

10.5.2.20. Traditional Cuisine

Bartın province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. The most important of these are Amasra salad and fish varieties. Some tastes/flavors in Bartın's traditional cuisine are shown in table 10.6(Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 10.6: Local Tastes/Flavors

Pumpum soup	Bandırma
Bartın Rice Dumplings	Şap Şap Meatballs
Ağda Dessert	Amasra salad
Gartlaç	Isbut
Kırtıl	Delioğlan sarığı
Pumpkin Burmese	Halışga
Figs ice cream	Buffalo Yogurt With Honey
Gelinteli Sweet	Crumb bread
Döşemeli Mancar	White Baklava
Bite dessert (Gabartma)	Chicken Pie
Pumpkin Dessert	Spoon Helva
Delioğlan Sarığı Dessert	Wedding Halva
Kulaklı Macaroni	Pancake with Basil
Baddam Mancar	Oily Mancar

Source: Culture Portal, 2018

10.5.2.21. Libraries

There are 4 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 10.8.

Table 10.8: Libraries

Kurucaşile County Public Library	Bartın Provincial Public Library Management
Treat 75. Year Public Library	Ulus County Public Library

10.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Bartın province and the topics covered within the scope of services include the number of sub-categories and enterprises/facilities for accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries.

10.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 10.7: Numerical Values of Accommodation Sector

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Bartın	8	350	696	3	71	125
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		
Bartın	308		2 413	6 181		

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

10.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts And Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 10.8: Quantitative Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	5
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	52

Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	22
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	1
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	5

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

10.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

10.6.3.1. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Ecological routes have been determined in Bartın province. Travelers and nature enthusiasts can have a good time on these routes, including the Küre Mountains National Park. Karaca Route, National Orb route, Bartın sphere route, Kromna route, Amaris route, parthenios route determined as photography, landscape course, Bird and wildlife observation, gastronomy, swimming, climbing, amateur fishing, camping, orienteering, picnic, boat tours, natural product collection, cycling, hiking, ecotourism activity can be performed (Görmüş et al., 2016).

10.6.3.2. Picnic Areas

Within the borders of Bartın province, there are many areas where local people and visitors from abroad can have picnics. Some of these are shown in Table 10.9 (Bartın Municipality, 2018).

Table 10.9: Picnic Areas

Bartın Karaçay Picnic Area	Apdipasha Promenade Area
Bartın Çağlayan Picnic Area	Yali Love Park
Çamlıpark Picnic Area and horse farm	İnkumu Picnic and Camping Area
Hasankadi Phase Sword Promenade Area	Bartın Balamba Nature Park Picnic Area
Bartın Aladağ Promenade Area	Bartın Orduyer Park and Sports Complex

10.6.3.3. Hunting

Bartın has a rich hunting and Wildlife. Only 129 bird species with 40 mammals were found in Bartın-Kastamonu Küre Mountains National Park. During the season in Bartın, regions such as Uluyayla, Kurucaşile countryside, Kayabaşı, Kayadibi, Büyükdüz, Sariçicek, Kokurdan and Turanlar allows hunting. Hunting animals such as Ducks, goose, Quail, toy, uveyik, wood, deer, rabbit and wild goat are possible according to the season in the region (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.6.3.4. Angling

It is possible to catch fish species such as mezigit, istavrit, çinakop, Lufer, Kalkan, palamut, zargana, Karagöz, with different fishing techniques (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.6.3.5. Underwater Diving Centers

Bartın's part of the Black Sea has sunken wealth in Crystal durum and turquoise colored waters (Bartın Culture Tourism, 2018).

10.6.3.6. Zoni Highland Recreation Area

It is suitable for tourism activities such as camping, trekking, photographing, motocross, mountain biking on the Arit mountains and within the boundaries of Küre Mountains National Park (Amasra, 2018).

10.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

As a result of 3500 years of historical accumulation, architecture, military, civilian, religious and so on. Bartın, which is home to many historical works, is well protected by the layer-by-layer structure of different civilizations. Using it while protecting and exhibiting it at the same time will contribute to the deepening of this memory. Bartın, the owner of an open-air museum, which contains the remains of different civilizations, should use these values to transfer them to the future in cultural sense as well as to enter history and cultural tourism in the meantime. The psychological effects of physical interventions to the city on the users should be evaluated and the decisions that will lead to memory loss should be avoided. Bartın, located to the west of the Black Sea, is close to the Marmara region, such as Zonguldak and Karabük in relation to industrial cities, has a coastline of 59 kilometers in terms of features are in an important position. Continuing the relationship with the wood in Bartın culture and going to a branding in Bartın in shipbuilding will make it possible to use the advantages of the coastal city (Urban Strategy, 2018).

10.8. Vision Study for Bartın

Tourism planning should be carried out in terms of activating the dynamics of the city. The first step in this process is that Bartın becomes an important tourism center within his own region. Therefore, incentives should be developed within the region in order to channel the touristic activity within the region to Bartın. Instead of seasonal tourism, these natural, cultural and historical values of Bartın should be used to revitalize the tourism types such as coastal tourism, eco tourism, history-Culture Tourism and winter tourism. In addition, alternative tourism activities (paragliding, water sports, etc.) support will be effective in the development of the region (urban strategy, 2018).

11. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF KARABUK PROVINCE

11.1. Geographic Location

Karabük Province, which has a surface area of 4.145 km² and is located in the Western Black Sea Region, is between 40° 57' and 41° 34' northern latitudes and 32° 04' and 33° 06' eastern longitudes. The area is 4,145 km² and the Northern Bartın (80 km), Kastamonu (120 km.) to the Northeast and East), Çankırı in the Southeast (195 km), Bolu (130 km southwest), to the West Zonguldak (170 km) neighboring provinces. Ankara 230 km, Istanbul 400 km. it is away (Karabük Municipality, 2018).

Karabük, has been founded in June 6, 1995 counties of Turkey with the merger of 78th by taking Ovacık and Eskipazar from Çankırı districts and Yenice, Safranbolu and Eflani from Zonguldak. There are 6 Districts, 1 Township and 277 villages along with the Central District of Karabük (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Karabük is under the influence of the tourism sector in the province of Safranbolu with its industrial sector (iron and steel) as well as agriculture sector. Agricultural sector (forestry and animal husbandry) employs 61% of the population. Karabük province has the heavy industry of modern iron and steel production industries based on the past. Iron and steel companies employ more than 15,000 jobs in the region(dođru, 2004).

Karabük is a small settlement, while rapidly industrialization and urbanization phase has passed simultaneously. Social life has been shaped in this line of development. With the intense migration of the city, it has become almost a small NUVA of Turkey. In 1944, 3,812 persons employed in Demir-Çelik were 58, Trakya, 453, Aegean, 160, Eastern Anatolia, 706, central Anatolia, 2.346, North Anatolia, 62, eastern Mediterranean, 27, and non-Turkish births. Workers' families formed with industrialization have been the main determinants of social life. A number of differences have emerged between the peasant workers' family and the urban workers' family. 70% of urban workers' families and 50% of rural workers' families are core families. His working life with industrialization has developed on the axis of iron and steel plants and subsidiaries. In addition, Iron trade, transport and forestry were also important employment areas. As a result of rapid population growth, an intense demand for housing has emerged in the province, and 5000 houses, the first collective housing project in Turkey, was created in 1969 and the need for housing has been met. In the residential area, the Iron and steel factory has formed the Yenişehir neighborhood and a great need has been met by peyderpey for a long time(Karabük Municipality, 2018).

One of the important issues in the socio-economic development of the city is the textile and apparel sector. When we look at the other Anatolian cities in this area, we see that there is a big breakthrough in Karabük. All of the manufactured goods are exported abroad. Other than that, forest inventory revenues are very high Because 60 of the geography and all of our villages are in the forest village status. The economic structure of the districts depends on the forest. The house is also highly developed. Karabük also receives its share from cultural tourism. Safranbolu is one of the most diverse districts. County; prior to everything, it is an important tourism center with its rooted historical background. On the other hand, because of the Iron and steel industry, it has become a residential area where workers and workers are busy. The traditional Safranbolu houses, Hani, Baths, arasta, Demirci and Semerciler Bazaar are a historical settlement in itself. In Safranbolu, which meets the social needs of the province, the service sector has made significant progress and

present entertainment centers, restaurants and social facilities offer services throughout the region(Karabük Municipality, 2018).

Population of Karabük province is 117.557. Kardemir Demircelik has an important share in the population increase in the province(Fındıkoğlu, 1962). Half of the population consists of men and half of women. The majority of the population is middle aged (49%). 53% of the population is married. 27,000 people graduate in the province(Index, 2018).

11.3. Infrastructure

There is electricity, water, waste water and natural gas in Karabük province. Karabük organized industrial zone (OIZ) Directorate, in a short period of time by making a big step food - plastic, iron-steel-textile to reach the different business branches brought together. Located 80 km from the center of Karabük, from gerede, T.E.Karabük OIZ, which is connected with the motorway, is 218 km by Road, 420 km by Istanbul, 300 km by railway, 126 km by Zonguldak, 364 km by Ankara and 924 km by Istanbul. Karabük OIZ investors can benefit from Zonguldak port by rail, Bartın and Karadeniz Eregli ports, which are a short distance by road(Karabük Organized Industrial Zone, 2018).

11.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Railway and highway transportation facilities are available in Karabük. With the nearest airport is Zonguldak airport which is 88 km away. Although the airport is not too far away, it is not used because it is not active. Rail transport is mostly used in freight transportation. Karabük is 218 km from Ankara, 420 km from Istanbul and 300 km from Kocaeli. It is located on the middle Black Sea and Istanbul connection roads. Bartın and Zonguldak are also connected to the sea through the ports of Filyos. The specified ports are 90 km away (Karabük municipality, 2018).

11.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

11.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

11.5.1.1.Highlands

Karabük Highlands, rich forests, flora and fauna with superb landscape images and medicinal herbs is a tourism paradise. Our plateaus are increasingly interested in walking for healthy living in a cool and clean air with plenty of oxygen, living together with people living in villages for a short time, setting up tents, sitting around the challenge and chatting, watching wild animals in their natural environment, viewing and studying plant species. In these areas, many activities such as nature trips, bicycle tours, nature trekkings are possible. Walks are arranged at various times in the Highlands. The Highlands within provincial boundaries are shown in table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Highlands

Avdan Highland	Çakırören Highland
Sorgun Highland	Small Highland
Dede Highland	Bostancık Highland
Big Flat Highland	Arıcak Highland
Small Flat Highland	

11.5.1.2. Waterfalls

The Baklabostan waterfall is located 17 km from Karabük city center and is within the research area of Baklabostan and its altitude is 830 m and its area is 2352 hectares. In addition, Dipsizgöl and waterfalls, Çalık and sprinkler team waterfalls are located in Yenice District(Yeni vd. 2013).

11.5.1.3. Lake

11.5.1.3.1. Bostancı (Partner) Pond

The other names of the Ortakçı pond in the region are Bostancı pond and the Race Pond. This Highland pond was built for irrigation purposes. It is located on Eflani - Pınarbaşı (Daday) road to the south east of the Center. It is on the right side of the asphalt and 200 m from the asphalt. It is about 3 km from eflani. It is located between the two forests and has a natural view. The pond is within the borders of the City Forest of Eflani. Restaurant, picnic tables and camping areas are available. The most interesting is the pond(Efanim, 2018).

11.5.1.3.2. Esencik Lake

The other names of Esencik pond are Gülabi village pond and Kadıköy pond. Since the old name of the village of esencik is Kilvar, it is also called Kilvar Lake. This pond, which was fed from the Bosphorus, was constructed for irrigation purposes. It is located on the Pınarbaşı – Azdavay road to the north east of the district. Distance to center is 11 km. Turning left from esencik village 200 m from the asphalt. it is located in the vicinity inside. The distance from the right road to the village of Pınarözü is around 6-7 km. This road is stabilized and maintained (Eflanim, 2018).

11.5.1.4.Caves

11.5.1.4.1. Bulak Mencilis Cave

The cave of Bulak Mencilis is fascinated by its stalactites, each one of which is formed in thousands of years. Bulak Mencilis cave is one of the longest caves in Turkey. The total length of the cave is more than 6 km and the part of the cave which is illuminated and opened to visitors is about 400 meters long. There are a few lakes on the ground floor of the 3-storey Silak Mencilis cave and a 15-meter waterfall (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.1.4.2. 100. Year Cave

Karabük 100th in front of the site of the year, this cave is 803 m long under the children's park overlooking the Bulak Canyon and extends west into a single gallery. Although the canyon where the cave is located is mostly composed of large tuberous limestone, all of the cave is located in fine grained limestone. The cave formed by dissolving along a fault line is all but a few small streams of water (Bakka, 2013).

11.5.1.4.3. The Cave of Hızır

Safranbolu is 7.5 km away. 900 m. the cave at the elevation has not been discovered yet (Türker, 2012).

11.5.1.4.4. Ağızkara Cave

Our discussion Harmancık located in the village of Cave stalactites, stalagmites and other geological formations includes a different in terms of beauty and wealth. Apart from these caves, there are interesting geological formations in the form of deep pits in the interior of the forest with a large cave entrance in Uluyayla which has not been discovered yet(Türker, 2012).

11.5.1.4.5. Inönü Cave

Kıraç cave located in Yenice has features that will attract the cavers. In the Ovacık District, there are two-room cave in Inönü District of Abdullar Village, cave in Ören district, nine-room cave under Akçapınar district, and three-room cave in Ganibey village. Research on these caves has not been done yet (New et al. 2013).

11.5.1.5. Nature Parks

11.5.1.5.1. Kavaklı Nature Protection Area

In 1987, it was declared as nature conservation area. In addition to the presence of a wide variety of tree species in the field, the area has a rare ecosystem with trees, trees and shrubs, and the area has a very high resource value because of its exceptional size and size of species such as Badger, hazelnut and bebudak (national parks, 2011).

11.5.1.5.2. Çitdere Nature Protection Area

It was registered as a conservation area in 1987 in Şekmüşe and Dibekyanı location. It has a unique ecosystem in which a wide variety of tree species coexist, the presence of rare specimens of the Istanca Oak (*Quercus hartwvissiana*) in the world, and unique wild animals, including endangered or degraded species, have high resource value (national parks, 2011).

11.5.1.5.3. Gökpınar Arubatam

It is 11 km from Yenice. The arberatum area at an altitude of 1050 meters covers an area of 4 ha. The area containing many trees and trees was registered as an open-air museum in 1991 due to the presence of more than 40 species of trees together and the presence of monumental trees in the area. In addition, the World Forestry Organization (FAO) and the World Nature Conservation Foundation (WWF) have been recognized as the absolute conservation site (Türker, 2013).

11.5.1.6. Canyons

5.1.6.1. Bulak Stream and Canyon

Located 8 km from Karabük, the village of Bulak attracts attention with its interesting rock formations, Canyon, Bulak (or Mencilis) cave. Bulak Canyon was formed from Eocene and Paleocene aged limestone, and since water leaking from the cracks of these limestone formed a humid environment, it also allowed a rich flora in the canyon (Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009).

11.5.1.6.2. Tokatlı Canyon

Tokatlı Canyon, located in the village of Gayza in Safranbolu District, stretches from Incekkaya to Tokatlı village. The canyon is divided into different branches. The canyon between Incekkaya - Tokatlı village is 2100 m. The total Canyon length, along with the other side arms, is 4,500 m (Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009). Safranbolu is famous for its historic houses as well as its canyons. There are many canyons in Safranbolu. Tokatlı Canyon, which attracts the most attention of these canyons, is home to animals such as squirrels, horses, Goose, and activities such as paintball, horse riding.

11.5.1.6.3. Düzce (Kirpe) Canyon

Düzce Canyon is located 9 km from Safranbolu near Düzce village. The distance to the village is 4 km. Canyon continues to Safranbolu Yazıköy Mill. The canyon has an altitude of 650 meters, a height of 50-150 meters, a width of 102-264 meters and a length of 4800 m (Türker, 2012).

11.5.1.6.4. Sırçalı Canyon

Sırçalı Canyon and Natural Life Protection Area located in Kozuncak District are 19 km away from Safranbolu.

11.5.1.6.5. Yalci Canyon

The Yacı Canyon is located near the Yacı quarter of Sakaralan village, 21 km from Safranbolu centre. Yacı Canyon can be passed in 6 hours. The three canyons; Sırçalı, Düzce and Yacı canyons located in the borders of Safranbolu district are merged around the village of konari (Türker, 2012).

11.5.1.6.6. Sugar Canyon

Karabük-Yenice Highway 3th the discovery of difficult passages and steep slopes in the canyon in kilometers attracts the attention of adventure enthusiasts and professionals. During the canyon walk from time to time through the water from time to time underwater is progressing. That's why it's a very difficult track. Adequate equipment and guidance should be accompanied by visits (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.1.7. Streams and Rivers

There are 6 streams/rivers with different characteristics within the boundaries of the province. The information about them is shared in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Rivers and Streams

Rivers and Streams	General Information
Kızılkaya Streams	Depending on the flow of water on the Kızılkaya stream, there are small waterfalls and small lakes that can swim. Especially in spring months, the flow of water is very strong.
Soğanlı Streams	The Çerkesh stream from Çerkesh, which originates from the southwest of gerede and irrigates the southern part of Eskipazar, is formed by combining Gerede water and the Çerkesh stream from Çerkesh. Near Karabük (Hamzalar) Eskipazar stream and car stream in Karabük are merged with Yenice River.
Araç Streams	The tea originating from the northern slopes of the Ilgaz Mountains is fed by a large number of streams. The most important stream around eflani, Taşçı merges with Degirmen stream and flows west from the south of Safranbolu, including Ovacuma stream. Gümüşü, Akçasu, tikhane and Bulak streams passing through Safranbolu are combined with Bulanlı stream in Karabük.
Yenice Streams	The tea, formed by the combination of car and onion teas, flows through narrow and deep valleys, expanding the valley after the Bolkuş Strait and Balıksık location. Near piriçlik, the Mill Stream from Kelemen, Kızılkaya, Karakaya and şeker tea, which is growing by taking Incedere stream in Yenice district center, is merged with Devrek stream.
Soğanlı Streams Valley	Canyon and interesting rock formations are encountered in the soğanlı stream Valley (dyed village stalactites). There are canyons formed by limestone belonging to eosen period in the vicinity of soğanlı stream.
Karakaya Streams	The Baklabostan stream, born in Büyükdüz Forest Research Area, is the beginning of Karakaya stream. The initial altitude is 770 meters and was formed by the merger of many large and small streams. Total length is 19 km.

Source: Karabük Governorship, 2018, Türker, 2012, Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009 and Bakka, 2013.

11.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

11.5.2.1. Ancient Settlement of Kimistene (Asar Hill)

Ancient settlement Eskipazar Dereesemail Village is located on Asar Hill, east of Degirmenbaşı District. Asar is a hill of four elevations. There are separate archaeological assets at each elevation. These elevations include archaeological values such as

“Acropolis”, “settlement areas”, “Necropolis” and “cisterns”. On the way to the Acropolis summit, a temple was built on a plain during the period of polytheistic religions. With the information available, the Temple was in late Hellenistic period, that is, A.D.He. 1. it was built in the YY and at least M.S. 4. it is thought to have been used until the century. The temple is unique in a very large geography. This temple is larger than 20 meters and only the preserved floor has survived. In 2005, more than 60 profile blocks belonging to the temple were identified (Karabük Culture Tourism, 2018).

11.5.2.2. Hadrianapolis

“Hadrianapolis” is located 3 km west of Eskipazar town center, scattered on the land around the location called Viranşehir. In the field studies started in 2005, the city of Hadrianapolis is a Southwest Paphlagonia, late Hellenistic, Roman and early Byzantine periods (at least M.He. 1. from YY to YY.S. 8. it was determined that it was settled (until the end of the century). In 2005, 24 scattered public and other buildings were identified in archaeological surveys. These public buildings include two churches, a defensive structure, a theater, an arched structure, a nymphaeum and a monumental building. Archaeological excavations were carried out in these buildings in 2006-2007(Laflı, 2008).

11.5.2.3. Asar Castle of Eskipazar

Eskipazar is located in the village of semail to the northeast of the district center. It is a natural Castle and is 300 meters high from the stream level near it. Another feature of the castle is the tunnels built by man (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.2. 4. Eskipazar Rock Tombs

Eskipazar is located in and around the ruins of Hadrianapolis (Viranşehir) in the west of the town centre. Its ceilings are Dome. In Hisariçi rock tombs, which were made regularly, the ceiling is regular, room vaulted and 2 m. at a height. It is understood from the inscriptions found in the Roman Period (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.2.5. Ovacik Rock Tombs

Gerdek Strait rock tombs Puçükören village located in the Valley of Soganlı Creek Karakoyunlu district. First of the Graves B.It was made by Leonhard. 7 graves. it is estimated to date back to the 20th century and earlier. The overall appearance of the tomb was used in triangular pedals and the architecture of the tree was simulated. Column capitals are decorated with palm leaf and the effect of Eastern architecture is seen. Karain rock tomb consists of four rooms carved into the rocks southwest of Karakoyunlu village of Purçükören. Kayadibi cave was carved into rock in the eastern part of Karakoyunlu neighborhood. Lion heads were found in the tomb room with a horseshoe entrance (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.2. 6. Safranbolu City Museum of History

Built between 1904 and 1906, the government Mansion was used as a government mansion until 1976 and became unusable as a result of a fire on that date. The restoration works initiated by the Ministry of culture in 2000 were started and completed in 2006 and opened to service as the City Historical Museum. The city's Historical Museum is a cultural unit founded in order to keep records of all kinds of Information, documents, articles, visual materials, sound and images related to Safranbolu in order to introduce and show the cultural, historical and social richness of the city.

11.5.2.7. Karabük Historical Houses and Mansions (civil architecture)

11.5.2.7.1. District Governor's Residence

District Governor House 18th and 19th Safranbolu houses, which reflect the history, culture and technology of the century Turkish society, are an important example. 19.it is thought to have been built at the beginning of the century. Owner of Safranbolu barracks Commander Hacı Mehmet Efendi. His family was called 'Kaim-makam', which is equivalent to the commander of Hacı Mehmet Efendi, and therefore his houses were called by this name among the people. We have been able to preserve the urban texture and architectural features of our district until today.The District Governor's house, which was expropriated and restored in 1979 within the protection and health of Safranbolu project of the C Ministry of Culture, was opened as a training center on 16.12.1981(Safranbolu Tourism Advisory Office, 2018).

11.5.2.7.2. Mumtaz Mansion

Suleyman Pasha Madrasa was built in 1888 by the Chief Engineer Mufti and Müdris Ziya Efendi. The house, which shows the distinctive characteristics of traditional Ottoman-Turkish architecture, is 3 stories. The ceilings of the rooms are decorated with wooden carvings and the ceiling decoration of the head of the house consists of 4000 pieces of wood(Karabük Culture Tourism, 2018).

11.5.2.7.3. The House of the Black Currants

Wooden roofs on Mescit Street in Safranbolu district, with its rectangular shape, the House of the remarkable Black sediments by Mehmet Karaüzüm 19. it is thought to have been built towards the end of the century. Mudbrick decorations among wooden roofs are one of the most important features of the Karaüzüzler House(Karabük Culture Tourism, 2018).

11.5.2.7.4. Keciler Mansion

It is known that it was built by Hacı Mehmet Efendi in 1884. It is understood from the inscription on the exterior facade that the Kiliciler mansion was repaired in 1925 when the wood and Stone were used in a balanced manner. On the outside and inside of the mansion there is an elegant writing of concise words that inspire people with beautiful and clean, Supreme ideas. The head room on the upper floor is aesthetically and magnificent, especially with its ceiling core and its wooden rosettes and decorations around it and the “eccentric vertical Temple” in another room (Karabük Culture Tourism Tourism, 2018).

11.5.2.7.5. Emir Hodjazade Ahmet Fellows

Bağlarbaşı District is located in degirmenbaşı district. It was restored in 1974. The head of the House has preserved its authenticity to the present day. The room was built using fifteen thousand wooden beams, without using any nails. Ceiling core is painted with Root paint(Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.8. Inn

11.5.2.8.1. Safranbolu Cinci Inn

Built by Kazasker Hüseyin Efendi in 1645, the Cinci Han Caravanserai is restored and restored while it is in ruins. Cinci Han Caravanserai, which has 2 floors and 63 rooms, is today the hotel, cafe and Event Center. It is also a place where you can taste the various tastes of Turkish cuisine and local dishes. It is also possible to watch Safranbolu from the top floor of the caravanserai in the Old Bazaar (Türker, 2012 and Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.2.8.2. Tuzcu Inn

It was built by Hidayetullah Aga in front of the mosque called by its name. It is estimated that the inn was built in 1690s. It is rumoured that the guests of the inn were mainly the

people who brought salt to the tannery, or that the first one came to the inn was a Tuzcu Inn (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.8.3. Old Bath

Based on the partially erased Greek inscription on a building stone used in the wall material of the bath in Çeşme Neighborhood, Kalealti street, there are some works that recorded this building dating from the Byzantine period. Today Bath has lost its function and is used for sightseeing (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.9. Safranbolu Arasta Bazaar

In the bazaar, it is observed that the business branches for the production of embroidered goods such as Blacksmith, copper, semercilik, diktric, saraçlık, and shoemaking are located on separate streets and together in accordance with the “guild” order. The streets of Safranbolu Bazaar are called “inside of the mosque”, “inside of the Beavers”, “inside of The Butcher” and “inside of the merchants” according to the artisan arm on that street. Today, according to the art branch they call it, some of the artisans continue to do these works in these streets. Safranbolu arasta street, Safranbolu yemenici bazaar, is one of the most historical and visited places in the region. There are 48 shops (Türker, 2012) in the bazaar consisting of wooden shops adjacent to each other.

11.5.2.10. Clock Tower

Safranbolu Clock Tower was built in 18th century by the grand vizier Izzet Pasha. Izzet Pasha, who was from Safranbolulu, is one of the grand viziers of III Selim. Izzet Pasha, after being the grand vizier, had a tower built on this hill from all over the city. The clock in it was brought from England (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.2.11. Safranbolu Hidirlik Hill

When the Turks come to Safranbolu, it is the place where they are deployed and it is in the form of open prayer. The rain prayer and Hıdırellez celebrations are held here. The tomb of Hasan Pasha (1845), the mausoleum of Constantine Governor Hasan Pasha (1845), two prayer places, the Makam /tomb of Hızır (Hıdır) Pasha and one of the heroes of the war of independence. The mausoleum of Ali Yavar Ataman (1955) is located. There are two points in and out of the hill (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.5.2.12. Incekaya

It was renovated by the Grand Vizier Izzet Mehmet Pasha between 1794 and 1798. The water belt, which is 116 meters long, is about 60 meters high from the ground. The water in the belt passes through a canal. The aqueduct is constructed in three folds to balance the flow rate of water. The water passing through here is distributed from the water balance in the garden of the Asmaslar mansion to the fountains in the city. The water distributed was called “Pasha Water” among the public (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.13. Safranbolu Village

Now we look inside of apricot nomadic village continuously inhabited in 1565, depending on the tribe, the community was founded by the last gentlemen. It is in the status of district until 1870 and depends on fifteen villages. It is one of the seventeen settlements built for the nomadic tribes in Anatolia. Initially, the Central Kütahya was connected to the Anatolian beylerbeyiği, Kastamonu, Bolu connected to provinces such as. Today, it is an important tourism center(Karabük Governorship, 2018).

Image 11.1: Safranbolu Winter Scene



Source: Karabük Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

11.5.2.14. Fountains

In Safranbolu, especially in the bazaar, almost every street or corner of the street suddenly encountered in terms of the architectural characteristics attractive; religious generosity, the order of rahmet, the expression of social recognition, Safranbolu fountains are architectural buildings that beautify the scenery and places, create sound and image composition with flowing waters, architectural styles and documents the elegance and splendour of the art. There are 138 fountains in Safranbolu, including those in recent times (Türker, 2012). Some of these are Kilici Fountain, Hamidiye Fountain, Şükrü Efendi Fountain, Fatma Hanım Fountain.

11.5.2.15. Anatolian Clock Towers Miniatures Park

The miniatures of the clock towers, which bear the cultural traces of the Ottoman period and are instructed to be built all over Anatolia in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the second Abdulhamid II's ascension to the throne in 1901, have begun to be exhibited in the area around the Historical Clock Tower and City History Museum in Safranbolu. In Safranbolu, one of the 20 best protected cities of UNESCO and hosting thousands of local foreign tourists every year, there are 15 miniatures, 14 from Balıkesir to Erzurum and 15 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the open air museum, which was built by the Grand Vizier Izet Mehmet Pasha in 1797 in the area next to Safranbolu Clock Tower.

11.5.2.16. Historical Bridges

There are two historical bridges within the borders of the province. The Tokatlı Bridge is located on the Gümüş creek in the north direction of Safranbolu. It is said that it was built by Kazdağlıoğlu as a water bridge and then it was put into a transition state by Izzet Mehmet Pasha. This bridge, which is 40 meters long, consists of a single arch with a width of 15 meters, is 30 meters high. Taşköprü was built on Eflani stream passing from konari

village to the east of Safranbolu. It is not known when the bridge was constructed. The bridge is 34 meters long and has two arches(Karabük Culture Tourism, 2018).

11.5.2.18. Bridge Muvakkithane

Muvakkithane is the building where tools and devices used to determine time are placed. The muvakithane in Safranbolu was used for the preservation of historical books for a while (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.19. Old hospital (Syphilis and Gureba Hospital))

The construction of the hospital, which is located next to today's State Hospital in İnönü District, started in 1885 and was completed in 1888. The building, which is one of the most important architectural buildings of the city, was constructed by Greek craftsmen from Cut Stone. In 1897, syphilis patients were taken care of and the hospital started to look at other patients from this date. The building has been restored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for many years and serves as a Faculty of Fine Arts and design (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.20. Bird Houses

As a symbol of love and compassion, mosques, mosques, libraries, bridges and civil architecture examples (House-mansion-shop) are places built for the shelter of birds. Protected from wind and cold, the sun area is made inaccessible to humans and animals. The bird houses known in Safranbolu are located on the front of the şadırvan mosque, on the minaret of the İzzet Mehmet Pasha Mosque, on the front of the Kileciler's House, karaüzümüler's House and on the front of the Halamehmetleri (Kubur) House, on the top of the old municipality and old station buildings (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.21. Değirmenbaşı Water Mill

The restored mill located in degirmenbaşı District of Bağlarbaşı is a pleasant historical witness with its old and new function. Kiran (Hagios Stephanos) Church: The Church located in Kıranköy district in Safranbolu and repaired in 1872, was used as the Orthodox Church until the Greek people emigrated (1925). It has been converted into a mosque since 1956 and named Ulu Mosque (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.22. Perforated Stone

Hacılarobası Village, this stone located in Öreneviz location is estimated to be used to buy the wine and wine. It is also known that there were vineyards in the region where it was moved. It is believed to be from the Paphlagonia period. The Stone has a small hole under a huge ring-shaped hole in its mouth. When looked at, it resembles the funnel shape. The inner depth is 1,80 meters, the top hole is 2 meters, the bottom hole is 50 cm and the bottom hole is narrowing down from top to bottom (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.23. Religious Places in Karabük

11.5.2.23.1. Mosques

St. In Safranbolu District of Karabük Stefanos Church (Great Mosque), Old Mosque (Gazi Süleyman Pasha Mosque). Köprülü Mehmet Pasha mosque, Hidayetullah mosque, Taş minaret mosque, Dağdelen mosque, İzzet Mehmet Pasha mosque, Akçasu mosque, Eflani District Küre-i Hadith Mosque are worth seeing (Karabük Culture Tourism, 2018).

11.5.2.23.2. Tombs

Some of the tombs visited within the borders of the province are Hasan Pasha Mausoleum, Hadji Emin Efendi Mausoleum and Sheikh Mustafa Efendi mausoleum.

11.5.2.24. Festivals and Festivities

International golden saffron Documentary Film Festival: the main theme of the festival, which is held in September every year, is “cultural heritage and preservation”. The Documentary Film Competition section of the festival, which contributes greatly to the promotion and marketing of Safranbolu, is the main activity of the festival, as well as various activities such as entertainment activities, cultural art activities, music concerts, painting exhibitions, etc. Both domestic and foreign documentary films compete in the festival's competition section. Safranbolu welcomes many important artmen, directors, scriptwriters, experts in communication, documentary filmmakers who have come to serve as a jury member in the documentary film competition. In addition, the valuable cinema artists of our country are hosted in Safranbolu within the scope of the festival and share their experiences with young directors and people by participating in various interviews and panels(Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.25. Handicrafts

Safranbolu is rich in handicrafts and is being made today and is a type of food, leather, wood carving, semercilik, blacksmith and copper processing. There are still a small number of handicraft groups in the region, but still there are Semerci (1), Saraç (2), bakırcı (3), and wooden handicrafts (9). There are also many handicraft groups in the region that are very important in terms of cultural tourism, such as handicrafts, tinery, blacksmith, Semerci, saraçlık, yemenici, and saraçlık. Hand embroideries in Safranbolu are famous for white work (perforated work) and needle embroidery. The traditional product of the people living in Safranbolu and its villages is cloth weaving. It is woven in fine and thick, and it is used in the daily wear of the people (inside and outside). These fabrics vary according to villages (Türker, 2012).

11.5.2.26. Traditional Cuisine

Safranbolu is named as “the backyard of the Palace” because of its centuries-old relations with the Ottoman palace and the Palace culture has been reflected in the city's cuisine. All meat dishes, perohi, yayım, uzun beans, dilme beans, Keşli - Cevizli - Sulu yayım, dry Donuts, sini buns, göbü, Mayan bread, haluca, Safranbolu, pancake, water börek, koruklu Bamya, Sour Meatballs, Gaile, çılıbr, hoşmermer, baklava, delioğlansarı and zerde are the most important of these dishes. In addition, tarhana, yayım, Yukka, Kiyama, kavurma, tomato paste, various vegetable cans, pickles, mulberries, plums, Apple kurus, pestil and molasses, kızılıcık (Kiren) water production adds a different kind and richness to the cultural and economic life. In Safranbolu, which has a very rich food culture, some dishes have gained folkloric value. After the soup, all meat, such as rice, car tea, such as zerde, Halushka like Dam stone, Gail, such as hokra, kadayif like Girl hair, delioğlan Saru and gypan baklava are some of these. Safranbolu is also a famous district with its delight.

The most important types of food in Eskipazar district are: Kashkek soup, oğmaç soup (flour soup), ashlık soup (yarma soup), ashili, tarhana soup, kulanlı pasta, water pasta, dough mixing (Halushka, malacı), saraylı, hoşmerim, cat Batmaz, mushroom roasting, cincini mushroom pastry, pavement winding, Bandırma, Sizzleme, pekmez Helva. Bitter sherbet (Kiren şerbet, kızılıcık şerbet), plum, apple pekmez, grape pekmez, kuşburnu marmalade are the main sherbet and marmalades. In Yenice, such as karalahana, köfter, oven corn soup, göççe, Malay, starch Helva, starch slick, starch vaccine, Walnut Helva, şaptak, and bazaars such as folding, drawing, charcoal, Bathlıbağı paste is done. Eflani has a very wide food culture and the most famous dishes of the region are bandırma, çörek observation, mushroom eye, meat eye, puşüşke, Marshmallow, Malak, mushroom mantle, Miyana helvası, Ashura, flour soup, migration (rural) soup, ispit meal and stuffed, anchovy

stuffed and black beet. Pastries can be expressed as writing (yufka) bread, dough bread, corn drawing, water drawing, göbütü, gözleme. Fried: rose-pink, lokum. Desserts: çulma, delioğlan sarıkı (Türker, 2012).

Image 11.2: Safranbolu Delight and Safran



Source: Karabük Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

11.5.2.27. Libraries

There are 8 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 11.3.

Table 11.3: Libraries

Public Library of Eflani District	Safranbolu District Public Library
Public Library of Eskipazar District	Yenice County Public Library
Karabük Cultural Center Public Library	Public Library of Ovacık District
Zübeyde Hanım Provincial Public Library	Public Library of Ovacuma

11.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Karabük province and the issues covered within the scope of services include the number of sub-categories and enterprises/facilities for accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries.

11.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 11.3: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified by the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Karabük	30	683	1 276	6	306	634
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Karabük	79		902		2 106	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

11.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 11.4: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	11
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	81
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	60
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	2
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	12

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

“Safranbolu Tourism Information Office” provides informative supports to the tourists visiting the Karabük province.

11.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

11.6.3.1. Plant Observation

Within the boundaries of Karabük province, there are a total of 54 taxons (species) belonging to 26 families. These installments and Hazard categories are listed below (Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009). 99 butterfly species can be observed in Karabük province and these butterflies are listed below. Keltepe region in Yenice District is a butterfly Observer area that is a candidate to be OKEA (trakel.org, 2011).

11.6.3.2. Yenice Forests

The Yenice forests contain a large number of species of trees that can be seen in very few forests around the world outside the tropics. There are six types of trees forming the upper floor of the forests, thirty types of trees and shrubs entering into the mixture between the intermediate and lower layers. The Yenice forests are a real tree museum. Known tree species are: Uludağ Göknarı, East Beech, Yellow Pine, Black Pine, Mosqueyani Kara Karacamı, Red Pine, Istarca Oak, Virgiliana tree, Walnut, Çebudak, Red Tree, hazelnut, Badger, Wild Cherry, Silver lime, ordinary lime, maple, Cranberry, Şimşir, Ahlat, Contusnesi, Kurt Bıra, Erguvan, Jasmin. In addition to the various tree species, some trees have a unique eco-system with the extraordinary diameter and quality of the specimens reaching, the discovery of a rich wildlife potential. Deer, deer, lynx, wild cat species and other species of animals live in the Yenice forests. The presence of many typical and rare species of plants and animals in this ecosystem is an important source for the tourism of the oxygen generation of forests in our province and it is a candidate for tourism region (Karabük Culture Tourism, 2018). In Yenice, which has untouched forests, 85% of the 115 thousand hectare area (82448 ha.) covered with forests. Protect this area from 79606.5 ha, 2841.5 ha is Baling forest. The Yenice forests are not ordinary forest areas. It has a very rich structure in terms of biodiversity. The World Forestry Organization (FAO) has 9 of the 100 hot spots in the areas that need absolute protection on the world. The Yenice forests are one of these nine absolute conservation sites. This is because in the Yenice forests, there are so many trees, trees, plants and wild animals that can be seen in few forests in the world except in tropical regions. In the district forests, there are 33 tree species, 8 tree species and many herbaceous plants, as well as 16 medicinal plants (Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009).

11.6.3.3. Saffron (*Crocus sativus*)

Saffron plant, which grows mainly in Safranbolu in Turkey and gives its name to the city, is very important for the region when it is evaluated in terms of botanical tourism. Safranbolu in the past, about 40 villages were grown Safran was recorded. Today, saffron cultivation in our country, only in Safranbolu Davutoglu (four families), Yörük (one family), Downgüney (one family) villages, including three villages, 4310 square meters are tried to continue in the field. Total production is between 7-10 kg per year. Safranbolu, Goernorship, 2011).

Image 11.3: Safron Plant



Source: Karabük Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

11.6.3.4. Akkaya Geothermal Water Supply

Akkaya geothermal water supply located in Eskipazar District, Imans Village, Akkaya District is 12 km away from Eskipazar. The source of its ownership belongs to Eskipazar municipality is a hot water source consisting of travertine on rocky land of 19,750 M2. As a result of the underground play and activity of travertine cliffs, there is still hot water flow. In this region in 1997, water samples were taken by Istanbul University Medical ecology and hydro-climatology research and application center and this thermomineral hot water was reported to be useful in chronic rheumatic diseases in swimming pools and outside applications (Karabük municipality, 2006). However, because of the high content of water nickel is not suitable for drinking.

11.6.3.5. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Eskipazar the “hiking routes from nature to History” Project, which was implemented by Karabük governorship and Eskipazar governorship in 2009, consists of 8 different trails. These routes, formed by marking trails and forest roads, cover a total of 166 kilometers. Yenice Karabük governorship and Yenice District governorship realized “Yenice walking trails” project was implemented in 2009 and a total of 210 kilometers of 21 different trails consists of. The hiking trails, which are created in 3 different categories, are generally composed of forest roads and trails. Yenice forests hiking trails offer trekking opportunities for tourists in three different categories, ranging from a few hours 'easy trails (short) to 4-6 hours' day walks and long routes including 2-6 days (Türker, 2012). There are also short and long trails in Safranbolu district. Various Parkurs have been arranged from Sırçalı, Sakaralan Canyons, Kirpe and Tokatlı Canyons and Yörük villages and within the Araç Stream.

11.6.3.6. Picnic/Recreation Areas

Within the borders of Karabük province, there are a large number of areas where local people and visitors from outside can have picnics. Some of them can be listed as follows:

Table 11.5: Picnic Areas

Çamlık Nature Park	Çetiören Promenade Area
Karabük City Forest	Avdanaltı Promenade Area
Karabük Safranbolu City Forest	Gürleyik Nature Park
Karabük Yenice City Forest	Aladağ Promenade Area
Çamtarla Promenade Area	Göktepe Nature Park
Beştepeler Promenade Area	Eğriova Promenade Area

11.6.3.7. Crystal Terrace

Safranbolu, which is known only for its historical houses and its Heritage List by UNESCO, now attracts the attention of local and foreign tourists with its crystal terrace. The glass terrace, which was built at an altitude of 80 meters, has the power to lift 75 tons of weight but currently serves in groups of 30 people (Karabük Governorship, 2018).

11.6.3. Reverse Home

The mansion, which was equipped with household items of the 1980s, was furnished in reverse form from its roof to its furniture. It is open to visitors, also named Tepetilak Konak. It was made as a private enterprise in 2018.

11.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

As in many parts of Turkey, there are historical traces of different periods in Karabük. However, the most important accumulation that distinguishes Karabük from other cities is Safranbolu, a Unesco World Heritage Site and industrial heritage of the Republican era. Karabük, which has a history of 3000 years, has shed light on different layers since the ancient times, but the recent heritage is particularly remarkable. In addition, Karabük is located in a region with the largest forest area in Turkey. The Yenice forests, Yenice sugar Canyon, Incekaya Canyon, Bulak mencilis cave is an important area of discovery for nature lovers as it has many natural sites(Urban Strategy, 2018).

11.8. Vision Study for Karabük

The transformation of the city's potential in the health sector into an opportunity will make the city an important focal point for health tourism. In addition to technical equipment, efforts should be made to reduce the increasing air pollution especially in winter in the context of being healthy in the environment, and public awareness should be made against all kinds of threats that pollute the environment. In addition, the number and quality of accommodation units which are required for tourism should be increased, urban grant areas for tourism should be created and spread. Due to the lack of cultural activity and social life, the young population has migrated from the city. With the opening of the University, social life, festivals and so on. activities should be supported and the young population should remain in the region. A culture-oriented sub-center should be established around the University and integration with the city should be ensured(Urban Strategy, 2018).

12. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF ZONGULDAK PROVINCE

12.1. Geographic Location

Zonguldak is a province in the Western Black Sea Region bordering the Black Sea from the West and North. 3.310 km² area covers six thousand of the land of Turkey. The province is surrounded by the Black Sea, the North Black Sea, the North East Bartın, Karabük, Bolu from the East, and Düzce from the West. Zonguldak administrative structure as the Central District, Alaplı, Caycuma, Devrek, Gökçeşey and BLS Ereğli, Kilimli and Kozlu districts were formed. The Black Sea coast length of Zonguldak is 46 nautical miles (Zonguldak Prefecture, 2018), which was smaller when Bartın and Karabük were separated in 1991, while northwestern Anatolia was a major province. In a mountainous region, only 29.17% of the province's territory is less than 20% inclined and suitable for urban settlement and agriculture. 56% of the province area is covered with mountains, 31% with highlands, and 13% with Plains. The mountains lie in three rows parallel to the Black Sea.

12.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Zonguldak in the western Black Sea region, the Black Sea coast, about 360 km east of Istanbul, Ankara, 270 km north, mountainous, rugged, green is very colorful and plentiful, Turkey is a province where one coking coal produced. Zonguldak, which was founded as a neighborhood in the mouth of Kokkaku River connected to the Gaca village of Çaycuma District in the century, started to grow with coal by finding a quarry in the village of kesaneci in Ereğli district in 1829 and in 1848, it started to grow with coal.

In 1899, the district was established in 1921, and on April 1, 1924, the organization-I Esasi Law No. 491. According to the article, when the flags were removed, it became provincial in 1924. While northwestern Anatolia is a major province, the Black Sea coast length of Zonguldak was reduced in 1991 by the separation of Bartın and Karabük in 1995.

Due to the fact that the province is located in the Western Black Sea Region, the mountains are parallel to the coast. The presence of mountains in the south of the province makes it difficult to connect with Central Anatolia. Zonguldak shows an economic structure directed by natural resources within the province. The province is one of the few cities in which non-agricultural sectors gain weight. Zonguldak is very rich in underground resources. In Zonguldak, other than taşkömü, there are aluminium (bauxite), iron, manganese, barite, dolomite, limestone, quartz, dresser beds. Manganese, limestone and chert beds are operated. With mining, the iron and steel industry is the most important element of the Zonguldak economy. Erdemir, which started production on May 15, 1965, is currently the largest iron and steel company in Turkey with its production capacity of 3 million 500 thousand tons/year. Other industries in Zonguldak are forest products, bricks, ceramics, cement, shipbuilding and yarn. There is no tourism sector spread across Zonguldak provinces and districts (Bakka, 2018).

Zonguldak consists of 8 districts, 25 municipalities, 176 districts and 380 villages, including the center. The provincial population is 596,892 according to the population census results based on address in 2017. 38% of the population is in villages and 62% of population is the city population. The highest population is in Kdz Ereğli District with a population of 175.351. This is followed by the Central District, Çaycuma, Devrek, Kozlu, Alaplı, Kilimli and Gökçeşey districts respectively(Zonguldak Governorship, 2018).This population consists of 294,494 men and 302,398 women. As a percentage, 49,34% are

male, 50,66% are female. About 65% of the population is under 50 years of age. The rate of migration is higher than the rate of migration (Nufus, 2018).

12.3. Infrastructure

The project planned to be implemented in the western Black Sea Region is an integrated project planned together with the Filyos Free Zone, the Filyos industrial zone, the 25 million tons/year capacity of the Filyos Port, flood protection structures, Industrial Infrastructure and strong transportation links. Due to the Council of ministers decisions taken regarding the project and the impact of the project, the project is regional development. It is envisaged that this project will have an impact beyond the borders of Çaycuma district, which will include a large number of private sector investments as well as public sector investment projects. With the project, there will be significant developments in the economic structure of Zonguldak, Bartın and Karabük provinces, unemployment and migration will decrease and new business branches will be opened, the region will become an important industrial and logistics base (Bakka, 2018). Electricity, water, sewerage, natural gas fiber infrastructure, covering provincial and district centers, is continuing.

12.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Zonguldak province is located in the coastal strip. Zonguldak has different transportation possibilities such as land, sea, air and railway. It has a port, airport and railway station and a bus station. The port and railway station are mostly used for freight transportation. The airport arranges flights to Düsseldorf, Germany. There are no domestic flights. Zonguldak is not on Turkey's main road routes. For this reason, the trips to Zonguldak are not limited to the geography of the province, the Western Black Sea tour organization to be discussed in both travel agencies and the region in terms of tourism will be a more accurate approach to the coming from Istanbul Düzce deviate, the land and sea meets the coastal strip followed by the Ankara Arrivals Yeniçağa (Bolu - gerede) 88 km by road Bartın, Karabük 101 km, 114 km 158 km Bolu, Duzce, Ankara 276 km 337 km from Istanbul. Those who prefer the highway can find snow landscapes in the Green of pine forests in winter, every shade of green in spring, and the nature that turns into a riot in autumn(Zonguldak Municipality, 2018, Zonguldak Governorship, 2018).

12.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

12.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

12.5.1.1.Highlands

Zonguldak is rich in Highlands. Known highlands; Manzut, Kizilcaören, Kumtarla, Aksu Girls Ear, Legged, Split, Karate. There are 64 plateaus for the plateaus and active plateaus. As a capacity, each house will live in a family. Karatepe Highland has 2 houses, but capacity can live in a family. Gümeli and legged Highlands: Turkey's 105. it is one of the natural beauties that can be evaluated in terms of Plateau tourism with the tradition of Plateau tourism, which is registered as the natural monument of Zonguldak in Alaplı, 1637 meters high legged Highland and gümüşli Highland at the foot of the mountain, rich flora, Highland houses and living Plateau. There are monumental trees in the Highland with an area of 365 km², and one of the most remarkable ones, the monumental Badger tree is 1000 years old (forest and Water Works, 2012).

Image 12.1: A View from Aksu Highland



Source: Zonguldak Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

12.5.1.2. Waterfalls

There are many waterfalls in Zonguldak province that can attract tourists. Some of them are Mineralogy, Hacimusa, Sunny and harmankaya waterfalls. Waterfalls are shown in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Waterfalls and Their Properties on Provincial Borders

Waterfalls	Informations
Madenciođlu Waterfall	Located on Gerze Dere (Kurudere) in Özbađı Town, 11 km from Devrek, the Minerioglu waterfall is 5 km from Özbađı and consists of several small and big waterfalls in the very steep stream bed.
Hacimusa stream	Interesting geographical formations and waterfalls are observed on Hacimusa stream. Waterfalls are formed by erosion of soft soils and erosion of hard rocks by water.
Güneşli Waterfall	The Güneşli waterfall, which is 25 km from the Black Sea Eređli, is a 2-hour walk from the Güneşli stream bed in Güneşli Beldes. The height of the waterfall is 5 meters below and a pool has been formed. Waterfall, 1080 m altitude arising from Okuslar stream is located on.
Harmankaya Waterfall	Zonguldak city centre is 12 km away. Waterfalls are reached by a 3 km walk on the riverbed. The harmankaya waterfall located on Karagöl stream is between 250-280 meters altitude and has occurred as a result of the erosion of the kiltasi layers of Karagöl stream.

Source: Zonguldak Tourism Map, 2018, Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009 and Zonguldak Investment, 2018.

12.5.1.3. Rivers

Within the borders of the province, the rivers of Filyos and Güllüç and Dirgine are known sources of the region. Information about the rivers is shown in Table 12.2.

Table 12.2: Characteristics of Rivers

Rivers	Informations
Filyos Streamlet	The river flows from different sources (Bulanlı stream, Melen stream, car stream, Yenice River, Devrek River) and flows into the Sea on the shores of the town of Filyos. Total length is 228 km. There are canoeing areas on the Filyos stream.
Gülüç River	Born near Hörgüç Tepe on the Zonguldak-Devrek border, the river is called gülüç River in Gülüç location, fed by the waters of many streams. The 35 km natural course of guluc River is suitable for rafting
Dirgine Streamlet	Dirgine stream in Zonguldak Devrek (Köprübaşı-Yazıcık) "River Tourism" called rafting, canoeing and river skiing is very convenient. There is a 15 km rafting track in the area. The difficulty level of the rafting track is 3". The best months for rafting are March, April and may.

Source: Zonguldak Governorship, 2018, Zonguldak Investment, 2018.

There are no natural lakes within the boundaries of the province. BLS Kızılcapınar, Güllük; Kozlu-Ulutan (Ulutan) dam lakes in Zonguldak Center in Ereğli and Çatalağzı Dereköy Lake are the province's known artificial lakes.

12.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Along the 80 km coastline of the province, there are small, untouched bays and beaches along Zonguldak-Ereğli, Zonguldak-Bartın coastline. Sazköy, Filyos, Türkali, göbü, Hisararkası, Uzunkum, Kapuz, Karakum, Millenağzı, Güzüksu, Kaliksu, Armutçuk, BLS Ereğli, Mevreke, Alaplı, Ömerağzı, Kızlar Beach and its huge locations are the most important beaches of the province. The shores of Zonguldak province do not have a coastal strip that can be evaluated in terms of marine tourism (3s) and can satisfy the tourist needs. However, in terms of Turkish and göbü Beach, which are virgin beaches, sea tourism, the shores of Filyos, Ereğli beaches and the beaches of Tepsikuluk can be considered in terms of marine sports. However, it is worth to see the falezli Coast on the curved limestone of Zonguldak province. It is 28 km from Zonguldak and 30 km from Türkali beach. The length of the göbü beach is 800 m, width is 60 m, length of the Turkish coast is 1500 m and width is 40 m. The length of the Filyos Beach, 35 km from Zonguldak, is 3000 m, width 30 - 60 m (Türker, 2012).

Image 12.2: Kopuz Beach



Source: Zonguldak Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

12.5.1.5.Caves

Due to the karst structure of Zonguldak, there are many caves. The opening of a formerly operated mine quarry as a mine museum will increase the number of visitors to Zonguldak (Forest Water Works, 2012). In Table 12.3 information on caves within provincial boundaries is shown in table 12.3.

Table 12.3: Caves

Caves	Location	Length (Meters)
İnağzı Cave	Central	1100
Gökgöl Cave	Central	3350
Erçek Cave	Central	920
Sofular Cave	Central	1500
Cumayanı Cave	Central	1200
Kızılelma Cave	Central	6600
Çayırköy Cave	Central	1500
Ilıksu Cave	Central	950
Kokaksu Cave	Central	180
İhsaniye 1 Cave	Central	890
İhsaniye 2 Cave	Central	360
Cehennemağzı Cave*	Krz. Ereğli	20
İncivezaltı Cave	Alaplı	
Çingilli well Cave	Central	48
Ayıburnu Cave	Central	260
Kantar Cave	Gökçebey	

* Cehennemağzı caves, consisting of three caves lined together side by side, are the most visited caves by tourists.

Source: Orman Su İşleri, 2012, Türker and Çetinkaya, 2009, Zonguldak Culture Tourism, 2018.

12.5.1.6. Nature Parks

Within the borders of the province, there are 4 nature parks. These are Gümeli nature Monument (Alaplı), national sovereignty Nature Park (Caycuma), Göldağı Nature Park (Caycuma) and include Nature Park (Alaplı)(General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, 2018).

Image 12.3: Gümeli Nature Park



Source: Zonguldak Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

12.5.1.7. Monument Trees

Zonguldak province is one of Turkey's leading cities in terms of forest wealth. There are monumental trees in the forests in the province that have survived for centuries. These trees are; Devrek Monument tree, 4000 year old Badger tree, historical trees and Roman columns, İnönü Park Monument tree, Gökçeşey Monument tree, Erdelik Monument trees (Zonguldak tourism map, 2018).

12.5.1.8. Thermal Resources

The thermal water source within the provincial boundaries is the Ilıksu water springs in the Kozlu district. The water flow rate of the thermal resource is 10 lt/sec and the temperature is 27 degrees. When the water of the spa is used as drinking, it is known that it has a positive effect on the stomach, intestines and liver bile ducts and on the bath cures due to the radioactive elements it contains (Zonguldak tourism map, 2018). Karaçayır and Kokksu thermal springs are among the other thermal springs.

12.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Zonguldak province is a province rich in historical and archaeological values. The historical and archaeological values in Zonguldak province are stated below.

12.5.2.1. Herakleia Pontike (Black Sea (BLS) Ereğli)

Ereğli, which was founded by Marians from Phrygian descendants in the VI century BC and was in the position of an important commercial pier (emperation), was named after Herkül (Herakles), the famous hero of Greek mythology. The city also maintained its importance during the Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. The ruins of the city walls, which are the products of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods, including the ruins of the Acheron Valley where the hellemagzi caves are located, Ereğli Castle, Herakles (Hercules) Palace, Fountain lantern tower, Byzantine cistern, krispos monument, Byzantine church, Hagia Sophia church and Halil Pasha mansion are the important historical remains of the region (Zonguldak Governorship, 2018).

12.5.2.2. The Ancient City of Filyos (Tieion, Teion, Tion)

The ancient city of Filyos, which was founded in the area where the Filyos River was poured into the Black Sea, was formerly known as Billaus. This name is derived from the word Pailaios, which means the gateway. The city's most common name is Tieion. This word comes from the founder of the city, the cleric Tios. The ruins of the Roman temple and the Byzantine Church are present in the ruins of Filyos; Çaycuma Kadioğlu Mosaic, Roman bath and Aqueduct, antique Theatre, Seaside City Wall, Filyos Castle, Roman temple and Byzantine Church (Zonguldak Governorship, 2018).

Üçburgu Archaeological Site: In Üçburgu village of Gökçeşey District, the findings of the Trade Center dating back to 1500 years ago were found on the Filyos River. The excavations at Filyos, which date back to the 7th century B.C., are ongoing. It is thought that the new city center and commercial center along the river is the continuation of the ancient city of Filyos. During the studies, the Trade Center, which is estimated to belong to the Roman period, found that coins, stone paved roads, pottery, arrowheads, lamps, lead dirham and inscribed stone, weighing and silos waiting for the commercial goods came. Thus, in the past, the assumption that trade in the region was provided by the river from Filyos to Gökçeşey has been confirmed.

12.5.2.3. Mansions

Zonguldak has historical mansions from the Ottomans. Besides these, the stone mills and the historical Kozlu PTT building survived as civilian architecture. Mansion in Zonguldak; Hacimusa village everyone houses, Zonguldak historical mansion, Piyale Pasha Mansion, Çaycuma Ottoman Mansion (Zonguldak Tourism Map, 2018).

12.5.2.4. Belief Tourism Activities

Cehennemagzı Caves located in BLS Ereğli district were arranged to be evaluated within the scope of faith tourism and in 2000 were opened to visitors as BLS Ereğli Museum ruins.

12.5.2.5. Museums

There are three museums in Zonguldak. These are Zonguldak Mine Museum, Çanakçılar Archaeology and Ethnography Museum, Ereğli Museum and Gazi Alemdar Ship Museum.

12.5.2.5.1. Maden (Mine) Museum

The Mining Museum was founded in order to preserve the culture of quarrying with a museum. Zonguldak mining museum was opened in 2016. The garden was partially used as a display area. In addition, the transportation to the museum garden of the monument of the metal martyrs in Zonguldak Harbor continues. The museum building consists of foyer, exhibition halls, meeting rooms, warehouses and administrative units. Coal - City relationship in foyer area is discussed. After 10 minutes of Zonguldak promotion in the introduction Room, visitors are informed about the history and technical information about coal in Zonguldak. Work safety, topography, health, social care related materials and educational books are exhibited in the second floor showcase. Coke derivatives of third layer coal, fossils and coal formation is explained(museum, 2018).

12.5.2.5.2. Çanakçılar Archaeology and Ethnography Museum

The museum, which is located in the status of private museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, has opened its doors to anyone who wants to visit the museum and to strengthen its historical consciousness (çanakçılar, 2018).

12.5.2.5.3. Bleack Sea (BLS) Ereğli Museum

The first floor of the museum consists of three floors, consisting of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, marble tomb steles reflecting the periods of Ereğli and surrounding, terracotta amphoras, figurative column capitals, glass vessels and jewelry, various metal works and terracotta vessels, lamps, woven weights and figurines, and archaeological works consisting of Lydian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Abbasid, emevi, Sassani, Artuklu, Seljuk and Ottoman coins collections. On the second floor, local ethnographic works, consisting of various men and women's clothes and weaving of "Elpek" fabric and yarn, weaving tools, handkerchiefs, bundles and cloths, weapons, jewellery, seals, tobacco related items, beads, clocks, kitchen utensils, measuring and weighing instruments and writing works, are exhibited. The third floor is arranged as a well-appointed Museum-House. In the museum garden, there are sarcophagi, column capitals, column bases, columns, inscribed stone, architectural fragments and stone pieces from a monumental grave(Museum 2018).

Image 12.4: A View from BLS Ereğli Museum



Source: Zonguldak Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

12.5.2.5.4. Bleack Sea (BLS) Ereğli Gazi Alemdar Museum of Shipbuilding

The ship was built in 1898 in Denmark's Copenhagen Dockyard. Due to the First World War, the Ottoman government was seized and renamed Alemdar. The Patriots who knew that they needed guns and ammunition kidnapped Alemdar and brought him to Ereğli in 1921 and joined the kuvay-I Milliye. In order to keep this historical event alive, Alemdar Gemi was commissioned as a museum in 2008 (Ereğli Municipality, 2018).

12.5.2.6. Baths

The inscription of this bath in Zonguldak province, Ereğli District, Orhanlar District, Bozhane street, could not be reached today, the construction date could not be finalized. Architectural style 19. it is understood that it was an example of the classical Ottoman baths of the century. Bath cut and double bath plan from rubble stone is symmetrical in two rectangular sections (Zonguldak Tourism Map, 2018).

12.5.2.6. Historical Buildings

There are 63 archaeological settlements in Zonguldak central and districts, one urban and natural site, 72 civil buildings, 34 religious buildings, 10 natural sites, 43 monuments, including a total of 223 registered immovable cultural and natural assets. The most important of these can be seen as follows (Zonguldak Culture Tourism, 2018):

- BLS Ereğli Castle
- Ruins of the Wall
- Castle of Filyos
- Heracles (Hercules) Palace
- Water Relics
- Çeştepe Lighthouse Tower
- Byzantine Cistern Ruins
- Krispos Monument Tomb
- Hagia Sophia Church (Middle Mosque)
- Coast Rampart
- Aqueduct And Vaulted Gallery
- Ancient theatre

12.5.2.7. Historical-Religious Places

12.5.2.7.1. Mosques and Tombs

The main mosques and mausoleums in Zonguldak province are shown in table 12.4 (Zonguldak Tourism Map, 2018)

Table 12.4: Mosques and Tombs

Mosques	Tombs
Devrek Hacı Ahmet Aga Foundation and mosque	Devrek Hızırbey Tomb
Kozlu Aziziye Mosque	Devrek Pregnant Tomb
Muslu Central Mosques	Sayyid Mustafa Mausoleum
Devrek Central Mighty Mosque	Erdes Dede Tomb
Devrek New Mosque	
Devrek Tekke Mosque	
Alaplı Central Mosque	
Orhan Gazi Mosque	
Devrek New Mosque	

12.5.2.7.2. Churches

Church cave: the first of the caves of Hellemağzı, known as the church cave in the columns, column capitals, mosaic pavement and kandil nests, the cave paganism dominant, Christianity is prohibited in the period, the first Christians used as a secret prayer center

shows. The remains in this cave are decorated with motifs that bear the traces of the early Christian period (BLS Ereğli Municipality, 2018).

The Church, which is located in the Central District of Kozlu District and also called "Cilikse" district among the public, belongs to the Christian Orthodox community. It is understood that it was built towards the end of the last century and that the Armenians and the French remained there. After being used as a church until the 1960s, it was used as a school 1960 (Zonguldak Tourism Map, 2018).

Byzantine Church: The Church is located in Ereğli Akarca district where Çelikel mosque was built in 1942. The frescoes are located in the basement of the mosque, which is part of the floor mosaic and wall of the church belonging to the Byzantine period.

Hagia Sophia Church (Middle Mosque): the Hagia Sophia church, built by the Byzantines inside the water-covered city area, is known as Orhan Gazi or Middle mosque after being converted into a mosque.

12.5.2.8. Festivals and Festivities

In Zonguldak, a wide range of festivals and festivals are organized in different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Zonguldak are shown in table 12.5. (Zonguldak Governor's Office, 2018);

Table 12.5: Festivals and Festivities

Karadeniz Ereğli International Ottoman Strawberry and Culture Festival (June),	Zonguldak/Karaelmas Black Sea International Culture and Art Festival (21-27 June)
Karadeniz Ereğli International Love, Friendship and Peace Culture Festival (first week of July)	Company Highland Festival (July)
Karadeniz Ereğli anchovy Festival (first week of July)	Coal Day (November 8)
Çaycuma culture and yoghurt Festival (June)	Eğerci Highland Festivities
Devrek Cane and Culture Festival (July 7-10)	Alaplı Traditional Greasy Wrestling Festival
Alaplı hazelnut, Culture, Tourism and Sports Festival	Kilimli Cabotage and Culture Art Festival

12.5.2.9. Ottoman Strawberry Festival

Strawberry season in the district center “Ottoman Strawberry Festival” is held. In this festival, award-winning competitions are held to encourage strawberry production. On the institutional web site of the Azim canning factory, which was founded in 1930 in Ereğli, the following information was given about the Ottoman Strawberry: “the Ottoman Strawberry was derived from the European-based Arnavutköy Strawberry. In the early 1900's, the flower Halil Pasha arrived in the chestnut soil of the province and gained its original structure.; pink color, medium oval appearance, rich aroma and exquisite aroma has become the world's unique and unique strawberry(BLS Ereğli Municipality, 2018).

12.5.2.10. Handicrafts

Cane: Classic Devrek cane is the product of handicrafts. Its body is cranberry, its handle is walnut and its body has two snake motif, whose heads are pointed towards the handle. Today, bastions made of different forms and materials are made with paint, silver, pearl and copper embroidered motifs (Zonguldak Governorship, 2018).

Epek Diaper: the famous Epek diaper of the Black Sea Ereğli has an important place in the category of linen textiles. This weaving type, known as “elpek” in Karadeniz Ereğli

and “Pelet” in Çaycuma and “soldering cloth” in other settlements, was preferred in making underwear because it kept the body cool in summer and warm in winter. Today, the headscarf, table cloth, vest, blouses and bags are adorned with local embroidery (Zonguldak Governorship, 2018).

Statues of Miner: these products reflecting the production culture of the region are the most preferred souvenirs.

12.5.2.11. Traditional Cuisine

Due to internal and external migration in Zonguldak, changes in cultural structure and disappearances have emerged. In 1970-1980s, the interaction of local culture with the cultural characteristics of people coming from various regions such as eastern Anatolia, eastern Black Sea, has made a difference in their culture in general and these differences have shown themselves in the food culture. Region; while it has a vegetable and grain-based food culture, the meat-based food culture, which is peculiar to Eastern cuisine, gives diversity to local dishes, while the foods such as keşkek, shellfish, etc., which have reduced the consumption of intensive vegetables, have kept a face to be forgotten (Zonguldak Kultur Tourism, 2018). Regional tastes of the province are shown in table 12.6.

Table 12.6: Local Tastes/Flavors

Caycuma Manda Yogurt, Milk, Cream, Butter, Sausage	Halva Walnut
BLS Ereğli Ottoman Strawberry	White Baklava
BLS Ereğli Pitta	Bazlama
Devrek Bagel-Walnut Bread	Chicken Pastry
Chestnut	Pumpkin dessert
Fiish	Cranberry marmalade
Kömeç	Mulberry - Blackberry
Macaroni	Harnup Jam
Erişte	Tarhana

Source: Zonguldak Culture Tourism, 2018.

12.5.2.12. Libraries

There are 7 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 12.7.

Table 12.7: Libraries

Alaplı District Public Library	Zonguldak Provincial Public Library
Çaycuma District Public Library	Ereğli District Public Library Manager
Filyos (Hisarönü) Public Librarys	Kozlu District Public Library
Devrek County Public Library	

12.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Zonguldak province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

12.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 12.7: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry As Of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Zonguldak	14	795	1 606	4	348	742
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics As Of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Zonguldak	28	793	1 560			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

12.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Table 12.8: Quantitative Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	14
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	236
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	79
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	14
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	28

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

12.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an

activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas(Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

12.6.3.1. Mountain and Nature Trekking

In the Zonguldak region, consisting of a mountainous and wooded area, the elevations do not exceed 2000 meters. It is possible to walk in these mountainous areas with small streams and villages and to spend time alone with nature. Legged Highland in Alaplı, Küçüklu Highland and Kız Kulak plateau, Göldağı, peace, Beycuma Highland in the center, Bostandüzü in Devrek, Dirgine Valley and Seven Lakes, Pamukdüzü in Gökçebey are the most interesting points for those who want to take a mountain hike. In addition, the routes where there are Harmankaya, Güneşli, Degirmenağzı, Mineralogy and Hacimusa Creek waterfalls are among the first places that come to mind on trekking trips(Forest Water Works, 2012).

Ecological routes have been determined for trekking in Zonguldak province. Travelers and nature lovers can have a good time on these routes. Between hiking trails, walking paths of the Harmankaya waterfalls Eğerci Aksu Highland-Alaplı Grouplu Highland hiking trails Çaycuma District Gali Hill hiking route KZ. Ereğli Çaylıoğlu District Sunny waterfalls Valley trekking trails Alaplılölü küçüklu plateau –legged plateau-Karatepe Plateau trekking –kavuklu Plateau hiking trails Gökçebey District –Tevahgaz Village –Dua peak hiking trails are located. Elvanpazırcık Town –Gökgöl cave - Hayat Neighborhood - aynu burnu Hill - Elvan Neighborhood walking trails Gökçebey District prayer place-Kurtulus Location - tepeköy walking trails are determined as photography, landscape course, Bird and wildlife observation, gastronomy, swimming, climbing, amateur fishing, camping, orienteering, picnic, boat tours, natural product collection, cycling, hiking, eco tourism activities can be carried out(forest water works 2012).

12.6.3.2. Picnic Areas

Within the boundaries of Zonguldak province, there are many areas where local people and visitors from outside can picnics. Some of these are shown in Table 12.9. (Forest Water Works, 2012).

Table 12.9: Picnic Areas

Radar Hill	Zonguldak City Forest
National Sovereignty Domain	Ismet Pasha Park
Zornguldak Length Of Cord	Dr. Miyazaki Park
Göldağı Nature Park	Midilli Park
Devrek Bostandüzü Promenade Area	Zindancılar Recreation Area
The Zoo Canakci	Devrek 100. Year Park
Plateau Location Forest Recreation Area	Large Forest Recreation Area
Belendağ Forest Recreation Area	İncüvez Pine Forest Recreation Area

12.6.3.3. Bird and Butterfly Observation

280 bird species in Zonguldak province spread or spend a certain part of their lives here. Zonguldak province is one of the top 10 provinces in Turkey with this bird diversity. The majority of birds identified in Zonguldak are migratory birds. Migratory birds are most

common in the months of May and September. Interesting bird species are recorded in Zonguldak province. Among these are the Süremeli Kumkuşu, büyük Kumkuşu and bog swallows, which have very few records in Turkey every year. On the other hand, it is possible to observe the fastest bird in the world (Gökdoğan) and the smallest birds of Turkey (çıtkuşu, Çalışkuşu, Çalışlı Çalışkuşu) in Zonguldak. All of these species were observed in the Filyos Delta (Sözen, 2011).

Filyos Bird Paradise: çaycuma in Turkey, 296 of 467 bird species were identified in Zonguldak. On the other hand, 90 species of butterflies can be observed in Zonguldak province. Legged Highland in Zonguldak alaplı District ÖKeA (priority Butterfly area) is a region with potential (Trachel, 2011).

12.6.3.4. Angling

Angling in sea or streams is performed as more leisure activities in Zonguldak. Ulutan Dam Lake, Kızılcapınar dam Lake and Filyos River, Devrek stream, Gulüç stream and alaplac stream are the main places that anglers demand. In addition, the rivers located in Bostandüzü and gümüşsu are the most interesting points for this purpose (Forest Water Works, 2012).

12.6.3.5. Underwater Diving Centers

The part of the Black Sea belonging to Zonguldak is crystal-clear and turquoise-colored waters also have sunken riches. Table 12.11 and table 12.12.underwater diving areas are shown in;

Table 12.11: Underwater Diving Areas

Number	Location Of Dive Point	Coordinate
1	Zonguldak Central Lantern Location	41°27'55.89"K 31°47'34.79"D
2	Kozlu Village Degirmenağzı Location	41°25'29.44"K 31°43'12.12"D
3	Kozlu Resort Fishing Shelter	41°26'25.44"K 31°44'50.34"D
4	Ilksu Beach Resort Kozlu-Electrical	41°24'31.91"K 31°40'54.52"D
5	Fishing Shelter in Kilimli	41°29'52.01"K 31°50'37.29"D
6	Zonguldak Central Kapuz Beach	41°28'16.99"K 31°48'8.11"D
7	BLS Ereğli Çavuşağzı Location	41°22'38.19"K 31°36'17.08"D
8	BLS Ereğli Alacağzı Location	41°23'6.22"K 31°37'21.64"E

Table 12.12: Submerged Diving Areas

Number	The Name of the Wreck	Location	Dive Depth
1	Faik Kalkavan Shipwreck	Zonguldak Port	35 m
2	Çates Barç wreck	Çatalağzı	20 m

Harpoon Underwater Diving Point: Bababurnu, Filyos – Mardikayalar Location, Portcik – BLS Ereğli – Zonguldak, Kandilli (Armutçuk Beach), Çavuşağzı Köyaltı Location, Tepiksu.

12.6.3.6. Photo Safari Areas (natural and butterfly observation and photography can be done): waterfalls in Alanya photo safari, Sazköy, Sefercik Village, Lukuşu, Degirmenağzı, Zonguldak Port, Kozlu Harbour, mixed deciduous area. Legged Highland and gümeli Highland, gümüşsu, lion fountain, sivriler Road, legged Highland, Gümüşli Highland, Keller Village (Forest Water Works, 2012).

12.6.3.7. River and Rafting Tourism

There are canoeing areas on the Filyos stream, which is 228 km in length. However, the 35 km natural course formed by gülüç River is suitable for rafting. Dirgine stream in Zonguldak Devrek is suitable for rafting, kayaking and river skiing. There is a 15 km rafting track in the area. The difficulty level of the rafting track is 3". The best months for rafting are March, April and may.

12.6.3.8. Camping - Caravan Tourism

There are no places built according to the appropriate standards for camping and caravan tourism in our province. But From Boston, The Lake, 100. Some of the forest recreation areas such as the Year, big, national sovereignty have infrastructure units such as water, electricity and WC. These areas are particularly attracted by daily visitors during the summer months (Zonguldak Culture Tourism, 2018).

12.6.3.8. Bicycle Tours

Mountain biking excursions are made by various associations and groups in the area. Ereğli-Armutçuk has the opportunity to see historical values and natural beauty along the road route, which has a slope for a bicycle trip in the direction of the Gökçeler (Zonguldak Culture Tourism, 2018).

Mountain Bike Trail: The Valley Of Filyos Stream (Çaycuma), BLS Ereğli – Kırmacı – Baliköy – Gökçeler – Armutçuk – Kepez Stage, BLS Ereğli – Kizilcapınar – Delihakkı – Kepez Stage, Filyos – Çayırköy Stage, Devrek – Seven Lakes National Park, Kozlu – Sivri – Eğerci – Devrek Stage, Kozlu – Sivri – Ayvats – Beyoncuma Stage, Ulutan Dam – Kozlu – Olukhan – Sarmısaklı – Area – Brothers Stage.

Water Sports Area: Turkali, Göbü, Kilimli – Hasırarkası, Filyos, Tepidsu, Çavuşağzı, Kozlu – Kasaptarla, BLS Ereğli Municipal Beach

12.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Zonguldak is an important attraction with its forests, plateaus, caves and natural beauties formed by the blue-green combination. All plans and meansalizations for the dynamism to be captured in the field of tourism should be considered accordingly. The proximity to major centers such as Istanbul, Abant and Seven Lakes in the province of Zonguldak increases the potential of the region by creating opportunities for larger-time vacations. Because of its geological structure, waterfalls, mountain walks and cave areas have an important place in terms of nature tourism. Highland houses are suitable for Highland tourism with a living plateau tradition and rich flora. Located in the 80-kilometer coastal strip, many natural beaches and beaches will combine the diversity and harmony of the coast. In this context, Zonguldak will become a dynamic tourism center, which is revived by the diversity of nature (Urban Strategy, 2018).

12.8. Vision Study for Zonguldak

The region offers a wide range of tourism activities with its natural and cultural values. The tourism sector will be strengthened with the newly established regional associations. In addition to Botanical tourism, valleys will mobilize butterfly observation, and Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism will be encouraged by providing recreational uses and different water sports on the 80-kilometer coastal strip. The presence of Rivers will improve river tourism and angling. Appropriate topographical conditions will allow for hiking, cave tourism and nature tourism will allow diversification. Fruit, vegetable gardens and vineyards will enable agro-tourism and eco-tourism in cooperation. With the dynamic city center project, Ereğli and Zonguldak city centers and coasts will be revived and the

existing cultural tourism, gastronomy, handicrafts potential will be activated. Archaeological summer camps in the ruins will be organized and the historical abundance under the soil will be brought to light (Urban Strategy, 2018).

TR82 REGION

- **Çankırı**
- **Kastamonu**
- **Sinop**

13. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF ÇANKIRI PROVINCE

13.1. Geographic Location

In the north of Central Anatolia, between Kızılırmak and the western Black Sea main basins, the neighboring provinces of Çankırı are Bolu in the West, Karabük in the northwest and Kastamonu in the north, Çorum in the East and Ankara in the south and Kirikkale in the North. The city center is 720 meters high from the sea and has an area of 7 490 km² which constitutes 0,96% of the country's territory. Although it is located in the Black Sea climate zone transition zone to the terrestrial climate specific to the Central Anatolia region, there is generally climate prevailing in Çankırı region specific to the Central Anatolia region. Central, Ilgaz and the leafy districts winter is cool, summers are warm. In the District of Circassi, winters are cold and summers are cool. The most rainfall area of the province is leafy district. Wolves, foxes, rabbits and squirrels are seen as prominent hunting animals in almost every season in the province (Çankırı Governorship, 2018).

Çankırı province is composed of 372 villages, 12 districts and 15 municipalities (provinces, counties and towns). It consists of Atkaracalar, Bayramoren, Circassia, Teşcan, Ilgaz, Kızılırmak, Korgun, Kursunlu, ortak, Şabanozu and the leafy districts (Çankırı Municipality, 2018.)

13.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Çankırı's most important characteristic of commercial life is the marketing of products such as cereals, livestock, fruits and vegetables produced in villages and towns. In addition, the activities of the service sector and the production and repair of small tradesmen and artisans based on their work, are the most important factors of Domestic Trade life. Çankırı'den neighboring provinces cereals, flour, sugar beet, melon, watermelon, animal, animal products and mineral resources are sold as raw materials. In other provinces, industrial products such as textile products, durable consumer goods, machinery and kitchen goods and seasonal fruits, vegetables and citrus fruits are purchased (Çankırı Governorship, 2018).

There are 4 organized industrial zones (OIZ) in Çankırı province and these oizs are located in Korgun, Şabanözü, Çerkes and Çankırı Yakukkent. KORGUN OIZ continues its production with 26 companies, 645 employees, Şabanözü OIZ 16 companies, 2655 employees, Circassi OIZ, 3 companies 77 and Çankırı yakkent OIZ 3 companies with 1612 employees and 48 companies and 4989 people in total. In addition, Çankırı has factories producing refined salt, anti-aircraft guns and weapons, fast train scissors and explosive products.

In terms of population, according to TurkStat data in the province of Çankırı in 2017, 186.074 people live. 93.427 (50.21%) of this population consists of men and 92.647 (49.79%) of women. There are 53,018 people in 133,056, belde and villages in the province and district center. The population residing in Çankırı increased by 2.194 people in 2017 compared to the previous year. In this sense, the net migration rate of Çankırı province was 1.9% for the period 2016-2017 (TurkStat, 2017). Çankırı province in 81 provinces in terms of population size 75th ranked. There are 25 people per square kilometer in Çankırı province, which has a surface area of 7,490 km² (Nufusu, 2018).

13.3. Infrastructure

Founded in 2006 in Çankırı, Çankırı Karatekin university operates with 13,526 students. Vocational schools affiliated to the university continue to operate in the center and

districts. There are 1 private hospital, 1 state hospital, 4 cinema rooms and 1 theatre room in Çankırı Center. Bayramören, Korgun, gloves and the other 8 districts except the leafy districts, there are state hospital in all of the other districts. Information on social services includes 2 training dormitories in Çankırı Province, 2 rehabilitation centers, 1 nursery, 1 Nursing Home (northern Anatolia Development Agency, 2018). In addition, 22 official hostels and pensions, 21 private hostels and hostels provide accommodation to students, while 12 Community Health Centers, 21 Family Health Centers provide services to the public (Çankırı Governorship, 2018).

13.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Transportation in the province attracts attention by two main roads networks and related means. The Ankara-Çankırı-Kastamonu-Inebolu road connecting Central Anatolia to the Black Sea in the north-south direction is an e-80 highway located in the direction of Circassian-Ilgaz in the west-east direction and has a length of 105 km within the borders of Çankırı province. The province of Çankırı is located on the Ankara-Zonguldak railway and the length of the railway is 172 km. The railway from Ankara enters the borders of the province from the village of tüzey connected to the Center in the south and follows the Ankara-Çankırı highway and reaches Çankırı. It follows the routes from here to the north west of Çankırı province Center Apsarı-Demirçevre-göllüce-Sumucak-Kurtçimeni-Circassian-Ismetpasha-Ortaköy-Eskipazar. In addition, Çankırı is 110 km from Ankara Esenboga airport and can be reached in 1 hour (Çankırı Governorship, 2018). The distance to both the railway and the airport is important for transportation in the province.

13.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

13.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

13.5.1.1.Highlands

The number of lands suitable for the definition of “Highland” is not much. These highlands, which constitute approximately 2.5-3% of the General Land, are the Mülâyim and Karapınar Highlands located on the Ilgaz Mountains, the Çayakası Highlands with leaves, the Sani Highlands in the Triangle of Aydos and Smoky Mountains, and the Tongan Highlands, Aydos, Karapazar and Aliözü Highlands on the Ilgaz mountains. The plant cover and ecological structures of the Highlands are especially suitable for mountain tourism and tracking sport (Çankırı Governorship, 2018). Table 13.1 shows 8 Highlands within the borders of Çankırı province.

Table 13.1: Highlands

Mülâyim Highland	Eldivan Highland
Karapınar Highland	Aydos Highland
Yapraklı Highland	Karapazar Highland
Sanı Highland	Aliözü Highland

13.5.1.2. Plains

There are no significant plains outside the Kızılırmak Basin in Çankırı. However, the salinity of the water in this Basin causes the irrigated agricultural land to be limited. The Plains in the province can be examined in five main headings: the Kızılırmak Basin plains,

the plains around the devrez stream, the plains around the sweet tea, The Plain in the Middle District and the Circassia Plain. The Circassian plain is covered with alluvial soils and is suitable for all kinds of Agriculture. On the plains around Tatlıçay, due to the salt water of tea, irrigation can not be suitable for agriculture.

13.5.1.3. Rivers/Streams

Although Çankırı is a rich province in terms of rivers, it is observed that some streams and teas were dry in summer and some floods were experienced in winter. Irrigation of agricultural lands from rivers and recreation areas where Rivers pass, creating tourism potential can be important for the province of Çankırı. 8 streams within the borders of Çankırı province are shown in table 13.2.

Table 13.2: Rivers/Streams

Kızılırmak River	Acı Stream
Devrez Stream	Filyos River
Tatlı Stream	Ulu Stream
Şabanözü (Terme) Stream	Melan (Soğanlı) Stream

13.5.1.4. Lakes

There are no lakes of significant size within the Çankırı borders. Small and medium sized lakes are lakes that collect water in winter and dry in summer. In this sense, artificial lakes can be created and the problem can be overcome. There are 74 ponds for irrigation and animal drinking water in the districts such as Central District, Circassia, Ilgaz, Şabanözü, Eskipazar, Ilgaz, Kurşunlu ortak. Gümüşcek dam, which was established on devrez stream in the Middle District, is the only dam for irrigation purposes (Kuter, 2007: 73). Lakes within provincial boundaries are shown in table 13.3.

Table 13.3: Lakes

Kamış Lake	Great Lake
Hacılar Lake	Dipsiz Lake
Uzun Lake	Çöp Lake
Bozyaka Lake	Bakkal Lake
Yayla Lake	Gül Lake
Hasır Lake	Sülük Lake
Dumanlı Lake	Kadıgil Lake
Pazar Lake	Karadere Lake
Eldivan – Seydi Lake	Şabanözü Lake
Saray Lake	Karaören Lake
Kurşunlu – Dumanlı Lake	Yapraklı – Gürgenlik Lake
Korgun – Maruf Lake	Alpsarı Lake

Image 13.1: Yapraklı Lake



Source: Çankırı Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

13.5.1.5. Caves

The most important cave within the borders of the province of Çankırı is the largest Salt Cave in the world, which is considered to have been operated since the time of the Hittites.

Image 13.2: The Great Salt Cave



Source: Çankırı Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

13.5.1.6. Nature Parks

Within the borders of Çankırı province Kadınçayırı Nature Park, Kenbağ Nature Park, Hazim Mountain Nature Park and Ilgaz Mountain National Park are located. Kadınçayırı Nature Park, Zipline (kaytel), Country Coffee, 5 cameras, bridge, entrance control unit, picnic tables, 7 forest mansions and security cameras serve visitors. Ilgaz Mountain National Park is located in the transition zone between the Black Sea and Central Anatolia regions and is within the borders of both Kastamonu and Çankırı province. Located within the boundaries of Çankırı and known as Doruk location, the area is 23 km from Ilgaz, 73 km from Çankırı, 210 km from Ankara, and 40 km from Kastamonu. it is away(Çankırı governorate, 2018).

13.5.1.7. Thermal Resources

Çavundur Thermal Spring and thermal spring facilities: the thermal spring in Çavundur town of Kurşunlu produces 47 liters/second of water at 54 °C temperature. The water from the thermal source is used in the treatment of inhalation-aerosol in all painful diseases due to its natural temperature, in the form of drinking cures due to its alkaline properties, and in the treatment of upper respiratory tract because it contains sodium ions. There are 3 facilities in the vicinity of the resource.

13.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

There are 157 protected areas and 367 immovable cultural assets registered by the related protection board in the province as of 2018. In general, the archaeological sites which are dated to the Roman and Byzantine periods and registered by Ankara cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Directorate are located in the Central District; çorakler Miocene sediments, Garrison Cemetery, Alaçat Köyütepe antique settlement and necropolis area, Balgağ Village Sarıçi Location, Güney Tepesi Höyük, urban site area,

Ünür Village Höyük and necropolis area, Inandiktepe Höyük and ancient settlement. In addition, Beşdüt rock tombs, Indagi rock tombs and Salman Höyük, Sakaeli rock tombs and Fairy Chimneys and Çankırı Castle, Clock Tower, Stone Masjid, büyük mosque, Nine Brothers mosque nature Monument (Cherkesh), Koca Oak Natural Monument (leafed) and Demir Oak Natural Monument (Tavan) are important sources for history and Cultural Tourism (Kuter, 2007: 74-75).

The Çorakyerler Miocene sediments (Center), Sakaeli fairy chimneys formations (Middle), Nine Brothers mosque nature Monument (Circassian), Oak Oak Natural Monument (leafed) and Iron Oak Natural Monument (gloved) are examples of natural sites, while Emir Karatekin located in the castle and cemiledin Ferruh darülhadi, which is known as Stone Masjid, are one of the Seljuk heritage of the city. Sultan Suleyman (Ulu) Mosque, Clock Tower, Karataş Bath, Imaret, Nıtikçioğlu and Çöğdağazarı Medreses, which are located within the urban site, offer guesthouses and houses opened to the adjacent Nizam and dead end streets and cross sections from an Ottoman city.

13.5.2.1.Çankırı Museum

On May 16, 1972, the Çankırı museum was inaugurated in a section of the public education building. There are 19,939 works belonging to various periods in the museum. 2,485 of these works are archaeological, 1,283 are ethnographic and 16,171 are coins (Çankırı Culture Tourism, 2018). Archaeological and ethnographic works exhibited in the museum are shown in table 13.4.

Table 13.4: Archaeological and Ethnographic Works Exhibited in the Museum

Fossils	Some species such as African elephant, rhinoceros, Antelope, pig, giraffe and swordfish found from the Myocene fossil locality are fossil finds belonging to animals that have not survived to our day.
Archaeological	Ancient bronze, Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine terracotta vessels, bone, glass, beads, bronze tools and ornamental items, glass tear and odor bottles, medical instruments, spindle, lamps, needles, rings eyebrows and various statue fragments and coins belonging to various civilizations
Ethnographic	Ethnographic items which have emerged with the pre-industrial work of the Ottoman and early republican period to shed light on the recent history of Çankırı and its surroundings, and which require the death of man from birth, are exhibited in this section under the headings “traditional Cuisine and Cuisine utensils”, “Turkish Islamic works”, “weaving”, “traditional clothing”, “Yaran culture”, “Mevlevism”, “weapons”, “medicine-healing”, “lighting”

The Old Government mansion, which is home to the Çankırı Museum today, is among the other cultural heritage of Çankırı Railway Road, historical Independence Road, Derbenli martyrdom monument (Ilgaz) and Central Garrison martyr(Çankırı Culture Tourism, 2018).

13.5.2.2. Great Underground City

It is located in the village of Huyuk, 55 km from the city center and 11 km from the middle town. M. M.S. 3-5. the underground city, estimated to have been constructed and used in the centuries, was identified and registered in 2005, and the cleaning works carried out by the Museum Directorate in 2006 and 2008 revealed a multi-storey cultural heritage with a complex structure with small churches, Monk rooms, cisterns and other living spaces (Çankırı Culture and Tourism, 2018).

13.5.2.3. Sakaeli Rock Tombs and Fairy Chimneys

In general, the graves, which are estimated to belong to Roman and Byzantine periods, are located on the slopes of the hill which lies on the back of the village. Gravel sedimentary rock features Tepe 1.5x1.Five to ten.It's 0x10.Base sizes ranging from 0 m, 2-3.It has ceiling heights ranging from 5 m. They have square, rectangular plan, flat domes and semerdam ceilings. Small and large niches opened to the walls were used for burial chamber and residence purposes (Çankırı Culture Tourism, 2018).

13.5.24. The Castle

It was built on a small hill to the north of the city. The castle, which was famous for its soundness during the Roman, Byzantine, Danişmentliler, Seljuks and Ottomans, was planned with a rectangular plan and the walls of the castle are a mixture of rubble stone and brick. It is 150 meters high from the creek at the foot. much it. In the castle, there is a rock tomb dating from the Roman period, ruins of settlement and terracotta sherds and the Tomb of Çankırı Fatihiri Emir Karatekin Bey(Çankırı Culture Tourism, 2018).

13.5.2.5. Stone Masjid (Cemaleddin Ferruh Darülhadisi)

It is the most important structure from the Seljuks period in Çankırı. Built adjacent to each other as Cemaleddin Ferruh Hospital and Darülhadi, these two buildings are of interest to the plastic arts as they are to the architectural history. Another important part of these structures comes from two figurative pieces on the building. One of these sizes is 1.0 x 0.25 m. the two dragon (serpent) motifs with embossed bodies that are surrounded by each other. Today, “medical symbol” is used as. The second part is the serpent motif wrapped in the body of the cup-shaped piece called the serpent who drinks water and is made of porous stone, which looks like a statue on its own. This is used today as a symbol of Pharmacy (Çankırı province cultural tourism, 2018).

13.5.2.6. Stone School

The school was opened in 1893 under the name of Idadi mektep in 1886. The building in the Central District is two storeys and is made of cut stone. Another characteristic of the building, which serves as high school, Middle School and Fine Arts High School, is that Atatürk was a guest in a classroom during his trip to the dormitory because of the hat revolution. Today, classroom, where Atatürk stayed on the night of August 31, 1925, was converted into a “Atatürk's room”.

13.5.2.7. Koca Meşe (Big Oak)

It is known that the oak tree in Karacaözü village, which is 27 km from the city center, is over 400 years old and is among the oldest orchards in the world. The circumference of the oak is 14,10 meters. In addition, the plane tree in the Central Muflis Hill area is registered as Pashasultan in the Central District, the turbe and Gedene Pine and rough Oak in the glove area, the Çerkezde nine sisters Pine and a great Pine Monument tree in Ilgaz.

13.5.2.8. Fountains and Baths

As in all of Turkey, Çankırı has cultural heritage of Ottoman and other civilizations. In this sense, Çankırı has witnessed important events and individuals both politically and historically and has hosted personal structures built by them. Historical fountains and baths in Çankırı province are shown in table 13.5.

Table 13.5: Fountains and Baths

Fountains	Baths
Yurtpınar Village Fountain	Karataş Bath
Taşkaracalar District – Water Cistern	Bazaar Bath
Korgun, Kursunlu, sacs, Dodurga, Circassian and apricot fountains	Murat Bath
The Great Mosque, Taşkaracas and Çatkesse poets	Ilgaz Bath
Kurşunlu Bath	

13.5.2.9. Religious Places in Çankırı

13.5.2.1. Mosques

Within the borders of Çankırı province, there are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs of religious and architectural importance for religious tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 13.6(Governorship of Çankırı, 2018):

Table 13.6: Mosques

İmaret Mosque	Karadayı Village Village
Sultan Suleyman Mosque	Gölez Village Village
Alibey Mosque	Dalkoz Village Down The Mosque
New Mosque	Ören Village Village
Mirahor Mosque	The Resort Smoky Mosque
Karamürsel Village Mosque	Taşkaracalar Village Mosque
Eastern District Mosque	Canbazzade Ahmet Efendi Mosque
Bazaar Mosque	Dodurga Village Mosque
Çivitçioğlu Madrasah	Bayındır Village Village
The Wheat Market Madrasah	Pashasultan (Great) Mosque

Image 13.3: Çankırı Madrasahs



Source: Çankırı Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018

13.5.2.2. Tombs

Çankırı there are 6 turbe within the province boundaries. These tombs are shown in Table 13.7.

Table 13.7: Tombs

Fethiye Tomb	Hoşislamlar Tomb
Hacı Murad-ı Veli Tomb and Mosque	Sheikh Mehdi Tomb
Piri Sani Tomb	Emir Karatekin Tomb

13.5.2.10. Festivals and Festivities

Numerous festivals and festivals are organized in Çankırı province in a wide variety of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals in Çankırı are shown in table 13.8.

Table 13.8: Festivals and Festivities

Traditional Pleasures Feast	Haji Murad-ı Monument and Cherry Festival
Sabanozu Traditional Culture-Art and wrestling festival	Yaylakent Plateau Festival
Spring Festival	Paragliding Competition
Aydos Plateau Festival	Pashasultan and Highland festivals
Bayraklı plateau culture and Tourism Festival	Traditional Keşkek Feast
Halite Karatekin Festival	Leaded Honey Feast
Çerkeş Culture Festival	

13.5.2.11. Handicrafts

Çankırı is a very rich province in terms of handicrafts. Main handicrafts: processing, örücülük, quilting, wood and copper works and Çankırı are traditional babies. Dival work, cord clamping, wrapping, Turkish work-account work, Kanaviçe and applique are examples of hand crafts. In addition, Tik, needle, shish, shuttle and firmette weaving with örücülük knitting and vegetable örücülük are among the main examples of handicrafts. (Akpınar et al., 2008)

13.5.2.12. Traditional Cuisine

The characteristics of Central Anatolia are seen in the eating habits of the people of the region. The basis of nutrition is wheat and wheat products. Tarhana, bulgur, cucumber, splitting, noodles, etc. within the framework of Home Economics, local people produce food itself. Some tastes/flavors in the traditional cuisine of Çankırı are shown in table 13.9.

Table 13.9: Local Tastes/Flavors

Yaren Stew	Tarhana Soup
All Meat	Keşkek
Meat Dough (Manti)	Mıkla
Bazlama	Tutmac Soup (Bad Girl Diet)
Oily Gözleme	Okra
Katmerli	Egg dessert
Cranberry Syrup	Höşmerim
Harmandaşı	Stuffed Leeks With Olive Oil
Pıhtı	Pull Helva
Cızlama	Çalma
Çeç Pastry	Pit Pit Pilaff
Marmalade (pelverde)	Eggplant Midget
Sündürme	Borana
Suzguç	Kadımanlı Pilaff
Milk Pellets	Panama Helva

Source: Çankırı Province Cultural Tourism

13.5.2.13. Libraries

There are 12 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 13.10.

Table 13.10: Libraries

Atkaracalar Oguz District Public Library	Korgun 125. Year County Public Library
Bayramören County Public Library	Osman Ekmekci District Public Library
Çerkeş District Public Libraries	Çankırı Provincial Public Library
Eldivan District Public Libraries	Middle County Public Library
İlgaz District Public Libraries	Şabanözü District Public Libraries
Kızılırmak District Public Libraries	Yapraklı District Public Libraries

13.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Çankırı province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

13.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 13.11: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Çankırı	7	275	541	1	56	112
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Çankırı	18	480	1075			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

13.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 13.12: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	5
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	31
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	16
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	2
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	6

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

13.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

13.6.3.1. Bird Observation

Ilgaz Mountains, bearded vulture (2 pairs), Kızıl Vulture and small eagle (5 pairs) populations gain the status of Important Bird Areas and have an important place for bird observation (Kuter, 2007: 74).

13.6.3.2. Plant Observation

The flora of Çankırı province has a very rich potential. The variety of plants and trees in the province offers important work opportunities for those interested in this area. Çankırı province is a center of attraction for those who want to observe the Black Sea coast as well as other provinces and the forests and mountainous areas. Çankırı also found in the FIR, Pine, Poplar, Juniper, karaçam, Oak, BlackBerry, sarıçam, spruce, poplar, Gürgen, such as a variety of tree groups, forest and Woods are available. The forests in the province are mainly Ilgaz, Yemeni, Eğriova, Ovacık, dueflik, temperate, leafy, Sarıkaya, Karakaya and

Erik Mountains and environs (Kuter, 2007: 73). This makes the province of Çankırı advantageous for plant monitoring.

Image 13.4: Eldivan Tulip, Ilgaz Poppy



Source: Çankırı Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

13.6.3.3. Fauna (Wildlife) Observation

Wild boar, wolves, foxes, rabbits, sansar and squirrels are among the more intensive animal species in Çankırı province. The Central District, Ilgaz and Foli regions in the mountainous regions of the bear species are also found. In recent years, it has been observed that the population of Red Deer and deer has increased especially in the districts bordering the Kastamonu province. Wild Boars are mostly seen in almost every area within the province as well as in the wetlands like the Kızılırmak Valley, which it has chosen as habitat. In the tea and streams in the province, there are fish species such as carp, broadcast and trout (Çankırı 2016-2019 master plan).

13.6.3.4. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Within the borders of Çankırı province, nature trekkings can be made in nature parks as well as in the mountainous areas and Highlands. For this reason, those who want a mountain walk, who want a horseback ride, who wants to do a pedestrian walk. In addition, the province of Çankırı, sarıçam, karacam, FIR and juniper trees and Meadows surrounded with vegetation in bicycles, camping and fotosafari has extremely convenient areas (Çankırı Governorship, 2018).

13.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

Within the borders of Çankırı province, there are many areas where local people and visitors from abroad can have picnics. Many of these picnic and picnic areas have the necessary infrastructure and serve to meet all the needs of visitors. Some of these are shown in table 13.13.

Table 13.13: Picnic Areas

Hazim Mountain Nature Park	Ilgaz / Lake Osman
Karaören (Şabanözü) Lake	Seybeli Forest Promenade
Korgun Alps Pond Recreation Area	Derbent Martyrdom and Promenade Place

Women's Meadow Nature Park	Ilgaz / Kırkpınar Highland Promenade Location
Kenbağ Nature Park	Nightingale Spring Place
Guldurecek Dam Recreation Area	Karadere and Saray Lake Recreation Areas

13.6.3.6.Photo Safari

Çankırı is an indispensable photo safari area with its historical, cultural and natural beauties, offering excellent variety for photography lovers and providing beautiful framing in every season. It has a rich potential especially for the leafy district and The Big plateaus fotosafari (Çankırı Governorship, 2018).

Image 13.5.Çankırı Social Activities



Source: Çankırı Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

13.6.3.7. Cave Tourism

Çankırı Salt Cave has been operating since the Hittite period for about 5000 years and has the largest rock salt reserve in our country with 1.6 million tons. The cave is composed of many galleries resembling modern road tunnels after the narrow entrance where a large truck can enter. Visitors who visit the cave can see the magnificent atmosphere of the galleries with an area of 800 hectare 8 km long. Moreover, a donkey fossil, which died during the time of carrying loads in the cave in the past years and which has been intact for years due to the salt environment, attracts visitors (Çankırı 2016-2019 Master Plan of Tourism).

Within the framework of the ongoing construction of the Salt Cave project, there will be galleries, galleries with statues and reliefs in the cave, a cultural introductory gallery, restaurant, cafeteria, multipurpose meeting room, children's playground, Fossil Museum, Masjid, interior light effect systems in the cave, decorative salt pool, Sports Activity Area and salt therapy rooms for the treatment of lung diseases such as asthma, The Orhun monuments produced from rock salt in the cave are exhibited in the cave. General Directorate of highways "tourist road network" by adding 6 km.the Lycian section of the cave can be reached comfortably through the paved road(Çankırı Culture Tourism, 2018).

13.6.3.8. Air Sports Tourism

Çankırı paragliding and Aviation Club, which started to be conducted under the leadership of paragliding, adds color to the ecotourism of the province. Thanks to the appropriate slopes in the mountains of Çankırı, national and international paragliding activities have been carried out in recent years and hundreds of national and international athletes participate in these activities. Osmanagöl and Bayramören are among the most important tracks on the Northern tracks and Bayramören track.

13.6.3.9. Horseback Hiking

Although the horse nature trekkings in the diversity of tourism have not yet been implemented in the province of Çankırı, the Hazim Mountain Nature Park, which is

located in the Yapraklı Highland, has great potential for this activity with its roads, a lake that can flow around it and a great view. If this potential is evaluated and operational, it is thought that there will be an increase in the number of visitors of the region.

13.6.3.10. Camping-Caravan Tourism

Çankırı province has many natural areas, which have the opportunity of camping tents and caravans as well as for daily rest, entertainment and picnic purposes. It offers great opportunities for people who want to spend time alone with the secluded nature. It is suitable for camping in Ilgaz District, keseköy plateau in Ilgaz District, genesecik Post, Kulpi district, Osman Lake, Tepelice area, female Meadow, Ilgaz obası, kizileşme area, Kaynar Benli Sultan, milk Lakes, hacılar Mugi Meadow area in Cırçehir district, Tefen location, Büyüklü District in leafy district, Güllü Alan location and hazım Mountain Nature Park Tent.

13.6.3.11. Winter Tourism

In addition to winter sports, mountain walks, cross-country, mountain biking, camping, scouting, caravan tourism, mountaineering are suitable for activities such as; yıldıztepe, Ilgaz district center, 20 km to Çankırı, 70 km to Çankırı, 2 km to Ilgaz Mountain Tunnel on Çankırı-Kastamonu Highway, which includes the tourism movement in 12 months of the year. away. There are two hotels in the area, ski lifts, ski runs, 2 ski slopes, cruising Kulasi (Starkule with altitude of 1881), cafeteria and two football fields(Çankırı Culture Tourism, 2018).

13.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

The famous Çankırı national parks, adequate facilities in the park and good transportation network in the nature parks are among the advantages of the province. However, the fact that the Ilgaz Mountain National Park is small as a field and that there is no service for various activities such as caravans and camps is weak for the city. The “field guide” course to be opened in the city can be seen as an opportunity. The development of Geographical Information Systems, the possibility of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs to send grants, and the free/paid promotion opportunities are an opportunity for the province of Çankırı. Suitable places for sportive fishing of food, agriculture and livestock Provincial Directorate of Forestry and Water Affairs branch with the provincial Department of planning as detailed by this place belonging to the deliver the printed brochure to the benefit of tourists, sport fishing and bird observation groups accessible, to be done studies in this area of the stream of solid and liquid wastes solid waste disposal facilities with contamination issues are established in lakes and wetlands is regulated by municipalities and the special provincial administration until it developed a mechanism that need to be made can be specified as priority actions.

13.8. Vision Study for Çankırı

Çankırı has the potential to be added to the tourism destinations in the north-south direction, such as the Istiklal road. Furthermore, it is possible to integrate the nature tourism corridor with other nature tourism opportunities to the east of the Central District and with the nature tourism corridor developed in the Ilgaz line. The most unique tourism function of Çankırı is undoubtedly salt caves. It is important to organize salt caves within the scope of health tourism, to discuss them together with different therapeutic methods and to provide accommodation facilities. It is important that such investments be carried out together with branding efforts by having the historical heritage of the city. Salt caves should be aimed to gain health tourism. Salt caves are used for malaria, bronchitis, various bacterial diseases and neural cases. The salt caves, a tourist branch where the duration of

therapy and therefore a month of accommodation can be made attractive with additional activities. In this respect, it is important to open the Çankırı Salt complex and to function the Çankırı city center. The presentation of different alternative medical options such as nature tourism, various recreational activities, plastic arts related to salt and water therapy, music therapy should be evaluated in this context (Urban Strategy, 2018).

14. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF KASTAMONU PROVINCE

14.1. Geographic Location

Kastamonu province is located between 41° 21' north latitude and 33° 46' east longitude in the western Black Sea Region. Elevation from sea level is 775 meters. The area is 13.108 km². Kastamonu province is mostly composed of rugged terrain, west Black Sea Mountains to the north of the province. Parallel to the Black Sea coast isfendiyar (Küre) mountains extends.

Kastamonu province is generally mountainous and does not have large plains. The area of Kastamonu is 74.6% mountainous and wooded, 21.6% plateau and 3.8% plain. As the distribution shows, the province does not have wide areas suitable for agriculture (Kastamonu Governorship, 2018). On the other hand, the plains around the valleys stand out. The most important is the Gökırmak Valley. The part of the devrez Valley within the province boundaries is composed of the Tosya plain. It is very small in the plains formed by small teas such as car tea and Daday tea. Kastamonu, which is located on the coast of 6 counties, is 176 km from the Black Sea. It has a long coastline. Highest point is Çatalgaz Hill, 2565 meters (Kastamonu Culture, 2018). There are 21 municipalities, including the center in Kastamonu province, 1071 villages. It is second in Turkey in terms of number of villages. There are also 2.558 settlements depending on the villages (TEB SME academy, 2008).

14.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Kastamonu, which is rich in raw materials, provides convenience to the investor in the establishment of the industry in the open and closed areas with the sufficiency of the investment areas. The city, which is 2 hours away from the capital city and 5 hours away from Istanbul, is open to all kinds of passenger entry and exit through Inebolu port in the North, and with the establishment of the Customs Directorate, foreign trade transactions are carried out actively. The Kastamonu airport, which will serve in cargo transportation as well as Passenger Transportation, is ready for use and can be operated on certain days of the week. Kastamonu province, located in the fourth region in terms of socio-economic development level and lack of railroad, is one of the factors that negatively affect the investor (Kastamonu Culture Tourism, 2018). In the province, there are four Organized Industrial Zones, Kastamonu, Taşköprü, Tosya and seydis, which will ensure that the production units of small and medium industry scale and size are capable of producing in a harmonious and complementary way (there are four Organized Industrial Zones of Kastamonu, Taşköprü, Tosya and seydis)(Culture Portal, 2018).

According to the activities in the region, the main activities are building and private construction activities, retail trade, food and beverage services, food products manufacturing, education, other services activities, textiles, wood products. Activities in Kastamonu province with 11.7% retail trade, 10% food and beverage services, 9.6% wood products and furniture manufacturing, 8.9% building and private construction activities, 7.1% food products manufacturing, 6.8% textile products and apparel manufacturing with 5.7% education, 5.3% other services activities were concentrated. There are 1 medium-sized (Barutçuoğlu shopping center) and 2 small-sized (Zirve mall, Kebeci Shopping Center) shopping centers in the province(Kastamonu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Kastamonu population is 372.373 as of 2018. When we look at gender distribution, it consists of 184,289 men and 188,084 women. As a percentage, 49,49% are male and 50,51% are female. Abana, Ağlı, car, Azdavay, Bozkurt, Çatalzeytin, Cide, Daday,

Devrekani, Doğanyurt, Hanönü, Ihsangazi, Inebolu, Küre, Merkez, Pinarbaşı, Şenpazarı, Seydiler, Taşköprü, Tosya are 20 districts in Kastamonu. According to the census data of 2017, the most populous district is the Central District and the least populated district is the agli district (Nufusu, 2018).

14.3. Infrastructure

In addition to its forest presence, Kastamonu also increases Turkey's export potential in wood door manufacturing. According to the World newspaper's 2013 report, Kastamonu exports between the years 2012-2013 increased 230% to 122 million 906 thousand dollars reached. Tosya OIZ has a specialized area for this, and approximately 600 door manufacturers operate here (Dunya, 2013). In addition, the contributions of Ilgaz and Küre mountains to the economy are not only in terms of woodwork. It also contributes to the economy in terms of the advantages of nature and national parks for tourism. The proximity of Kastamonu to Ankara provides a great advantage to the province in terms of logistics. In addition, the province, which is opened with a coastal belt of 170 km to the Black Sea, 6 districts are on the seashore. At the “Kastamonu Future Strategy conference” held on 8 May 2008, it was stated that "the most powerful aspects of Kastamonu are geographical and logistic location, natural beauty and nature, the wealth of forest areas and tourism potential" (TEB Kobi Akademi, 2008). Kastamonu province is located at the junction point of historical Silk Road routes. Although there is no railway transportation in the province, the airport which was opened in 2012 has improved its transportation. There are ports in Inebolu, international, Cide, Abana, Çatalzeytin districts of Kastamonu, where small tonnage ships can load and unload cargo (İbret et al., 2015)

14.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Istanbul and Ankara can be counted as two main centers in transportation. When you set off to the east from Istanbul, you can reach the city after 530 km and then after 240 km when you arrive through Ankara. In addition, the “Ilgaz 15 July Independence tunnel” made Road Transportation much easier (Kastamonu Governorship, 2018). Table 14.1 shows the distance information for some provinces of the province.

Table 14.1: The Distance of Kastamonu to Some Provinces

Distance To Some Provinces (km)			
Kastamonu – Ankara	245 km	Kastamonu – Istanbul	508 km
Kastamonu – Karabük	112 km	Kastamonu – Bolu	246 km
Kastamonu – Çankırı	114 km	Kastamonu – Zonguldak	271 km
Kastamonu – Bartın	182 km	Kastamonu – Samsun	310 km
Kastamonu – Sinop	189 km	Kastamonu – Çorum	196 km

Source: İbret, et al., 2015:244.

14.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

14.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

14.5.1.1. Highlands

Kastamonu has a very rich potential in terms of plateaus. These highlands create value both in terms of Tourism and in terms of plant observation, bird observation and other types of tourism, creating an advantage for the province. It is among the districts of Kastamonu, where plateau tourism is the most, especially in the car district, Azdavay, Pınarbaşı, Çatalzeytin, Daday, Devrekani and Bozkurt. Especially after the completion of the necessary infrastructure, it can be stated that this strong potential can be used more effectively to contribute to the country and Region Tourism(Culture Portal, 2018). There are 21 Highlands in the vehicle district about 1500 meters high. It is also possible to see the villages of the Highland houses which are still built by the çit technique in some of these highlands in the dense forests of the region (Kastamonu Governorship, 2018). The Highlands within the borders of Kastamonu province are shown in table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Highlands

Munay Highland	Oluklu Highland
Sıragözü Highland	Suğla Highland
Fındıklı Highland	Belören Highland
Kirazlı Highland	Kösem Highland
Başköy Highland	Dipsiz Highland
Yeşilgöl Highland	Sekiler Highland
Ayrancı Highland	Sarıcaörük Highland
Gürcü Highland	Asarbaşı Highland
Karacaoğlan Highland	Mamatlar Highland
Two Ornaz Highland	Bakacaoğlu Highland

14.5.1.2. Waterfalls

Ilgaz and Küre, one of the most important mountains in Kastamonu province, contains bays, waterfalls, natural wonders and natural sites within its structure. Besides these waterfalls, you can also wash in the Baths of Byzantium and feel the texture of history. 6 waterfalls within Kastamonu borders are shown in table 14.3.

Table 14.3: Waterfalls

Ilıca Waterfall	Poyracık Waterfall
Başdeğirmen Waterfall	Uzungöl Waterfall
Saray Waterfall	Evken Waterfalls

14.5.1.3. Lakes

The Terzili Small Lake is located in the Black Sea Region and is connected to Kastamonu province. Distance is 32 km. Lakes within provincial boundaries are shown in table 14.4.

Table 14.4: Lakes

Central Stone Pond	Taşköprü Küçükusu Lake
Tosya Sekiler Lake	Bottomless Lake
İncesu Lake	Devrekani Tailors Pond
Yumurtacı Lake	Green Lake

Kargın Lake	Karacomak Dam
Çiğdem Lake	Kulaksızlar Dam

14.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Kastamonu is the province of Trikiye which has a coastline of 170 km to the Black Sea and which is the widest coast in the Black Sea. Kastamonu, Cide, Doğanyurt, Inebolu, Abana, Bozkurt and Çatalzeytin on the coastline are 6 districts. Kastamonu Coast, besides the general structure of the Black Sea contains the natural bays and shelters vary. There are natural beaches, diving areas and harbors on the coast. The natural forest weave on the coastline that descends perpendicularly to the sea has a wide variety of plants (Kastamonu governorate, 2018). There are also suitable coves for yacht tourism on the banks of Inebolu, Abana, Doğanyurt, Cide, Çatalzeytin districts (Kastamonu province Culture, 2018). The beaches which are rich in Sea tourism and which can be used for this purpose are shown in table 14.5.

Table 14.5: Beaches

Cide Beach City	Cide Gideros Creek
Cide Beach Women	Yakaören Women's Beach
Kumluca Road Beache	Yakaören Çınaraltı Beach
Akbayır Village Beach	Doğanyurt Women's Beach
Limaniçi Beach	Abana Municipal Beach Club
Boyranaltı Beach	Holiday Village Beach
Gemiciler Village Beach	Hacı Veli Village Sandy Beach
Özlüce Beach	Ginolu Beach

Image 14: Kastamonu Beaches



Source: Kastamonu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

14.5.1.5.Caves

Kastamonu province is among the places to visit in terms of caves. There are 7 caves within the borders of the province. Caves within the borders of the province are shown in table 14.6 (Kastamonu cultural tourism, 2018).

Table 14.6: Caves

Ilgarini Cave	Kılıçlı Caves
Mantar Cave	Sarpunalınca Cave
Kayluç Caves	Misty – Mysterious Cave
Dragon Mouth Cave	

14.5.1.6. Nature Parks

Within the boundaries of Kastamonu province, there are 5 nature parks. These are; bottomless Lake Nature Park, Yeşilyuva Nature Park, martyr Sherif Bacı (Kadıdağı) Nature Park (Ministry of Agriculture and forestry) 10.Regional Mud., 2018). Küre Mountain National Park and Ilgaz Mountain National Park can also be shown among the nature parks of Kastamonu province.

14.5.1.7. Canyons

There are Seven Canyons within Kastamonu province borders. Çatak 1 and Çatak 2 canyons, Horma Canyon, Malyas Canyon, Kısık Canyon, Şehiban Canyon, Invalidderere Canyon and Valla Canyon. Well Canyon is the second largest canyon in Turkey (Tidal, 2018). Canyons within the borders of the province are shown in Table 14.7.

Table 14.7: Canyons

Çatak 1 Canyon	Horma Canyon
Çatak 2 Canyon	Kısık Canyon
Malyas Canyon	Şehriban Canyon
Ersizlerdere Canyon	Valla Canyon
Aydos Canyon	

14.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Bacause Kastamonu passage of different civilizations, such as the Hittites, Phrygians, Cimmerians, Lydians and Persians, the Roman Empire under the Roman Empire until 330 BC, then under the domination of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire, for a while in 626 AD Sasanis and the opening of Anatolian gates to the Turks together with the 1071 Malazgirt Victory, the first Turkish-Islamic works in Kastamonu and the construction of many ancient cities, mosques and complexes.

14.5.2.1. The Ancient City of Taşköprü-Pompeopolis

Located 41 km east of Kastamonu Taşköprü district; contains the ancient city of Pompeopolis. The city was founded by the Roman general Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus in 65/64 BC. Historical remains of the ancient city as the source of tourism in the center of:

14.5.2.2. Cide Region Surface Survey

Until recently, the lack of data on the history of the ancient Paphlagonia region in the western Black Sea increased the General History of the region. However, in recent years, archaeological studies in the region have begun to remove the question marks from

prehistoric to Late Antiquity. One of these works is the Cide Archaeological Project (cap), which was conducted in Cide and Şenpazar counties of Kastamonu between 2009-2011. In the studies, caves, castles, churches, monasteries, tumulus, cemetery and Lithics and pottery Serpentine were determined in the region as settlement types (Kastamonu Governorship, 2018).

14.5.2.3. The Temple of Meyra (Zeus Bonitenos) in the Village of Daday Aktaştekke

Excavations were carried out for a month in the Zeus Bonitenos Temple, which is known as Meyre Temple, in the Meyre neighborhood of Daday Aktaştekke village by Kastamonu Archaeological Museum. The temple is the most important religious place in the region in ancient times.

14.5.2.4. Devrekâni Kınık Rescue Excavation

A excavation that started in 1996 and lasted until 2006 at various intervals takes place in Kınık village in Kastamonu Devrekani District. The architectural and ceramic remains dating back to 3000 BC were found during the excavations from the Early Bronze Age, i.e. BC. From 3000 BC to 500 BC cultural stratification has been observed in the excavations. Surprising information about the history of weaving in the area about architecture, mining and melting furnaces and mining and spindle whorls of the III Millennium period is reached (Kastamonu Governorship, 2018).

14.5.2.5. Salvage Excavation of the Tumulus of Ađlı Selmanlar

The characteristic of the burial chamber uncovered in the tumulus was that it was a relief with a family scene on one of the inner walls of the grave where its paint was preserved. According to the relief, the deceased was a soldier. In the wall picture, the deceased man holds a shield with a helmet on his lap, sword and right hand on the floor with a “Medza (girl with snake hair)” picture. The deceased soldier is thought to be a commander because of the Gold Crown. In the face of the soldier, his wife sits in a chair, and between the two, they play a boy and a girl and another woman standing behind her husband. The burial chamber was transferred to the Archaeological Museum after the rescue excavation was completed and taken under protection.

14.5.2.6. Museums

There are 5 important museums in Kastamonu. There is also a restoration and Art Center. The Kastamonu archaeological museum serves in the building where Kemaleddin Bey, the founder of the national architectural trend, drew the plan. In 1945, the museum started to serve as a depot and in 1951 it was officially opened. In the Archaeological Museum, which is one of the leading museums of the country in terms of number of works, there are 32,904 works (Kastamonu province Culture, 2018) with the 2015 figures 31,282 coins. The mansion, which was completed in 1881 and later converted into the Liva Pasha museum, has a living room, a master bedroom, a daily room and a guest room. In addition, wooden works reflecting the handicrafts of Kastamonu, weaving, clothes and weapons, printing, Beavers, saddle-harness, urgancılık, copper products such as handicrafts are exhibited. There are 6148 ethnographic works in the museum. In the Sheikh Şaban-ı Veli Museum, the historical artifacts of mosques and mosques belonging to the General Directorate of foundations, carpets and rugs samples, hand-made Qur'an-I Kerim, writing works, line sheets, candlesticks and lamps, the Prophet (SaaS). Pir Sheikh Şaban-ı Veli's private belongings and religious, religious and religious items are exhibited (İbret, et al.,2015). Museums within the borders of the province are shown in table 14.8.

Table 14.8: Museums

Archaeological Museum Of Kastamonu	Sheikh Saban-I Veli Museum of Science
Liva Pasha Mansion Ethnography Museum	Architect Vedat Tek culture and Art Center
Kastamonu City Historical Museum	75. The Republican House Of The Year

14.5.2.7. Kastamonu Castle

The castle stands as a crown of the city from the highest point of the city as one of the main symbols of Kastamonu. The castle is located on a main rock mass to the west of the city.S. 12. century.it was built by Da Komnenos. Only the inner castle part of the original building has reached today. Outer walls of the castle 18. century. it was finally destroyed. The changes that the castle underwent during various periods have caused it to reflect Turkish architecture rather than a medieval byzantine structure. The castle is about 120 meters higher than the city; being very easy in terms of transportation makes Kastamonu the best place to watch from panoramic point of view. There are cisterns, dungeons, escape tunnels within the castle and the tomb called “Bayraklı Sultan” (culture portal, 2018).

Rseim 14.1: Kastamonu Castle and Clock Tower

Source: Kastamonu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

14.5.2.8. Kastamonu Houses / Mansions

Only 564 immovable cultural assets located in the city center of Kastamonu, 400 of them constitute examples of civil architecture over a century of age. Following the city center in Kastamonu, which holds the majority of the registered civil architecture structure stock of the western Black Sea Region, there are Inebolu, Taşköprü and Tosya counties in the ranking in terms of host density. In Kastamonu, the mansions, together with other historical buildings, stand out as a protected element of the city's cultural identity. Important houses/houses in Kastamonu province are shown in table 14.8(Kastamonu Municipality; Kastamonu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 14.8: Kastamonu Houses/Mansions

Mazlumcuoglu Mansion Hotel	Sinanbey Mansion
Akteke Mansion	Toprakçılar Mansion
Hüma Hatun Women Education and Culture Center	Uğurlu Mansion
Izbeli Farm	Ballık Mansion
Liva Pasha Mansion	Eflanili Mansion
Ashiyani Mansion	Handicrafts Exhibition Center
İsmailbey Mansion	Sepetçioglu Mansion
Tahirefendi (Ottoman) Mansion	Sirkeli Mansion

75 Years Of Turkish Republic	Kırkodalı Mansion
Konyalı Mansion	Hafızbey Mansion
Zincirlioğlu Mansion	Yücebyıkların Mansion
Inebolu Houses	Ottoman Palace (Old City Hall)

Rseim 14.2: Kastamonu Mansions



Source: Kastamonu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

14.5.2.9. Inns/Baths

The historical superiority of Kastamonu and the remains of ancient times and the works of the Ottoman and Byzantine period constitute a rich cultural heritage. In this sense, it has many features religious, historical and cultural as well as political in terms of visitors. The Han and baths in Kastamonu province are shown in Table 14.9.

Table 14.9: Inns/Baths

Kurşunlu Inn	Cem Sultan Bedesten
Pink (honey trap) Inn	Yanık Inn
Aşirefendi Inn	French Bath
Atabey Inn	Foundation Bath
Acem Inn	Ilisu Bath
Dede Sultan Bath	Castle Bath
Ferhat Pasha Bath	Car sales Turkish bath
Gölköy Bath	Double Bath
Hisarardı Bath	New Bath

14.5.2.10. Religious Places In Kastamonu

14.5.2.10.1. Mosques

In Kastamonu, which is known as the city of Saints, a large number of religious buildings were built in Seljuk, Çobanoğulları (Atabay), Candaroğulları and Ottoman periods, and this has enabled the city to have a rich potential in terms of Faith Tourism. The historical mosques of the Seljuks, Candaroğulları and Ottoman period are shown in table 14.10 (İbret, et al., 2015:244.).

Table 14.10: Mosques

Akçasu Mosque	Abdülcebbar Mosque
Atabey Gazi Mosque	Abdürrezzak Mosque
Sheikh Ahmet Mosque	Ahmet dede Mosque

Yılanlı Mosque	Alacamescit Mosque
Adilbey Mosque	Alpaslan Mosque
Deveci Mosque	Aycılar Mosque
Adil Aga Mosque	Baha Efendi Mosque
Halil Bey Mosque	Cebrail Mosque
Honsalar Mosque	Çay Mosque
İbn-i Neccar Mosque	Çevkani Mosque
İbrahim Bey Mosque	Ferhat Pasha Mosque
İsfendiyar Mosque	Hacı dede Mosque
İsmail Bey Mosque	Halife Sultan Mosque
Mahmut Bey Mosque	Hasan Çelebi Mosque
Musa Fakih Mosque	Hasan efendi Mosque
Saray Mosque	Hepkebirler Mosque
Kazancılar Mosque	Nasrullah Mosque
Kubbeli Masjid	Korkoroğlu Mosque
Küpciğez Mosque	Rüstem Pasha Mosque
Molla Said Mosque	Safalan Mosque
Saraçlar Mosque	Sheikh Şaban-ı Veli Mosque
Saray Mosque	Tabaklar Mosque
Server Mosque	Topçuoğlu Mosque
Sinan Bey Mosque	Yakup Agha Mosque

Source: Kastamonu Province Culture Tourism, 2018.

14.5.2.10.2. Tombs

There are 13 shrines within Kastamonu province borders. These tombs are shown in table 14.11.

Table 14.11: Tombs

Tombs Located In Kastamonu Province			
Seljuk and Çobanoğulları period	The Period Of Candaroğulları	Ottoman Period	Republican Period
Abdulfetah-I Veli mausoleum, Aşıklı Sultan mausoleum, Atabey Gazi mausoleum, Deveci Sultan mausoleum, Hepkebirler mausoleum (West), Dark Evliya mausoleum, Metal Dede mausoleum, Muzaffereddin Gazi mausoleum, Müfessir Alaeddin mausoleum, Sheikh Ahmed mausoleum, Vehbi Gazi mausoleum	Adil Bey Tomb, Ahi Ali Baba Tomb, Ahi Shorve Tomb, Cemaleddin Efendi and Karaş Sultan Tomb, Harmankasi Tomb, Hatun Sultan Tomb, Ibn-i Neccar Tomb, Ismail Bey Tomb, Mehmet Bey Tomb, Musa Fakih Tomb, Selçuk Hanim Tomb, Süleyman Bey Tomb, Süleyman Pasha Tomb, Sheikh Karaca Ahmet Tomb	Abdülcebbar Tomb, Tomb of Abdurrezzak, Tomb of Açıkbaş Sultan, Tomb of Ahmet Dede, Tomb of Ali Asgar, Tomb of Bayraklı Dede, Tomb of Benli Sultan, Tomb of Gabriel Efendi, Tomb of Çevkani, Tomb of Dede Sultan, Tomb of Ferraş Sultan, Tomb of Geyikli Sultan, Tomb of Göbelekzades, Tomb of Gümüslüce, Tomb of Hacı Dede, Tomb of Hacı Hamza, Tomb of Halife Sultan, Tomb of Hayran, Hepkebirler Tomb (East), Kalender grandfather Tomb, Karabaş-I Veli Tomb, Kara Mustafa Pasha Tomb, Kesikbaş Tomb, Mullah said Tomb, Nasrullah Kadi Tomb, Nevruz Sultan Mausoleum, Hasan Efendi Mausoleum, Seyfi Dede Mausoleum, Seyid Sunnah Efendi Mausoleum, Sheikh Mehmet Efendi Mausoleum, Sheikh Mustafa Efendi Mausoleum, Sheikh Mustafa Efendi Mausoleum, Sheikh Mustafa Efendi Mausoleum (Kara Sheikh), Sheikh Mustafa Efendi Mausoleum (Pükkuri Zade), Sheikh Mustafa Efendi Mausoleum Taraklı Sultan Mausoleum Topçuoğlu Mausoleum Imidi Sultan Mausoleum, Hairy Sultan Mausoleum Haji Murat Tomb Haci Murat Veli Mausoleum, Shaykh Mesut Tomb Shaykh Muhlisiddin Tomb	Ahmet Mahir Efendi Mausoleum, Mehmet Feyzi Efendi Mausoleum, Muhammed Ihsan Efendi Mausoleum

Source: Kastamonu Province Culture Tourism, 2018.

The mosques and mausoleums on the borders of Kastamonu province show the strong potential of the city for religious tourism.

14.5.2.11. Festivals and Festivities

There are many festivals and festivals in Kastamonu province that spread throughout a wide range of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. 8 of the 26 events mentioned in Kastamonu governorship site are on an international scale and festivals dating back 200-250 years can be seen as the starting year. Again, “Inebolu honor and heroism day” and “hat and dress Revolution activities” organized since 1920 are among the oldest activities organized in the city. Some of the festivals organized in the province are shown in table 14.12(Kastamonu Governorship, 2018):

Table 14.12: Festivals and Festivities

Belören Traditional Sled Races	Chestnut Honey Festival
Ağlı Sinan Sled Races	Devrekani Culture, Tourism and art festival
Mehmet Feyzi Efendi Monument Week	International Garlic Festival In Taşköprü
Shaykh Shaban-ı Veli and Kastamonu Saints Commemoration Week	Tosya culture and Rice Festival
Atatürk and the Turkish Grand National Assembly	Hats and clothing revolution celebrations
9 June Inebolu day of Honor and heroism	Cultural Activities Of The Martyr Sheriffs
Kure Kilim Festival	Spoon, Chestnut, Walnut and Honey Festival
Turkey Super Enduro Championship	August 30 Victory Races
Rıfat Ilgaz yellow writing culture and Arts Festival	Kastamonu Wood Fair
International Heyemola Sea Festival	Ihsangazi, Sepetçioğlu and Siez bulgur Festival
Abana Survival Beach Activities	Turkey canyons and Nature Festival Festival
Antique Ginolo silver fish culture and Arts Festival	Abana culture art and Sea Festival

Source: Kastamonu Culture Tourism, 2018.

14.5.2.12. Handicrafts

According to the determination of the historian Halil İnalçık, Kastamonu was one of the important weaving centers in Anatolia between the 15th and 18th centuries. The Münire Madrasah, which was built in 1746, is a historical place with 21 shops in the handicraft Bazaar, and especially with handicrafts peculiar to the region and all kinds of traditional handicrafts. The handicrafts featured in Kastamonu can be listed as follows: weaving, needle embroidery, sheet lace, table cloth (sini diaper) printing, copper, knife and knife craftsmanship, basket weaving, mongering and woodworking (Kastamonu, 2018).

14.5.2.13. Traditional Cuisine

Kastamonu, a Black Sea Region province, has a rich cuisine in its culinary culture. The main reasons for this richness are the diversity of vegetation and the growing animal husbandry. In this way, a very rich structure was obtained in Kastamonu Cuisine. It is known that there are more than 800 recipes belonging to the Kastamonu region. In these recipes, meat bread is most commonly known. Biran, simit tiridi, tutmaç can be shown among other regional delicacies. Among the plants grown in Kastamonu is the most famous garlic (Gastromanya, 2018). Tastes/flavors that are prominent in the traditional cuisine of the province are shown in table 14.13.

Table 14.13: Local Tastes/Flavors

Potato Dumplings	Banduma
Rice With Sour	Siyez Flour Bread
Ala Erik Marmalade	Tarhana Pie
Pumpkin Pilaf	Potato Dessert
Minced Meat	Bulgur Pilaf with Tomato
Stuffed Figs (Dolma)	Ispit Leaf Wrap
Water Pastry	Flat Kadayıf
Crushed Meatballs	Yoghurt Bread
Lentil Bulgur Pilaff	Çene Çarpan
Slave To The Dough	Bread Tiridi
Mıklama	Simit Tiridi
Pulled Helva	Oğmaç Soup
Püryan Kebab	Cırık Dessert

Source: Kastamonu Culture Tourism, 2018.

14.5.2.14. Cultural Details

The cultural details of Kastamonu include local clothes, folk music and games, folk literature and Yaren culture. From these, Yemen talks held in Tosya district, Saturday evening dinner meetings “Yaren meal” or “burn the stove” is called. The incineration meetings of the wounded are held every week, starting on the first Saturday of October and during the time between the last Saturdays of March. In these organizations, games are played, meals are eaten, chat and conversation is spent good time (Kastamonu province Culture Tourism, 2018)

14.5.2.15. Libraries

There are 16 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 14.14.

Table 14.14: Libraries

Abana County Public Library	Çatalzeytin District Public Library
Ağlı District Public Library	Public Library of Daday District
Vehicle District Public Library Directorate	Public Library of Devrekani District
Azdavay County Public Library	Public Library of Hanönü District
Bozkurt District Public Library	Inebolu District Public Library
Cide County Public Library	Kastamonu Provincial Public Library
Seydiler Public Library of Şehit Şerife Bacı	Şenpazar District Public Library
Public Library of Taşköprü District	Tosya District Public Library

14.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Kastamonu province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

14.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 14.15: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Kastamonu	21	734	1 461	3	107	189
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Kastamonu	70		1 563		3 565	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

14.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 14.16: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	13
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	57
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	25
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	2

<p>Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.</p>	10
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Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

In the province there is a Tourist Information Office under the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism.

14.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

14.6.3.1. Bird Observation

The biggest advantage of a province where 67% of its surface area is covered with forests is its endemic plant variety and animal species. Ötür and predatory bird observation can be performed in Küre Mountain National Park and Ilgaz Mountain National Park (Oktaç, Işçek and Yaşar, 2016).

14.6.3.2. Plant Observation

As a result of a research carried out around Armutluçayır in Kastamonu province, taxons of 198 species and 277 species belonging to 66 families were identified at six levels (Özen, Özbek and Vural, 2013). "Northern Anatolia and Caucasus Temperate Belt forests" World Nature Conservation Foundation (WWF) is one of the 200 priority ecological regions at the global level in terms of Nature Conservation. Küre Mountains National Park area is a part of this very valuable region because it contains 157 endemic plant species and 59 endangered plant taxons (Kastamonu Governorate, 2018).

14.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

Kastamonu province Pınarbaşı District " 2. The Canyons and nature sports festival was organized and also the" Water Sports, Water and underwater application and Research Center "was established within Kastamonu University in 2013. With its 176 km coastal band, Kastamonu can use its natural beauty advantage successfully in tourism and provides a suitable environment for alternative water sports such as windsurfing, paragliding and diving.

14.6.3.4. Mountain and Nature trekking

The "Independence Road" line between Inebolu and Kastamonu is the 3rd longest in Turkey.cü Nature trekking has the title of the track. In addition, Küre and Ilgaz Mountains National Park and Dipsizgöl Nature Park are very suitable places for trekking.

14.6.3.5. Sports Tourism

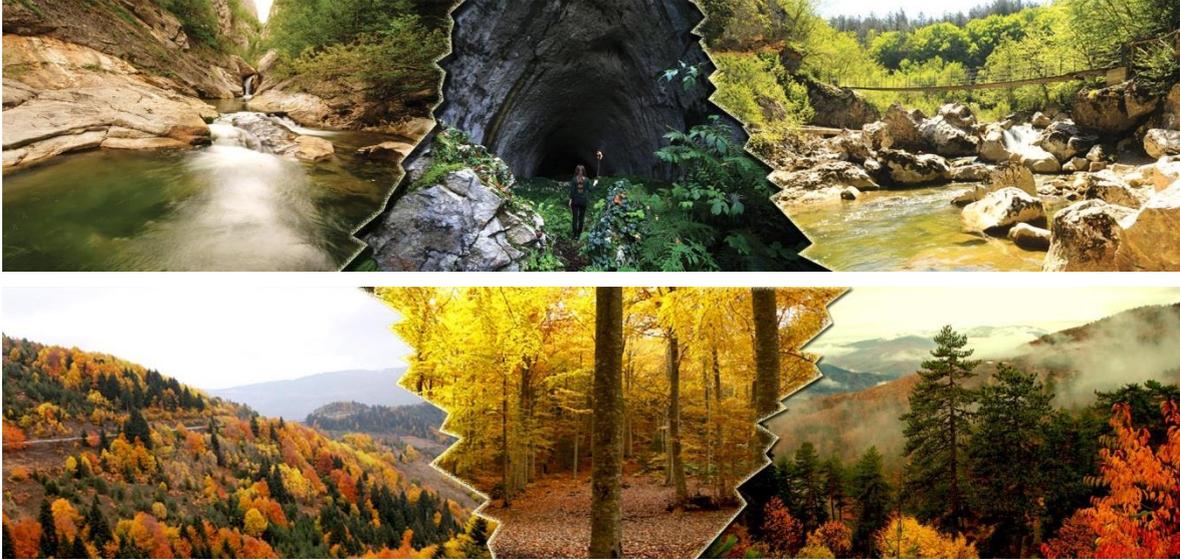
There are many recreational activities that can be carried out within the scope of sports tourism on the borders of Kastamonu province. Sports activities and places within the boundaries of the province are summarized in table 14.17.

Table 14.17: Sports Activities

Activity Type	Routes
Bicycle Tours	Kastamonu Province Center/Kastamonu – Inebolu Road Route, Vehicle – Dereyaya Region (Mountain Bike)
Fishing	Devrekani gentlemen Dam-Yumurtaci lagoon and all rivers and streams fishing can be done.
Horse Trekking	Daday – pottery village; Türkük grooved Location - Halaçoğlu Plateau-Taşçılar village line Vehicle – stream Highland Region; Line Lake - Gölcük – İkiornaz – Munay – Aru - Kirazlı line, Car – Puvalza – Yazıköy - Asar Castle Road Line /Daday – Forest Road line between car districts are the most appropriate routes.
Rock Climbing	Küre – İpine Hill/Küre – Invalidler Creek Hill/ Pınarbaşı – Murat Head Village, Well Canyon Hill
Camping - Caravan Tourism	Kastamonu Center – Kadı Dağı /Kastamonu Center – Uzunyazı Kastamonu Center – Açıkmaklak/vehicle – Dereyaya region/Cide – Doğanurt – Inebolu – Abana – Bozkurt – Çatalzeytin Coast/Küre – Belenen Holiday Village/Küre – Ayrancı Plateau Küre – Masruf location camp can be established.
Paragliding	Abana – Bahriyeans Location/Tosya – Ortaköy district, Bektaşlar District/vehicle – painted Nahiye, Güpü Dagu – worm Ovasa between, Dyed Valley/Küre – Belören Holiday Village
Windsurfing	Located on the Black Sea coast band (Cide, Doğanurt, Inebolu, Abana), Bozkurt Çatalzeytin) sections
Water Surfing	Located in the Black Sea coast band (Cide, Doğanurt, Inebolu, Abana, Bozkurt Çatalzeytin)
Lawn Skateboard – Grass Skateboard	Car – Muanlar, Hatip and Başköy Highlands and slopes,
Golf Tourism	The vehicle is very suitable for the Highlands in the Streamland region and it is capable of attracting investors, organisers and players even from abroad with its location and characteristics of the fields.
Jeep Safari	Hanönü, Forest/ Abana, Bağlık, Çayırak – Hacı Veli District Line, sphere, Bediroğlu – Batals – Karagürgen – sphere sphere, Masruf – Avşar – Köşreli – Yayla – Zemin – Çaybükü – Beyalan – Başören – Batals – sphere line
Enduro (Motokros)	Azdavay-Suğla Highland
Off Road	Pınarbaşı

Source: Kastamonu Culture Tourism, 2018.

Image 14.3: Natural Beauties, autumn



Source: Kastamonu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

14.6.3.6. Picnic Areas

Kastamonu province within the boundaries of the area and forest recreation property (13) is available. The number of these fields (10) has the characteristics to meet the recreational demands of the people. Some of these are shown in table 14.18.

Table 14.18: Picnic Areas

Dipsizgöl Nature Park Promenade Area	Wounded picnic and promenade area
Yeşilyuva Nature Park Promenade Area	Küre – Masrûf Forest Recreation Area
Kadidağı Natural Park Recreation Area	Vehicle-Bloodline Recreation Area
Inebolu Geriş Hill Resting Place	Kastamonu-Center Uzunyaz Picnic Area
Çatalzeytin Ginolu Rest Place	Azdavay Akçasu Promenade Area
Cide Gideros Resting Place	Azdavay Suğla platform promenade Area
Vehicle Mesudiye Picnic Area	Beyler Dam Picnic Area
Vehicle Rezzan Fountain Picnic Area	Taylor Lake and Çığdem Lake picnic area
Bozkurt Tırarcık Picnic Area	Çatalçeşme and Sinümören Creek promenade area
Tosya Three Grooves Picnic Area	Kastamonu Center Open Maslak Promenade

Source: Kastamonu Province Culture Tourism, 2018.

14.6.3.7. Photo Safari

Kastamonu offers unique natural beauty within the people who are interested in photography and adds value to Kastamonu tourism as natural wonders of the Küre and Ilgaz mountains for nature photography. Kastamonu, with its flora and flora Features, has a suitable environment for visitors to make photo safari and natural beauties.

14.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Besides the climatic structure of the Black Sea, the endemic features/ species and historical values of Kastamonu in the same geography are different from other settlements. Because of the natural thresholds of the industry and urbanization that flourished throughout the

country, it was possible to remain natural in Kastamonu. It is different in Kastamonu region and across the country with its natural beauty. Kastamonu will be a pioneer in the development of three economies; tourism, agriculture, natural resources. The tourism sector will be improved through the evaluation of the resources that allow more than one type of tourism within the framework of an integrated policy. Existing agricultural production will be developed and supported by the small industry and a structure will be provided where raw material will be put into the final product status. In this fertile soil of nature, natural resources (especially mining and forestry) will be evaluated by taking into account the conservation - utilization balance in production(Urban Strategy, 2018).

14.8. Vision Study for Kastamonu

Kastamonu, which has preserved its natural structure, will continue to develop this structure. Kastamonu, where investments are directed in such a way that they do not disturb the natural balance, will be a city where many different colors of nature coexist. Kastamonu will be a tourism city of national and international importance with a policy in Kastamonu which has a lot of value that enables the industrialists without chimney. Tourism values, which are the reflections of the current natural resources and the developing culture in the historical process, constitute an integrity in the province and its environs. Kastamonu, which remains Natural, will capture the momentum required by tourism, which is the industry without chimney (Urban Strategy, 2018).

15. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF SINOP PROVINCE

15.1. Geographic Location

Sinop, the Black Sea coastal strip to the north of the most lying in the neck of the peninsula and located on the Boztepe Cape. The West is surrounded by Kastamonu, South Çorum, Southeast Samsun and the North is surrounded by the Black Sea. 475 km. its length is 300 km of land and 175 km of sea shore. There is no important Valley outside the Kızılırmak Valley in boyabat - durunda region. Sinop and boyabat Plains are the most important plain-like places. The city has two ports, one to the northwest and one to the Southeast. The main port is located in the Bay in the Southeast(Sinop Governorship, 2018; Sinop Police Directorate, 2018).

15.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Sinop's geographical location and natural harbor formation, especially the southern coast of the Black Sea extending to the winds from the North, closed to the Sinop ' s preferred as a settlement has caused. Although Sinop has the most secure natural port in the Black Sea, the difficulty of transportation to inland areas has had a negative impact on the development of industry and trade especially in the city center and its immediate surroundings. Major industrial organizations are forest products, soil and food industry facilities that produce using local natural resources (Kaya and Yılmaz, 2017). Sinop is a province where agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry activities are in the forefront of the current economic situation, industry is not developed sufficiently, and as a result of its internal and external migration, it lives outside the borders of nearly twice its total population. In turn, Sinop is a province that tries to make up for its lagging back today with sea and nature tourism due to its natural wealth and tries to survive with the service sector (kaya, 2015). Agricultural activities in the area of approximately 93.161 hectares, except for service sector and small-scale commercial activities in the provinces and districts constitute other livelihoods (Kaya and Yılmaz, 2017). According to the results of the population registration system based on the address of 2017, the population of Sinop province is 207,427. This population of Sinop corresponds to 0.26% of the country's population (80.810.525). 57.22% of the population (118.692) lives in provincial and district centers, 42.78% (88.735) in villages. Population density is 36 per km² (Sinop Governorship, 2018).

15.3. Infrastructure

Although Sinop has the most secure natural port in the Black Sea, the difficulty of transportation to inland areas has had a negative impact on the development of industry and trade especially in the city center and its immediate surroundings. Major industrial organizations are forest products, soil and food industry facilities that produce using local natural resources. In order to develop the industrial sector by the state, Sinop is the 4th among the provinces to be supported within the scope of "decision on State Aids in investments" numbered 2009/15199 published in the official gazette dated 16/07/2009 and numbered 27290. It is located in the region (Kaya and Yılmaz, 2017).

The investor investing in Sinop has important advantages such as customs tax exemption, VAT exemption, interest support, insurance premium employer share support, tax deduction and investment allowance (Sinop governor's Office, 2018). In terms of economic history, since the first years of the Republic, industrialization has been in an effort, but this situation has never reached the dimensions that will truly advance Sinop. Sinop has failed to make significant progress with the problems stemming from the hinterland and the

decline in maritime transport, and has failed to show the success of development which will maintain its population and contribute to it (Kaya and Yılmaz, 2017). However, Sinop city is an important center of attraction with its advantage of being located on the shore and having a natural harbour.

15.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

It is possible to reach Sinop by land, sea and Air. The airport was opened in 2008 and has a port in which passenger ships operate efficiently during the summer months (General Directorate of State Airports Authority, 2018). The province has no railway connection.

15.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

15.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

15.5.1.1.Highlands

There are two plateaus within the boundaries of Sinop province. Sinop plateaus, Güzfindık - Bozarmut plateaus, türkeli Kurugöl plateau and Ayancık - Akgöl Plateau have three plateaus (Ministry of culture and tourism, 2018).

15.5.1.2. Lakes and Waterfalls

There are two lakes within the boundaries of Sinop province. These are sarikum Lake and Akgöl. There is also a waterfall named Tatlıca waterfalls in Sinop province.

Image 15.1: Tatlıca Waterfalls



Source: Sinop Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

15.5.1.3. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Sinop sea, sand and beaches attract visitors. Table 15.1 shows 9 beaches in Sinop province.

Table 15.1: Beaches

Akliman Beach	Sarıkum Beach
Türkeli Beach	Ayancık Çamurca Beach
Grand Gerze Beach	Sinop DSİ Beach
Karakum Beach	Korucuk Beach
Mobil Beach	

15.5.1.4.Caves

There are three caves within the boundaries of Sinop province. These are Inaltı Cave, Buzluk Cave, Ağcaçal Cave. The cave of Instialt enchants the visitors who come with the mystic and mysterious image. The Tour route into the cave and the country coffee was made in front of it and waiting for its guests excitedly (Sinop Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018).

15.5.1.5. Nature Parks

There is one natural park within the boundaries of Sinop province. This Is Hamsilos Nature Park. Hamsilos nature park is a natural wonderland that combines two unique harbors, Hamsilos Bay and akliman Bay, which are one of the most beautiful examples of RIA-type coastal formations in the Black Sea, where the sea called the parka enters into a river like a river, and a swamp-Sandul-sea and forest areas and rich biodiversity, and is 14 km from the At the same time 1.The Hamsilos Natural Park, which is also a natural site, is the 22nd National Park of Turkey. Nature Park is one of the most special areas of Sinop. Sinop's other attractions, Inceburun and Sarıkum Lake, apart from the city visitors, at least 85% of the area is visited.

Image 15.2: Hamsilos Nature Park



Source: Sinop Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism (Orhan Özgülbaş)

15.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Sinop province has a rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. The archaeological sites of Sinop, where archaeological excavations continue, stand out as an important destination for cultural and historical tourism. Within this framework, Archeological Museum and Ethnography Museum are among the sources of Tourism for archaeological remains (Sinop governor, 2018).

15.5.2.1. Archeological Museum

The first museum activities in Sinop started in 1921. The most striking works in the museum are the Mosaic and coin collection on the ground. Within the museum are the following works (places to visit, 2018):

Image 15.3: Archaeology Museum



Source: Sinop Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism (Orhan Özgülbaş)

- Sculpture heads and sculptures on podium,
- Between Sinop and Black Sea Ereğli BC 4. the stone of a covenant made in the century,
- Pottery, metal tools, vases, terracotta figurines, terracotta architectural pieces belonging to the Temple of Serapis, glass artifacts, grave finds and similar works covering a period from the Early Bronze Age to the end of the Byzantine period in Sinop.,
- Mosaic panel found in çukapı and containing seven pieces of art fairies,
- Examples of the oldest grave stele in Anatolia, (archaic age),
- The marble “lions” group and sarcophagus belonging to a sailor are thought to belong to the grave monument.,

- In addition to Amphora samples produced in Sinop, an Amphora kiln is exhibited in accordance with the information obtained from the excavations. Also a panel showing the commercial propagation area of Sinop amphoras,
- Examples of the silver coins, the city coins, the Army Treasure, the Tidal treasure, the Seljuk Treasure and the Byzantine Treasure, which were first printed by Sinop,
- There are stone, marble architectural works, milestones, tombs, statues, Pithos and mosaics in the open exhibition.

15.5.2.2. Ethnography Museum

The museum is a typical 18. the end of the century is the mansion. The building is composed of a mixture of basic and ground floor rubble stone, wood carcass-brick and its main floors are three storeys. The front façade is entered into the street and the back façade is entered into the mansion overlooking the garden of the building. The walls were built of rubble stone on the ground floor, separated by large sections of service, kitchen, fountain, etc. The entrance of the right-left staircase from this dark floor to the upper floors is in a large pointed arch made of wood (Sinop Governor, 2018).

15.5.2.3. Sinop Castle

It is thought that it was made for the first time by the immigrants who settled in Sinop and settled in Sinop in the seventh century BC. The castles were restored in the third century after the invasion of the Cimmerians. In the fifth century, the city became an important center of the Kingdom of Pontus, and the city walls were restored and developed by the fourth Mithridates. It was repaired and developed by Mithridates with today's borders. During the Roman and Byzantines period, it was repaired continuously. In 1214 and 1261, the castle, which had passed into the hands of the Seljuks, was rebuilt and the inner castle was built to strengthen the defense. Sinop city walls surround the narrowest part of the peninsula. Evliya Çelebi mentioned Kumkapı, Tersanekapı, Yenice Gate, Tabakhane Gate, Guild gate and Sea Gate in his travelogue. Kumkapı and Guild gate survived until today (Sinop governor, 2018).

15.5.2.4. Boyabat Castle

It was built on one of two rocky hills in Gökırmak Valley, where boyabat District is located. The castle was built in accordance with the natural structure of the rocks. Some of the towers between the castle bodies are rectangular and some of them are round and there are stairs leading to the towers in the interior. The entrance to the castle is provided by a small gate next to the large round tower from the southeast corner. The building, where finds from The Late Roman and early Byzantine periods are exhibited, is an Ottoman fortress in its present form. This indicates that the castle was used from The Late Roman period to the Ottoman period. Today's situation and the construction material with the ramparts and signs makes it clear that it was the Ottoman Castle. However, the foundations of the castle were laid before. Therefore, it is possible to examine the castle in two parts as old and New Castle. Foundations of the Old Castle 6 BC. it was built at the beginning of the century in the time of the Paflagonians. It is possible to encounter Roman and Byzantine works in some parts of the castle's internal walls at the ancient foundations of the castle. It is certain that the New Castle was built in the time of the Ottomans. However, due to the lack of an inscription of the castle, the date of construction is unknown (Turkish Culture Portal, 2018).

Image 15.4: Boyabat Castle



Source: Sinop Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

15.5.2.5. Historical Prison

After the conquest of Sinop by the Anatolian Seljuks in 1214, an inner castle was built on the orders of Sultan Izzeddin Keykavus. The inner citadel was built on the western façade of Sinop Castle with a wall body extending in the north-south direction parallel to the western walls, and while these walls were built, many architectural pieces (columns, column capitals, inscriptions etc.) were used as material for the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. There are 11 towers in the inner castle. The walls of the south-facing body are 18 meters high and the towers are 22 meters high. The inner castle has been used as a shipyard since its construction. Although the two large aqueducts of the shipyard were closed later, they are still visible in the southern body. The inner castle, which has been used as a dockyard for a long time since the Seljuk period, has been used as a dungeon since 1560. Prison inside the inner castle was built in 1882 at the time of Mutasarrif Veysel Pasha. Historical prison is a planned structure in the north-south location. The cut is made of stone. Each part consists of three parts separated by high courtyard walls. The first (North) and second (middle) sections are 2 storeys, the third (south) section is ground +2 storeys. There are 28 barracks in the structure. In addition to the inner castle, there are a bathhouse built on the southeastern side of the prison building on the same date as the prison, and work workshops adjacent to the eastern side of the children's Prison Reform and Domestic Castle walls in 1939 (Turkish Cultural portal, 2018) on the northern side of the prison.

15.5.2.6. Religious Places

15.5.2.6.1. Mosques

Within the boundaries of Sinop province, there are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs which are of religious and architectural importance for religious tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 15.2.

Table 15.2: Mosques

laaddin Mosque	Fetih Baba Masjid
Algerian Ali Pasha Mosque	Haci Ömer (Dockyard/Pier/Customs) Mosque
Kaleyazısı (Mehmed Aga) Mosque	Kefevi Mosque
Meydankapı (Süleymaniye) Mosque	Palace Mosque
Pervane Madrasah	

15.5.2.6.2. Tombs

Within the boundaries of Sinop province there are 8 shrine. These turbines are shown in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3: Tombs

Seyit Bilal Tomb	The Tomb of Chechen Sultan
Sultan Hatun Tomb	Hatuns Tomb
Yesari Baba Tomb	Mausoleum of Isfendiyaroğulları (Candaroğulları)
Green Tomb	Tayboğa Tomb

15.5.2.7. Festivals and Festivities

Numerous festivals and festivals are organized in Sinop province in a wide variety of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Sinop are shown in table 15.4.

Table 15.4: Festivals and Festivities

Ayancık Culture And Festival Festival	Erfelek Tatlıca Waterfalls Culture Nature And Nature Sports Festival
Sinop Culture And Tourism Festival	Traditional Ayancık Fair
Gerze Greasy Wrestling Activities	Kebab And Festival Festival
Traditional Dikmen Oil Wrestling and Pole Kebab Festival	Gerze Culture And Art Festival
Ayancık Culture-Linen And Wood Festival	Historical Morza Fair-Sea Festivals And Honey Festival
Saray Village Traditional Karakucak Wrestling And Kebab Festival	Erfelek Municipality Traditional Karakucak Wrestling Activities
Municipality Of Gerze 4.International Theatre Festival	Festival Of Happiness

Source: Official Holidays, 2018 Gezimania, 2018.

15.5.2.8. Handicrafts

6 important handicrafts are prominent in Sinop. These are shown in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5: Handicrafts

Circle	Escape
Peshkir	Knife
Ship / Boat Modeling and Limiteration	Linen Fabrics

15.5.2.9. Traditional Cuisine

Sinop province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in Sinop's traditional cuisine are shown in table 15.6.

Table 15.6: Local Tastes/Flavors

Sinop Mantısı	İçli Pan
Nokul	Corn Soup
Katlama	Vinegar Leek
Islama	Passover Dessert
Pilaf With Chestnuts	Figs Drugs
Dildan Meatballs	Palamut Pilaki
Coconut Acorn	

14.5.2.15.Libraries

There are 10 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 15.7.

Table 15.7: Libraries

Ayancık Atatürk District Public Library	Saraydüzü District Public Library
Boyabat Y. Kemal Tengirşek District Public Library	Sinop Turkeli Fadıl Demirel County Public Library
Dikmen District Public Library	Gerze Atatürk's Public Library
Stationary M. İrfan Founder District Public Library	Gerze Münevver Arslan County Public Library
Erfelek County Public Library	Dr. Sinop Rıza Nur Provincial Public Library

15.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure and services of Sinop province include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment and culture-art opportunities.

15.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 15.7: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Sinop	10	313	615	2	137	274
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Sinop	78		1 412		3 808	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

15.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 15.8: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment and Culture-Art Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	5
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, Işkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	35
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	12
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	1
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	-

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Sinop Tourism Information Bureau provides informative support to the tourists visiting the province.

15.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

15.6.3.1. Bird Observation

The number of bird species observed so far in Sinop province is 281 (Karahan, 2010). The highest natural area of bird observation potential is Sarıkum Lake, which is a Nature Conservation Area. Sarıkum Lake, which is about 20 km from the city center, is an old bay connected to the sea by a canal. Sarıkum Lake, which is covered with a dense forest cover, contains lakes, Sea, Forest and sand dunes. In Sarıkum, where many water birds can be observed at certain periods of the Year, important species such as dikku yru leucocephala can also be seen. The small forest eagle (*Aquila pomarina*) lives in the forest, where water runs along the lake (İparık and Tiryak, 2010).

15.6.3.2. Photo Safari Tours

As a result of the expansion of digital cameras due to the development of photography technologies, there has been a great increase in the number of amateur photography artists in recent years. It is possible to create photo safari tours in order to photograph many different landscapes in the rural areas of Sinop, or to add photography themed tours to other rural tourism destinations. Sinop Amateur Photographers Association (SIFAD) in the province organizes photo-safaris with the participation of photographers from different provinces of Turkey. Natural areas such as Sarıkum Nature Reserve, Erfelek waterfalls, Inceburun, Aklıman, Hamsilos are the main stops in these photo safaris (İpar and Tırıl, 2010).

15.6.3.3. Bicycle Tours

Sinop, especially among the forest roads, has convenient sections for cycling routes. The asphalt and stabilized roads, which are outside the main roads, which pass a large part through the forest, should be considered for this purpose. In the last two years, the city center and the surrounding area of the main transportation roads have been renewed and opened to traffic and conditions for cyclists to travel more comfortable and safe. Especially in the summer months, many bicycles are offered for rent to visitors.

15.6.3.4. Camping and Caravan Tourism

There are many places in Sinop which can be considered as camping and caravan tourism on the long shores with its mountainous and wooded landscapes, and the only camping and caravan center built for this purpose is on the aklıman Coast. In addition to this facility which is used by caravans from abroad, in the Aklıman region, within the boundaries of Hamsilos Nature Park, in certain periods of the Year, camps are organized by various public institutions and organizations for specific groups of interest such as athletes, young people and disabled people.

15.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

Within the boundaries of Sinop province, there are a large number of areas where local people and visitors from outside can have picnics. Some of these are shown in Table 15.9.

Table 15.9: Picnic Areas

Garden location Beach and Promenade location	Akliman Picnic Area
Akliman	İnceburun
Hamsilos Dark	

15.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

Sinop, a shrinking city, protects all its natural assets. With its valleys, sea, bays, biodiversity, waterfalls and nice natural assets, Sinop is one of the prominent cities of the Black Sea. One of the important advantages of Sinop is its clean sea. The fact that the harbor is not very busy has enabled Sinop to use its potential in terms of summer tourism and to preserve the diversity of seafood. While the city is becoming one of the most frequented destinations of the cruise tourism, it also stands out in the seafood sector. The presence of the port continues to preserve an undisputed potential for the city, which is important for the city to be a hub city(urban strategy, 2018).

15.8. Vision Study for Sinop

Sinop, as is known by many, is the most extreme point in the north of Turkey. This is an important thematic concept for Sinop. In other words, the peninsula, which is the last point opened to the North and the Black Sea, is of strategic importance. It also maintains its importance for the city's recognition. Incekum, which is the northern tip of Turkey, has psychological space superiority. At this point, the area can be revitalized with the nearby hunting and camping tourism centers. With different design concerns, Hamsilos-Sarikum can be added to the route as an area that can carry innovations for the city in architectural sense. In the current situation with a lighthouse envisioned Ineburun'un different design points can be easily attached without damaging the nature. Sinop is one of the rare cities that managed to preserve its nature. For many cities, tourism is an important sector. Services are an important trigger of the sector and create an important employment force in cities. Sinop will also be a tourist attraction center with its current historical accumulation and natural values (Urban Strategy, 2018).

TR83 REGION

- **Amasya**
- **Çorum**
- **Samsun**
- **Tokat**

16. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF AMASYA PROVINCE

16.1. Geographic Location

In the East, Erbaa District of Tokat province and Yozgat province; Samsun Province in the North Wednesday, Ladik, Basin and Vezirköprü districts; Çorum province in the West Osmancık, Iskilip and Mecitözü districts; in the south of Tokat province Zile and Turhal districts are surrounded by. The area of Amasya province is 5.702 km². The total border length is 492 km and the province is 169 km with Samsun, 165 km with Tokat, 6 km with Yozgat, 152 km with Çorum. There is a boundary length (Amasya Governorship, 2018). Çankırı province consists of 350 villages, 7 counties and 10 towns as an administrative structure. Center, Göynücek, Gümüşhacıköy, Hamamözü, Merzifon, Suluova and Taşova districts consist of (Amasya Municipality, 2018)

16.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

The trade of the province based on the purchase and sale of agricultural products is mostly carried out with the provinces of Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Mersin and Samsun. There is an important place in the trade of livestock in the province. Egg production in Amasya has reached the capacity to meet 2.5% of egg production in Turkey. Animal husbandry in Amasya is usually in the form of a family business.

There are 4 organized industrial zones and 4 Chambers of Commerce and industry in Amasya, Merzifon and Suluova in Amasya province. In Merzifon district, extractor, hood, oven kitchen utensils and machine molds are produced and export to European countries in serious numbers are provided. According to TurkStat data for 2018, the ratio of imports of exports in Amasya is 73% for Turkey and 210% for Amasya province. According to TurkStat data, per capita income of Amasya in 2014 is 18.916 TL (8.649 \$). With this value, Amasya is second in per capita income after Samsun province in Tr83 region. Per capita income of provinces in tr83 is listed as Samsun (\$8.790), Amasya (\$8.649), Çorum (\$7.812), Tokat (\$6.444).

There are 8 small industrial sites in Amasya and Merzifon, including one in the districts of two, Suluova, taşova, Gümüşhacıköy and Göynücek. There are a total of 1,576 offices in CSR. In the CSR, 1.423 establishments are full and a total of 3.010 people are employed in these establishments (Amasya governorate, 2018). (see). When we look at the leading sectors in the province and the sectoral distribution of industrial enterprises in Amasya, it is seen that food products and beverages manufacturing with 22% and furniture manufacturing with 20% are the first places.

In terms of population, according to the data of 2017 in the province of Amasya 329.888 people live. This population consists of 164.394 (49.83%) males and 165.494 (50.17%) females. There are 237,142 people in the provinces and districts, and 92,746 people in the towns and villages. The city's annual population growth is 10.8% in 2017. 58 people per square kilometer in Amasya province. Amasya population density is 58/km²(Nufusu, 2018).

16.3. Infrastructure

As of the end of March 2018, there are 1 education and Research Hospital, 4 provincial state hospitals, 2 District Integrated hospitals, and 829 actual beds. There are 1 Medical Center in Amasya, 3 District Health Directorate and 2 Community Health Center(TSM), 44 Family Health Center, 1 112 Command Control Center, 1 training center and 1 Central Laboratory, 1 Healthy Living Centre, 1 cancer early diagnosis and screening center (ketem). In addition, a total of 402 doctors are serving in the province.; 213 of them are

specialists, 189 are practitioners (Amasya Governorate, 2018). Amasya is located on Sivas-Samsun railroad, 261 km away from Samsun and 130 km away from Samsun. There are 2 gar (Amasya-Hacıbayram) and 6 Stations (Kızılca, Kayabaşı, Eryatağı, Boğazköy, Suluova, Hadji Bayram) within the borders of the province. There is also Amasya Merzifon airport in Merzifon District and 130 km from the nearest seaport.

16.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Amasya, located on the road to the Black Sea from many provinces of Central Anatolia and located on the Europe – Istanbul – Iran international road route, is in a good position for transportation possibilities. Amasya is connected to the Black Sea coast by road and Samsun port both by road and rail in the North. 336 km from Ankara. It is 671 km to Istanbul, 114 km to Tokat, 92 km to Çorum and 131 km to Samsun city center. Amasya-Merzifon airport has become one of the important transportation sources of the region since 2008 (Amasya Governorship, 2018).

16.5. Analysis Of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

16.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

16.5.1.1.Highlands

Amasya Highlands in the Black Sea climate, transition to the central Anatolian climate is very rich in terms of plant. Both the Black Sea climate and the central Anatolia climate grow in the plant types (Municipality of Amasya, 2018; Cultural Portal, 2018). The Highlands within the boundaries of Amasya are shown in table 16.1.

Table 16.1: Highlands

Kabaoğuz Highland	Gölköy Highland	Yuva Highland
Tavşandağı Highland	Sarayözü Highland	Çukuryurt Highland
Akdağ Highland	Kızılcaören Highland	Yonnuş Highland
Sarıçiçek Highland	Damludere Highland	Damlaca Highland
Destek Highland	Hamamözü Highland	Yarımcı Highland
Boğalı Highland	Kayadüzü Highland	Baldıran Highland
Çatalçam Highland	Göz Highland	Yıkılğan Highland
İnegöl Highland	Alpaslan Highland	Yemişen Highland
Destek Highland	Fındıkpınarı Highland	Aşağı Highland
Makmarardı Highland	Tekke Highland	Ağıllıbucak Highland

16.5.1.2. Plains

Amasya province in general is a mountainous structure. Geldingen Plain, Suluova Plain, Merzifon plain and silver plain are the most important places for provincial agriculture. The area of these four Plains covers approximately 24% of the province and agricultural areas are very productive and microclimate around Yeşilırmak Valley, especially between Amasya-Taşova.

16.5.1.3. Rivers and Streams

The most important river of Amasya is Yeşilirmak. The borders of Amasya are largely located in Yeşilirmak Basin and some of Gümüşhacıköy district is located in Kızılırmak Basin. Rivers within the boundaries of Amasya province are shown in table 16.2 (Amasya, Municipality, 2018).

Table 16.2: Rivers and Streams

Yeşilirmak	Destek River	Kavşak River
Çekerek River	Deliçay River	Hamamözü River
Tersakan River	Kuru River	Gümüşsuyu River
Kelkit River	Gökdere River	Salhan River
Ahacı Stream	Değirmenözü Stream	Havalan River
Balabarı Stream	Derinöz Stream	Köselen River
Baraklı Stream	Elgazi Stream	Sheikhsuyu River
Çay Stream	Eskiköy Stream	

16.5.1.4. Dams and Lakes

Dams and ponds within the boundaries of Amasya have been opened for irrigation by State Water Works (DSI) in various years. The province, which is not rich in natural lakes, is very rich in terms of ponds which we can count as artificial lakes. Although the main purpose of the dams and ponds constructed by the General Directorate of State Water Affairs and Village services for irrigation purposes is irrigation, it is also thought that these ponds will be used as recreational areas. For this reason, the environment of the ponds and feeding basins and fish production in the lakes are given importance (Tuncel and Doğaner, 1989: 51). Dam and lakes within the borders of the province are shown in table 16.3 (Amasya Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 16.3: Lakes/Dams

Doğantepe Lake	Yedikır Dam
Ortaköy Lake	Derinöz Dam
İbecik Lake	Gümüşhacı Village Dam
Bayırlı Lake	Gediksaray Dam
Sarıbuğday Lake	Destek Dam
Pasha Lake	Uluköy Dam
Yakacık Lake	Doğantepe Lake
Aycalı Lake	
İmirler Lake	
Çitli Lake	
Yeniköy Lake	
Kızıgöldüren Lake	

16.5.1.5.Caves

Harşena Mountain and Pontus King rock tombs and mirrored cave Amasya'nda the most striking cave.

16.5.1.6. Nature Parks

Seven Swans Bird Sanctuary and Lake Boraboy nature parks are among the places of attraction for tourism in Amasya (Amasya province cultural tourism, 2018).

16.5.1.7. Thermal Resources

Amasya province has a rich potential in terms of thermal tourism resources. There are three thermal springs within the borders of the province. These are Terziköy, gözlek and Hamamözü thermal springs(Amasya province Culture Tourism, 2018). There are qualified accommodation facilities in all three spa centers that can serve tourists.

16.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Amasya province has a wide potential in terms of historical ruins and ethnographic tourism resources with its 7500-year-old known history. The city has witnessed the Chalcolithic Age, Bronze Age, Hittites, Phrygians, Cimmer-Scythia, Med-Persian Period and Hellenistic period, and many rock tombs and caves, and works worth seeing in museums have reached the present day (Amasya City Guide, 2018). Amasya, also known as Baghdad, the Pearl of the cities, the center of scholars and the city of Princes, is also recognized as the birth certificate of the Republic of Turkey (middle Black Sea Development Agency, 2018). Although there are many historical monuments in Amasya that could be a World Heritage site, it has hosted events and people that could be considered important in the history of the Republic.

16.5.2.1.Mirror Cave

The tomb that was excavated with four steps from the ground was carved into a Flat Rock. Its width is 9.8 meters and its height is 13 meters. When viewed from the exterior, it can be seen that it was built with a master stonework. The whole cave is polished. The reason why it is called a mirrored cave is because the front of the cave is polished when the sun hits. The rock tombs are the best-worked and completed ones. Inside the cave, there are two rooms, one of which is rectangular and the other of which is square. The rectangular one is the main burial chamber. In the square-shaped room, there are colorful wall paintings that were made by the Byzantines in the 11th century (Amasya City Guide, 2018).

16.5.2.2. King Rock Tombs

In the Hellenistic period, but Amasya was born. 333 A.D. King rock tombs belonging to the Kings of Pontus, which used as capital until 26, were carved into calcareous rocks lying upright like a flat wall on the foothills of Amasya Castle. The passages carved behind them rather than among the rock tombs are remarkable. Next to one of the large graves in this area, there is the beginning of a tunnel believed to have reached the river. The largest of the King rock tombs is the last tomb on the West, dating from galleries and staircases (Amasya city guide, 2018). Strabon, the author of antiquity, states that the graves belonged to Kings. The region is known as the “valley of Kings” because there are 18 tombs in Yeşilirmak Valley. In this ruin place XV. there are two private baths belonging to the century Ottoman period (Central Black Sea development agency, 2018)

16.5.2.3. Ferhat Water Channel

The Channel is belongs to the late Hellenistic - early Roman period. It was built to meet the water needs of the ancient city of Amasya. The rocks were carved into the tunnels, and

the ground was constructed according to the water balance system according to the land slope in a vaulted way in the form of a wall. In this situation, the famous “Ferhat and şirin legend” was mentioned and it is known as “Ferhat water channel” among the public. In the Ferhat area of the canal, about 2 km parallel to the highway. the length of the section can be viewed visually (Amasya city guide, 2018)

16.5.2.4.Citadel

It is also known as the Enderun castle. There are no remains that can survive from the walls. This palace is believed to have been used until the 16th century. It is thought to have been used up until now. The outer part of the palace is thought to be of stone, brick and wood. Seljuk Sultan I who restored the inner castle in 1146. Mesud made Amasya the Center and built mosques, madrasahs, baths and palaces in the inner castle.

16.5.2.5. Amasya Castle

Amasya Castle is on Harşena Mountain, which covers the north of Amasya city center. It is also known as Harsena Castle. The rock that was built on Amasya Castle is 700 meters high from the sea and 300 meters high from Yeşilirmak. From the Early Bronze Age (3200 BC), it was used for defense purposes until the end of the Ottoman Empire (ORKA, 2018).

Image 16.1: Amasya Castle



Source: Amasya Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

16.5.2.6. Girls ' Palace

The girls ' Palace is under the caves above the Citadel. When Doğrak Hatun came to Amasya, grandson of Sinop mutasarrifi Isfendiyar Bey, when Selçuk Palace could not enter, the girls ' Palace was built. After the construction of this palace, isfendiyar Bey used Amasya as a base for their conquest and defense in the surrounding area and lived in the Palace of girls. The girls Palace has been a place for Ottoman Princes, women and governors for more than 150 years(Amasya City Guide, 2018).

16.5.2.7. Museum of Archeology of Amasya

In 1925, 2th The medrese building, which is a part of the Beyazıt complex, was founded as a museum Depot as a result of the assembling of small numbers of archaeological artifacts and mummies. Since the Chalcolithic Age, Bronze Age, Hittite, Urartu, Phrygian, Scythian, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods 12 the Archeological, ethnographic, coin, seal, handwritten manuscripts and mummies, as of today, 23,476 works and hazeranlar mansion and King rock tombs as well as three units serve as the most modern museum in the region(middle Black Sea Development Agency 2018).

16.5.2.8. Museum of Ethnography at Hazeranlar Mansion

In the exhibition of Hazeranlar mansion, around 984 ethnographic works were used. Among these works 19th century clothes reflecting his life, carpets and rugs, kitchen utensils used in the Daily mansion and women's goods are included. Among the ethnographic works exhibited in the mansion, carpets with inscriptions, silver jewelry and gold-colored decorations are important to reflect the characteristics of the period. The upper floors of the mansion are used as a museum house and the basement is used as a gallery of Fine Arts (Central Black Sea development agency, 2018).

16.5.2.9. Amasya Private City Museum

Built in the 1800's and destroyed in 1986 by the owner of the property, Yalıboyu homes is one of the 67 registered hosts. Built in 2007 by the governorship of Amasya, the building was opened to visitors in 2008 as the private City Museum of the province of Special Administration. On the lower floor, the beeswax sculpture of the şehzadeler who was governor of Amasya but did not have the opportunity to become Sultan, and on the upper floor, the beeswax sculpture of the sultans who were governor of Amasya and then Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (şehzade) are exhibited. In the interior design of the museum, effective art elements of the period of nearly 150 years were exhibited in which the Sultans lived. Pencil work patterns on plaster that dominates the museum, tile panels that decorate the walls, ceiling hubs, hat, illumination, miniature and Ebru 14., 15. and 16. it reflects the understanding of art in the 20th century(Central Black Sea development agency, 2018).

16.5.2.10. Ferhat-Şirin Lovers Museum

Amasya is known as the land inhabited by Ferhat and şirin, who became immortal with his legendary love. For his love for şirin, Ferhat still lives in Amasya, bringing water to the mountains for kilometers long. The “Ferhat water channel”, the sign of this love, has been standing like a necklace in the heart of Amasya for thousands of years. This folk tale, written in mesnevi form by Iranian and Turkish Divan poets with the names hüsrev - ü şirin or Ferhat and şirin, has been described for centuries in the Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey and the Balkans according to countries and regions.

Ferhat and Şirin, Kerem and Aslı, Leyla and Mecnun, Mimar Sinan and Mihrimah Sultan, Romeo and Juliet stories, two-and three-dimensional silicone models and sculptures, reliefs and legends are presented to visitors with special effects, light and music. In the museum Anatolian "in love", Yavuz culture, themes such as divine love are also told with the accompaniment of Model, light and music.

16.5.2.11. Ferhat Water Channel

According to legend, Ferhat was a famous illustrator who lived during the Persians period. Sultan Mehmen Banu's sister şirin's mansion made for the ornament when they see the şirin and they are loved to each other. Ferhat requests Sirin by giving the Sultan a message. The Sultan doesn't want to give up his sister. To stall Ferhat, he must pierce the Apple Mountain and bring water to the city. Ferhat begins to pierce the mountains with love

given by love. Mehmene Banu sends the old nanny to Ferhat, who is about to complete the canal where the water will flow through the mountain, and reaches the news that şirin is dead. Ferhat, on this bitter news, throws the ashgun he holds in his hand into the air, falling ashgun will hit the head of Ferhat and Ferhat dies there. Ferhat's bitter news comes to the Rock where the event took place with fear and excitement. When he sees Ferhat dead, he can't bear that pain, and he can roll down the rocks and die there. They bury both lovers side by side on the rocks where they live. They say, every spring, two roses run out on two graves. Just as they were about to meet each other, there was a black bushes in the middle of the graves, preventing them from meeting two roses.

16.5.2.12. Sheikh Hamdullah Writing History and Calligraph Museum

The museum, which is one of the most famous examples of hat art in Turkish Islamic art, is one of the most famous examples of hat art in the world and is well known by anyone interested in hat art and is named after the name of amalyan Sheikh Hamdullah.

In the museum, which is the first and only Line Museum in the world, it is introduced with the works of Egypt, Sumerian, Hittite writings and the development process of writing in human history as well as the works of binding, Ebru, tezhip, etc. developed with hat.

16.5.2.13. Sabuncuoğlu Medical and Surgical History Museum

It is the only surviving monument from the period of Ihanlı. Ilhanlı Ruler Sultan Mehmet Olcaytu and his wife Uduz Hatun was built in 1308-1309 by Anber bin Abdullah. The façade of the building is especially valuable in terms of art. The original column headings of Anatolian Seljuk architecture, geometric leaf ornamental and mukarnaslı column headings were used. The inverted column headings made up of Turkish triangles have been tested at the front edges of this structure for the first time in Anatolian Seljuk architecture. The building was built of cut stones and there were cylindrical foundations on both corners. Only a special feature of Amasya Bimarhane door lock stone in a kneeling state of Human Relief is available. It is known as the first hospital to be treated with music in Anatolia. Since 2011, the building has been renamed as the Museum of restorative and surgical history museum.

Image 16.2: Sabuncuoğlu Medical and Surgical History Museum



Source: Amasya Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

16.5.2.14. Miniature Amasya

Amasya model built by Amasya governorship reflects Amasya's 1914 years. It also reflects the geographical texture of the city of mini Amasya on 1/150 scale. It is possible to see the city's day and night in the model completed in the year with all its dynamics. The 'city of Amasya' model, which is built in an area of about 80 square meters in the historical building inside the mosque complex of Sultan Beyazıt, is exhibited in an area of 178 square meters with its surroundings, welcomes its guests. The 'city Amasya' model, which was inaugurated by the Minister of Culture and Tourism Ertuğrul Günay, is shown for the first time in Turkey due to its features. Model the model of 'City Amasya', which reflects the 1914 years of the city on 1/150 scale with day and night, has examples in the world, but is the first and only in its field in Turkey. With the river flowing through the rock with the mountain, 1860 detached houses and historical structure, more than 1000 moving and living with its still figures were attempted to create a city. '

In the model, approximately 2300 stars and 1 moon were created on a vaulted Ridge to reflect the day and night, and visitors can see 3 minutes of the city, 9 minutes of the day with this system in the model.

16.5.2.11. Amasya Houses

The traditional Ottoman house, which is located in a visual way on the Yeşilirmak Coast, constitutes an important group within Amasya architectural structures. These houses are examples made with himş and Baghdadi technique. The beautiful examples of this house architecture, which is usually arranged side by side and adjacent, constitute the housing texture known as Yalıboyu houses. The houses are arranged on a single storey or two

storey above the basement. Especially in the examples arranged in the style of “Haremlik and Selamlık”, the garden is in the middle and the houses are closed to the outside. It's usually courtyard and garden. Especially in the examples arranged in haremlik and selamlık style, the garden remains in the middle, and the houses have a closed view (Amasya municipality, 2018).

16.5.2.12. Saraydüzü Barracks Building National War Museum and Congress Center

The Saraydüzü barracks building, which was used as a base for the arrival of Mustafa Kemal in Amasya in June 1919, was rebuilt on Yeşilırmak coast in accordance with this historical significance. It is also used as a cultural center where various activities are organized as well as a museum where some documents and works from the Republican period are exhibited (Amasya City Guide, 2018).

16.5.2.13. Inns/Bedestens

In Amasya, the Han and bedestens, which are of historical importance, are shown in table 16.4.

Table 16.4: Inns/Bedestens

Amasya Bedesten	Stone Inn
Merzifon Bedesten	Merzifon Stone Inn
Gümüşhacıköy Bedesten	Ezine Bazaar Inn

16.5.2.13. Bridges and Fountains

There are many bridges and historical fountains in Amasya province, some of which are shown in table 16.5.

Table 16.5: Bridges and Fountains

Bridging	Fountains
Low bridge – Roman period	Narlıbahçe Fountain
Çağlayan Bridge – Danışments	Hatuniye Fountain
Station (Square) Bridge	Hünkar Fountain
Künç Bridge - Seljuks	Kadılar Fountain
Magnidus bridge – Pre-Roman period	Çilehane Fountain
Helkis Bridge-Roman Period	Büyük Agha Fountain
The Government Bridge	Saraydüze Sultan Fountain
II. Bayezid Fountain	

16.5.2.14. Religious Places

16.5.2.4.1. Mosques

Amasya was influenced by Roman, Seljuk and Ottoman civilizations and the historical and political personalities who lived there left behind many works. The fact that the Ottoman princes were in a starboard position, in particular, raised Amasya to an administrative center in the historical sense. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 16.6.

Table 16.6: Mosques

Fethiye Mosque	Beyazid Pasha Mosque
Burmali Minaret Mosque	Yörgüç Pasha Mosque
Çilehane Mosque	Şamlar (Ayas Agha) Mosque
Gümüşlü Mosque	Mehmet Pasha Mosque
II. Bayezid Complex	Hatuniye Mosque
Şirvanlı (Azəri) Mosque	Karamustafa Pasha Mosque
Merzifon Monument Hatun Mosque	Hızırpasha Mosque
Sofular Mosque and Dar Al-Hadith-I	Gümüş New Mosque (Made Mosque)
Saraçhane Mosque	Kilari Selim Agha Mosque

Image 16.3: Beyazid Mosque and Complex



Source: Amasya Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

16.5.2.1.2. Tombs

The tombs located within the boundaries of Amasya province are shown in table 16.7.

Table 16.7: Tombs

Halifet Gazi Tomb	Pir Sucaeddin Ilyas Tomb
Cumudar Tomb	Shirvan Ismail Tomb
Torumtay Mausoleum	Tacettin Altunbaş Tomb
Hamdullah Efendi Mausoleum	Bashir Efendi Mausoleum

Sheikh Abdurrahman Hüsameddin Efendi Mausoleum	Halkalı Evliya Tomb
Tomb Of The Reed	Şadgeldi Pasha Mausoleum
Kurtboğan Tomb	Sultan Mesud Mausoleum

16.5.2.15. Festivals and Festivities

The cultural activities of a city increase the tourism attraction of that city, but also give clues about the value it gives to culture and art. In this sense, the history of the city of Amasya has passed thousands of years and the fact that it has witnessed the Ottoman culture has made it necessary to organize many cultural and artistic activities in this city. In different seasons of the year, a wide range of festivals and festivals are organized, from photography to poetry, archery to wrestling. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals organized by the General Directorate of publicity in Amasya are shown in table 16.8(General Directorate of Advertising, 2018).

Table 16.8: Festivals and Festivities

Amasya Flag Runner Marathon	1 September Festivals
Golden Apple Ballet Competition	Gümüşhacıköy Highland Festival
Amasya Karakucak Wrestling Competition	International Silver Bow Traditional Archery Festival
International Amasya Mihri Hatun Poetry Competition	Atatürk Culture and Art Week
International Cartoon Competition	Merzifon Week
Photo Contest	Piri Baba culture and art activities
Taşova Flower Bamya Festival	Kabaoğuz Villages Highland Festivals
Body Village Highland Festival	Ali Pircivan culture and commemoration events
Traditional Halil Dede Cultural Activities	Keçiköy Dereköy Festivities
Martyrs Father 12. Festivities	Cüneyt Baba Monument Festivities
Seydi Bakkas Activities	Niyaz Baba Culture and Arts Festival
Akdag Kuzuluk Villages ' Highland Festivals	

16.5.2.16. Handicrafts

Carpet rug weaving, tin semaver, peştamal and sheet weaving, needle embroidery, wood works, hemp or goat hair and the local people by the rope called Krabi woven saddles and bags, hot iron tattoo is one of the prominent handicrafts in the province of Amasya.

16.5.2.17. Traditional Cuisine

Amasya cuisine is local, but because of the fact that many princes were the starboard rulers before the throne, it also contains the delicacies peculiar to the palace cuisine. Some tastes/flavors in Amasya's traditional cuisine are shown in table 16.9.

Table 16.9: Local Tastes/Flavors

Fork Soup	Pastırma Pağallemesi
Sakala Çarpan	Dene Hasudası
Toyga Soup	Yuka Sweet

Cilbir	Quince Galesi
Helle Soup	Gelin Parmağı
Kesme İbik Soup	Gömlek Kadayıfı
Chicken Soup	Cherry Bread
Stuffed With Beans	Zerdali Galesi
Göbek Dolması	Don't Forget Me Sweet
Madımak	Pumpkin Rice Kavuklu
Vinegar Liver	Amasya Muffin
Eggplant Pehli	Cırtka/Cızlak/Akıtma
Pirpirim	Eli Böğründe
Yanuç	Yakasal Pastry
Kaypak	Hengel

Source: Cultural Portal, 2018

16.5.2.8. Cultural Details

Amasya province has a very deep structure in terms of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Under cultural details, legends, idioms, folk songs, riddles, local folk dances, weddings, military postures and rituals related to weddings can be counted. In addition, amasya mouth is composed of words and phrases specific to Amasya region (Amasya Provincial Directorate of Culture Tourism, 2018).

6.5.2.10. Libraries

There are 8 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 16.10.

Table 16.10: Libraries

Göynücek County Public Library	Merzifon District Public Library
Gümüşhacıköy District Public Library	Suluova County Public Library
Public Library of Hamamözü District	Public Library of Tasova District
Amasya Bayezit Provincial Public Library	

16.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Amasya province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

16.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 16.11: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Amasya	19	616	1280	2	45	90
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Amasya	52	726	1605			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

16.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 16.12: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	16
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	67
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	39
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	4
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	9

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

16.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span,

and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas(Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

16.6.3.1. Bird Observation

Seven Swans Bird Paradise, Akdag forests and areas around Borabay Lake are among the tourism potentials of Amasya province in terms of bird observation and natural life. Not only bird observation, but also fishing, deer and deer in wildlife resources, hog, fox, wolf, rabbit, Sansar, çulluk and strawberries can be brought to the fore as an important activity for local and foreign tourists as recreation activities (Tuncel and doğaner, 1989: 56-57).

Borabay Lake: located in the town of taşova. 63 km to the city center. and 15 km from the town of Taşova. is located. 1,050 meters from the sea. although known as a crater lake at an altitude, it is actually a natural set lake formed as a result of a small stream blocked by debris coming from the surrounding area. The lake is surrounded by beech, sarıçam, cedar, chestnut trees and emerald green. The south coast is steep and steep. The lake, which is boiling water from the bottom, is also nourished by the water coming from the stream. 80 meters wide and 25 meters deep, the lake is located in a valley extending east-west direction. Bungalow type houses, cafeterias, camping and picnic areas, Nature Trekking paths are available for accommodation in the wooded area.

Image 16.4: Borabay Lake



Source: Amasya Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Yedikuğular Bird Sanctuary (Yedikır Dam): Yedikır Dam, kızılkan, carp and pike fish live. It is one of the rare lakes in the Black Sea for fishing. It is a small dam lake located northwest of Amasya and built in 1985. The land to the northeast of the dam Lake is planted with pine species. The area is important with a large number of angits staying here during the months outside the breeding period. Çamurcun in winter, yeşilbaş and büyük Karabaş Martı are home to a significant number of sokuşunları.

16.6.3.2. Plant Observation

The Yedikır dam, which hosts more than 100 bird species and approximately 15,000 birds each season, is being carried out with the Central Black Sea Development Agency to provide Yedikır dam as a bird paradise, alternative tourism-oriented service area. 1 in 1989. In accordance with the criteria of the convention on the protection of wetlands of international importance (RAMSAR), the Yedikugular Bird Paradise, which is declared as a highly natural site, has been identified as the “wetlands of international importance” in Turkey, the number 135 in the Middle Black Sea Region, 3 in Amasya and one in the “wetlands of international importance”. In this sense, bird observation and photography, endemic plant observation, sportive fishing, cycling and nature trekking can be made a sustainable alternative tourism attraction center by means of the initiatives of local governments (suluova municipality, 2018).

16.6.3.3. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Amasya is important in terms of “nature tourism” with its location on the narrowest part of a valley, on the two banks of a river, at the junction of important natural roads and its unspoiled natural features. Thanks to its stunning location as a result of its morphology, panorama view of the city can be seen from the valley slopes. Wooden houses on the banks of the Yeşilırmak River offer a unique natural opportunity for those who want to escape the noise of the city. It offers many advantages in terms of both nature tourism and relaxation and spa tourism with its forests, Valley and rivers, lakes and mineral water springs counted as one of the other natural beauties of the province(Tuncel and doğaner, 1989: 61-62).

16.6.3.4. Picnic Areas

Within the boundaries of Amasya province, recreation areas where local residents and visitors from abroad can have picnics are shown in table 16.13.

Table 16.13: Picnic Areas

Gümüşhacıköy – Omurca Resting Place	Taşova – Borabay Lake Resting Place
Suluova – Kapaklı Resting Place	Merzifon – Gökölük Resting Place
Ormaniçi Resting Place	

16.6.3.5. Photo Safari

Amasya is an indispensable area of photo safari with its old mansions, King tombs, museums, historical mosques and mausoleums. Hitit University Photography Club members and Corum Eğitim-Sen emphasized that with the photo safari carried out in Amasya, Amasya has valuable places to visit and that this is of great importance for photography lovers (Corum News, 2016).

16.6.3.6. Bicycle, Paragliding, Jeep Safari and Agro-Tourism

Amasya province has great advantages as a city where alternative tourism varieties can be easily made rather than sea-sand-sun triangles. The ruins of the Roman and Byzantine period can be seen at the Baraklı waterfall and the natural cave formed by the limestone formed as a result of the flow of the waterfall for years can be visited. Silver galleries are also suitable for cave tourism. Trekking and picnics can be done in many ponds such as Borabay Lake. The Highlands in the province have a rich potential both for Highland tourism and for endemic plants, birds and butterflies. For nature trekkings 1800 meters altitude areas are available and trekking can be done here. The alternative tourism types of the city and the places where it is constructed are summarized in table 16.14.

Table 16.14: Recreation Activities and Alternative Tourism Areas in Amasya

Activity Type	Zone (from most requested)
Nature trekking	Ferhat Mountain, burn Hill - Bar Mountain Trail, Kırklar Mountain, Akdag, Bullalı Highland Trail(Taşova), Gözüköz Canyon (Akdag), visit Highland, Vamed Village-Lokmak Hill-Yassial route, Boraboy Lake (Taşova), Girl Rock Canyon (Merzifon)
Bird observation	Yedikır Dam (Suluova)
Botanical	Sakarat Mountain (Taşova), Akdag, Verdi-Yuvacik Villages, Taşan Mountain (Merzifon), Amasya Castle, Direkli-Yassical Location, Boraboy Highland, Lake Boraboy)
Sports Fishing Sports	Yeşilirmak, Yedikır Dam (Suluova), Gözü Lake (Suluova), Gazlı Lake (Merzifon), Yüzyüncü Lake (Merzifon), Gözü Lake (Merzifon), Gözü Lake, Boraboy (Taşova))
Cycling	Boraboy, Yedikır, Merzifon Plain, Geldingen Plain
Cave	Silver Mines (Gümüşhacıköy)
Photo Safari	Kardelen photo safari (visit plateaus), Derinöz, Boraboy, Akdağ, vermiş-Yassical region, Amasya Castle, Bolu plateaus
Paragliding	Bar Mountain (Burn Hill), Ferhat Hill, Saygi Village (Suluova), Çakır Hill (Doğantepe), Taşan Mountain (Merzifon)
Jeep Safari	Akdag, Boraboy, Boğalı Highland, Gökdere Valley (Taşova), Kumluca Valley (Taşova)
Plateau Tourism	Boraboy, Akdag, Taşan Mountain, Bullied Highland
Camping – Caravan, Orientating	Mount Taşan, Boraboy, Derinöz, Mount Inegol (Gümüşhacıköy)
Agro Tourism	Akdag (Aktaş, Karakise Villages), Gökdere Valley, Bullalı Highland

Source: Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, 2018.

16.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

The program and actions to be developed in the context of the greening of the city, nature-urban integrity, sustainable economy and ecological consumption strategies will be shaped by the theme of the “Ferhat Valley” where Yeşilirmak is placed inside the city. New development areas should be planned within the framework of the same theme as ecological urbanization methods. Architectural, urbanism and urban life with green principles, pedestrian-friendly urbanism, recreation and urban gardening together with actions, university, local government and civil society cooperation “green” strategy are the most important elements of the realization. Green strategies will increase the attractiveness of the city as well as improve the quality of life of the present City(Urban Strategy, 2018).

16.8. Vision Study for Amasya

Amasya can act in the field of tourism within the framework of the vision of becoming the city where historical depth meets with culture and nature. Amasya has been prominent as a cultural and administrative focal point in its region for thousands of years from Pontus to the Ottoman era. The natural structure and cultural heritage of Amasya is now transforming Amasya into a privileged and attractive settlement area. Beyond the tourism value of the cultural heritage of Amasya, the evaluation of the city to serve the current and potential city of Amasya should be planned to be transformed into a center of attraction for people who demand a high quality urban life by creating a more qualified urban texture. Amasya has a harmony of nature-urban construction with less like it. 21. urbanism in harmony with nature, which is the urban paradigm of the century, draws attention as a historical phenomenon in Amasya. The surrounding natural assets, the Yeşilirmak Valley,

which opens to the city walls and the Yeşilirmak Valley, has an important potential for the development of urban settlement strategies that are compatible with nature, the high mountains of landscape and the interaction of this natural structure with cultural heritage. Using the historical and natural brand value of Amasya, it should be aimed to revitalize the tourism sector with the contributions of the University and local government. Development of accommodation opportunities, organizing fair and Congress organizations that will serve the region, developing sub-tourism branches such as Nature, agro, gastro, culture, urban, Congress will increase the added value of tourism structure. Tourism diversification and addressing different groups can be considered as an important factor in reducing the risk of crisis (Urban Strategy, 2018).

17. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF ÇORUM PROVINCE

17.1. Geographic Location

Çorum province is located in the inner part of the Middle Black Sea Region. It is surrounded by Amasya in the east, Yozgat in the south, Çankırı in the west, Sinop in the north, Samsun in the north, Kırıkkale in the southwest. The surface area is 12.820 km² and the average height above sea level is 801 meters. Kızılırmak, Yeşilirmak and its branches, which pass through the borders of Çorum province, have formed many valleys in the areas in which they pass (Çorum cultural inventory, 2018).

Çorum province as an administrative structure consists of 737 villages, 14 districts and 24 towns. There are 14 districts with the central district in Çorum province. These Are; Alaca, Boğaz castle, Bayat, Dodurga, Iskilip Kargi, Lachin, Mecitözü, Oğuzlar, Ortaköy, Osmancık, Sungurlu, Uğurlu (Çorum Governorship, 2018).

17.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Due to its geographical location, the importance of being on a major transition path between the central Anatolia region and the Black Sea Region is increasing and it positively affects its economy. The economy of Çorum is based on agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and Commerce. The main industrial facilities in Çorum are various food products, milk products, flour, feed, sugar, timber, parquet, gypsum, lime, cement, prefabricated buildings, brick and tile, iron and steel casting and machinery, weaving, shoes and isıcam factories. In addition, there are many lignite coal enterprises in Çorum. These enterprises are in Iskilip, Dodurga and Bayat districts. In the province; copper, manganese, zinc, antimony, iron, lead, asbestos, lignite, graphite deposits and geothermal resources were determined. There are 3 OIZ (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2018) in Çorum province, including Çorum mixed organized industry, Sungurlu and Osmancık industrial zones.)

The Corum population is 528.422 compared to 2017. This population consists of 261.605 males and 266.817 females. In percentage: 49,511 men, 50,49 women. The area is 12.797 km² and 41 people per square kilometer in Çorum province. Corum population density is 41/km² (Nufusu, 2018). 392.654 people of the population live in provincial and district centers, 135.768 people live in towns and villages (Corum municipality, 2018)

17.3. Infrastructure

Çorum organized industrial zone, 12 kilometers to the city center, capital 240 kilometers, Samsun port 175 kilometers, Amasya Merzifon airport 58 kilometers, Kırıkkale Çari Railway 114 kilometers distance to both logistics and raw material advantages for industrial enterprises provides. The number of firms operating in Çorum organized industrial zone is 80 and mainly sectors are machine-metal, textile and chemical plastics. It is also an important economic return for Corum in stone and soil-based industries. There are small industrial sites in the Central District, Alacada, Bayati, Iskilip, Kargi, Osmancık and Sungurlu districts. Total number of workplaces in these CSR is 1,600 (Central Black Sea Development Agency, 2018).

17.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Çorum is one of the most easily accessible cities in terms of its location. Intercity buses can be arranged every hour of the day. Çorum can be reached by road as well as by air. Merzifon airport is 63 km from the city. There are flights between Merzifon airport and Istanbul Atatürk Airport and Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen Airport. Çorum bus station is 2 km

from the city centre (sgdd, 2018). The distance of Çorum city center to other cities is 244, 608 to Istanbul, 92 to Amasya, 294 to Sinop, 172 to Samsun and 188 kilometers to Tokat. The distance of the districts to the city center is: Alaca 52, Bayat 83, Boğazkale 87, Dodurga 42, Iskilip 56, Kargı 106, Lachin 29, Mecitosu 37, Oğuzlar 68, Ortaköy 57, Osmancık 59, Sungurlu 72 and Uğurlu 65 km (Mynet, 2018).

17.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

17.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

17.5.1.1. Highlands

Çorum province sarıçam, karacam, fir, oak, such as the region-specific vegetation covered with high mountain range with each other in conjunction with the natural beauty of many remarkable plateau is located (Culture Portal, 2018). The Highlands within the borders of Çorum province are shown in table 17.1.

Table 17.1: Highlands

Demirbükü Highland	Kargı Highland
Yalak Highland	Abdullah Highland
Elmabeli – Beşoluk Highland	Bayat Kunduzlu Highland
Flower Highland	Kuşçaçimeni Highland
Çatak Nature Park	Osmancık Başpınar Karaca Highland

17.5.1.2. Waterfalls

In Çorum Province, there are 5 different waterfalls with different structures, two of which are large. Susuz (Gügüm) waterfall, consecutive waterfalls, Karayanik waterfall and Kizilcaoluk waterfalls are among the natural tourism resources worth seeing.

17.5.1.3. Lakes/Rivers

There is no significant lake within the borders of the province. Eymir (Lakenyonazı) lake in the Central District, the summer water is very low in a marshy and marshy. In the spring, it is also formed in the small Gölcük (Çorum province cultural tourism, 2018), called Uyuz Lake and Kırkgöz in the Central District (Çorum province cultural tourism, 2018). The ponds in Çorum are shown in table 17.2.

Table 7.2: Lakes / Rivers

Çorum Dam	Kargı Aksu Dam
Central seydim I and II	Kargı Gökdoğan Dam
Alaca Dam	Mecitözü Gökkaya Dam
Central Ahmedogun Dam	Ortaköy Pınarlı Dam
Central House barracks Dam	Sungurlu İnegazili Dam
Alaca Güven Dam	Alaca Çopraşık Dam
Alaca Bozdoğan Dam	Alaca Ürülükaya Dam
Alaca Gökkaya Dam	Alaca Soğucak Dam

Alaca Sincan Dam	Alaca Çatak Dam
Alaca Seyitnizam Dam	Alaca Atatürk Dam
Lâçin Kuyumcu Dam	Alaca Sarı Süleyman Dam

17.5.1.4. Caves

The addition of the caves in Çorum city to The Walking road routes will create a great tourism potential in Çorum province. For this reason, it is important that the local government and the Ministry provide the necessary cooperation on this issue and that the caves are evaluated within the tourism resources and converted into a center of attraction. Caves within the borders of Çorum province are shown in table 17.3.

Table 17.3: Caves

Old Ekin Cave	Sazak Cave
Gerdek Kaya Cave	Böğdüz Kılıçören Cave
Molla Hasan and Kadidere cave	Çal Cave
Kapılıkaya Cave	Çalköy Cave
The Great Laçin Cave	Damlataş Cave
Mescitli Cave	İbekköyü Cave
New Barracks Cave	Koçhisar Cave
Alköy Cave	Köseeyüp Cave
Örencik Cave	Pancarlık Cave
Pazarlı Cave	Sorgun Village Rock

17.5.1.5. Nature Parks

Tıklığı Nature Park and Çatak Nature Park are among the most important places to visit in Çorum province (General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, 2018)

17.5.1.6. Canyons

Incesu Canyon is seen as an important source of tourism in Çorum.

Image 17.1: İncesu Canyon



Source: Çorum Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

17.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Çorum province has a very rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. The rock cemeteries found in Çorum with many sites, such as Çorum urban site and Hacıhamza urban site, are important for the ethnographic tourism sources (Çorum cultural inventory, 2018). Both archaeological and natural sites in the Çorum are shown in table 17.4.

Table 17.4: Archaeological Remains and Natural Sites

Alacahöyük	Tumulus Kalinkaya
Gölpınar Water Supply - Köşk Location	Kalinkaya Quarry
Belkavak Cemetery Area	Taştop Hill Tumulus
Büyükdere Tumulus	Pazarlı Archaeological Area
Çöplü Tumulus	Hill Tumulus Of Poyraz
Erikli Surveillance Location	Rızanın Hill Tumulus
Eskiyapar Tumulus	Sharp Hill Tumulus
Güllücek Tumulus	Yeşilyurt Rock Tomb
Kayagübet Demirci Tumulus	Akkaya Tumulus
Kaletepe Tumulus	Boğazkale (Hattuşa)
Kalinkaya III. Tumulus	Yazılıkaya Archaeology Area
Iskilip Rock Tombs	Osman Rock
Kabak Hill Location (Eukatia)	Deliler Tumulus
Beyözü Castle Location	Kapılı Kaya
Doğantepe Tumulus and Necropolis	Big Güllücek
Fığla Hill	Hacı Musa Tumulus
Middle Village – Şapınuva	Mahkeme Hole
Yuğ Tumulus	Sparrow Tumulus
Gündoğdu Hill	Kiremitlitepe Tumulus
Tülüce Tumulus	Örenardı Tumulus
Kızılhamza Tumulus	Arafat Hill
Ancient Settlement Of Hocasultan Hill	Cırcırtepe Tumulus
Horasantepe Necropolis	Köçeğintepe Tumulus
Castle Hill	Kargın Area Archaeological Area
Küçük Yamadı Tumulus	Ferhatlı Tumulus
Tuğlu Tumulus	Old Village Ridges
Tümbek Hill	Çataltepe Archaeological Site
Sıtma Hill	Çağıltepe Archaeological Site
Resuloğlu Old Bronze Age Cemetery and Kaleboynu Area	Güneş Rock Space
Maltepe Roma Area	Hacıosman Village Cemetery Location
Kültepe	Kemallı Tumulus

17.5.2.1. Alacahöyük and Alacahöyük Museum

The mound is located in the village, 45 km from Çorum and 16 km from Alaca. away. The first archaeological excavation was initiated in 1935 in the tumulus, which was introduced to the science world in 1835. As a result of the excavations, sphinxes from the Hittite imperial period and the temple palace complex and King tombs belonging to the old Bronze Age can be seen. The studies revealed the presence of four cultural and 15 building levels in the mound. As the oldest layer, the settlement began in The Late Chalcolithic age, continued in the old Bronze, Hittite and Phrygian periods.

Image 17.2: Alacahöyük



Source: Çorum Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

17.5.2.2. Boğazköy Museum

The museum is located in the center of the Boğazkale district. The museum opened on September 12, 1966 has a thematic and chronological display, and the display pattern that began with the Chalcolithic, old Bronze Age and Assyrian trade colonies period continues with the Phrygian, Galat, Roman period and ends with the Eastern Roman period (Çorum province Tourism, 2018).

17.5.2.3.Çorum Museum

Çorum museum was opened in 1968. The building, which was constructed as a hospital in 1914, was restored as a result of the fire and serves as a museum since 2000. There are two independent exhibition halls: Archaeology and Ethnography. Chronological exhibition of Chalcolithic age (BC) 6000 BC, old bronze (BC). 3000), mid bronze (BC). 2000) Iron Age (BC) 1000), Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine works are exhibited. In the Museum, the works of rasuloglu, among the works of the ancient Bronze Age, relate to the social life of a society that can use mines and raw materials with mastery and beliefs after death. The Alaca Höyük dynasty tomb and the burial ceremony of this tomb were also interactive (Çorum province Culture Tourism, 2018).

17.5.2.4. Osmancık Kandiber Castle

It was built on the natural rock at the northern edge of Kızılırmak in the center of the District. There is a second gate inside the fortress dating to the Seljuk period. The castle is on a trade route called Silk Road between the people during the Islamic period and extending from Istanbul to Amasya. There are Roman period rock tombs in the south of the Castle. Therefore, the water road that descended from the castle to Kızılırmak and carved into the rock shows the characteristics of the Roman period (culture portal, 2018).

17.5.2.5. Çorum Castle

The exact construction date of the castle was established on a low hill to the south of the city and dominates the plain. Evliya Çelebi, who came to Çorum in the seventeenth century, describes the castle as a Seljuk structure built by Sultan Kılıç Arslan. The castle has a square plan. As a building material, smooth cut stone, rubble stone and grinding stones from the Roman-Byzantine periods were used. There is a small mosque inside the castle and residences.

17.5.2.6. Iskilip Castle

The castle dated to the Ottoman period was built on a rock subject to a height of approximately 100 meters. The three sides are steep rocky, and only the northwest exit is possible. Since the walls of the city walls were mostly demolished, it is probable that the plan was not understood, but it was a square plan. As a building material, rubble stone was used between them with horasan mortar. The entrance to the castle is provided by the gate on the southern façade. There are rock tombs belonging to the Roman period on the foothills of the steep cliff where the castle was built.

17.5.2.7. Corum Tower Clock

Ottoman period II. Abdülhamit'in board exit 25. on the anniversary of the "build a clock tower" decree sent to the governorates, Beşiktaş Guard, Çorlu by seven eight Hasan Pasha, 1894 (H.It was built in 1312. The tower, built in minaret style, uses yellow sandstone. The height of the tower is 27.5 meters. There is a marble inscription written by Hatat Nuri Korman on the entrance gate. There is a swollen neck between the pabuç and two circular bracelets between the body and the body. The body is 24 corners and has a rectangular side-by-side view. There is a clock dial on all sides of the tower covered with a dome of lead. Cheers to the door with round arches 81 steps to exit the ladder.

17.5.2.8. Hadjhamza Castle

The castle, which constitutes the first core of the Hacıhamza district, has a plan similar to a twin trapezoid. In Shariah records, IIIth by Ahmet H.1136 (M.This ottoman castle, which was said to have been constructed in 1723, was housed in the townspeople until the 1940s. Inside the castle, there is a complex of mosques, madrasa, Han and Bath. The castle walls

were made of rubble stone, mortar was used between the stone. The gate to the North remained standing today from the gates of the castle. The door, known as the small door among the people, should be constructed for the purpose of passing people because of its size.

17.5.2.9. Religious Places

17.5.2.9.1. Mosques

Within the borders of Çorum province, there are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs of religious and architectural importance for religious tourism. The bowl-type Friday mosques built using different architectural techniques are among the most remarkable ones. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 17.5.

Table 17.5: Mosques

Ulu Mosque (Murad-ı Rabb-ı Mosque)	Emir Ahmed Mosque
Hıdırlık Mosque, Tomb and Hazesi	Hamit Mosque
Osmancık Akşemseddin Mosque	İnayetullah Mosque
Abdi Bey Mosque	castle Mosque
Veli Pasha (Abdülbaki) Mosque	Karakeçili Mosque
Azap Ahmet Mosque	Kellegöz Mosque
Kubbeli Mosque	Baltalı Mosque (Tile Minaret)
Kulaksız Mosque	Ömer Neftci Mosque (Gülabibey Han)
Kunduzhan (Plate) Mosque	Sancaktar Mosque
Tepecik Mosque	Selimiye Mosque

17.5.2.9.2. Tombs

The tombs located within the boundaries of Çorum province are shown in table 17.6(Çorum province culture, 2018).

Table 17.6: Tombs

Yivlik Iskilip Akşemseddin Hz. Mosque and Tomb	Hüseyin Gazi Tomb
Mecitözü Elvançeşlebi Zaviye and Tomb	Demirşih Tomb
Koyunbaba Tomb	İskilipli Atıf Master Tomb

17.5.2.10. Festivals and festivals

Çorum province, as a city that has hosted many ancient civilizations, continues its cultural heritage with festivals and festivities from the past and adds value to the city as tourism activities. Artistic, cultural and sportive festivals present local products and local delicacies as well as the historical texture of the city. Some of the festivals held in Çorum are shown in table 17.7.

Table 17.7: Festivals and Festivities

International Çorum Hittite fair and festival	Höke Vineyards Regional Product Festival
Karakucak Oily Wrestling and Activities	Kargı Fair

Baş-Kar Plateau Festivals	Sungurlu Municipality Festivals
Ortaköy Şipinuva Incesu Canyon Cultural Promotion Activities	Boğazkale Cultural Activities
Traditional Oguz Culture Art Activities	Uğurludağ Beyoğlu Plateau and Culture Festival
Walnut Festival	Bayat Culture Promotion and Honey Festival
Osmancik Rice Culture and Arts Festival	Cabbage Festival and Greasy Wrestling

17.5.2.11. Handicrafts

Weaving: the method of connecting the strands of different types and structures to each other, for the purpose of pattern and purpose, is generally called Weaving. Weaving is mainly made in Ortaköy district and is still continuing. Bag weaving, sock knitting, rug weaving and Wall pillow weaving are common. Courses are opened at Çorum public education center. The weaving varieties are bell weaving, multiplier weaving, cicim weaving(Çorum Culture Tourism, 2018).

Kargı Diaper weaving: it is a weaving type peculiar to Çorum. It is known that the crow's diaper has been completely woven for the basic clothing needs of the local people. This type of weaving that wants hand labor, compared to the Old interest has decreased. In the Common years of weaving, the people engaged in cotton and Silk Beetle and produced the rope and silk used in weaving itself. A kind of cloth that is similar to the crow's diaper is also chameleon. The Loom and thread used in both types of cloth are the same. The only difference between them is the processing, color and motif in weaving. Today, Symi ropes and beads are also used(Çorum Culture Tourism, 2018).

Making Beads: The placement of the beads used in the production of the saddle is an effort that requires a separate art. The reason why beads are attached to the saddle is to prevent the saddle from slipping back and forth from the animal's hip. It is also observed that the animals were attached to the neck for ornamentation (Çorum Culture Tourism, 2018).

Carving: Wood carving was done in the early days with the aim of meeting the needs rather than aesthetic and pleasure. Later, the aesthetic value was brought to the fore and applied. Among the works of wood carving are columns, cornices, consoles, cabinet doors, doors and windows, as well as minbar, lectern, rahle, Koran storage, Raff, box, junction and drawers (Corum Culture Tourism, 2018).

17.5.2.12. Traditional Cuisine

Corum is located in the heart of Anatolia. For thousands of years, he has been home to humanity in many different civilizations such as Hittites, Phrygians, Seljuks and ottomans. Passing the Silk Road through the Corum lands has caused cultural interaction. Although most of the land is covered with Steppes, the presence of different climates has increased the variety of plant and animal cultivation. The plants grown naturally in the region such as Madımak, semizot, mushrooms, Burmese, efelik, Nettles, make a difference with the cooking techniques peculiar to the region. The hunting animals in Çorum region are also rich in Çorum cuisine. However, especially in rural areas, food and snacks produced by the local population are not yet registered (Corum province cultural tourism, 2018). Some traditional tastes/dishes of the province are shown in table 17.8.

Table 17.8.: Local Flavors/Tastes

Corum Mantıs	Sırık Kebab
Stuffed Rice	Çorum Tandır Kebabı

Keşkek	Wedding Soup
Lüle Baklava	İskilip Dolması
Madımak	Mumbar Dolması
Hasıda	Çatalaşı Soup
Roasted Chickpeas	Hingal
Has Baklava	Söbelek Mushroom Stuffed
Leaf wrap with meat	Dry Mantis
Boza Roasted Chickpeas Cookies	

17.5.2.13.Libraries

There are 22 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 17.9.

Table 17.9: Libraries

Alaca County Public Library	LaçınDistrict Public Library
Alacahöyük Public Library	Mecitozu District Public Library Directorate
Bayat District Public Library	Çorum Faik Tonguç Child Library
Boğazkale 100. Year County Public Library	Çorum Provincial Public Library
Dodurga District Public Library	Eşref Ertekin Public Library
Iskilip District Public Library	Hasanpasha Public Library
Hacıhamza Public Library	Mehmet Şadisoğlu Children's Library
Kargi Martyr Suat Yaşar District Public Library	Oğuzlar District Public Library
Ortaköy District Public Library	Arifegazili Public Library
Osmancık District Public Library	Sungurlu District Public Library
Uğurludağ 100. Year County Public Library	

17.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Çorum province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of sub-categories and enterprises/facilities.

17.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 17.9: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Çorum	9	515	994	1	46	92
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Çorum	43	1 109	2 248			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

17.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 17.10: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel Agencies (A, B and C groups)	27
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	91
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	38
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	14
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	18

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Çorum Tourism Advisory Office provides information supports to tourists who visit touristic areas.

17.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

17.6.3.1. Bird Observation

The Lakenonaz wetland, 20 kilometers from the Çorum-Lachin-Osmancık road, is home to many bird species. At the beginning of the wetlands suitable for bird observation, the Gölgeyon wetlands come. The large part of the 233,000 square meters area with 30 species of birds is covered with reeds. At the same time, there is also a tower 15 meters high, which was built to observe the area edge (Haber newspaper, 2016).

17.6.3.2. Plant Observation

Although Çorum density Nature Park and Çatak nature parks are suitable places for plant observation, the Highlands in the province are still waiting for many kinds of vegetation and mountainous and wooded areas. Kızılırmak Basin is close to Çorum and Ankara between the routes of Gastronomy and hiking, and the routes that attract nature lovers are within the borders of Iskilip District. In the north of Iskilip district and covered with local vegetation such as sarıçam, karacam, fir, oak, high mountain range are suitable places for plant observation.

17.6.3.3. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Çorum province has many days walking and cycling routes, both through the Hittite Road and gastronomy. For the first time in Turkey, an ecotourism study that brings together nature, history and culinary culture, gastronomy and hiking Road in the direction of the river Kızılırmak, trekking, cycling, culture, scenic Vehicle Road and Jeep Safari, as well as activities in different concept routes to taste as well as paying attention to nature lovers. Incesu - Canyon - Castle, Yazılıkaya – Hattuşa – Boğaz kale Lake, Ibikçam – Boğaz castle – Hattuşa, Sorun – Asarkaya and Karayıkan waterfalls can be said as the routes designated for Nature trekking (Çorum province Cultural Tourism, 2018). In Kargi Highlands, identification and marking of 162 kilometers of bicycle road and 108 kilometers of walking Road were made from Kızılırmak Basin gastronomy and walking road routes. Kargi Holiday Village, which has 10 bungalows and trout farms operated by private sector in başköy, is preferred by those who want to have a quiet holiday.

Image 17.3: Nature Trekking



Source: Çorum Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

17.6.3.4. Picnic/Recreation Areas

Çorum - Samsun highway is a promenade near the center of our city 7 km to Çorum. There are many infrastructures needed for visitors at Çorklik Nature Park. 165 different kinds of 5 thousand 500 seedlings planted in the botanical area, all plants in one place to see the chance to provide a frequent promenade is one of the largest nature parks in Turkey. Within the park there are jungle walking paths and sports facilities. In addition, a section and parking lot areas were established where the tents can be established and various competitions and activities can be arranged in the park. A building of Nature Science and education is being constructed in kütük, where visitors can watch nature documentaries and presentations about animals and plants will be made (Corum Culture Tourism, 2018).

17.6.3.5. Hunting Tourism

Hunting and hunting tourism in the development of the hunting registry work has been started. At present, 10 of our province, state and 4 of the general hunting, 14 of the hunting registry has been done and 11 of the hunting registry has been submitted to the authority for approval. Kırkdilim, Kartal, Kopan-Gökdere, Yenihayat, Sütluçe, Cevizli, Evcı, Karahacip, Bayındır, Kemalı and Seydim state hunting grounds serve for hunting tourism.

17.6.3.6. Bicycle Tourism

The 2634-hectare area covering the Hattusa and Alacahöyük ruins of Hittite city, which was declared as a national park in 1988 in the province of Çorum, is the main point of Hittite Road. Hattusa, Alacahöyük and Şapınova, the important cities of the Hittite homeland, the Hittite road walking and cycling trails, which were created using historical routes in the Triangle, were completed by the governorship of Corum in October 2010. The 17 hiking trails marked along 236 km along the old caravan and migration routes reach 385

km in total, along with alternative routes. The total length of the six mountain bike route is around 406 km (Çorum Municipality City archive, 2018).

17.6.3.7. Scouting

Çorum province; Ortaköy district Incesu Canyon, Kargi District Aksu and gökçedoğan lake, Osmancık district Gölbel waterlak area, çatak, Sogucak, Evcı and kizilamza Lakes together with the historical National Park, Nature Parks, Recreation Areas and Highlands are suitable places for scouting tourism.

17.6.3.8. Gastronomy Pathway

Kızılırmak Basin Çorum gastronomy and hiking route Project prepared in a different concept is a first in Turkey. It is a nature tourism study where cultural, historical and natural beauties of the settlements along the Kızılırmak basin are evaluated and blended with traditional and original food culture. The journey along the course of the river in the lap of Nature shows its passengers how life and time flow in an endless cycle. Kızılırmak Basin gastronomy and hiking routes as a result of nature tourism activities, 25 trails on trekking routes marked for 190 kilometers, with alternative routes reached 305 kilometers in total. Marked by red-and-white lines, the trails include two long walk routes of 37 and 52 km. Generally, a total of 7 cycling routes following the villages and forest routes are 606 kilometers long. Starting from Kırşehir Hirfanlı dam and passing through Kırıkkale, Ankara, Çankırı, Çorum, Sinop and Samsun, the scenic vehicle road reaches 702 kilometers.

17.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

The biggest advantage of Çorum province is its cultural inventory assets. The city, which is home to many civilizations such as Hittite, Roman and Helen, has many natural sites and archaeological sites. The city has the potential to become an attraction Center for local and foreign tourists who are interested in history and is also an open-air museum. The monumental tombs, King rock tombs and caves in the province of Corum should be brought to the fore as touristic places worth seeing. When tourists leave according to their characteristics, the target group, who is curious about history and history, prefers cultural trips rather than sea-sand-sun trio, can easily be affected and attracted to the city. In this respect, Çorum should determine a tourism guide and road map that can be determined with all stakeholders, taking into account the transportation capacity of the city and should accommodate the tourists in the city as many and as many times as possible.

17.8.Çorum Province for Vision Study

Çorum is the meeting point of various cultures. Known to be based on four different cultural civilizations, Alacahöyük, Hittite civilization in the Bronze Age capital Hattusa, Hittites ' military and religious center, sapinuva City, accepted as a World presence and has important areas of interest all over the world. It reveals its own difference between its unique historical heritage and other provinces in its region. Corum, the cradle of Anatolia, which has led all directions to the east, west, north and South, will integrate these aspects into an integrated system with the historical areas around it and allow the local inhabitants to benefit from this wealth. Çorum city, which has been the scene of such historical and cultural innovations in its past, will have a leading identity in order to increase the awareness of history and culture in order to cause innovations in society today. With the help of the determined historic corridors, the system it will create with the historical areas around it will create awareness for a more holistic way of life for the future. Cultural awareness should be planned to increase among people of all ages.. Corum, who has established a bridge with its past, will shape its future. While having a lifestyle that is

beneficial for the future, it will develop thanks to the economic contribution of Tourism. While increasing tourism revenues in Çorum is aimed, integrating its history, which is the cradle of vast civilizations, with tourism, will increase the sense of belonging at the local level and ensure the spiritual unity of society. The transfer of such cultural wealth not only to museums but also to local and foreign tourists through tourism will encourage the entrepreneur to increase and diversify the tourism business branches(Urban Strategy, 2018).

18. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF SAMSUN PROVINCE

18.1. Geographic Location

In the middle part of the Black Sea coast, Samsun province has a face measurement of 9,083 km², which is located between the deltas where Yeşilırmak and Kızılırmak rivers spill into the Black Sea. Geographically, the northern latitudes of 40° 50' - 41° 51' are between 37° 08' and 34° 25' eastern longitudes. The neighbors of our province, which is located in the north of the Black Sea, are Ordu to the East, Sinop to the West, Tokat to the South and Çorum to the west of Amasya to the South. Samsun Province shows three different characteristics in terms of The Shape of the Earth. The first is the mountainous section in the south, the second; the Highlands between the Highlands and the coastline are the coastal plains between the Highlands and the Black Sea. On the shores of the delta areas of Kızılırmak and Yeşilırmak rivers, Bafra and Wednesday Plains, one of the highest Plains of our country, are located (Samsun Governorship, 2018). The length of Kızılırmak is 1151 km born from the Red Mountain in Sivas; it draws a wide bow in central Anatolia and flows from Bafra to the Sea. Most of the water falls in April and July. The lakes formed where Kızılırmak was dumped into the sea are located on both sides of the river. The lake in the West is Karaboğaz and the lake in the East is fish. Dutdibi, Liman, Hayır, Çernek, Uzungöl, Tombul Lake, fine Lake. The environs of the lakes are marshes and marshes (Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018). Samsun administrative structure as Alaçam, Asarcık, Atakum, Ayvacık, Bafra, Canik, Çarşamba, Havza, Ilkadım, Poplar, Ladik, 19 May, Salıpazarı, Tekeköy, Terme, Vezirköprü and Yakakent are divided into 17 districts.

Image 18.1: Atakum Coast



Kaynak: Samsun Province Culture and Tourism Directorate

18.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Agricultural production and marketing of agricultural products based on an economy has developed. The main sources of livelihood of people living in the wetlands of the Kızılırmak Delta are agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing and sazcılık. Kızılırmak Delta is one of the important agricultural areas of Turkey and intensive vegetable farming is carried out. In the wetlands around the Delta, more rice and cereals are produced.

Animal husbandry is usually carried out in villages around the wetland area. It is very developed in fishing in the District. While fish kept in fish lakes are consumed in the domestic market, almost all of the crayfish grown in 1985 are sold abroad. Activities in the field of industry, especially tobacco are highly developed. Tekel Leaf Tobacco Central Management Directorate in the district performs the maintenance and operation of tobacco. In the Region 1 Tekel, 6 Apparel - Textile, 35 Forest Products, 8 flour - bran, 2 fish flour - oil operation, also; Brick, damper, tanker, stove, Mibzer, agricultural tools are available in ice cream production enterprises. In total, approximately 3000 people are employed in these areas. In addition to these, there is also a small industrial site consisting of other manufacturing and assembly industries. In Bafra there are Altınkaya Dam for electricity production and irrigation and Derbent dam on Kızılırmak (Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018).

In terms of population, Samsun population is 1,312,990 compared to 2017. This population consists of 649,524 males and 63,466 females. As a percentage: 49,47% male, 50,53% female. Samsun, which has a surface area of 9,352 km², has 140 people per square kilometer. Samsun population density is 140/km² (Nufusu, 2018). In terms of marital status, the ratio of those who never married in Samsun was 25%, 31% and the ratio of those who married was 65,45% (Index, 2018).

18.3. Infrastructure

Samsun 6 OIZ continues its production with a total of 60 companies and there is an average occupancy rate of 55% in 6 OIZ in Samsun. (Samsun News 2018, Samsun OIZ). In terms of industrial investments, infrastructure work in Düzce has been completed significantly. The availability of the physical infrastructure together with technological infrastructure makes Düzce attractive in terms of investment opportunities. There is the infrastructure needed for the development of the industry based on agricultural and forestry products. The strategic position, the suitability of climate and ground patterns, the accessibility features, the Karadeniz Ereğli – Duzce railway project, the newly established Technopark and Tekmer and the support of the University increase Düzce's infrastructure advantages.

18.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Samsun is located at a central point to the north of Turkey's geography and is surrounded by the Black Sea, the Ordu to the East, Tokat and Amasya to the South and Çorum and Sinop to the West. Samsun Wednesday airport is an airport serving domestic and international flights, 25 km from the city center. It is founded on land of 3.940.000 square meters. Domestic flights to Ankara, Antalya, Istanbul and Izmir and international flights to Germany and Austria are organized. Samsun Wednesday airport dated 22.06.2000 and with the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2000/918 Air border gate has been declared. Samsun is one of the numbered cities of our country with land-sea-air and railway meeting. In terms of Transportation, TRACECA, Viking train project, Kavkaz train ferry project is covered by international projects. Especially in the middle and eastern Black Sea Regions and the transition from them to other regions is a junction point. It is 740 km from Istanbul by E80 Highway and 403 km from Ankara by E90 Highway. There

are 3 ports for the private sector in our city. 1 - Samsun Ilkadım district is in the city center. No regular passenger ships. Highway and rail system is reached. It is the only port with railway connections in the Black Sea. Samsun includes Sinop, Çorum, Amasya, Ordu, Sivas, Erzincan, Yozgat, Tokat, Kastamonu, Ankara, Kirsehir, Kayseri, Niğde, Konya, and Malatya. (on5yirmi5 2018))

18.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

18.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

18.5.1.1.Highlands

One of the natural beauties of Samsun is the Highlands. Samsun plateaus have a distinct beauty like other Black Sea plateaus.(Samskulishaber, 2018). Table 18.1 shows 9 Highlands within the boundaries of Samsun province.

Table 18.1: Highlands

Yakakent Uzunkız Highland	Nebıyan Highland
Ladık Akdağ Highland	Büyükkızoğlu Highland
Vezirköprü Kunduz Highland	Çakırgümüş Highland
Küpecik Highland	Gürcü Highland
Kocadağ Highland	

18.5.1.2. Waterfalls

Samsun province is in the center of the Black Sea because of the nature of waterfalls rich and has a heaven-looking structure. 9 waterfall within the boundaries of Samsun is shown in table 18.2(Samsun Provincial Cultural Tourism, 2018).

Table 18.2: Waterfalls

Gölalan Waterfall	Kabaceviz Waterfall
Üçpınar Waterfall	Bafra Akalan Waterfall
Karacaören Waterfall	Kurşınlu Waterfall
Kikinin Waterfall	Green Spring Waterfall
Çağlayan Waterfall	

Image 18.2: Çağlayan Waterfall



Source: Samsun Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

18.5.1.3. Lakes

Samsun province has rich tourism opportunities in terms of natural lakes. Lakes within the provincial boundaries are shown in table 18.3.

Table 18.3: Lakes

Akarcık Lake	Smoky Lake
Gernek Lake	Gıcı Lake
Karaboğaz Lake	Kargalı Lake
Karlıgöl Lake	Ladik Lake
Lake Hammamli	Port Lake
Mulk Lake	Simenlik Lake
Sweet Lake	Terme Gölyazı

Image 18.3: Terme Gölyazı



Source: Samsun Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

18.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

In 1950's, sea and caravan tourism and the first tourism movement in our country started in Samsun, the indispensable trio of Tourism, sea, sand, sun, as well as many people have become passion for alternative tourism activities realized in the areas where you can find nested. The natural beaches on the coastline stretching from Yakakent to Terme are ideal for entering the sea (Samsun Culture 2018). The beaches in Samsun are shown in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4: Beaches

Omtel Beach (Blue Flag)	The Gulf Beach (Blue Flag)
Güzelyalı Beach (Blue Flag)	Mert Beach
Pearl Beach (Mai Flag)	Atakum Public Beach
Lighthouse Beach (Blue Flag)	Taflan Beach
Sheraton Grand Hotel Beach (Blue Flag)	Engiz Beach
Terme Milic Environmental Education Beach (Blue Flag)	İncesu Beach
Terme Caravan Camp Beach (Blue Flag)	Dereköy Beach
Limoncuk Beach	Çatalçam Beach

18.5.1.5. Caves

Within the boundaries of Samsun province Tekeköy district in the form of small caves Tekeköy caves are under the name.

18.5.1.6. Nature Parks

There are 4 natural parks within the boundaries of Samsun province. These include Sarigazel Nature Park, Bayraktepe Nature Park, Amazon Nature Park and şahin Kaya Canyon Nature Park (Samsun Municipality 2018).

18.5.1.7. Canyons

There is one canyon within the boundaries of Samsun province. Although it is not a very rich city in terms of Tourism Canyon Canyon has a beautiful canyon can be visited. Vezirköprü is the Vezirköprü Şahinkaya Canyon located in the Çeltek neighborhood of the District of Vezirköprü.

18.5.1.8. Winter Tourism (Akdağ Highland and Ski Resort))

7 km from the township the “Akdağ” mountain at a distance of 1788 altitude “Uzunyazi Tepe” and 1404 altitude “Yemişen Tepe” will be established between the “Akdağ winter sports and ski center” has a very long ski track due to the structure of the terrain and has a more convenient position than the Olympic ski areas. In addition, this area is covered with natural grass, here in the summer grass skiing allows to be done and 5 years every year since the grass skiing competitions held in the Highland festivals. The fact that the ski area is close to the town centre and its road is stabilized for now, and the possibility of transportation by any means allows for accommodation, accommodation and other needs(Samsun Culture Tourism 2018).

Image 18.4: Ladik Akdağ Highland



Source: Samsun Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

18.5.1.9. Thermal Resources

The thermal springs in the Basin and Ladik districts of Samsun serve its visitors for centuries with healing waters. After the Ottoman rule of the basin, the people who think that the thermal spring in a high place to the west of the district is good for some internal diseases and skin diseases start to visit the region by coming from different places. Recognizing the interest of the people in the region, the administrators construct structures such as baths, utility houses and guesthouses. The architectural style of the Sultan Mesud

Bath and şadi Pasha Baths of these works (in order of construction) points to the Seljuk era. Located in the middle of Ladik and Basin, Hamamakağı has been a spa visited by healing seekers for centuries. Due to the spa tourism in Havza and hamamakağı region, there are many touristic and municipal accommodation facilities(Samsun Culture Tourism 2018).

18.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

In addition to its natural beauty, Samsun is also notable for its historic sites. Used as a settlement in the Paleolithic period, Tekkeköy cave-castle settlements; M.He. Bafra ikiztepe has been used as a permanent settlement since 5000 years, and even today it is worth to see the Garpur Castle built by the Amazons(Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 18.5: Bafra Rock Tombs



Source: Samsun Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Samsun Archaeology and Ethnography Museum has been opened in recent years as archaeological excavations have continued since 1974 in terms of ethnographic tourism resources in Samsun province. Hittite, Roman, classical, Hellenistic, Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman and Republican period artifacts are exhibited here. The ruins of the city of Amisos show the majority (Samsun, 2018).

18.5.2.1. Ancient City of Amisos

History of the ancient city in Samsun, M.6.the YY extends. The ancient city of Amisos is located on the north-west of today's city, in the District of Cedit, known as Kara Samsun. Amisos has always been a gateway to the Black Sea of Central Anatolia since the early times. The area where the Sahara Sıhhiye School is located is the Acropolis section of the city. The name Amisos is not given by the Greeks who came to the region by sea, but it is more likely that it is an Anatolian word like Amasya. Roman Emperor Pompeius M.He. When he came to Amisos in 64, the name of the city turned into Pompeiopolis, but this name was not permanent and the name of Amisos remained valid.

18.5.2.2. Samsun Archaeology and Ethnography Museum

The construction of the Archeology-Ethnography Museum in Samsun was started in 1976 and opened to visitors on May 19, 1981. The splendor of the Amisos treasure the most prominent collection of the Samsun Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography finds of the ancient city of Amisos and the Amisos treasure found in a tomb room in this city. Gold jewelry belonging to a man, a woman and a daughter from the burial chamber remains are especially important. These works from the Hellenistic period are indicative of the art and craftsmanship of the time. The museum also exhibits coins from classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman and Republican periods.(Museum 2018))

18.5.2.3. Historical Sites

Dündartepe (Cümcüktepe) Historical Location: Samsun Central District 3 km. located 15 M to the southeast, there are three levels of culture related to the Chalcolithic, old bronze and Hittite periods in the yüksek Höyük. On the first cultural level are the remains of the building dating back to the Chalcolithic period, handmade ceramic pieces, terracotta weights, flint knives etc. It was found. The 2nd cultural floor on the top and skirts of the mound is dated to the Old Bronze Age. At the end of the fire, the house with a rectangular plan and hearth, dark gray, red or brown vessels, bone Ware, baked clay spindle whorls were found. At the foot of the mound outside the hill is the 3rd Hittite period. three building levels were identified on the cultural floor. Three building levels were identified in the 3rd culture level of the Hittite period. Stone-built adobe houses in the first building level (1500-1200 BC), stone foundation remains in the second building level (M.Ö1500), ceramic paintings in the third building level, well-baked ceramic finds on the wheel, terracotta seals, animal figurines, bone needles (before 1200 BC) were uncovered

Tekkeköy Historical Place: Dündartepe 14 km. it is located within the borders of Tekeköy district in the Southeast. As a result of the archaeological excavations carried out in 1940, finds dating back to the Hittite and Early Bronze Age were recovered. Among the finds are wheel-made, camels, and red-colored ceramics. In the early Bronze Age, numerous burials, hand-made ceramic finds, geometrical patterns made of white paint on Black ground, gear, ribbed, line decorated vessels, relief-faced vases (anthropomorphic) were unearthed in daylight.

İkiztepe Historical Place: 7 km from Bafra district. it is located northwest. Surface surveys revealed that the Early Bronze Age and early Hittite settlements were found. The elevations forming ikiztepe are divided into four groups. The first floor of İkiztepe was a busy settlement in early 2000 BC. On the second floor, the Bronze Age building remains and numerous burials dating to the early Hittite period were found. Bronze rings, bracelets, harpoons, Spears, metal tools, bone pins and we were left as dead gifts. These gifts consist of wheel-made ceramics, red glasses, beaked jugs and earrings. The Bronze Age pottery finds of İkiztepe II, sea shells and plant-tempered vessels are interesting.

Kaledoruğu Tumulus: in the mound located in Kavak district, the finds of the Early Bronze Age were unearthed as a result of excavations in 1940-1942. It is remarkable that the dead were buried in the position of the Hoker (fetus) on the corrected soil. Among his dead gifts were handmade black, red, brown, grooved (scraped) vessels, flat axe, dagger, bone US and spindle whorls.

Lürdüge Tumulus: 21 km.from havza district. five tumuli were found to the east of the village. The findings from the studies initiated in 1946 are in the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. It is understood from the finds and architectural technique of the tumulus number 4 that it was used between the 1st century BC and the 2nd century BC. The entrance consists of a stone lid connected with iron clamps and is entered into the

burial chamber through a vault-covered dromosa (passage) and a small door. The walls of the burial chamber covered with vaults of cut stone are decorated with human and animal scripts. Scripts are surrounded by plant and geometric motifs. Gold ornaments, bronze lamps, bottles of various sizes, are found in the tumulus.

Vezirköprü (Oymağaç) Historical Location: During the Roman period, Andrapa/Neoclaudipolis, Fezimon/Teokliopolis in the Byzantium period, Vezirköprü District, the oldest trade routes known as the Assyrian-Kültepe-hattuşa-Merzifon-Havza-Vezirköprü-Nerik-Ikiztepe and Vezirköprü-Durur-Boyabat-Taşköprü (Pompeipolis) routes are on. The historical memory of Vezirköprü, which carries traces of commercial and historical life with places like clock tower, arasta, mosque, Bath, rock tombs, ruins, etc., is undoubtedly the Nerik Sanctuary in Oyakağaç Village. Excavations and research activities are still continuing in the region where surface surveys started in 2005.

18.5.2.4. Religious Places

18.5.2.4.1. Mosques

In Samsun province, there are many historical buildings, mosques and mausoleums for religious, architectural and historical tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 18.5.

Table 18.5: Mosques

Castle Mosque	İsa Father Mosque
Sheikh Sayyid Kudbettin Mosque	Yalı Mosque
Hacı Hatun Mosque	Selahiye Mosque
Tayyar Pasha Mosque	Grand Mosque
Göğceli Mosque	Ridvan Sir Mosque
Emir Al-Hajj Waliyuddin Bin Al-Shah Mosque	Taş castle Mosque

18.5.2.4.2. Tombs

Within the boundaries of Samsun province, there are two tomb as Sayyid Kudbettin and Isa Baba Tombs.

18.5.2.5. Festivals and Festivities

Many festivals and festivals are organized in Samsun province in a wide variety of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Samsun are shown in table 18.6.

Table 18.6: Festivals and Festivities

Samsun Regional Grass Food Festival	Samsun Bike Festival
Yakakent Culture Art and Sea Festival	Melon, Watermelon Festival
Vezirköprü Culture Art And Nature And Tourism Festival	Traditional Greasy Wrestling And Horse Racing Festival
Anchovy Festival	25 May Commemoration of Atatürk and Thermal Tourism Festival
Traditional Akdag Highland,Wrestling,Culture And Tourism Festivals	Yakakent Culture Art And Sea Games

Samsun-Mosquek Paragliding Festival	Yakakent Hamsi Festival
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18.5.2.6. Handicrafts

Provincial arts in Samsun province, is in a position to be underestimated. However, as in our country, handicrafts have been defeated in the developing technology and industry, so that some of the traditional cultural elements of our provinces have been lost, corrupted or changed. Despite all the negativities, carpet, rug, cloth weaving, stone work, oya, Beaver, copper processing, Wire Weaving, soil weaving, socks, belt weaving, wood carving, etc. our handicrafts have been identified in the region as well. Today, in some villages, although not widespread, production is still made for use purposes or for the purpose of need (Samsun Culture Tourism 2018).

18.5.2.7. Traditional Cuisine

Samsun province is rich in regional cuisine and is home to different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in Samsun's traditional cuisine are shown in table 18.7.

Table 18.7: Local Tastes/Flavors

Minced Black Sea Pittas	Anchovy on Paper
Popping Muffin	Rice with mushrooms
Summer Beetroot Dinner	Stuffed Bean Leaves
Halučka	Goose Hanging
Spinach Soup	Oymağağ kebap
Böbrek Kavrma	Cheese and Walnut Mantis
Kıvratma	Tirit
Corn Soup	Special Samsun Pitta
Solid Pastry	Samsun Lokum

Source: Culture Portal, 2018.

18.5.2.8. Cultural Details

Samsun province has a large number of cultural elements that describe its cultural details besides its Local Tastes/Flavors, festivals and festivities and handicrafts. Among these are the proverbs of Samsun and idioms, local folklore, Samsun songs and poems, and books related to Samsun.

18.5.2.9. Libraries

There are 16 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 18.8.

Table 18.8: Libraries

Alaçam District Public Library	Salıpazari District Public Library
Asarcık Martyr Muharrem Subject County Public Library	Tekkeköy District Public Library
Atakum 100. Year Gazi County Libraries	Terme County Public Library
Bafra Hasan Çakin District Public Library	Vezirköprü Children's Library
Çarşamba District Public Library Directorate	Vezirköprü Fazıl Ahmet Pasha District Public Library

Havza Atatürk District Public Library	Kavak District Public Library
İlkadım Atatürk District Public Library	Ladik Atatürk District Public Library
Samsun Gazi Public Library	Ondokuz May County Public Library

18.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Among the topics covered within the scope of the tourism infrastructure and services of Samsun province are the sub-categories of accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries and the number of enterprises/facilities.

18.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 18.8: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Samsun	31	2 013	4 047	10	641	1327
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Samsun	30	532	1 148			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

18.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 18.9: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	82
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	235
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	80

<p>Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls</p>	24
<p>Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.</p>	39

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Samsun Tourism Advisory Office provides information support to tourists who visit tourist areas.

18.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

In the last 10 years, Samsun has become the fastest developing city in Turkey in recreation area, thus, in 1999, the green area per capita was 0.83 square meters and today the green area per capita reached 9,02 square meters. The park is located on both sides of the city, and the Sunken park is 1,000,000 square meters, and it has been offered to domestic and foreign tourism with 250,000 square meters.

18.6.3.1. Bird observation

There are two places in Samsun province for bird observation. These are shown as Kızılırmak Delta and Yeşilirmak Delta. One of the three migratory routes of water birds on Earth passes through the Kızılırmak Delta. A total of 453 bird species are considered to exist in Turkey and 394 of them are observed on a regular basis and 304 are produced. In Kızılırmak Delta Bird Paradise, 340 bird species have been identified to date and 140 of them are reproducing in Bafra Bird Paradise. 15 of the 24 endangered bird species in the world have been identified in Bird Paradise. The diversity and numbers of bird species in the Red River Delta show how rich and healthy the ecosystem is for living things.

18.6.3.2. Plant Observation

There are approximately 4,000 endemic plant species in Samsun province and saffron, thyme, saffron, sage, mint, nettle, ointment, Laurel, Mersin, çuburnu, sumak, Çiğdem, seven, chamomile, cattle tail, Straw Straw, midwife, lime, Chestnut, cranberry, Ahlat, Hawthorn, raspberry, menengç, mağlıbaba, mahlepah, Kapari naturally grown main plants. Mountain strawberry, saffron and Sergeant grape varieties specific to the region.

18.6.3.3. Fauna (Wildlife) Observer

The region is a natural environment for wild animals. Fauna of the region; bear, Sansar, fox, jackal, frog, snake, hedgehog, bat, Badger, wolf, rabbit, deer, wild boar, weasel,

squirrel, tortoise, lizard, lynx, kindred Partridge, karatavuk, Dogan, Eagle, woodluc, Falcon, Hawk, water chicken, kilkuyruk, elmabaş, üveyik, cormorant, fish, Lester, swallow, quail, Bulbul, owl, woodpecker, swallow, seagull by the sea, inland waters and carp in the lakes, mullet, Trout, spring, water snake, Sturgeon consists of fresh water turtles, frogs and salamanders. Approximately 22,000 hectares of Kızılırmak Delta has been declared as ‘Ramsar area’. In addition, 4570 hectares of field Cernek Lake Wildlife Protection Area (YHKS) was declared as, in 2005, a total area of 5174 hectares was declared as a wildlife development area by the Council of ministers.

18.6.3.4. Alternative Water Sports

Alternative water sports in Samsun, underwater diving, rafting (Şahinkaya Canyon) canoeing and fishing.

18.6.3.5. Mountain And Nature trekking

Samsun with the natural beauty of the province of both calm and adventure enthusiasts want to create the natural backdrop. In summer, the sea sand can be a wonder of nature with the unique beauty of plateaus and waterfalls, especially the Lycian Way, as well as the sun trio(Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018).

18.6.3.6. Picnic/Recreation Areas

Ayvacık is one of the towns with the most beautiful natural structure of the Central Black Sea. In particular, forest areas are considered as high natural values in Samsun province. Hasan Uğurlu and Suat Uğurlu Dam lakes add beauty to the district. In particular, the area covered with pine forests around the dam Lake Hasan Ugurlu is an ideal place for picnic and Recreation. Some of them can be listed as follows:

Table 18.10: Picnic Areas

Picnic Area of the City Forest	Bayrakepe Picnic Area
Canik Municipality Toptepe Picnic Area	Waterfall Trout Picnic Area
Alanlı Picnic Area	Samsun Free Picnic Area
Esentepe Picnic Area	Picnic Area of Çakırlar Woods
Vezirsuyu Nature Park Picnic Area	Sarigazel Picnic Area
Pine Lake Recreation Area	Batipark Picnic Area

18.6.3.7. Auto Climbing / Off-Road

The mountains lying just behind the coast in Samsun offer wonderful trails not only for nature trekkings but also for off-road lovers. Especially the Forest observation point of Nebiyan Highland and the Kadirga Highland (Atakum) are among the most popular trails of Samsun Off-Road club. Also Ladik Highlands and Vezirköprü Beautz Highland, Ayvacık and Şahinkaya Canyon are among the other preferred off-road destinations (Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018).

18.6.3.8. Paragliding

The areas and time zones where paragliding is performed in Samsun are shown in table 18.11.

Table: 18.11: Paragliding Areas

Flight Fields	Flight Zone	Time Interval
Gültepe Space Flight	Canik Town	May and November
Yelkentepe Flight Area	Yakakent-gereza parallel to the sea along the coast of Sinop 400 m Hill region	May and November
Husband Flight Area	Samsun atakum central district within the boundaries of departure region.	May and November
Ladik Akdağ Flight Zone	Samsun Ladik District Akdag tourism facilities region.	May and November

Source: Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018.

18.6.3.9. Adventure and Nature Sports

Samsun Mountains provide an environment rich in flora and fauna, which is also an important potential for adventure sports. Bafra and Vezirköprü, who want to evaluate this potential, organize an extreme sports festival every year and try to increase the awareness of the region in this sense. Adventure sports centers and horse sports facilities in atakum also offer an alternative for those who want to escape the noise of the city.

18.6.3.10. Sports Tourism

Samsun is an Olympic city with its sporting facilities and accommodation facilities not only in the country but also in organizations around the world. Hosted successfully in 2017, 23. He hosted the hearing impaired Olympics. Samsun has a strong capacity in the field of sports tourism with 18 holes in the Black Sea, the largest bowling hall in Europe, 35km bicycle road and dozens of facilities (see table 18.12) to be added 15 km.

Table 18.12: Sports Tourism Capacity

Sports Facilities	Numbers	Sports Facilities	Numbers
Stadium	4	Grass Ground Carpet field	1
Gym	23	Artificial Turf Field	17
Shooting Polygon	1	Scouting - Camping-Training-Archery	8
Individual Sports Training Hall	5	Youth Centre	13
Swimming pool	3	Outdoor Sports Facilities	4
Tennis Court	8		
Total	87		

Source: Samsun Culture Tourism, 2018.

18.6.3.11. Nature and History Photography

Samsun province is an amazing historical and cultural photo safari site that gives the unique beauties of the Black Sea such as forests, plains, plateaus and waterfalls, as well as many natural wonders of every season.

18.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Samsun's strategic position within the Black Sea basin and the variety of transportation modes such as sea, air, land and railway increases the chances of becoming a hub city. Samsun province has a strong tourism potential with its natural and ethnographic tourism resources. Highlands, beaches, lakes, local cuisine and organized activities are the main tourism sources of the province. In addition to these resources, each of which constitutes a

factor of attraction alone, local events such as civil architecture, regional and cultural wealth, wildlife observation and water sports, provide important clues on the tourism routes of Samsun province and its districts.

18.8. Vision Study for Samsun

Samsun must undertake strategic roles both on a regional and national scale and on a global scale. Samsun's comprehensive and integrated strategic role models have to be collaborative. The first is the cooperation with the coastal cities in the Black Sea basin. Cooperation between the Black Sea coastal cities should be developed as a whole within the framework of economic and cultural relations. The diversity of colors in the region's geography is Samsun's other important difference. The Red River from the soil, Bafra and Wednesday Plains and the different shades of green and blue colors of the sea and streams offer renengahken. The Harmony of Colors is due to the difference between the cultural geography and topography of Samsun. Samsun should take its strategy to its primary agenda for the development of regional and Urban Strategies. This strategy will bring Samsun to different dimensions in both cultural and economic terms. Investments in the field of Health and cooperation with the University in Samsun in recent years will ensure that Samsun is a health Base in the region and is a center of attraction in the field of Health. Using this advantage, Samsun can create new markets with its specialised health tourism strategy for national and international markets from the regional scale (Urban Strategy, 2018).

19. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF TOKAT PROVINCE

19.1. Geographic Location

Tokat is located in the inner part of the Black Sea Region of the Black Sea Region with a surface area of 10,072 km². There are Samsun in the north, Ordu in the northeast, Sivas in the south and southeast, Yozgat in the west and Amasya in the west. The use of land is in the form of forest with 39%, agricultural land with 38% and Meadow-pasture with 12%. Tokat's inclusion in the Yeşilirmak Basin creates a great advantage in terms of soil productivity. Tokat, Turkey 2de 6 in terms of the width of forest areas. it is next and occupies 452% of its total area(Tokat Governorship, 2018).

Trabzon province as an administrative structure consists of 612 villages, 190 districts and 11 counties. It is possible to list the districts as follows: Almus, Artova, Başçiftlik, Erbaa, Niksar, Pazar, Reşadiye, Sulusaray, Turhal, Yeşilyurt and Zile. There are 37 municipalities in Tokat including 1 Center, 11 counties and 25 counties(Tokat Governorship, 2018).

19.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

The highways connecting the Black Sea via Sivas and Kayseri to the Central Anatolia, Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia regions; Eastern Anatolia via Erzincan, Reşadiye, Niksar, Erbaa to Istanbul pass through Tokat. It is possible to reach Tokat from all over the country. Although there is no railway transportation to the center of Tokat, the railway connecting Samsun to Sivas and other Anatolian provinces passes through Artova, Zile and Turhal districts. Tokat - Turhal highway is located in the seventeenth km from the airport in Istanbul - Ankara scheduled daily scheduled scheduled flights (Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018).

There are 5 chambers of Commerce and industry, including the center in Tokat province. There are official organizations such as cigarette factory, sugar factory, leaf tobacco shop, and organizations carrying industrial character in the direction of brick, tile and accumulator production, especially in Erbaa district. Among the cooperatives established in the province according to the law of cooperatives; There are 5 Agricultural Sales cooperatives, 11 tradesmen and artisans bail Cooperatives, 32 Motor Carrier Cooperatives, 42 consumer cooperatives, 49 village cooperatives, 272 building Cooperatives, 10 small industrial building Cooperatives (Tokat Governorship, 2018). The commercial potential of the province is generally the main agricultural products such as wheat, barley, corn, legumes, tobacco, sugar beet and sunflower.

In terms of population, the population of Tokat province is 602,086 people compared to 2017. Of this population, 299,519 are men and 302,567 are women. As a percentage, 49.75% is male, 50.25% is female. The city has 60 people per square kilometer. Therefore population density is 60/km² (Nufusu, 2018).

19.3. Infrastructure

Drinking water is provided from various sources in Tokat province. In general, underground water (source or well) is used, although surface water is used in districts are also available. Although there is a sewage treatment plant in about 75% of the villages, only 5% of them are treated as natural treatment. In terms of energy, both hydraulic and geothermal resources are available in the province. In addition, investments in solar energy and wind energy are also made in recent years (Tokat infrastructure and Transport Action Plan, 2018-2023)

15 hospitals and 1.810 beds are available in Tokat in tr83 region. The province of Tokat, which has the most bed capacity in the provinces of tr83 region, is the province of Tokat. There are 196 Family Medicine, 26 112 emergency stations and 56 ambulances in Tokat province according to the indicators of 2016. In terms of population per family medicine, Turkey average in tr83 Region 2.CI ranks (Central Black Sea development agency, 2018).

19.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Tokat is a city which provides interregional connections in the north-south and east-west direction by its location. Transportation status in the province can be provided in 3 different ways, including road, rail and air. There is currently no railway line crossing the Tokat province Center. However, the ddy-connected trains running on the Sivas-Samsun line receive passengers from the stations in the districts of Artova, Zile and Turhal. From the perspective of urban roads, the situation differs from county to county. For example, the ratio of asphalt road in Tokat Central, Turhal and Zile is more than, almus, Artova, Başçiftlik and Reşadiye Concrete Park is mainly used. (Middle Black Sea Development Agency, 2018)

19.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

19.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

19.5.1.1.Highlands

Tokat takes advantage of being a city built on Yeşilirmak Basin. Fertile soils and large wooded areas both suitable for agriculture and wide plains, plains have. The Highlands within the borders of Tokat province are shown in table 19.1(Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018).

Table 19.1: Highlands

Topçam Highland	Dumanlı Highland
Selemen Highland	Çamiçi Highland
Batmantaş Highland	Çevreli (Muhat) Highland
Akbelen (Bizeri) Highland	Bozmalı Highland
Kızılcaören Highland	Çatak Highland
Alan Highland	Başçiftlik Düden Highland
Buğalı Highland	Ketendere Highland

19.5.1.2. Waterfalls

The waterfalls within the borders of Tokat province are Ocaklı (market) waterfall and Akbelen waterfall.

19.5.1.3. Valleys and Rivers

The valleys and rivers within Tokat province borders are shown in table 19.2.

Table 19.2: Valleys and Rivers

Valleys	Rivers
Kelkit Valley	Yeşilırmak and its arms
Tozanlı Valley	Tozanlı Stream
Behzat Stream Valley	Kelkit Stream
Çekerek Stream	

19.5.1.4. Dam and Lakes

Dams and lakes in Tokat province are shown in table 19.3(Tokat Province 2013-2023 Master Plan, 2018).

Table 19.3: Dam and Lakes

Dams	Lakes
Almus Dam	Grand Lake
Belpınar Dam	Kurt Lake
Boztepe Dam	Düden Lake
Bedir Castle Dam	Goose Lake
Ataköy Dam	Rose Lake Village
Köklüce Dam	Zinav Lake
Akbelen Dam	

Located about 300 km from the Black Sea, Tokat uses the dam Lakes to take advantage of sea tourism and offers boat tour services to its visitors at Almus Dam Lake (Milliyet, 2017). Again, the “Sea canoe competition” organized by the Turkish Canoe Federation in almus district 2018 was organized in a place without the sea for the first time and contributed greatly to the promotion of Tokat and Almus district. Thus, the citizens have improved their sense of belonging to the city by eliminating sea aspirations (Haber Turk, 2018).

19.5.1.5.Caves

The caves in Tokat province borders can be listed as follows: devini cave, Evrenköy cave, Kunduz cave, Indere (Ballica) cave stands out as important tourism values. The cave was developed in 2 directions, and there are 4 halls in the first hall including the pool hall, Big Damlataşlar Hall, muddy Hall, fossil hall and bats Hall, and 4 halls in the second hall including the collapsed Hall, Mushroom Hall, columns Hall and the new hall. The most important structures in the cave are stalactites, stalactites, stalactites, macaroni-shaped stalactites, Starboard stalactites, pools and cave pearls.

Image 19.1: Ballica Cave



Source: Tokat Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

19.5.1.6. Nature Parks

Tokat has very natural beauty in terms of nature parks and can attract visitors. The nature parks, which are considered to be places to visit, are the Natural Park of Ballica Cave, Lake Zinav Nature Park and Almus Forest houses. (Tokat Province 2013-2023 Master Plan, 2018).

19.5.1.7. Tourism Centers

Tokat province, like the cities on the coast of the other Black Sea Region, uses the advantages of natural tourism centers with its green areas. The mountains extend parallel to the sea and the majority of the mountainous areas are composed of forests, as well as the plains and plateaus are other tourism attractions. In 2010, Zinav Lake Nature Park was accepted as “Reşadiye – Zinav thermal tourism center” by the Ministry of Culture and tourism. Again, “GIJ GJ Tepesi”, “Gümenek” can be regarded as important recreation areas and tourism centers of Tokat (Tokat province 2013-2023 Master Plan, 2018).

19.5.1.8. Thermal Resources

There are three thermal springs within the borders of Tokat province. Information about them is given below (Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018).

Sulusaray Thermal Spring: Sulusaray thermal spring, which is boiling between the ruins of Nicopolis in the ancient city of Sebastopolis, is the most important in the province and region. Spa water is requested for the treatment of rheumatic diseases. It has gained modern facilities since 1962 and has been expanded with additions from year to year.

Reşadiye Spa: rheumatism, paralysis diseases and calcification is a treatment against diseases. The SPA has a very modern motel, bathing pools and facilities.

Niksar Ayvaz Water: 2 km from Niksar. it is known to be good for diseases of high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis, gallbladder and kidney stone.

19.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Tokat is a settlement with a history of 5000 years, where 14 states and many principalities prevail. Tokat city, which hosts many civilizations from Hittites to Phrygians and from Rome to Ottoman, has many historical and cultural sites (Tokat Governor, 2018).

19.5.2.1. Arastali Bedesten (Bazaar) The Bazaar (Tokat Museum)

Archaeological, ethnographic works and coins exhibited in the museum is in the group of mixed museums. It was an Anatolian Seljuk period in the second half of the 13th century. It has an open courtyard, two storeys and two eyvan. The courtyard is surrounded by porches on three sides, and the porches have tilting columns on the ground floor and quadrangular feet on the upper floor. The column headings clearly. The crown door on the eastern façade is moved up and out. In the rooms on the lower (ground) and upper floor, the works are exhibited by taking into consideration chronological classification. 3000 BC from the Old Bronze Age, the Hittite, Phrygian, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman period works are exhibited. The finds of Mashat Tumulus which were completed and the artifacts recovered as a result of the salvage excavations carried out by the Museum Directorate constitute the predominant part of the exhibition. The first Bronze Age works to the right of the entrance, Hittite; Phrygian (Iron Age) period works, church items are exhibited in the following rooms. In the last room of this part of the museum, which is covered with domes, Religious Works and writing sets belonging to the Ottoman period are exhibited (Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018).

19.5.2.2. Atatürk's House (Ethnography Museum))

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk visited Tokat many times during the national struggle years, and his friend Tokatlı infantry captain Mustafa Vasfi Süsoy, who was a member of the Bandırma ferry, was present in this mansion together with his wife Latife on September 25, 1925 (Cultural Portal, 2018).

19.5.2.3. Mashat Tumulus

As a result of the excavations carried out between 1973 and 1984 at the site of Mashat Tumulus in Yalinyazı village of Zile province, important works that could shed light on Tokat history were uncovered. Among the important artifacts found in the tumulus dating back to 3000 BC, there is a palace remnant from the Hittite period and other finds are exhibited in the Tokat Museum (TMO, 2018).

19.5.2.4. Horoztepe

A grave of 3rd century BC was uncovered in the region. The most important work among the grave finds is the breast-feeding woman sculpture, which is now exhibited in Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (TMO, 2018).

19.5.2.5. The Ancient City of Sebastopolis

68 km from Tokat the foundation of the ancient city of Sebastopolis in the Southwest is not yet known. The city, whose name means “the great city of greatness”, is according to some sources. According to some sources, the city, whose name means ece big city yüzyıl, is estimated to have been founded in the 1st century BC. It is known that the name of the city included in the province of Cappadocia in the time of Roman Emperor Trajan (AD 98-117) was recorded as ad Heracleopolis dahil in various sources. The data obtained as a result of the salvage and drilling excavations carried out by the Tokat Museum Directorate in 1987 and the architectural pieces that have been uncovered before are analyzed, it is understood that the city was an important settlement area during the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods.

19.5.2.6. Artova Underground Settlement

It was carved into the main rock block in the north of Özdurluk location, 500 m from the village of Uzunpınar in Artova District. This underground settlement of the early Christian period was excavated by the Tokat Museum in 1995 and opened to service. This underground settlement consists of three corridors and three storeys, halls, small rooms and a small temple.

19.5.2.7. Comana Pontika - Gümenek

Tokat is the settlement center of the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. It is known that Comana Pontika, located on the ancient road network, was a very important settlement area during the Roman and Byzantine periods, and Strabon described Comana as an important commercial center. During the survey, which began in 2004, a number of small settlements dating from the Early Bronze Age to the Ottoman period were identified. Today, gümenek is used as a promenade (Tokat province culture, 2018).

19.5.2.8. Tokat Culture Center

The mosque, city Inn, Madrasah, tomb, bath, bedesten, fountain, among the beautiful structures of each other in a baroque style is an example of civil architecture. The beauty it contains is a modest place that can never be perceived. When you enter the house, both the beauty of decoration and the ingenuity of such a small house of beauty makes visitors wonder. The house, facing the walls of the Pasha Han, dating back to the XVIII century, has two floors of timber framed mudbrick and sweet lime plastered. Through the narrow street, Double Wing doors and the lower floor are entered into the Hall. On both floors, the rooms were placed in two on the left side of the sofa. Rooms overlooking the garden are probably more attentive than rooms facing the street due to their privacy; closets, carvings and ceilings are decorated with malakari gypsum fireplaces. Among the wooden cabinets, the mavzery is a rare in the traditional Turkish residential architecture (Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018)

Image 19.2: Tokat Culture House



Source: Tokat Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

19.5.2.9. Mevlevihane

It was first built by Sülün Muslu Agha, one of the viziers of I. Ahmet in 1638. The Sultan Abdulmecit period was renovated and arranged in two floors, wooden mevlvihane 19th century. It is one of the most beautiful examples of Baroque Art in Anatolia. The most magnificent façade of the building is the front facing Bey Sokağı because of its balcony extending along the whole façade, with a series of columns decorated with wooden baroque motifs. On the other fronts there is a simple splendor (Tokat province culture, 2018).

19.5.2.10. Latifoğlu Mansion

It is known that Latifoğlu mansion on Tokat Central Gaziosmanpasha Boulevard was built in Ottoman baroque style in 1746. On an " L " shaped plan, the two-story mansion built with mudbrick filling material between the wooden carcass is covered with a roof covered with alaturka tile. There is a square pool in the courtyard of the mansion with stone floors. the mansion, whose rooms are shaped around an "L" shaped sofa, has a concept of a free plan. Latifoğlu mansion has very rich wood, gypsum and pencil decorations. The wooden ceiling, door, load and Cabinet covers of the bath room are decorated with vegetable motifs. The baroque-shaped wooden ceiling hub, cupboard and load doors of the Pasha room reflect the beautiful examples of wooden workmanship.

19.5.2.11. Historical Inns/Baths

The Inn/baths in Tokat province are shown in table 19.4. (Ülke and Kebapçioğlu, 2015)

Table 19.4: Inns/Baths

Baths		Inns
The King's Daughter Bath	Erkilet Bath	Sulu Inn
Rome Pool	Yörgüç Pasha Bath	Taşhan
Propeller Bath	Mustafa Kemal Bath	Pasha Inn
Double Bath	Sergeant Bath	Develik Inn
Halil Pasha Bath	Sebastapolis Bath	Mahperi Hatun Caravanserai
Large Bath	Stream Bath	

Image 19.3: Deveciler Inn



Source: Tokat Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

19.5.2.212. Bridges and Fountains

Tokat province is home to important structures in terms of bridges and fountains. Bridges and fountains from the Ottoman period are shown in table 19.5(country and Kebapçıoğlu, 2015).

Table 19.5: Historical Bridges and Fountains

Bridges	Fountains	
Leylekli Bridge	The Fountain Of The Son Bey	Alaca Fountain
Çekek River – Sulusaray Bridge	Soğukpınar Fountain	Sheikh Şehabettin Fountain
Hıdırlık Bridge	Çerbikpınar Fountain	Uzunseki Fountain
Market Bridge	Pazarcık Fountain	Kasaphane Fountain
Talazan Bridge	Mevlevihane Fountain	Musa Bey Fountain,
Kaleköy Bridge	Acemşir Fountain	

19.5.2.13. Religious Places

19.5.2.31.1. Mosques

Tokat has been an important settlement center throughout history with the advantage of being in Yeşilirmak Valley. Especially during the Seljuk and Ottoman periods, many mosques were built. It is possible to find good examples of stone workmanship in these mosques. Mosques and mausoleums on the provincial borders are shown in table 19.6 and table 19.7(Tokat Province Private Administration, 2018).

Table 19.6: Mosques

Ali Pasha Mosque	Takyeciler Mosque
Behzat Mosque	Garipler Mosque
Square Mosque	Silahtar Ömer Pasha Mosque
Great Mosque	Kazancılar Masjid

Niksar Ullu Mosque	Hacı Turhan Masjid
Alaca Masjid	Vezir Ahmet Pasha Mosque

19.5.2.3.2. Tombs

The tombs located within the borders of Tokat province can be listed as follows:

Table 19.7: Tombs

Veziir Ahmet Pasha Mausoleum	Sheikh Mekkun Tomb
Sentimur Tomb	Sümbül Father Masjid and Tomb
Aceşsir Tomb	Sefer Father Masjid and Tomb
Ali Tusi Tomb	

19.5.2.14. Faith Tourism

Belief tourism serves as a locomotive in economic development for both regions and cities in many countries of the world. Our country has a very rich potential in terms of faith tourism, Tokat can get a share of this type of Tourism. Almus District Hubuyar Village, Central Keçeci Village, Niksar Melik Gazi mausoleum, Turhal District Yenisu District Yenisu District, Akarca Town Mihrap Yatı, Almus Armutalan Village Hamzattal Yatı, Almus Serince Village Imam Gazi Yatı, Almus Görümü Beldi village kulhimmet mausoleum provides great advantages in terms of Faith Tourism and creates a tourism potential for the city.

19.5.2.15. Festivals and Festivities

There are many festivals and festivals in Tokat, which spread over a wide range of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Tokat are shown in table 19.8.

Table 19.8: Festivals and Festivities

Zile Cherry Festival	Hocabe From The Festivities
Cultural events and Strawberry Festival	Dikili Municipality Plateau festivals and wrestling activities
Niksar's seedlings culture and Art Festival	International Traditional and cultural Erbaa events
Bagla leaf culture and solidarity festival	Yaylakent culture and promotion festivals
Kuyucak culture and Crafts Festival	Sarruh Baba Water Festival
Karacham Düden Highland Country Festival	Environment Municipality Hüseyin Akbaş Çatak Wrestling
Kozlu Village Haluj Day	Erbaa Çınarlaltı Picnic In The Village Of Çamdibi Karadere
Smoky Highland Festivities	Yavuz Sultan Selim Inn culture and Highland festivities
Environmental Arts and Crafts Festival	Gözderesi culture and art festival
Görümlü Town Kul Himmet Festivities	Zile Fair
Sunflower Culture And Art Festival	Ulutepe Municipality Water Festival
Turhal Municipality culture and art festival	Almus Hidirellez Festival

Hasan Sheikhi Commemoration and Cultural Activities	Ketençukuru Çitilte Festival
Kazova - Kelkit-Topçam Tomato Festival	Keçeci Baba (Shah Mahmut Veli) Commemoration Ceremonies
Karkin Village Azizbaba Festivals	Traditional grape and Leaf Festival

19.5.2.16. Handicrafts

Writing in Tokat, mold carving, weaving, Virgin handicrafts are among the prominent. Famous travelers and travelers related to Tokat: “Tokat bakırcı or Kazancı city will be the place to describe it because the production there has earned fame in all Turkic countries because Tokat's copper vessels, sini, boilers and other items are sent to Erzurum, Istanbul, Amasya, Samsun and other cities” (Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018).

19.5.2.17. Traditional Cuisine

Trabzon province is very rich in terms of local cuisine and is home to different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the fact that Ottoman and Byzantine cultures have lived within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in the traditional cuisine of Trabzon are shown in table 19.9.

Table 19.9: Local Tastes/Flavors

Tokat Kebab	Pehli Pilaf
Bat	Kuskus
Keşkek	Stuffing
Madımak	Chickpea Stew
Tokat Pan	Nivik
Stuffed With Beans	Leg Soup
Stuffed With Meat	Bounty Soup
Lame Dolma	Toyga Soup
Red Lentil Soup	Lentil Soup
Chickpeas With Nutmeg	Curd Pancakes
Zile Molasses	Tokat Bagel
Zile Köme	Yağlı
Pestil	Dress (Cloth) Sausage
Zambak Jam	Çemen

Source: Tokat Province Culture and Tourism, 2018

18.5.2.9.Libraries

There are 14 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 19.10.

Table 19.10: Libraries

Almus District Public Library	Tokat Yeşilyurt District Public Library
Artova District Public Library	Güzelbeyli Public Library
Başçiftlik District Public Library	Zile District Public Library

Erbaa District Public Library	Kizilcaoren Public Library
Tokat Provincial Public Library	Reşadiye District Public Library
Niksar District Public Library	Sulusaray District Public Library
Hasan Sheikh Public Library	Turhal District Public Library

19.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Tokat province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

19.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 19.10: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry As Of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Tokat	17	792	1 561	2	45	90
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics As Of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Tokat	64	1 820	4 053			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

19.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 19.11: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	24
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	87
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	32

Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	6
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	20

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Tokat Tourism Information Office provides informative supports to tourists visiting the province.

19.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

19.6.3.1. Gem Safari (Collecting Ornaments Collection))

Although not widely known, this type of Safari, known as the collection of ornamental stones from nature, is a recent ecotourism activity. It appears as a kind of ecotourism activity, known as a stasis gathering activity. Gem Safari can be carried out from March to November, accompanied by a guide. The age of the participants on trips ranges from 15 years to 80 years, as is usually addressed to those who have university education, who are bored of working in the office environment and living in the city. It is a very new concept for our country against being more widespread abroad.

19.6.3.2. Paragliding, Sailing Wing, Glider, Parachute and Balloon

The sailing wing is a single-seater flight with no engine and can fly with wind and other weather effects. Sailing-wing sports can also be done where paragliding is performed. Training courses are provided by THK and various Air clubs. There are single or double ones available. Single personality 300-330 kg, double personalities 450-495 kg weight, one or two seats, very light air vehicles called mikrolight. In short, it is possible to say “air vehicles whose weight ranges from 300 to 495 kg”. These air vehicles are classified as ultralight, motorized paragliding and motorized sailing wings among themselves. In our province, paragliding is performed on the Merimek Mountain in the District of Turhal and attracts the intense attention of the people of the region.

19.6.3.3. River Tourism

In our country, rivers offer different characteristics in terms of their natural and cultural characteristics and offer different recreational uses. Kelkit Creek offers facilities suitable for rafting between Reşadiye-Niksar. The rafting sport, especially on rivers with a curved

bed passing through the canyons, is of great interest to tourists (Tokat nature tourism 2013-2023 Master Plan, 2018).

19.6.3.4. Orientating (Find Your Direction)

The opposite of orientiring compared to other nature sports is that it gives pleasure to be made with many people. The more people participate in the race, the more enjoyable it is for fifty, a hundred or a thousand. There are large organizations in the world where 20,000 people run on the same day (Altan, 2006). In the Çamlı plateau of Niksar district, International orientating competitions are held every year and due to intense participation, these competitions are in the festive atmosphere. Orientating is a green sport that does not require building, building, stat, and field. Everything can be ripped off and taken away when they're done. For example, when you go to the same land the next day after the races attended by thousands of people, nothing is seen but footprints. The cost of orientating is very little, its infrastructure is very cheap sport (Tokat province nature tourism 2013-20023 Master Plan)

19.6.3.5. Bird Observation

Turkey, where there are 466 different bird species, is the richest country in Europe in terms of breeding birds. Different habitats are dominant, bird migration routes as a result of their location, the richness of wetlands is one of the reasons for the high diversity of birds in Turkey. This wealth enables the development of bird observation in Turkey and therefore of bird observation tourism from the world's leading alternative tourism branches. With approximately 100 bird species and two bird observation towers completed in 2008, it is ready for Ornithological activities at the Kaz Lake Wildlife development site in the Pazar District (Tokat province natural tourism 2013-2023 Master Plan, 2018).

19.6.3.6. Other Sports Activities

Sports recreational areas within the borders of Tokat province are summarized in table 19.12.

Table 19.12: Sports Activities

Event Type	Event Areas
Camping-Caravan	Gümenek, Sulusaray thermal spring, Gıj Gıj Mountain, Niksar Çamiçi Highland are natural environments for camping and caravan tourism.
Trekking	Field Highland-Akdag summit (2000 m.) Ballica cave is an excellent area for trekking lovers.
Angling	The province is an ideal place for fishing as rivers and lakes are dense. Almus dam lake is a natural formation suitable for all kinds of water sports.
Rafting	The largest river feeding the Almus Dam Lake is the river coming from the dusty valley. It forms the main source of green. Born from the foothills of the high mountains, it feeds the dam Lake. It is an excellent rafting area until it reaches Dam Lake.

Source: Tokat Culture Tourism, 2018.

19.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Tokat, with its historical and cultural heritage, is a rare Anatolian city that has preserved its natural beauty. In the province where traces of the hidden history of Anatolia can be seen, special attention should be given to the diversification of tourism products and services and to the improvement of quality in every component of the tourism value chain within the framework of Sustainability Policy and to the promotion of Tokat province at national and international levels. The trainings that we receive from our traditional handicrafts, which we will arrange for the transfer of our heritage to future generations, will create an

important employment opportunity for both the continuity of culture and the young population of the tourism sector. The establishment of the corporate governance union, which covers Tokat center and its districts, will bring out the inner potential of the city by establishing a common enterprise culture and enabling all stakeholders in the city to express ideas within the framework of both agriculture and industry and sustainable tourism plans.

19.8. Vision Study for Tokat

Tokat province should take the vision of being a living city while preserving its cultural identity and the share it deserves from tourism movements. Tokat hosted Hittites, Phrygians, Comanids, Romans, Seljuks and ottomans with its history of 7,500 years. Production methods, which are the advantages of historical accumulation, are still continuing today. For example, the culture of bond is a tradition that is still alive today. From grape to vine leaves, Tokat offers a wide range of product designs from vineyard culture to food culture. Tokat, which is home to different beliefs, is the second of Bektashism. it is known as the center. Tokat has an important potential in nature tourism because of its natural values. The first one is spa tourism. The thermal springs present in the city contribute to the development of health tourism. Besides this, the caves in the city are suitable for cave tourism, sports and adventure tourism. Day-to-day activities will allow the city to explore within the framework of the determined routes(urban strategy, 2018).

TR90 REGION

- **Artvin**
- **Giresun**
- **Gümüşhane**
- **Trabzon**
- **Ordu**
- **Rize**

20. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF ARTVIN PROVINCE

20.1. Geographic Location

Artvin province is a province of the Black Sea Region in the area of 7 367 km², located between 40° 35' and 41° 32' northern latitudes and 41° 07' and 42° 00' Eastern longitudes. The province area of Turkey (783,577 km²) is 0.9%. Ardahan to the East, Erzurum to the south, Rize to the West, Georgia to the North is neighbor. There is a Black Sea to the North-West and the length of the coast is 34 km. When looking at the administrative structure of the province, there are 9 districts with the center(Artvin Governorship, 2018).

20.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

The population of the province increased continuously 1927-1980, while the amount of population decreased continuously since this date. The main reason for this is the emigration from the province due to economic reasons. Artvin province ranks above the Turkish average in terms of literacy. There are 162 schools and 30609 students(9 kindergartens, 120 primary schools, 33 secondary schools) connected to the National Education Directorate (Artvin Governorship, 2018).

According to TUIK data in Artvin 2016, the literacy rate is 98.9% in men and 93.5% in women and 96.2% in general. In the province, there are 20.915 people who have graduated from college, undergraduate or higher level. According to the National Education Statistics for 2016-2017, the ratio of pre-primary education, primary and secondary education to schooling is above the Turkish average. Artvin's total area is 736,700 hectares, 9% of which are agricultural land, 15% of pasture-pasture, 57% of forest land and 19% of other land. According to this, agriculture is made in an area less than 10% of Artvin's surface area. In 2016, exports in Artvin amounted to 55.8 million dollars and imports amounted to 24.7 million dollars. As of the end of 2016, there are approximately 314 firms with industrial registration certificates in Artvin, and 3610 people are employed in these enterprises (Doka, 2018).

20.3. Infrastructure

Other public services in the public sector, energy, housing, education, transport investments and tourism and energy sector investments in the private sector constitute a large part of the total investments. Map, drinking water, land registry, social infrastructure, sewerage, municipal services, etc.under the heading of other public services which are important and necessary in the first degree in the development of all other sectors. Investment items are available (Doka, 2018). Within the scope of the ongoing infrastructure studies covering the provincial and district municipalities, the urban sewage system focuses on recycling of solid and liquid wastes, prevention of air and soil pollution, conservation of nature and biodiversity, optimum land use, environmental training and audits (Artvin Governorship, 2016).

20.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

The city road network is 999 km to Ankara, 234 km to Trabzon and 203 km to Erzurum. In addition, the airports closest to Artvin province are Hopa (Batum), Trabzon, Erzurum and Kars, and there are frequent flights to Ankara every day except Hopa. Also, Hopa port is used for sea transportation (Artvin Governorship, 2018).

20.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

20.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

Artvin province has a rich potential in terms of natural tourism resources. An important part of the tourism potential of the province includes nature-based tourism activities.

20.5.1.1.Highlands

Table 20.1: Highlands

Highlands	Information
Kaçkar Tourism Center	60 km from Yusufeli district away. Located on the southern slopes of Kackar mountain, the Highland is surrounded by a wide range of forests and meadows and has an ideal location for mountain and mountain tourism. The village of plateaus is the center of accommodation for those who want to climb Kaçkar mountain.
Kafkasör	It's 10 km southwest of Artvin. asphalt road is reached. Highland 1250 m. is at altitude and well worth visiting. There are 10 bungalows with 80 bed capacity built by the municipality in the Highland with infrastructure service.
The Highland of Mersivan	Located at the foot of Genya mountain, surrounded by the center of Artvin, the Mersivan Highland is covered with wide plains surrounded by forests.
Borçka – Karagöl	27 of the road to debt mosque. 20 km east of the dirt road. you can reach Karagöl by going. In the forests around the lake, vashak, Boz bear, çengel horned mountain goat, mountain chicken, predatory birds can be watched and trout can be hunted in the lake.
Şavşat – Karagöl	It is 30 km from Karagöl, 8-10 hectare in the northeast of Şavşat district. the earth can be reached by means of private or rented vehicles. Electricity and water is available in Karagöl Forest Regional Directorate's resting building and radio service. In the vicinity of Şavşat, vashak, Boz bear, çengel horned mountain goat, mountain chicken, predatory birds live.
Sahara Highland	Sahara Highland, between Şavşat and Ardahan, is one of Artvin's important plateaus with its vast pastures and cold waters.
Bilbilan Plateau	Starting from the first week of June until the last days of September, a large market is established and all kinds of shopping, especially animal marketing, is being made in this market. It is also famous for its clear cold water and green vegetation, as well as its milk, cream and oil.
Arsiyan Highlands	It is the Highlands stretching along the Georgian border to the southeast of the town of Şavşat.

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

Image 20.1: Kaçkar Highland



Source: Artvin Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

20.5.1.2. Rivers

20.5.1.2.1. Coruh River

There are about 30 streams within the borders of the province. The others are the branches of the Coruh river, except for those who spill into the Black Sea. Çoruh, which is one of the main rivers of the Black Sea basin, is the largest river in our province. The length of the Coruh river is 376 km and 354 km are within the borders of our country. The length of the river within the province is 150 km. The maximum flow rate of Çoruh is 1264 m³ /sec and the minimum flow rate is 31.4 m³ /sec at the construction site of the deep Dam which is 2 km away from Artvin Center. Within the borders of the province Moren, circus and crater formed lakes are also available. There are two Dam lakes (muratlı and borçka) (Artvin Governorship, 2018).

20.5.1.2.2. Altınparmak (Barhal) Stream

Altınparmak (Barhal) Stream located within the borders of Artvin province, arises from the southern slopes of Kackar Mountains, about 40 km after a distance of 2 km from yusufeli. it mixes with the Coruh River to the South. Altınparmak stream is suitable for canoeing and river skiing and flows through an extremely beautiful and impressive valley surrounded by high mountains. Because the snow in the mountains melts all summer, the water flow is high until September.

20.5.1.3. Lakes

In Artvin, there are many lakes, large and small. Most of these are formed at the bottom of the glacier valleys and are often referred to as Karagöl. These lakes are deep in the front of them with a pile of Moren. The most important of these lakes, which have abundant Trout and are the wonders of nature, are the lakes in Şavşat and Borçka, which are known as Karagöl (Artvin Governorship, 2012).

Image 20.2: Şavşat Karagöl



Source: Culture Portal

20.5.1.4. Thermal Resources

Although there are mines and spas in the province, there is no economic benefit or run from these waters. The main thermal springs (chermik) in Artvin province are as follows (Artvin Governorship, 2018):

- Ballica Gülüca Springs (Ardanuç)
- Balcı Otingo Hot Springs (Borçka)
- Veliköy Çinal Springs (Şavşat)

20.5.1.5. Protected Areas (National Parks)

Within the borders of Artvin province, there are 6 protected national parks/nature parks. These are shown in Table 20.2.

Table 20.2: Protected Areas (National Parks)

Protected Areas	Information
Fish-Mining Wildlife Protection Area	This field was protected by the central hunting Commission for the protection and production of "Wild Rooster".
Çamburnu Nature Reserve	It is one of the rare places where my cistern descends to the seashore. It is also the first place where migratory birds from the north reach the eastern Black Sea Mountains.
Hatila Valley National Park	Both its interesting geological and geomorphological structure and its unique plant collection give Hatila Valley the feature of being a rare area in our country. In addition, the composition of these natural elements reveals the beauty of the landscape and offers a rich recreational potential.
Şavşat Meydancık Papart Valley natural sites	The area where the human settlement was developed in harmony with the environment without disturbing the natural texture, was protected in 2010 due to its interesting compositions and landscape Integrity created by the moving topography containing the qualified forests as well as the wooden architectural samples peculiar to the region.

Maçahel-Gorgit-Efeler Nature Conservation Areas	The Natural old forest is one of the most important natural old forests in the world according to the natural conservation criteria. The area, under the sovereignty of continuous relative humidity, is a virgin vegetation and 3200 mm. annual precipitation and rainforest have ecosystem attributes.
Sahara-Karagöl National Park	The forest cover consists of spruce and FIRs. Types of alpine zone are found in Kocabey plateau and its surroundings.

20.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Artvin province has a rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources.

20.5.2.1. Castles

Table 20.3: Castles within Provincial Boundaries

Castles	Information
Artvin (Livane) Castle	Our knowledge about Artvin and his environmentHe.It goes down to 3000 years. Artvin and Çoruh tribes from Central Asia and asiananan tribes, were educated by the sakaks. Artvin and his surroundings were continuously invaded by various tribes. Parsar, Urartu, Cimmerians have dominated this region for a long time.
Ardanuç Gevhernik Castle	Ardanuç district is located in island castle. First building of the castle M.He. that period began. The bagrati Kingdom, Çıldır Atabas and Ottomans used as a place of administration. It is one of the most important castles in the region and is the only example of the city structure surrounded by the inner castle and the surrounding city walls. In addition to the various ruins belonging to the past periods, the inscription of Kanuni Sultan Suleyman also draws attention.
Şavşat (Satle) Castle	It is located in Söğütlü District of Şavşat District. IX. century. it was built by the Kingdom of Da Bagrati and was also used by the Ottomans. Today, a large part of the wall walls of the castle is abandoned.
Ardanuç Ferhat Castle	5 km from Ardanuç district. Vahtang, King of Iberia, 4 th it's been built over a hundred years. The building was built on the bedrock rising parallel to the Valley on the edge of Ardanuç water before leaving Ardanuç Township.

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

5.2.1.2. Bridges

Table 20.4: Historical Bridges

Demirci Bridge Borçka	It was probably built by Osman Pasha who was governor of Constantine in the 18th century. Borçka District is located in the neighborhood of Handüzü. The structure is entered into the group of bridges with single-eyed and inclined paths and is determined by sharp arches.
Borçka Düzköy Bridge	The building is located on the Hopa River on Borçka-Hopa Highway and enters into the group of bridges where the one-eyed road is inclined.

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

20.5.2.3. Religious Places

Artvin has no sanctuary. Historical mosques, mausoleums, churches and chapels in the province are not open to worship and can be visited if desired.

20.5.2.3.1. Mosques

Table 20.5: Mosques

Bazaar Central Mosque	Murgul Esenköy Mosque
Salihbey (Çayağzı) Mosque	Demirkent Mosque
Zeytinlik Mosque and Tombs	Esenköy Mosque
Oruçlu Mosque	Iskenderpasha Mosque and Tombs

Iskenderpasha mosque and tombs	Kocabey Mosque
Arhavi Ortacalar Central Mosque	Muratlı Mosque
Borçka Muratlı Mosque	Murgul Esenköy Mosque
Ortahopa Mosque	Ortacalar Central Mosque
Şavşat Kocabey Mosque	Yusufeli Demirkent Mosque

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

20.5.2.3.2. Churches

Table 20.6: Churches

Barhal (Altıparmak) Church	Tibetan Church
Ishan Monastery Church	New Rabat Church
Four Churches	Chapel Bridge
Dolishane (Bath) Church	Bridging Church
Porta Monastery Church	Tibetan Church

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

Image 20.3: İŝhan Church



Source: Culture Portal

20.5.2.4. Festivals and Festivities

Table 20.7: Festivals and Festivities

The Name Of The Event	Date	Location	How many times in the year?	Institution Organising	Subject Of The Event	Activities To Be Performed
4. Longing Day Festivities	August 1.weekend	Kirazalan Village-Yusufeli	9 (1 time in 3 years)	Kirazalan Village Association	Identification	Sports activities, local folk dances
Beet Mountain Festival	August 2.weekend	Erenköy-Yusufeli	4 (1 time in 2 years)	Erenköy Association	Identification	Sports activities, local folk dances, mountain walks
Culture, Tourism and art festival	The week last of June	Yusufeli-Merkez	2	Governorship Of Yusufeli, Municipality Of Yusufel	Promotion, culture	Wrestling, rafting, concert
Bullfighting	The week last of April	Yusufeli-Merkez	8	Yusufeli Association		Bull Fights
Karakucak Wrestling Festival	October 2. weekend	Yusufeli-Merkez	2	Municipality Of Yusufeli	Promotion, culture	Karakucak Wrestling
Plateau Festival	July 2. weekend	Dokumacılar Village-Yusufeli	2	Head Office Of The Village Of weavers	Promotion, Cooperation	Picnic, local folk dances
Culture and Sports Festival	July 2. weekend	Altıparmak Village-Yusufeli	2	Altıparmak Village Head Office	Identification	Music, entertainment rafting, trekking
Festival	July 3. weekend	Demirköy-Yusufeli	5	Demirköy Head Office	Cooperation	Picnic, local folk dances
Beşpare Village Highland Festivities	July 2. weekend	Artvin-Hair Mountain	3	The Village Headman Başpare	Maintaining traditions and Customs, ensuring unity and togetherness	Regional, cultural and social competitions, folk concert

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

20.5.2.5. Handicrafts

Table 20.8: Local Handicrafts

Categories	Examples
Weaving	Kilim, Cecim and Ehram/shawl Weaving are performed in Artvin region. Called savsat rugs, colorful rugs, draw attention.
Pottery	Pottery, Artvin region, - in the old period-almost every house can be produced by women, while today; Borçka district, Artvin'de last "furnace " running pottery master Kazim şirin tradition continues.
Tree Works	Artvin is a forest region, where wood craft is very developed. This situation can be seen in traditional architecture, as well as all kinds of agricultural equipment can be made of wood. Products such as baskets, animal figurines, houses, spoons are now produced to be considered as souvenirs.

Clothing	The clothing variety is available in Artvin. This variety is different in coastal areas, interior areas as different color pattern and function emerges. These riches, especially women's clothes, titles, writing etc. can be seen.
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Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

20.5.2.6. Traditional Cuisine

Artvin region, Cuisine tradition is very rich. Soups, meals made from milk and dairy products, meals made from vegetables and wild herbs, pastries, meat and meat dishes, and desserts are produced in a variety of ways.

Table 20.9: Local Tastes/Flavors

Categories	Examples
Pastries	Laz börek, katmer, noodles, Hinkal, chergebaz, Bishi, lokum
Meat dishes	Winter roasting, kebabs made in tree bottles
Sweets	Hasuta, kaysefe, zurbiyet and honey lokum
Soups	Pusuruk soup, buttermilk soup, tortilla soup, onion Bar Association cincar soup
Grains	Keşkek, gendima, herisa, and şilav
Vegetables and grass	Mountain beet, bird meal, gımı, wild purslane, some weeds are made to eat midwifery. Fresh vine leaves and cabbage wrap and dishes are made, dried fresh beans "Puçuko " is a special vegetable dish
Dairy products	Cheese well and cream well

Source: Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018.

20.5.2.7. Local Music and Instruments

Throughout the Çoruh Valley, many folk poets were educated and made significant contributions to our literature. In the region, in the tradition of minstrels, which were much stronger in the past periods, the public poets ' quarrels with each other, the local people's Entertainment has been. This has made Artvin "the city of the poets". While performing local music in Artvin, accordion, Tulum, drum, zurna, baglama, Kemençe and Mey are used(Artvin Culture Tourism,2018).

20.5.2.3.8. Folkloric Dances

Artvin region folk dances; Black Sea, Caucasian and eastern Anatolia is a feature of the character of the game. Artvin and the games played in the region, nature, love and all regions, as in groups of people, emotions in molds identified. Artvin horonlarında, usually men's games, hardness and sweetness are visible themes. Playing games in the form of hardness and speed is compatible with the geographical location of the region. In women's games, there are themes such as abundance, abundance, grace, kindness and skill(Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

Main Artvin Folkloric Dances: Ata bar, Mad Horon, heavy bar, Hemşin Horon, Arhavi alive, Borçka Horon, Mad Girl, Cilveloy, Karabakh, Kobak, Koçari, Livane, Yellow Flower, Chicken Bar, Teveli, Ondortlu etc. (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.5.2.9. Traditional Theatre

The villages in Artvin were founded in high places because of the mountainous region. In the folkloric structure in the villages, the Games were developed and took its place in the life of folk entertainment. In the spectacle games in Artvin region, the game and music are intertwined. "Berobana" is one of the games played in the Maden village, where the

traditional life is maintained. It is woven with games, music and dances based on death and resurrection, abduction, Arab/Negro stereotypes. The Berobana game, where spectators are also potential players and can enter and exit the game, is a festival atmosphere of 2-3 hours (Artvin Culture Tourism,2018).

20.5.2.10.Libraries

There are 8 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 20.10.

Table 20.10: Libraries

Ardanuç District Public Library	Public Library from Humiliation
Arhavi Nermin Crucified County Public Library	Murgul County Public Library
Hopa District Public Library	Şavşat District Public Library
Artvin District Public Library	Yusufeli District Public Library

20.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Artvin province and the topics covered within the scope of services include the number of sub-categories and enterprises/facilities for accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries.

20.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 20.11: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Artvin	13	616	1 229	7	528	1 037
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Artvin	54	1 128	2 317			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

20.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 20.12: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel Agencies (A, B And C Groups)	17
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, Işkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	36
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	9
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	1
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	9

Source: Investment Enterprises Practice, 2018, (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

20.6.3.1. The Presence of Wild Animals (Fauna)

Artvin is an important province in terms of the number and quality of species that make up its fauna. There are 281 bird species and 46 mammal species available in the province, such as Artvin bozayı, wild boar, wolf, jackal, Fox, Lynx, wild cat, water otter, tree scents, rock Sansar, Badger etc. Especially the population of wild boar is very high (Artvin Governorship, 2018). The province is also important in terms of species of animals and reptiles that can live on both water and land. At least three viper species were recorded in Çoruh Valley near Artvin, one of which was the Viper pontica (Çoruh Engereği) species peculiar to the region. There are also many butterfly species in the area. The red vultures, who are in danger of extinction, live in the rocks on the banks of the river (Artvin Governorship, 2018).

20.6.3.2. Bird Observation

The high hills of Hopa, Murgul, borçka and Artvin offer appropriate surveillance opportunities for bird enthusiasts from March to November due to the presence of migratory birds on the passage paths. In addition, rural areas with rich flora and fauna are a potential for butterfly enthusiasts. Bearded vultures, red vultures, black vultures, Black Eagles, Birch chickens (all of Turkey's population is located within these important bird areas) and with the timid population, the bird's status gains Important Bird Areas. In a 1993 study, seven areas within the borders of Important Bird Areas were examined and 134 adult male hens were detected in six of them. Considering the narrowness of the research area and the width of suitable living conditions, it is assumed that the total Birch population in the major bird areas exceeded 1000 pairs. However, the discovery of many important new migration Valley over the past years shows that these numbers can be much higher. Eastern Black Sea Mountains represent Eurasia high mountain (alpine) biomechanics in Turkey, thus gaining significant bird areas status(Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.6.3.3. Plant Observation

In the Black Sea plant community, especially in areas dominated by hazelnut and hornbeam species, there is a forest tissue rich in Oak, beet, Chestnut, Linden, Maple, Redwood, Blackwood, Raspberry, tastings, cranberry, wild plum, wild cherry, wild cherry, laurel and mürver trees. Plant tissue from the coast from 700 - 900 meters height from the lower levels of Forestry, blackberries, kurtbağı, fire, wildflowers, honeysuckle, şimşir trees and shrubs turn into. Among the plant species that are native Turkey, we also have cultivated cultivated plants as well as flowering plants. Examples of the original plant species grown in natural environment in Artvin province for aesthetic purposes include Artvin crocus (*Crocus Artvinensis*), Artvin Lily (*Lilium artvinense*) and Artvin carnation (*dianthus Artvinensis*) (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.6.3.4. Alternative Water Sports

River Tourism (Skiing-rafting): Çoruh river, 3225 m. rising from the altitude of the Masjid Mountains, a total of 466 km. after adding it, it is poured into the Black Sea within the borders of Georgia. The river was also one of the fastest flowing rivers in the world. Starting from Bayburt and following Ispir and Yusufeli to Artvin about 260 km. in the river of length, rafting is performed in 4 different stages. Degree of difficulty 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 it's up to now. In 1993, the river was preferred by professional athletes. The world stream Championship was held(Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.6.3.5. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Between Rize and Hopa, the highest peaks of the Kaçkar mountain range are the sharp glaciers, blue lakes, forests with every shade of green, enthusiastic streams, thousands of kinds of plants and animals, and a natural park view.), Kavran (3932 m.) and Verçenik (3710 m.)(see). The more easy it is to climb the mountain during the summer months, the harder it is to climb during the winter months. During the winter months, snow filli the valleys, covers the Highlands and houses disappear. Also, the slope of the glaciers is always suitable for avalanche. August and September are the best times for summer climbing. On winter climbs, February and March are the most appropriate time. The northern slopes of the Kaçkar Mountains, which start to rise along the sea, are covered with dense forest covers. Kaçkar Mountains extend from West to east in three parts. Verçenik in the West, kavran in the middle and Altıparmak Mountains in the East is located. The Kaçkar Mountains can be followed by Northern and southern routes. The northern route is the preferred route for professionals (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.6.3.6. Trekking by Horse

There are ideal areas for "horseback hiking" in the Highlands at the foot of Kaçkar and Karçal mountains, especially the villages of Şavşat, Ardanç and Yusufeli (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.6.3.7. Jeep Safari

With its unique natural beauty, Artvin has a convenient area and trails for jeep safari enthusiasts (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018)..

20.6.3.8. Caucasus Forest Recreation Area

It is 8 km from the city center of Artvin. Here every year, the Caucasus festival is held in June. In this festival, traditional bullfights and karakucak competitions are held (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018)

20.6.3.9. Photo Safari

Artvin province is a very attractive tourism destination for professional photographers who want to take photographs with their natural beauties. Especially with the Çoruh River and its surroundings, Kaçkar Mountains and the surrounding highlands are waiting to be discovered in a rich workshop for photography enthusiasts.

20.6.3.10. Camping and Caravan Tourism

There are suitable places for camping and caravan tourism in the beaches in the coastal strip, in the forest rest areas, in the National Parks, and at the beginning; Kemalpaşa Beach and its surroundings, in the Caucasus Forest Rest Area, Borçka Karagöl, Şavşat Karagöl, Hatila Valley, Sahara, Yusufeli Kaçkar Tourism Center and Yusufeli surrounding village rafting camp Center. There is also a rafting campground in the surrounding village of Yusufeli district (Artvin Culture Tourism, 2018).

20.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Artvin is located to the east of the Black Sea coast. With this feature, the Black Sea coastline extending to Istanbul, opening to the Black Sea with Hopa port, the steep border crossing between Georgia and Mersin port from Southwest to Southeast, and the border from South East and even cross-border neighbors have a very important place given. Artvin has a history of 5000 years. There are many historical monuments, including monasteries, churches, castles, mosques, bridges and mansions, which are the traces of civilizations that lived in the region. Today, all the splendor of these historical monuments standing in the country and World Tourism is important structures. Artvin is one of the most beautiful examples of wood and stone architecture, where the local music and dances are listened to and the culinary culture is rich, especially wood works and handicrafts are produced. Artvin has a very special geographical character with its mountains, natural forests, monumental trees, glacial lakes, karagöller, canyons, villages, meadows and plateaus. The National Parks and nature conservation areas in the region also show that the province is a reserve for nature tourism. Mountain climbs in Kaçkar, Altıparmak and Karçal mountains; trekking trails in trekking trails in different parts of the region; River sports such as rafting in Çoruh River and barhal stream Stream; tourism potential for sports purposes in the province (Urban Strategy, 2018).

20.8. Vision Study for Artvin

Artvin is rich in natural and historical tourism assets. There are thermal tourism, natural tourism, historical and cultural tourism assets in the province. Artvin, which is home to different cultures and civilizations, provides the most important archaeological, historical

and cultural values of its advantage in the tourism sector. The Sarp border gate, is an important opportunity for the entry of foreign tourists. In addition, Artvin Erzurum is close to Kars and Ardahan and is located on the eastern Anatolia tour route and Black Sea tour route because it is on the Black Sea coast. In order to be successful in this sector, potentials must be evaluated well. These include nature tourism and nature related activities, sea tourism, hunting tourism, rural tourism, festival and festival tourism and cultural-historical tourism (Urban Strategy, 2018).

21. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF GIRESUN PROVINCE

21.1. Geographic Location

Located in the Eastern Black Sea Region, Giresun province, Trabzon and Gümüşhane to the East, the Ordu to the West, Sivas and Erzincan to the South, the South-West provinces of Sivas and again, the North is surrounded by the Black Sea. It is located on a peninsula extending towards the sea between the Aksu and the batling valleys and is 2 km east of this peninsula. The only island in the Eastern Black Sea is Giresun Island (Giresun Culture and Tourism, 2018).

Giresun province has a deformed appearance in terms of its surface shapes and it creates the Giresun Mountains covering the roof of the surface shapes along the Black Sea coast with a shoreline consisting of very narrow and low plains and Kelkit Creek Valley in the South. The pinnacle line of Giresun Mountains, one of the eastern Black Sea Mountains extending to the West, is closer to Kelkit Valley than the Black Sea coast and falls down steep slopes; the valleys are cut and the slope on the Black Sea side is less. The coastal usually has a view of hilly (Giresun Culture and Tourism, 2018).

21.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Giresun province's economy is based on agriculture (hazelnut), Fisheries and agriculture-based industry. Turkey ranks first in hazelnut exports in the world, and about 25 percent of hazelnuts grown in Turkey are grown in Giresun. Therefore, hazelnut is the most important product of the province which is subject to trade. Giresun hazelnut, which is well-known in World Markets, is exported in past years as natural, processed in modern facilities located in the province today, roasted, chopped, bleached flour and puree, biscuits, chocolate, ice cream, sweet and pastries, and is exported for use in food and salads. Giresun nuts after the most corn, wheat, barley, vetch, potatoes and legumes grow. In addition to government grants provided to investors, there has been a rapid development in the industrial infrastructure in Giresun in recent years (Eastern Black Sea Development Agency, 2018).

Population density is above the province average in the coastal strip, while this ratio is significantly below the province average as it is going to the inner sections of the coastal strip. The total population of Giresun is 444,467. According to urban and rural settlements, 65,83% of the population (292,614) live in the city, 35,17% (159,369) in the towns and villages. In terms of population, the largest districts, respectively, the Central District, bulacak and espiye, the smallest district is Çamoluk. The population density of Giresun with a surface area of 6831 km² is 65 km² (Eastern Black Sea Development Agency, 2018).

21.3. Infrastructure

When we look at the distribution of state investments by sectors in Giresun province, agriculture, education and transportation are the main ones. The project of Giresun-Şebinkarahisar-Sivas Corridor (Eğribel Pass), which is important for the province in the field of Transportation, is underway. Among the important investments in the field of health are the 350-bed Giresun Castle State Education Research Hospital as well as the Eynesil integrated hospital with 10 beds, the construction of a revised Annex Building in Görele State Hospital, the construction of 30-bed Aluca State Hospital and 4 Health houses. Eastern Black Sea tourism master plan works are continuing, which is among the investments of great importance in terms of the province bulacak Pazarsıyu 2nd. Organized Industrial Zone and Ordu-Giresun airport project were completed. Between 2001 and 2016, 251 investment incentive certificates were issued from the Ministry of Economy for

private sector investments and 46% of these incentive certificates were provided for manufacturing sector investments (Doka, 2018).

21.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Giresun, Ankara-Trabzon on the highway has gathered every shade of green, forests-covered plateaus and natural beaches, with a coast of 122'km, unlimited natural and cultural richness is an important tourism center (Giresun Governorship, 2018). It is possible to reach Giresun by land, sea and Air. The airport was opened in 2015.

21.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

21.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

21.5.1.1.Highlands

Giresun has a very rich potential in its highland. Land structure, climate, rich water resources and vegetation are suitable for all kinds of nature tourism. The most known of these is the Kümbet Highland. Kümbet Plateau is located within the boundaries of the district of Dereli. It is about 60 km from Giresun and 26 km from the town of Dereli. The Highland is located within the boundaries of the village of kümbet with the same name and is used as a temporary settlement with the villagers of Uzundere. Kümbet Highland; forest cover, fauna, extraordinary views, regional civil architecture features, clean air and cold water has an important tourism potential. The fact that it is suitable for traditional plateau activities with its vast pastures around it allows for the use of the plateau by the local population since the Ottoman period (Zaman et al., 2007). Table 21.1 shows the Highlands within the province boundaries.

Table 21.1: Highlands

Kümbet Highland	Susuz Highland
Uzunalan Highland	Çağman Highland
Kulakkaya Highland	Bektaş Highland
Karagöl Highland	Gölyanı Highland
Sis Mountain Highland	Çakrak Highland
Pashakonağı Highland	Tamdere Highland

Source: Giresun Governorship, 2018; Giresun Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018.

Image 21.1: Kümbet Highland



Source: Culture Portal

21.5.1.2. Lakes and Waterfalls

There is a lake within the borders of Giresun province and its name is Blue Lake. Located 200 meters from Kuzalan Nature Park in the Dereli District of Giresun, Havaerde consists of three lakes with large and small. With the influence of lime stones and soda water, the turquoise-colored lake and its surroundings are home to all the colors of nature. There is also one waterfall within the boundaries of the province and its name is Kuzalan waterfall.

21.5.1.3. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Giresun has the widest sandy beach in the Black Sea. Thanks to its clean sea, surrounding camp areas, food and drink venues and activities for water sports, its fun at night, it has the qualities to meet the demands of the local people and those coming from the surrounding cities all season (Giresun Provincial Directorate of culture and Tourism, 2018).

The sea, sand and beaches of Giresun attract visitors. 9 beaches in Giresun are shown in table 21.2.

Table 21.2: Beaches

Village services Front Beach	Düzköy Beach Club
Municipal Public Beach	Asarkaya Family Beach
Gendarme Beach	Uluburun Beach Club
Police House Beach	Egrice Public Beach
Çerkez Front Beach	Villas Front Beach
Burunucu Beach	Yılgin Public Beach-Water Sports Center
Municipal Public Beach	Kaynarca Family Beach
Boztepe Beach	Municipal Public Beach
Deliklitas Public Beach	Kucukay Family Beach

Çavuşlu Çamönü Beach	Bada Beach
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Source: Giresun Province Directorate of Culture and tourism, 2018.

21.5.1.4. Caves

There is a cave within the borders of Giresun province. Yeniköy Cave, 33 km south of Espiye district, between the villages of Avluca and Yeniköy Karadona Creek located on the western edge of the water running seven mills of the source, in fact, it was understood that a cave. The region is called as eruption by the people. In certain sections of the cave, there are different damlataş formations (macaroni stalactites, stalactites, stalactites, columns and Wall damlatas) (Giresun Culture and Tourism, 2018).

21.5.1.5. Nature Parks

There are four nature parks within the borders of Giresun province. These are Yedideğirmen Nature Park, Kuzalan waterfall and Blue lake Nature Park, Ağaçbaşı Highland Nature Park, Koçkayası Nature Park.

Yedideğirmen Nature Park: it is 62 km from Giresun and 28 km from Espiye district. The 103 hectare nature park is located within the borders of Avluca, Yeniköy and Akkaya villages. Topkayabaşı Hill, which forms the eastern border of the park, is the highest point in the park area. It is thought that the mills were used during the Genoese period. 207 mt. long caves, rich variety of plants, waterfalls, underground waters, flora and fauna as well as castles, Kemer bridges Nature Park is one of the green nature of the integrated historical beauties. In addition, 102 bird species belonging to 36 families are observed in the park.

Kuzalan waterfall and Blue Lake Nature Park: besides its rich beauty such as caves, monumental trees, historic mills, it is home to many different ecosystems. 129 plant species belonging to 60 different families, 105 bird species belonging to 36 families are located within the nature park. In addition, monasteries, castles and arch bridges from historical beauties stand out. Nature trekkings, photo safari, bicycle Safari, ATV, rock climbing, angling, bird observation can be done.

Ağaçbaşı Highland Nature Park: the park, which is home to a rich variety of living species, is home to 75 plant species and 131 vertebrate species. Kuşluhan castle, which is one of the historical beauties, was built by Genoese to protect the caravan route. Kemer bridges are located in Nature Park in the monumental trees. Every year in the first week of July, the Woodbasi Plateau festival is organized.

Koçkayası Nature Park: it takes its name from Koçkayası Hill located northwest and from Koçkayası and küçükkökayası stream which starts from this hill and flows into the Cimbirli Creek. The park, where there are three different ecosystems, including the Forest Ecosystem, the Rock-stream ecosystem, the Plateau - pasture ecosystem, is home to 136 species of plants belonging to 64 different families and 160 species of vertebrate animals. Kara creek passing through the center of the park is a historical feature around the cemetery said to be from the Seljuks. Nature Park is on bird migration routes.

21.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Giresun province has a rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. The archaeological sites of Giresun, where archaeological excavations continue, stand out as an important destination for cultural and historical tourism.

21.5.2.1. Giresun Museum

18. it's a century-old structure. 18. in the middle of the century, the building was built as an Orthodox Church and was used as a church until 1923. It remained empty from 1923 until

1948, used as a prison between 1948 and 1967, and was left empty again from 1967 until 1982. The building, which was restored in 1982, was opened as a museum in 1988. In the museum, ancient Bronze Age, Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman period artifacts, stone reliefs, weapons used in ancient history, clothes and money samples are exhibited. The building is a rectangular, internal Basilica plan and a mixed plan in which the domed cross plan is combined (Giresun Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 21.2: Giresun Archaeology Museum



Source: Culture Portal

21.5.2.3. Giresun Castle

Giresun Castle is located on the hill of the semi-island to the north of the City, dominating the city. The remains of the castle that survived until today are the central tower and the walls of the wall in the South connected to it. The part made of rectangular large block stones at the base of the wall walls gives the impression that the walls and the castle went back to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

The Fortress of Giresun, which was described as "bronze walled castle" in ancient sources, was probably built during the reign of Pontus King Pharnakes-1. Trabzon is one of the last fortresses of the Greek empire against the Turks in the 1300's. For this reason, it was repaired by the Greek Emperor Alexius-II of Trabzon in 1301. The fact that the castle dominates the sea and the presence of trade routes at the junction point shows that it is a military structure for coastal control purposes. In the highest position of the castle, there is the monumental tomb of Commander of Atatürk's Guard Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Topal Osman Aga, and the Tomb of the martyr and Hacı Bektashi Veli, who is the disciple of Frodande, on the northern slope facing the sea.

Image 21.3: Giresun Castle



Source: Culture Portal

21.5.2.4. Espiye Andoz Castle

It is located on a natural pointed hill overlooking the sea and Valley on the edge of Yaglidere stream at the entrance of the town of espiye. M. M.He. It is thought to have been built in the 1300's. Transportation to the castle is provided by the road to the North. It is surrounded by walls. The walls were demolished. There are towers in some parts.

21.5.2.5. Şebinkarahisar Virgin Mary Monastery

Şebinkarahisar District, located in the village of Kayadibi monastery belongs to the Byzantine period. It is estimated that the structure that reminds Trabzon Sümela Monastery was constructed by being influenced by the construction of a steep cliff in the middle of it. Although proper cut stones were used in the monastery where many building complexes were found, the building was originally constructed from irregular local rubble stones.

21.5.6. Public Garden Gate

There is an arched gate in front of the government mansion, which is called Milli garden. It is understood that the park was constructed under the name of “hometown garden “ and in 1900, under the name of Governor Munir Ziya and Governor of the time, captain Yorgi Pasha, in memory of Kadri Bey and Sırrı Pasha, one of the oldest governors.

21.5.7. Tirebolu Castle

The historic Tirebolu Castle (Saint-Jean), located in the town center of Tirebolu (in Giresun Provence), is a small castle on a peninsula in the sea north of the district. The fortress was built in accordance with the natural structure of the peninsula. The fortress was built as masonry with rubble stone material (Culture Portal, 2018).

Image 21.4: Tirebolu Castle



Source: Culture Portal

21.5.2.7. Religious Places

21.5.2.7.1. Mosques

Within the borders of Giresun province, there are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs of religious and architectural importance for religious tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 21.3.

Table 21.3: Mosques

Castle Mosque	Hacı Hüseyin Mosque
Hacı Miktat Mosque	Çekek Mosque
Fahrettin Behram Mosque	Kurşunlu Mosque
Sheikh Keramettin Mosque	Stone Masjid
Cold Water Mosque	Kapu Mosque
Sir Bektaş Mosque	Sarayburnu Mosque

21.5.7.2. Tombs

There are two chambers within the borders of Giresun province. These are Sayyid Vakkas tomb and Yellow Caliphate Tomb.

21.5.2.8. Festivals and Festivities

In the province of Giresun, numerous festivals and festivals are organized in a wide range of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel.

Table 21.4: Festivals and Festivities

Earkaya Snow Festival And Of-Road Games	International Dereli Kumbet Culture Tourism And Art Festival
Giresun International Aksu Festival	Bird Language Culture and Arts Festival
Ağaçbaşı Highland Otçu Migration Festival	Traditional Karaovacık Plateau Otçu Migration Festival
Hidrellez Festival	Giresun Sisdağı Male Herbivorous Festival (Çepni Convention)
Görele Ramadan Activities	Aksu Village Karagöl Keşkek Day Plateau Festival
Ramadan Activities Tirebolu	Otçu Migration Plateau Festival
Sagrak Lake Highland Festival	Kid Olympics
Tamzara&Tamzara Weaving Festival Is Our Future	Çamukolu Dried beans Festival
International Kemence And Horon Festival	Pine Ball Festival
International 26. Bektaş Plateau Festival	Hazelnut Festival
Mursel Gülmez Theatre Festival	International arena kemence and Horon Festival
Şebinkarahisar Culture Art and Walnut Festival	Salt Festival

21.5.2.9. Handicrafts

In Giresun, important handicrafts are prominent in the context of handcrafts. These are shown in Table 21.5.

Table 21.5: Handicrafts

Wood Cradle Construction	Bonding and tart construction
Spoon/Dish Making	Knife Making
Copper	Weaving
Basket Knitting	Woodworking
Natural Root Painting	Instrument Making (Kemençe)
Dastar Weaving	

21.5.2.10. Traditional Cuisine

Giresun province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in Giresun's traditional cuisine are shown in table 21.6.

Table 21.6: Local Tastes/Flavors

Bean Dip	Pea Soup
Bitter Mushroom Stew	Wraps Of Beet With Meat (Karalahana)
Mendek Soup	Bean Pickled Diaper
Millet (Corn) Soup	During Summer Buttermilk Soup
Bush Strawberry soup	Roasted Taflan Salt
Bean Pickles	Dried Beans Oven
Stuffed Vine Leaves With Meat	The Bottom Of Taflan Salt

The Soup Gucukde	Cherry Salt Dips
Roasted Cherry Salt	Merevcen (Thorn End) Roasted
Sorrel Soup	Chard Kaldirik
Oven Roasted Beans	Cabbage Soup
The Bottom Of The Sargan	Maruk (Beet Flower) Kayurmasu
Oven Dried Beans	Unlama
Anchovy Dible	Anchovy Pastry
Pickled Root Of Pike (Biceps)	Kabalak Roasting
Mushroom Roasting	Sakarca Warrior (Pan)
Cabbage Soup	Anchovies Corn Bread
Molasses Like	Merevcen (Thorn End) Direkle
Hazelnut Dumplings	Bite Food
Pezik Döşemesi	Nutmeg Soup
Mendek Diblesi	Rice pickles
Geleçoş	Bean Salt Dips
Pezik (Biceps) Screwed	Hazelnut Güllaç
Yağlaş	Bonito Steamed
Lentil Soup	Kabalak Yoghurt
Görelle Oily Pitta	

Source: Culture Portal, 2018.

21.5.2.11. Giresun in the World Heritage List

It is estimated that nearly 10,000 people in Turkey's eastern Black Sea Region can speak and/or understand the whistling language. It is used extensively in the towns of Görele, Eynesil and Tirebolu, mainly in Çanakçı District of Giresun province and in villages affiliated to these towns. It is used extensively in Giresun province, especially in the districts of Çanakci, Görele, Eynesil and Tirebolu districts and in villages connected to these districts. Again, it has been observed that the communities living in the villages of Kürtün, Gümüşhane province, live in this language. The Ministry of Culture and tourism prepared a candidate file entitled “whistleblower language” to be registered in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage which requires urgent protection under the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Convention in 2017 and submitted it to UNESCO. The Intangible Cultural Heritage Intergovernmental Committee held on Jeju Island in South Korea at 4-9 December 2017. At the ordinary meeting, UNESCO was registered on behalf of our country in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage which requires urgent protection. Kusadasi festival is held every year in the province (Giresun Culture Tourism, 2018).

21.5.2.12. Cultural Heritage/Folk Culture

Cultural heritage is transferred from generation to generation through folk culture in Giresun province. Some of these activities are shown in Table X. However, among the popular culture traditions, there are traditions related to birth, wedding and funeral

ceremonies, local clothes and games, tales, mania and Riddle narratives, music and literature.

21.5.2.13. Libraries

There are 18 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 21.7.

Table 21.7: Libraries

Alucra Hulusi Tekişik District Public Library	Giresun Children's Library
Bulancağ 75. Year District Public Library	Giresun Provincial Public Library
Canakci County Public Library	Piraziz County Public Library
Dereli District Public Library	S.Karahisar Huseyin Hüsnü Tekişik District Public Library
Doğankent County Public Library	Turekolu Temel Gündoğdu District Public Library
Public Library of Espiye District	Yağlıdere District Public Library
Eynesil County Public Library	Public Library of Keşap District
Public Library of Görele District	125thYear Public Library
Power District Public Library	

21.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Tourism infrastructure of Giresun province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, Food & Beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

21.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 21.8: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified by the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Giresun	31	896	1 772	4	311	618
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Giresun	36	644	644		1295	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

21.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, Food & Beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 21.8: Quantitative Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel Agencies (A, B And C Groups)	17
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	54
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	30
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	7
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	9

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

21.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

21.6.3.1. Nature Trekking

Karagöl Mountains, 60 km from Giresun City, are very suitable for trekking. These trails are Eğrizel-Çoban shout, Turna Plain-Kümbetbet, Eğrizel-Avşar Obası-Sağrak Lake, Kırklar Hill-Karagöl Hill-Aygır Lake-Elmalı Obası. In addition, Aksu stream, Yağlıdere, Harşit stream and Pazarsuyu stream valleys (map 2) and plateaus are very suitable for such activities (Zaman, şahin, Bayram, 2007).

21.6.3.2. Scientific Walking and Botanic Tours

Giresun province is located in the euro-Siberian Phytogeography region of the hilartic flora region, which is located in the Colchic lower flora region. Abundant rainfall and favorable temperature conditions have caused mountain ranges rising from the coast to be covered with dense and species-rich forests. Because of its diversity of plants, the province has the potential to attract many tourists. Depending on this lush and rich variety of plants, tours

can be arranged for tourists in the High Mountain-Highland areas along the valleys (especially Aksu and Pazarsuyu valleys) and along the inner parts of the coast. In addition, this flora and fauna, geological and geomorphological units, for those who want to do scientific research, has a great potential, although not sufficiently evaluated today.

21.6.3.3. Photo Safari

Natural landscapes throughout the province are an important source for professional and amateur photographers. For those who want to take photographs and watch the scenery, the highlands such as Giresun Castle, Gedikkaya, Giresun Island, Dikmen Hill and Kulakkaya, Bektaş, Kümbet, Karagöl are very suitable places.

21.6.3.4. Angling

Giresun is a province with 122 km of Sea coast and numerous streams. This provides a suitable environment for angling.

21.6.3.5. Yacht and Boat Tour

On the shores of Giresun province, there are coves suitable for yacht and boat trips; Curry Bay in Piraziz, Giresun ships chequette, Giresun Island, keşap tirebolu and Espiye bays there are no tours in the summer between Giresun Island and Gemiler Chequettes. When a tour is arranged with yachts and boats of various sizes, the city can be seen with its unsatisfied coastal views where blue and green are combined and the great sunset in the evening.

21.6.3.6. Bird Observation

There are many bird species in the province such as quail, kılkuyrük, çulluk, Eagle, Hawk, Hawk, Dogan, yeşilbaşı duck, dwarf owl, turna, and forest Typhoon. In addition, the island of Giresun, which creates a suitable environment for birds, is the spawning and breeding area of a large number of bird species. These are very suitable sources for bird observation. In addition, Giresun province, considered as eco-tourism activities as well as agricultural tourism, paragliding tourism, cultural walks, horse safari, underwater diving sports, such as eco-tourism activities are also very appropriate features.

21.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Giresun is a city described by the metaphor of blue, green and yellow colors. Blue, Giresun is the coastal line, the prospect, the sea, the waves, the bays represent the boats. It is the organizer of climate, sea products, tourism logistical potential, the ground for cross-horizon relations with the coast, the peninsula and the island. The source of blue blessings is the sea. Green, endless and deep forests, clean water, life-filled valley and streams, Highlands, imposing pine trees are the gardens of hazelnuts and tea, the coyote wandering in the mountains and wolves, the dancing hawk in the sky. Green is the spirit and source of life. Yellow is a separate fallen geography where people live. It is reached through the gates. His soul turns north face South. The landscape, which turns from Green to Golden, is the grain, the honey. Tourism routes to be determined for Giresun, Plateau route, hiking route, Bicycle Route, Mushroom route, fish, and Mountain Strawberry route can be brought to the fore. It is recommended to create thematic tracks along the route axles and to promote thematic tracks on the media platforms (Urban Strategy, 2018).

21.8. Vision Study for Giresun

Due to the high number of tourism types in Giresun and the climate conditions, it is thought that tourism activity can last all year, not only during the summer season. Tourism opportunities in the region will provide resources to the environment and local people, respect human rights and local cultures and support them at the same time. In addition, the

rich flora of plateaus such as Bektas, kümbet and Yavuz Kemal, reflecting the very sensitive ecological environment and green tourism humor, fauna, fresh air and water, traditional habitats, cultural values and extraordinary landscapes must be provided to participate in eco tourism without changing any of the beauties. Environmental impact assessment of Highland tourism centers (EIA) should be carried out, and in the future, the areas that will be the most profitable from tourism should be protected areas without spoiling their nature. In the East and west of Giresun province, due to various factors, the evaluation of tourism potential of Giresun province is becoming more important among the cities in which industry is developed and developed (Trabzon, Ordu and Samsun). The variety of plants that determine the food culture in Giresun also provides organic nutrition with the foods produced from them. The gastronomic characteristics that are formed due to this wealth will contribute to the emergence of New earning areas, increase employment and contribute to the economy where people live.

22. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF GÜMÜŞHANE PROVINCE

22.1. Geographic Location

The city of Gümüşhane with a surface area of 6,575 square kilometers is located in the inner part of the Black Sea Region's Eastern Black Sea Region. Bayburt to the east of the province, to the west of Giresun, Trabzon to the North and Erzincan to the South is neighbor. The average height of the province above sea level is 1210 meters. The famous springs of Gümüşhane are also found in the northern part. In general, the land of Gümüşhane province has a rugged and mountainous structure, 60% of the mountains, 29% plateau and 11% of the plains constitute. The highest point of the province is Abdal Musa Hill with 3.331 meters (Gümüşhane Governor's Office, 2018). Gümüşhane province forest situation, 28% of the forest area, 72% of the open area can be said to consist of.

Gümüşhane province is composed of 319 villages, 6 districts and 8 towns as an administrative structure. There are 14 municipalities in the province; 6 counties and 8 counties. These municipalities are Gümüşhane, Arzlarkaboy, Kelkit, Deredolu, Gümüşöze, Küçüktaş, Söğütlü, Ünlüpınar, Köse, Kürtün, Özkürtün, Şıran, Yesilbuk and Torul. The districts in Gümüşhane are Kelkit, Şıran, Kürün, Torul and Köse (Gümüşhane Governorship, 2018).

22.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Gümüşhane, silver and gold mines and its location on the historical Silk Road because of the wealth has not lost its importance throughout history is a settlement. The name Gümüşhane consists of the words 'Gümüşhane' in Turkish and 'Hane' in Persian. Because of its rich gold and silver mines, it was named after Gümüşhane. The city was called "Arjiopolis", which means "silver place" during the Roman period. Evliya Çelebi calls the city "Gümüşşehri". In this sense, mining, regional food, marble and stone quarries are an important place in the development of the industry of the province. Gümüşhane has 271 enterprises registered in the industrial register. A total of 4,353 people are employed in these enterprises. Chromium, zinc, copper, lignite coal and gold – silver mines stand out in the economic structure of the city. There are also very rich granite deposits in the province.

According to the population system based on the address of 2017, there are 1770 thousand 173 people living in Gümüşhane. 86.097 (50.6%) of the population is male, 84.076 (49.4%) is female. 122.805 (72%) of the population lives in the province/district centers, 47.368 (28%) in rural areas. According to the results of the population registration system based on the address of the Year 2017, Gümüşhane 76 in 81 provinces as a total population ranked. The population density of the province is 26 per km² (Gümüşhane municipality, 2018).

22.3. Infrastructure

There are 15 Emergency Health Services stations, Center, Kelkit, Şıran state hospitals, martyr Ebe Kevser Ceylan oral and Dental Health Center, 3 Integrated Provincial Offices, 6 Community Health Centers, 20 Family Health Centers, 50 family units, 21 health Houses, 1 Them War dispensary, 1 Public Health Laboratory, 1 Açı/AP Center. The number of hospital beds in the province is 328. A total of 1350 personnel, including 37 dentists, 323 nurses, 103 midwives, 387 other health personnel, 132 General Administration, 27 Technical Services, 89 Auxiliary Services, 20 workers and 2 Religious Services, including 1,343 public officials (Gümüşhane Governorship, 2018). There are 38,130 students in our province together with our higher education students. In

Gümüşhane, literacy rate is 95.82%. The number of students is 22% of the provincial population. The literacy rate of women in Gümüşhane province is 92.71%.

22.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

A total of 496 km (305 km state + 191 km province) has a road network. 471 km of state and provincial roads.si asphalt (94%), 15 km.si stabilized (3%), 6 km.si soil (% 1) and 4 km. the path does not pass (%1). 94 km of state and provincial roads are BSK and within the borders of our province 105 km of the road is open to traffic by dividing 6.878 m. a total of 15 tunnels are available in length. The village road network of 1392 km in the province is 1045 km of asphalt (75%), 347 km of stabilization (25%). There is no railway network available in Gümüşhane province. Air transportation is provided via one airport and this area is located in Trabzon. Trabzon Airport is the center of the region in terms of air transportation(Eastern Black Sea Tourism Master Plan, 2018).

22.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

22.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

22.5.1.1.Highlands

Gümüşhane, which has an important potential in terms of Highland tourism, has a 33% place in general land distribution, with Highlands concentrating mainly on the Eastern Black Sea Mountains in the north of the province. There are at least 415 plateaus in each of the 323 settlements throughout the province. The highlights are shown in table 22.1 (Gümüşhane natural tourism master plan, 2013-2023).

Table 22.1: Highlands

Kadırga Highland	Erikbeli Highland
Güvende Highland	Çakırgöl Highland
Zigana Highland	Taşköprü Highland
Alaca Highland	Çimen Highland
Kazıkbeli Highland	Altıntaşlar Highland
Sazalanı Highland	Cam Picnic Highland

22.5.1.2. Waterfalls

Tomara waterfall and Çağlayandibi Waterfall are two important waterfalls in the province.

22.5.1.3. Lake

Akbaba, Kara, büyük, Küçük, bottomless, deep, Stallion, Çakır and dark etc., which are important for sports fishing and tourism in Gümüşhane province. there are about 20 glacial lakes. The areas of each Lake do not exceed 15 hectares. Lakes and dam lakes in the province are shown in table 22.2.

Table 22.2: Lakes

Artabel Lakes	Kürtün Dam
Çakıl Lake	Torul Dam
Bottomless Lake	Köse Dam

Stallion Lake	Limni Lake
Altınpınar Lake	

22.5.1.4.Caves

Due to the geological structure of the geographical region, Gümüşhane province has many caves suitable for cave tourism and cave sports. The presence of 25 caves was determined and studied in the area. These caves include stalactites, stalagmites, columns, org-patterned walls, flag shapes, plucks, cave flowers, travertine steps, cave roses and travertine pools in the cave. The only Cave open to tourism is the Karaca cave (Gümüşhane Natural Tourism Master Plan, 2013-2023).

Table 22.3: Caves

Karaca Cave	Arılı Cave
Akçakale Cave	İkisü Cave
Ardıçlı Cave	Üçbacalı Cave
Altıntaş Cave	Köprübaşı Cave
Kartalkaya Cave	Ambela Cave
Kabanbaşı Cave	Taşbaşı Cave
Arsa Cave	Open Cave Above
Mamatlar Cave	Yaylım Cave
Cingora Cave	İnönü Cave
Küçük Cingora Cave	Geremezini Cave
Köroğlu Cave	Kırköz Cave

Image 22.1: Karaca Cave



Source: Culture Portal (Mustafa Zengin)

22.5.1.5. Nature Parks

Artabel Lakes Nature Park in Gümüşhane, Limni Lake Nature Park, Tomara waterfall Nature Park, Spider Forest Nature Park can be counted as the most visited area of visitors.

22.5.1.6. Canyons

Within the borders of the province Hell Canyon, Kelkit Canyon Gümüşhane can be seen among the canyons carrying the value of Tourism.

22.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Gümüşhane province is very rich in terms of its cultural heritage and the city is almost an open-air museum. There are 412 immovable cultural assets in total. 24 sites, 70 examples of civil architecture, 164 religious, 97 cultural, 7 administrative, 16 military, industrial and commercial, 11 Cemetery, 2 martyrdom and 1 monument can be said to be characteristic of (TÜİK, 2016).

22.5.2.1. Satala Antique City

The ancient city of Satala (Sadak) is located within the borders of Kelkit Sadak village. Today, the city, which is an archaeological site, is called 'Satala' in antiquity. Sadak (Satala), 15.Lego Apollinares is a place where the Lego was founded. The settlement is the largest and most important center of the Roman Empire in the East. Because Satala was a garrison city, it was in a strategic position where military roads from Anatolia and Cappadocia to the Black Sea were combined. Satala (Sadak) remained under Assyrian, Macedonian, Roman and Byzantine rule during the historical process, and great works of art, which can be seen even today, were built during the reign of Emperor Jüstinian and Heraklios. 15. although the 47-eyed aqueduct was built to bring water to the city in the century, the Jews who visited the village in 1866 stated that the water was built from Sadak Valley to bring water to the ancient city of Satala and that the seven eyes were intact. In the excavations carried out in 2018, the so-called Aqueduct structure was identified as a basilica and in the coming years the structure will be completely clarified (Gümüşhane Municipality, 2018).

Image 22.2: Satala Antique City



Source: Culture Portal

22.5.2. 2.Krom City

Krom City, Gümüşhane city center 36 km north of the Central District is located within the borders of Yağlıdere village. The settlement was registered and declared as an "archaeological site" in 2010. It is rumored that Krom Valley was home to thousands of people centuries ago because it was rich in mineral resources. There are 15 churches and chapels registered in the region. Apart from these places of worship, there is a Kemer Bridge and a castle in Nanak village, with some of its walls still standing. Stone houses dating from the Greeks in the valley still retain their authenticity. Stone houses and historical mills in Nanak Village and cloud district are worth seeing (Gümüşhane municipality, 2018).

22.5.2.3.Santa Ruins

Located within the borders of the Central District of Dumanlı Village, Santa is 72 km from the city center. The settlement established by the Greeks in the century is of religious, commercial and cultural importance, but it is known that it is used as a refuge by the Greek gangs. Today, "archaeological and natural site" Santa; "Binatli, tailor, Zurnacili, Pishtovlu, İşhanlı, Gypsy, Çakallı" is composed of seven neighborhoods and more than three hundred houses. There are single-storey houses built entirely of stone in every quarter of the city and at least one church and a fountain in every street.

22.5.2.4. Imera (Olucak) Monastery

Imera monastery is within the boundaries of the village of Olucak and is 38 km from the city center. The settlement, which is an archaeological site, is reached through two villages, Karaca Cave Road separation and Yağlıdere village direction. The monastery is one of the most rugged buildings that survived to the present day. The inscription of the building says that it was constructed on 1350. The monastery was built in a large area on the upper ridge of the village. The chapel and some structures of the rectangular structure have reached today in a sound way. The monastery, surrounded by Walls, has been repaired many times. In the vicinity of the monastery, there are housing structures where priests remain, and the Imera monastery is known to be an important religious center during its activity (Gümüşhane municipality, 2018).

22.5.2.5. Castles

22.5.5.1. Castle of Canca

The Canca Castle, which is 8 km from the city center, is reached from the village of Vank and from the valley called Castle Creek. Evliya Çelebi refers to this castle in his journey. Trabzon is among the rumors that when conquered by the Turks in 1461, the King's daughter took refuge in this castle and committed suicide. The entrance to the West is made up of three parts in a row in the east-west direction. The surrounding area was reinforced with 1.5 m thick towers.

22.5.5.2.2. Kov Castle

The castle is within the boundaries of the Central District Esenyurt (Kov) village and 21 km from the city center. Gümüşhane - Erzincan State Highway to the Castle on the Central County of Pirahmet Village 7 km road is reached. The restoration of Kov castle was carried out in 2007 with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and tourism and Gümüşhane governorship. Castle and its surroundings are "archaeological sites". Kov Castle is the most magnificent castle still standing in the Eastern Black Sea Region. It is known that the castle was built by Alexios (III.) in 1361 and used during the Seljuk period. The castle was built on a main rock 130 meters high and the altitude at its highest point is 1.760 m. The castle has a rectangular plan and its walls are square and are supported by

round and smooth towers. The building consists of the outer Castle and the inner castle; there are also rooms such as the cistern and kitchen.

Image 22.3: Kov Castle



Source: Culture Portal (Mustafa Zengin, Ömer Fidan)

22.5.2.5.3. Goat Castle

The castle is located 20 km east of the city center, to the right of the Gümüşhane-Bayburt Highway. The castle has two ways. The road to the West is easier. But the entrance is east. In 2008, the castle was restored jointly by the Ministry of Culture and tourism and Gümüşhane governorship. Built on a very steep rock, the castle is 1560 meters high, on the main rock. The walls of the castle in the dimensions of 78x27 meters are between 5-15 meters. There are water cisterns and reservoirs in the northern and southern parts of the castle. The exit to the castle is 1.1 km from the dirt road, and then requires walking along the path. The castle is in a position to dominate all the villages from the top and a magnificent sunset course can be made.

22.5.2.5.4. Kürtün Castle

It is located to the east of Upper uluköy district and is on the top of the neighborhood. Looking at the hill, it is impossible to see the castle. Because the castle was carved inside the hill there is an entrance 8-10 meters north of the hill about 4 m² wide. However, the entrance was filled with stones for various reasons. Entry into is not possible. The entrance of the castle is rectangular and its corners are made of some kind of mortar. M. CastleS 6. it is estimated that it was built during the Roman Empire in the century.

22.5.2.5.5. Torul Castle

The Castle Is In The Center Of Torul County. Lime mortar was used in the construction of the castle where he visited the region every year. According to a rumor, there is a secret road leading down from the castle to harsıt stream and the water needs of the castle are obtained from this secret road.

22.5.2.5.6. Mountain Castle

From the village of castle Dağdibi to the Highland Road, Abdal Musa Hill is in the direction. Abdal Musa Hill nearest to the settlement area was built on steep rocks.

22.5.2.5.7. Castle Of Edire Village

The building is located within the borders of the village of Dördkonak (Edire), 200 meters above the road to the village. The dominant rock mass was built for defense and surveillance purposes. Some of the castle walls have survived. Access to the castle is provided by path.

22.5.2.5.8. Smash Castle

Kale, Kurdun District, Özkürün District Is Located In Castle District. It is estimated that it was made for defense against the Greek Pontus state in Trabzon during the Ottoman period in the 1400s. The castle was built on the Erikbeli Valley and just above the Erikbeli road, which was the only (pedestrian) transportation route of the period. The castle, which is 6 km from the center of Özkurtin district, has four seasons of Transportation possibilities. In Gümüşhane, there is a simple Kavak village castle and Torul District is within the boundaries of Sorojna (Yalinkavak) village. It was built on the rock mass that dominates the region at the edge of the stream in the middle of the neighborhood. It has been made for protection and surveillance.

22.5.2.6. Gümüşhane Mansions

One of the most interesting elements of Gümüşhane's original architecture is its old mansion. Old mansions (examples of civil architecture) are one of our art and culture values which have an important place in our national culture. The artistic structure of Gümüşhane residences, which is a part of Turkish housing architecture, has the effects of social life, such as beliefs, customs, traditions and culture as well as Nature conditions. Gümüşhane mansions; in the wide garden, two and three floors, were built against the street and the view. Local stone, mudbrick and wooden materials were used as building materials.

22.5.2.7. Sarıçiçek Villages

Sarıçiçek village rooms, 38 km from the city center, the Central District Sarıçiçek Village. Köye, Gümüşhane - Bayburt main Tour Route 12. it is reached through the villages of Kabaköy-Baygübayır - Ardıç - Akhisar in the direction of the District of Arzu. The road is where all the tour buses can go. The rooms were built in 1870 by Hacı Ömer ağa, one of the village dwellers. The rooms are one of the early examples of Turkish architecture. In Sarıçiçek village houses, in addition to the Turkish tradition and the established tradition, lyrical examples of local characteristics are also reflected in the proceedings. Decorations where rich motifs are seen in embroideries are remarkable. The harmony of decorations reveals the vitality of the colors used. In the structure, woodwork and decorations are mounted to one of them with a nail-free technique.

22.5.2.8. Religious Places

22.5.2.8.1. Mosques

Technological changes in the world, regardless of national boundaries, bring people together. Since the invention of the article, perhaps 9,000 or 10,000 years ago, some places on Earth, different cultures, civilizations and religions have been the scene of close relations. Both the development of Early Age civilizations in Anatolia and Christianity in the early periods of the Apostles in the Middle Ages, as a result of the heavy repression and annihilation policies encountered by Jews in the countries where the Turks took refuge in these lands, besides the works of Islam, which belong to their own religion, caused

many synagogues and churches to be Gümüşhane province has many mosques and churches which can be considered important for religious tourism (ministry of culture and Tourism, 2018). Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 22.4.

Table 22.4: Mosques

Aksöğü Mosque	Sadak Village Village
Seydibaba Village Village	Çambaşı Village Village
Evren Village Mosque	Chief Aviation Neighborhood Mosque
Aritas Village Mosque	Old Masjid
Big Hedge Village Mosque	Kavaklıdere Village Village
Imam Azam Mosque	Sultan Suleyman Inn Mosque
Özbeyli Village Village	Develi (Zigana) Village Village
Araköy Mosque	Tekke Mosque
Güzeloluk Village Mosque	Mescitli Village Mosque
Yağmurdere Village Mosque	Kabaköy Mosque
Shamanized Mosque	Otalik Mosque
Castle Village Village	Sarıca Village Village
Small Mosque	Palace Mosque
Çamur Village Kumbet	Hamzapasha Mosque

22.5.2.8.2. Tombs

Although the Anatolian cities are not as rich as Istanbul, there are tomb structures representing the grave tradition of the Ottoman period. One of our cities is Gümüşhane. In Gümüşhane and its districts, nine mausoleums built during the Ottoman period were identified. These grave structures were introduced under three groups: Square, Octagonal and rectangular body (Özkan, 2009.):

Table 22.5: Tombs

Pir Ahmed Tomb	Mud Village Cluster
Callan Baba Tomb	Seydibaba Tomb and Prayer Place
Hacı Tahir Efendi Mausoleum	Ebe Hatun Tomb
Firdevs Lady Tomb	Musa Grandfather Tomb
Mısrıoğlu Tomb	Şiran Ortaköy Anonymous Shrine

22.5.2.9. Festivals and Festivities

Gümüşhane carries its cultural and historical background with festivals and festivities and enables its visitors to accumulate beautiful memories of the city in the context of the economy of experience. At the same time, the festival organized on organic agriculture and animal husbandry draws attention to the deterioration in agriculture as well as people can have fun. Some of the festivals held in Gümüşhane are shown in table 22.6.

Table 22.6: Festivals and Festivities

Sadak Village Festival	Tomara Waterfall Culture and Tourism Festival
Çimen Village Festival	Köse Mountain Culture and art festival
Yeniköy Village Festival	Ernek Plateau Festival
Kazıkbeli Village Festival	Organic Agriculture and Livestock Festival
Harmancık Village Festival	International Kuşburnu – Pestil, Culture and Tourism Festival
Kadırga Highland Festival	

Source: Gümüşhane Festival and festival calendar, cultural portal, 2018

22.5.2.10. Handicrafts

Silver workmanship in Gümüşhane, hand looms woven Ala Kilim, Zilli Kilim, silk weaving is considered among the important handicrafts. It is also known as "Gudu" or "gudi" among the people. Wood, iron works and knitting are among the handicrafts peculiar to the region.

22.5.2.11. Traditional Cuisine

Kelkit has its own special table manners and food culture. Kelkit dishes are important because they are born from geographical conditions, soil, social and cultural structure of the region. The dishes are usually eaten on copper or wooden sine by bonding on the ground. For this purpose, a large table cloth is first laid where to eat. The test is put on him. Sini, around four or five people can sit on the large copper tray is called. The footrest is placed at the bottom of this tray. The sinuses also have a tree. On the wooden slices, it is also made by hand pasta and noodles and opened to the dough. The adults sit before the table. While sitting, the left foot will lie down and the right knee will be held upright (Gümüşhane Foundation, 2018). There's a cashier in front of everybody at the table. The local cuisine of the province, which has many ancient traditions and traditions, is also rich and well worth tasting. The traditional tastes/flavors of Gümüşhane are shown in table 22.7.

Table 22.7: Local Tastes/Flavors

Dumpling Soup	Pağla Denlisi	Beet Roasting
Sweet Soup	Borani, Lemis	Stuffed Cabbage
Herlesi soup flour	Fıfıt Haşılı	Lying Dolma
Gavut soup	Potato Gratin	Twisted Burma
Lame soup	Muhla	Lalanga
Doduk Soup	Yergök Dolması	Muşta Dessert
Fıfır Soup	Sütlü Haşıl	Herle
Dırma Soup	Evelik Dolması	Köme
Gendime Soup	Kalem Dolması	Gaysefe
Erişte çorbası	Lor Dolması	Golot
Arab creme soup	Sour Dolma	Döğmeç
Zuluflu Soup	Rice Bread	Toğala Kuymağı
Kete	Çırtma Beans	Hingel

Tava Lemisi	Paparna	Galiya
Aşure	Siron	Karın kaymağı
Pilaf With Carthage	Fetir Pastry	Noodles Dessert
Black Helva	Asude Kuymağı	

Source: Gümüşhane Education, Culture and Health Foundation, 2018

22.5.2.12. Libraries

There are 9 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in our province are shown in table 21.7.

Table 22.7: Libraries

Kelkit District Public Library	Ünlüpinar Public Library
Kurdish District Public Library	Köse District Public Library
Gümüşhane Public Library	Salyazı Public Library
Gümüşhane Cultural Center Branch Office	Şiran District Public Library
Torul County Public Library	

22.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Gümüşhane province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

22.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 22.8: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Gümüşhane	6	267	526	1	24	50
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Gümüşhane	25		443		948	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

22.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, travel, food & beverage, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industry establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 22.9: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel Agencies (A, B and C groups)	5
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, Işkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	29
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	13
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	36
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	2

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Places To Visit, 2018, Gümüşhane Governorship, 2018, Companies, 2018.

22.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

22.6.3.1. Bird/Butterfly Observation

As a result of ornithological observations, a total of 121 bird species belonging to 17 teams and 39 families were observed. According to IUCN criteria, 118 of them are "LC", 1 of them are "en" and 2 of them are "NT". In addition to bird observation, butterfly watching can also be performed in the province. While there are 482 species in Europe, there are about 400 butterfly species within the borders of Turkey and 45 of these species are important to our country. In addition, more than 60% of the distribution of 21 species is within the borders of Turkey. Our regions which are prominent in terms of butterfly richness are Eastern Anatolia and Eastern Black Sea Regions. There are flowers and streams flowing from the fields of course, where hundreds of butterflies can be seen together in summer. Butterfly lovers from Turkey and Europe observe these areas every year. In our province, which is rich in providing opportunities for butterfly observation and photography activities, these activities can be carried out among the places where these

activities can be carried out.; we can count the Arabel Lakes Nature Park and Tersane Pass, which are rich in species diversity and population, as well as the places to be protected (Gümüşhane Forest and Water Works, 2018).

22.6.3.2. Plant Observation

The number of plants introduced to the science world for the first time is over 50 from Gümüşhane, one of the provinces rich in endemic plants in our country. Gümüşhane is home to more than 200 endemic plants in Turkey. The main reason for this wealth is that the province has different ecosystems. As a result of the study prepared by Kelkit district directorate of Food Agriculture and Animal Husbandry regarding Kelkit flora, 1010 varieties of plants belonging to 80 plant families were determined. 137 of these varieties are endemic. In the study, 13 lichen and 7 kinds of macronutrients were recorded.

22.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

Depending on the seasonal flow in the province of Gümüşhane Harşit Çayı and Kelkit Çayı can be rafting. Every year, the municipality of Kelkit organizes Rafting in Kelkit Creek between April and May (the third was organized in 2016). In addition, the sailing sport, which can be performed for sport and excursion purposes, is performed with sailing and sea biking tours in the Torul and Kurdun Dam lakes located in Gümüşhane. Besides sailing and rafting, sports fishing are available in the province. Torul and Kurdun dams with all the streams above 900 altitude of the province have important potential in terms of Sport Fishing. Sports fishing can be done streams: fence, Karahor, Karamustafa, Sume, tutrz and monastery streams.

22.6.3.4. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Nature Trekking is a long and challenging sport walking in nature, usually with a slight pace, to reach from one point to another. Arabel Lakes Nature Park in torul District, Limni Lake Nature Park and its surroundings, Kurdun District of the Highland and surrounding Kazikbeli, the Taşköprü plateau in Barak Village and Zigana foothills have an important potential in terms of mountain and nature trekkings.

Image 22.4: Kadırğa Highland



Source: Culture Portal

22.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs is under the responsibility of General Directorate of Forestry, Trabzon Forest Regional Directorate. In the province of Gümüşhane C type in a total of 9 places of excursion. Some of them can be listed as follows.

Table 22.10: Picnic Areas

Ayanosa Promenade Place	Şiran Karaca Promenade Place
Çiğili Promenade Place	Işık Village Promenade Place
Ünlüpinar Promenade Place	Altınpinar Nature Park
Kaledibi Nature Park	Sadak Nature Park
Soğuksu Nature Park	Işık Nature Park
Gavraz Nature Park	Kurtalan Nature Park
Cemalli Canyon Nature Park	Kiliseburnu Nature Park

22.6.3.6. Photo Safari

Gümüşhane province is a very convenient region for photo safari with its many natural beauty, flora and fauna richness and culture. In the high sections of our province, mountain and Highlands have the opportunity to make photo safari. In addition, wildlife observation is a kind of tourism that has become popular in the world and in our country in recent years. Many countries, of course, make huge income by providing wildlife areas to the course of people. Şiran upper Kulaca Wildlife development area in the province was one of the places to be observing wild goat (Gümüşhane Forest and Water Affairs Directorate, 2018).

22.6.3.7. Air Sports Tourism

Zigana Ski Sports Tourism Center in Gümüşhane, Kadirga Highland, kazıkbeli Highland, Taşköprü Highland and around the slope of the village of aktutan paragliding trails are available. Paragliding is carried out by associations in our neighboring provinces.

22.6.3.8. River Tourism

Rafting is a river sport with boats called rafts and high-rise rivers. The main thing in rafting is to pass through the rocks and obstacles by directing you to the paddle without overthrowing the shelf you are in. Rafting is done in teams of 6 to 8 people and to be successful is a team that acts as a single body. Rivers are divided into six degrees according to the degree of difficulty in this sport. 6th extremely difficult trails, 1th degrees indicate the easiest trails. Rafting can be done in Harşit stream and Kelkit stream depending on seasonal flow in our province.

22.6.3.9. Sailing Tourism

Sailing is the method of sailing on water by boat. It can be done for sports and sightseeing purposes. Sailing and sea biking tours can be carried out in Torul and Kurdun Dam lakes in our province.

22.6.3.10. Horse Trekking

At Tomara waterfall, piles Highland and Taşköprü Highland, horseback riding can be done.

22.6.3.11. Bicycle Tourism

The roads and land structure connected to the Highlands of Kadirga plateau and the surrounding highlands, the Taşköprü plateau and the road connections to ancient cities have the appropriate areas for bicycle tours.

22.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

Gümüşhane has rich natural values and extraordinary beauties, nature parks, nature conservation areas, plateaus, mountains, rivers, cultural, folkloric characteristics, impressive natural landscape, Biological Diversity and wildlife. It enables many activities in nature tourism with its ecological values. Lake Limni, Tumara waterfall and Arabel Lakes Nature Parks; Natural old forest with Europe's longest and largest types of spruce and göknar, Spider Forest Nature Conservation Area; Karaca cave which nature lovers can not give up; mountain and nature excursion areas with highlands of nature and high quality landscape are prominent in nature tourism and make Gümüşhane one of the attractions of the region. Fertile plains and Highlands are highly suitable for organic farming and animal husbandry (Urban Strategy, 2018).

22.8. Vision Study for Gümüşhane

Gümüşhane offers many tourism activities with its rich natural values and extraordinary beauties, nature parks, nature conservation areas, other protected areas and plateaus, mountains, rivers and cultural, local characteristics, natural landscape, Biological Diversity and Wildlife. Zigana, Erikbeli, Süleymaniye, Çakırgöl winter sports and tourism centers, as well as the tourist value of the camp area for athletes is prominent. Limni Lake, Tomara falls and Arabel Lakes Nature Parks; With its natural Old Forest which contains the longest and the largest types of spruce and göknar in Europe, its natural forest Nature Conservation Area, Karaca Cave, Nature wonder plateaus and Mountain and nature excursion places with landscape values stand out in nature tourism and make Gümüşhane one of the tourism centers of the region. Given the regional and urban vision of Gümüşhane, tourism has to be spread over 12 months, infrastructure is completed, promotion is made and strong construction is required (Urban Strategy, 2018).

23. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF ORDU PROVINCE

23.1. Geographic Location

The Ordu is surrounded by Black Sea to the North, Giresun to the East, Samsun to the west, Sivas and Tokat to the South. In general, the important mountains of the city of Ordu are the Canik and the Black Sea mountains. The mountains lie parallel to the shore. These mountains, which increased from West to East, were cut by rivers and formed deep valleys or plateaus. These highlands have high hills. A typical Black Sea climate prevails in the Ordu. Winters are cool, summers are warm. There are precipitations in almost all months of the year (E-City, 2018).

Ordu Province is composed of 766 neighborhoods as an administrative structure. The districts of our province are as follows; Altınordu, Akkuş, Aybastı, Çamaş, Çatalpınar, Çaybaşı, Fatsa, Gököy, Gülyalı, Gürgentepe, İkizce, Kabaduz, Kabataş, Korgan, Kumru, Mesudiye, Thursday, Ulubey, Ünye are in 19 districts (Ordu Cultural Tourism, 2018).

23.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Giresun in the East, Samsun in the West, Sivas in the South and Tokat in the North are surrounded by the Black Sea. Ordu Province, which is the gate of the eastern Black Sea Region, is a city where natural beauties, vegetation, blue and green embrace the coasts, bays and beaches, the mountains starting off from the coast, the vast and beautiful plateaus in the elevations, as well as the future of culture and nature tourism. The 60-kilometer coastal part of Ordu Province, which has a 100-kilometer coastline, consists of sandy beaches. The Mediterranean coast consists of beaches. This property has a different structure from other Black Sea provinces. The region is covered with mountains and forests, rich flora and tranquility are considered an attractive feature for visitors. The social and cultural structure of Ordu Province is very suitable for the development of Tourism. Our unspoilt beaches, which still maintain their natural beauty and are not damaged by other cities, constitute our potential for Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism.

According to 2018 data, the population of Ordu province is 742.341. The density of people per square kilometer is 126 people. Considering the general age group population data of Ordu Province, while 504,366 of the total population of 750,588 are active population (15-65 years), 148,489 are young dependent population and 97,733 are old dependent population. In light of these data, on average 67.2% of the population is active, i.e. in the working age and producing added value; in other words, it is possible to classify the remaining 32.8% of the population as a non-value-added consumer population, which is dependent on the active population. In this respect, the Ordu has a capacity which can be called as young and dynamic in terms of labour force.

23.3. Infrastructure

Ordu Province has an agricultural economy. In the provincial economy, the industrial sector has a smaller share compared to agriculture and service sectors, and private sector investments for the industrial sector are concentrated in food products, forestry products and furniture industries, ready-wear manufacturing, mining and soil-based industries, cement and ready-mixed concrete manufacturing sectors. Most of the food industry investments in Ordu are aimed at Hazelnut crushing, processing and hazelnut products production, depending largely on hazelnut production.

Infrastructure improvement works are being carried out in Ordu tourism destinations. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism allocated 7 million 500 thousand TL to the governorship of the Ordu in order to eliminate the lack of tourism infrastructure and make it better. The

Ministry of Culture and Tourism arranged an asphalt casting program for the 3,5 km of Montenegro's transportation route with an allowance of approximately 1 million 370 thousand Turkish Lira from 7 million 550 thousand Turkish Lira for environmental regulation, infrastructure and transportation applications of important tourism areas in Ordu(Ordu Culture Tourism,2018).

23.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Ordu Province is a beautiful city located in the middle Black Sea Region of Turkey. Transportation to the Ordu is usually provided by road. There is no railway connection. The airport that can be used together with the Ordu and the provinces of Giresun has been completed and put into service. However, the Ordu is located at Samsun airport (165km) and Trabzon airport (181km). The “River Road project” which will connect the Black Sea to the Mediterranean has reached the stage of completion.

23.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

23.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

23.5.1.1.Highlands

Ordu has a very rich potential in its highlands. Land structure, climate, rich water resources and vegetation are suitable for all kinds of nature tourism. One after the other is in sequential and holistic form (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018). 15 plateaus within the boundaries of Ordu province are shown in table 23.1.

Table 23.1: Highlands

Çambaşı Highland	Çambaşı Highland
Düzoba Highland	Argın Highland
Keyfalan Highland	Yeşilce Highland
Aybastı Perşembe Plateau	Çukuralan Highland
Perşembe Plateau	Uluvahta Highland
Topçam Highland	Güllüyazı Highland
Zile Highland	Cüle Highland
Aydoğan Highland	Toygar-Karatepe Highland

Image 23.1:Argin Highland



Source: Ordu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

23.5.1.2. Waterfalls

Ordu Province is very rich in water resources (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018). 12 waterfalls within the boundaries of Ordu Province are shown in table 23.2.

Table 23.2: Waterfalls

Ohtamış Waterfall	Uzundere Waterfall
Gerce Waterfall	Karaoluk Waterfall
Çağlayan Waterfall	Çisele Waterfall
Sarısay Waterfall	Kadıncık Waterfall
Çatalpınar Ortaköy Waterfall	Çavuşlar Waterfall
Elmakaya Waterfall	Kazankaya Waterfall

Image 23.2: Karaoluk Waterfall



Source: Ordu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

23.5.1.3. Lakes

There is no big lake on the territory of the province. There are only glacial lakes. The 3000-meter-high (15 km away) Crater Lake on the Karagöl Mountain is the Gaga Lake near Ulugöl and Fatsa.

Image 23.3: Gaga Lake



Source: Ordu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

23.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

The Ordu is one of the lucky cities in the eastern Black Sea Region in terms of sea tourism facilities. It has the cleanest sand in the region and the longest coastline in the region. The coastline has beautiful bays, natural and healthy beaches and a variety of attractions.

Table 23.3: Beaches

Çamlıyalı Beach	Çaka Taflan Beach
Bolaman Beach Municipality	Blue World Beach
Çamlık Beach	Aktaş Beach
Dolunay Beach	Çak White Sand Beach
Blue Moon Beach	Çeşmeönü Beach
Old Tavlaağazı Beach	Çınarsuyu Beach
Küçükev Beach	Gölevi İnciraltı Beach
Kırkevler Beach	Golevi Sandy Beach
Blue Sea Beach	Long Sands Beach

23.5.1.5. Caves

The cave is located in the district of Ünye in Ordu Province, the cave of Yazkonağı, the cave of Çınarcık, the Boğazcık cave in the district of Perşembe, the Highland cave in the district of Kumru and the cave of Patlaksu are important places for cave tourism (Ordu Tourism, 2018).

23.5.1.6. Nature Parks

There are two natural parks within the boundaries of Ordu Province. These are Ulugol Nature Park and Çınarsuyu Nature Parks (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Ulugöl Nature Park-Gölköy: It is located 17 km from Gölköy town center and has a Crater Lake. It carries high landscape value. There are 3 landslides set lake in the area. Abant alası is a species of fish (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.1.7. Canyons

There are three Canyons within the borders of Ordu Province. These are Kümbkaya Canyon, Çamaş Canyon and Gümüşlü Canyon.

23.5.1.8. City Forests

Asarkaya City Forest: 4 km from Ünye district. it is a picnic area and a picnic area planted by the Forest Management Directorate on Ünye-Fatsa Road. It attracts attention with a variety of wild animals and plants that it contains in its tissue. It is very suits to observe birds and trekking. The Ordu is 20 km away from the center. Most of the road is asphalt, the rest is stabilized (Ordu cultural tourism, 2018).

Yoroz City Forest: The Yoroz City Forest, which is within the boundaries of the Central Saraycık district, is 20 km from the center of Ordu. Most of the road is asphalt; the rest is stabilized and famous for its rich forests and a panoramic terrace. Hunting and wildlife are rich. It is rich in flora and fauna, and all necessary arrangements have been made for a picnic in the City Forest.

23.5.1.9. Eco-Tourism Centers

There are three eco tourism centers within the borders of Ordu Province. Information about eco tourism centers is given below(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Kayabaşı Neighborhood (Altınordu): It is 12 km from the city center of the Kayabaşı Neighborhood, which is connected to the Altınordu district. is located. By offering the most beautiful example of women entrepreneurship, he led the Ordu to bring rural life to eco-tourism.

Kabakdağı District (Fatsa): 9 km from Fatsa. it is the only neighborhood where eco tourism works together with organic agriculture. 20 of the 180-digit village is registered. There are more than 100 regional dishes. Rich vegetation, trekking trails, local folk dances peculiar to the village and tourism stands out.

The Quiet City of the Eastern Black Sea (Perşembe): the town of Thursday has become a magnificent region with the highway entering into service. Numerous beaches, Hoynat Island, Yason Cape Peninsula and church, unsurpassed fishing bays and ports are in the quiet city (Cittalow).

23.5.1.10. Thermal Resources

Sarvik spas (Fatsa): the most important of the healing waters in Ordu is the Sarvik spas. There are facilities in the spa (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

In the province of Ordu, the settlement and civilization works were started in 15 BC. Again, one of the oldest settlement areas is Mesudiye district. Many finds from prehistory and later Bronze Age were recovered in this district. Therefore, the Hittite and Phrygians dominate the region (Gezilezesi Yer, 2018).

Among the tourism resources for archaeological remains are the board Castle, Yason Cape and Yason Church, Taşbaşı Cultural Center, Eskipazar mosque and baths, Pashaoğlu mansion and Ethnography Museum, Old Governor mansion, Ünye Castle, Kaleköy Castle, Ünye Museum House, Archeology Museum, Bolaman Castle and Haznedaroğlu Mansion, Göller Castle, Göller Castle, Dikenlice Rock Tomb(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.1. Kurul Castle and Board Archaeological Excavation Site

It is an ancient settlement with a 1st degree Archeological and Natural Site in Bayadı Village, 13 km from the city center B.C 2nd and 1st century settlement. In the excavations initiated since 2010, the walls of temples and fortresses dating back to 2300 years have been uncovered. Board Castle is the first archaeological excavation site in the Black Sea Region. In the excavations carried out in 2016, a marble Kibele statue was unearthed on the door of the castle. Kibele statues dated to the Hellenistic period are noted as the first in-situ example. In 2018, 3 different sculptures were unearthed as partners of the Kibele sculpture(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.2. Çingirt Castle Excavation Site (Fatsa))

Excavation works of Fatsa Jingirt Castle were carried out in periods 2011-2014. 1. There is a degree of dehliz within the archaeological site (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.3. Museum of Modern Archaeology (Altındurdu))

It is stated that the Sagra mansion, which is located in Altınordu District of Ordu and which has been completed the necessary restoration works, will be opened as an archeological museum in the near future. Historical artifacts unearthed from the board Castle in the Museum, the Statue of Mother Goddess kibele, which is estimated to be 2100 years old, and archaeological artifacts sent to other cities will be brought back to the city because there is no archeological museum in the city(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.4. Pashaoğlu Mansion and Ethnography Museum (Altınordu))

It is located in Selimiye District of Altınordu District of Ordu Province. The mansion was built in 1896, which has a very rich stone workmanship among the registered works of Ordu Province. 19.the mansion, which is the most beautiful example of our century civil architecture, has been used as the Ethnography Museum since 1987(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

Image 23.4: Pashaoğlu Mansion and Ethnography Museum



Source: Ordu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

23.5.2.5. Taşbaşı Cultural Center (former church - prison) - Altınordu

Ordu Province, Altınordu District, Taşbaşı district in the urban site. The church is made of rectangular cut stone in the east-west direction. It was built in 1853(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.6. Former Governor's Mansion (Altınordu)

Since it was used as governor's mansion in the first years of the Republic, it is known by this name. He hosted 31 provincial governors. Restoration work has been completed. Children's library will be opened (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.6. Osmanpasha Fountain (Altınordu)

The columns of Turkey are the highest fountain (Ordu Cultural Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.8. Yason Cape and Yason Church (Thursday)

Thursday District 15 km. to the West, it is within the boundaries of çaytepe village. 1. Archaeological Level 2.highly natural site area. The natural beauty is worth seeing. Being on the sea side on the Samsun-Ordu highway, the church was restored in 1869 and opened to visitors with the environmental arrangement in accordance with its origin and became a tourist attraction center.

It is the only Peninsula on which there is a church along the Black Sea coast(Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.9. Hero Sağra Mansion (Altınordu)

Restoration work was started in 2015. The story of hazelnut will be opened as a themed museum (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.10. Bolaman Castle and Haznedaroğlu Mansion (Fatsa))

Fatsa district is a famous castle in Bolaman town. The present Castle is probably left by the Pontus Greeks. The wooden building built by the Zeytinedar family nearly 200 years ago on the castle bodies is one of the examples of our civil architecture. It is one of the most unique examples of civil architecture in the Black Sea Region. In 1980, the family mansion donated it to the Black Sea Technical University and opened it to the public. However, when the university failed to perform its restoration for many years, it transferred it to the Ministry of Culture (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.11. Ünye Museum House (Ünye))

16. Ünye Museum House, which has the characteristics of classical Ottoman architecture that began with the Mimar Sinan, belongs to Captain Server Bey, born in Caucasia. It is understood from 1759 that the house (Hijri 1176), inscribed on one of the stones found in the House, had a history of more than 250 years. The restoration work of the house purchased by the municipality in 2009 was started in 2010 and converted into a museum (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.12. Ünye Castle (Ünye))

Ünye District Ünye-Niksar Highway 7. It is 2500-year-old castle on top of the hill. XI-XII. It has been used as a fortified location for centuries. It has a 5 meter-high gate and this gate was built in the 2nd century. It reflects the Midridat period. There is a tetrasil rock tomb, 10 meters high, 3 meters wide, and 20 meters high (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.13. Gölköy Castle - Gölköy: this castle is located in the castle district of Gölköy District of the Ordu. Has an entrance and is quite large. It was built for timely surveillance and defense (Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018).

23.5.2.5. Religious Places

23.5.2.5.1. Mosques

There are many historical buildings, tombs and tombs within the boundaries of Ordu province which are of religious and architectural importance and aimed at religious tourism. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in Table 23.4.

Table 23.4.: Mosques

Selimiye Mosque	Aziziye Mosque
Hamidiye Mosque	Orta Mosque
Saray Mosque	Hacı Osman Ağa Mosque
Fatsa Yalıköy Mosque	Eskipazar Mosque
Çivisiz (Without Nails) Mosque	

Source: Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018.

23.5.2.5.2. Tombs

The most well known tombs within the boundaries of Ordu Province are shown in Table 23.5.

Table 23.5: Tombs

Menteşe Tomb	Melik Mehemed Gazi Tomb
Tuzak Village Tomb	Sheikh Yunus (Emre) Tomb
Shid Abdal Tomb (Shidli Dede)	Emir Kümbet Tomb
Sheikh Abdullah Mausoleum	

Source: Ordu Culture Tourism, 2018.

23.5.2.6. Festivals and Festivities

Ordu Province, a wide range of festivals and festivals are organized in different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism journeys (Gezilesi Yer, 2018). Some of the festivals held in Ordu are shown in Table 23.6.

Table 23.6: Festivals and Festivities

Kite Festival	May Seventh Fork Stone Festival
Culture and art festival	Aybastı Perşembe Plateau Festival
Düzoba Highland Festivities	Traditional Çambaşı Plateau Festival
International Literature Festival	Hidrellez Festival
Vosvos Festival	20 May Festivals
Ordu International Golden Festival	Dereçi culture-art and Tourism Festival
Direkli Golden Honey, Culture and Tourism Festival	Hill Highland Festival
Çataltaş Festival	Erecek Wild Strawberry Festival
Ünye International Culture-Art and Tourism Festival	Fatsa Municipality International Çınar festival

23.5.2.7. Handicrafts

As in the whole Black Sea Region in Ordu, Wood is the most common handicraft material. Wood carving, wood burning/cutting with a wide variety of wooden materials are made. In addition, hand knitted and woven products, copper and iron processing is one of the main handicrafts.

23.5.2.8. Traditional Cuisine

Ordu Province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in Ordu's traditional cuisine are shown in Table 23.7.

Table 23.7: Local Tastes/Flavors

Mulberry Molasses	Gendeme Soup
Galdirik Roasting	Beet Flooring
Papa (Black Grape Dessert)	Pezik Roasting
Loby	Bean Pickled Diaper
Georgian Roasting	Zetiyani
Pumpkin Skateboard	Hoşkıran Roasting

Melocan (thorn end) Roasted	Ordu Oil (Pita)
Pekmez Dessert Oil	Mısır Yarmalı Rice Wrap
Haddock Pan	Dry Dough Pastry
Fish Soup	İçli Tava
Sakarca Mıhlaması	Gendeme(Keşkek)
White Rice Soup	Steamed Sea Bass
Stew	Hazelnut Burma Dessert

Source: Ordu Cultural Portal, 2018.

23.5.2.9. Cultural Details

The Ordu province has a rich potential for Intangible Cultural Heritage. Cultural details, each of which may be the subject of a separate and comprehensive study, can be listed as follows::

- Literature
- Legends
- Idioms, Proverbs, Riddles
- Folk Dances
- Feast, Traditional Folk Theatre, Casual Games
- Birth Traditions
- And beliefs related to death
- Circumcision Traditions
- Military-Gurbetlik
- Wedding Traditions
- Music Culture
- Clothing Generation Traditions
- Regional Dishes
- Handicrafts
- Songs

23.5.2.10. Libraries

There are 23 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 23.8.

Table 23.8: Libraries

Ünye District Public Library	İkizce District Public Library
Tekkiraz Public Library	Gürgentepe District Public Library
Ulubey County Public Library	Gülyalı Güzide G. Taranoğlu County Public Library
Perşembe County Public Library	Gölköy Mehmet Akif Ersoy County Public Library

Yesilce Public Library	Fatsa District Public Library
Mesudiye District Public Library	Çaybaşı District Public Library
Kumru District Public Library	Catalpinar County Public Library
Tepealan Public Library	Çamaş District Public Library
Korgan County Public Library	Aybastı County Public Library
Public Library of Kabataş District	Ordu Gazi Public Library
Alankent Public Library	Altınordu District Public Library
Akkuş Mesude Efil District Public Library	

23.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Ordu Province and the subjects covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, food & beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

23.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 23.9: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Ordu	34	1 420	2 871	12	674	1 263
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate			
Ordu	32	582	1 252			

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

23.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

The number of travel agencies, food & beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 23.10: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel Agencies (A, B and C groups)	39

Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, Işkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	214
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	67
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	9
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	22

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Ordu Tourism Information Office provides the informative supports needed by tourists visiting the province.

23.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

23.6.3.1. Bird Observation

Located 18 km from the town of Perşembe (Thursday), Hoynat Island is the habitat of Cormorant Hill. It is known as the important bird sanctuary. Bird species that bird species can be seen in Ordu can be counted as Swan, Dogan, hawk, eagle, water cul, yeşilbaş, forest Willow Bülbül, ibibik, red Gerdan, büyük başkankara, Küçük Akbük hızcıca, sakarmeke, tree figs, spotted sinekapan, sümlü çalışığı (Ordu, 2018).

23.6.3.2. Plant Observation

Turkey has a wide variety of florist structures due to its topographical structure consisting of climate diversity and different upgrades. The total number of species with many endemic and rare plant species has reached 10,000. Considering that the total number of plant species in Europe is around 12,000, the richness of our country's vegetation is easier to understand. This flora richness is a great attraction for those interested in botanical tourism. All the Highlands in Ordu Province, especially Mesudiye–Topçam are special places for botanical tourism.

Image 23.5: Natural Beauties



Source: Ordu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

23.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

Among the alternative water sports that can be done within the boundaries of Ordu Province are rafting (Kabataş, Mesudiye, Ulubey), sports fishing, sailing and canoeing.

23.6.3.4. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Ulubey District Upper Kizilen Village Kayalık, Çambaşı Ertaş plateau, Çatalpınar Akkaya Castle and the Board of the Ordu Central rocky regions are suitable areas for rock climbing. Located in the Central Turna Water Location, the Valley is Turkey's most ideal walking track.

23.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

Within the boundaries of Ordu Province, there are many areas where local people and visitors from outside can picnic. Some of these are shown in table 23.11.

Table 23.11: Picnic Areas

Thursday Highland Emir Kumbet Promenade Area	Ünye Plane Water Promenade
Döşekdibi Promenade Area	Uruşalağı Promenade Area
Eminem Pınarı-Yokuşdibi Promenade Area	Yoroz Urban Forest-Altınordu
Kabaktepe Promenade Area	Sayacabaşı Promenade Area
Korgan Highlands and İteniçi Promenade	Gelin Rock Promenade Place
Kertil Recreational Area - Akkuş	Aybastı Urban Forest - Aybastı
İteniçi Attractions & Picnic Area - Korgan	Sayacabası Forest (Camlik) Picnic Area - Ulubey
Eminem (Yokuşdibi) Promenade - Kabadüz	Savah Çimeni Recreation Area - Mesudiye
Kabaktepe Recreation Area - Aybastı	

23.6.3.6.Photo Safari

People want to travel and photograph many natural beauty in places they see. In recent years, the emerging photography technology offers great possibilities for the desire to take pictures that are in almost all of them. In recent times, photographing in groups of previously known natural areas has become preferred rather than travelling alone and photographing natural areas. Thus, the purpose is better achieved with planned activities. Transportation problems and resource problems are easily overcome. Fauna and flora richness in our country offers unique opportunities for photo safaris.

Image 23.6: Yason Cape



Source: Ordu Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

23.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

Ordu Province has an important potential for the development of tourism with its plateaus, rivers, forests, beaches and history. It is possible to list the sources of tourism potential of Ordu Province under 4 main headings. These are, respectively,; Water-based resources (rivers, lakes, lakes, healing water resources, waterfalls, sandy beaches, canyons), shapes formed by the formation of the Earth (plateaus, caves), civilizations of interest for people (archaeological sites, ruins, ancient settlements, castles, churches, mosques, rock tombs, bridges, baths, mausoleums, local architecture and original features, Museum) and all kinds of modern and valuable events organized in the province (festivals, fairs, folklore and music, wealth). In order to make maximum use of these tourism potentials and to ensure the sustainability of resources, analysis and evaluations should be made with all stakeholders in the city, and the ideas, results and strengths of the city should be announced to everyone in an understandable way.

23.8. Vision Study for Ordu

The natural wealth of the Ordu and its nature constitute a whole with the city make it an important center of attraction in terms of eco-tourism. This tourism network, which will start with a cruise through the city, will reach the blue of the lake and the blue of the sky will end with the Highlands. Culture and nature tourism that will support eco tourism will make the layered nature of the Ordu perceive by creating different focal points, break the whole into pieces and experience the formation of the Ordu again from these parts. At this

point, subdocuments to be supported with different themes should be created. The ecological tourism potential of Ordu should be evaluated, developed and supported in economic development as a priority for the development of eco-tourism. As part of this, agriculture should be included in tourism and developed as an important sub-branch to create different experiences. The potential of nature-priority tourism is the most important tool to show people the negative effects of today's urban life and its human life and to create awareness in this direction. Tourism in the production of people and rural life will become part of a new unity is considered. Ecological rural tourism is expected to be used as an opportunity for agricultural production in tourism and to experience production as well as seeing and seeing (Urban Strategy, 2018).

24. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF RIZE PROVINCE

24.1. Geographic Location

Rize has a rugged terrain due to the rise of the mountains in the south from the coast and the intensity of the rivers flowing to the Black Sea by rising from the high mountain foothills. With the impact of steep and rugged terrain and climate, the vegetation of the province is composed of forests. Rize, due to its rainy climate and a large number of underground water sources, is one of the provinces with the highest stream density in Turkey. In Rize, it is cool, it is temperate in winter and it is rainy in every season. Rize province has 351 villages, 18 municipalities and 12 districts as administrative buildings. The districts of our province are as follows; Rize (provincial center), Ardeşen, amlıhemşin, ayeli, Derepaazarı, hazelnut, Güneysu, Hemşin, İkizdere, İyidere, Kalkan, Pazar (Rize Culture Tourism, 2018).

24.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

According to the adnks results of 2016, the population is 331,048 people. While 221,040 people, which constitute 66,8% of the population, live in provincial/district centers, 110,008 (33,2%) live in towns and villages. Population growth was 6.3% in 2016 (13.6%). Rize's net migration rate was -1.8% as of 2016. The central population of the province is 114,838 people. The area of the province is 3,922 km² and population density is 84 per km² (Turkey average of 101 people). The proportion of young people in the 15-24 age groups to the total population is 15.82 %; the proportion of working age population (228,288 people) in the 15-64 age groups is 69%.

24.3. Infrastructure

aykur and private sector tea factories constitute 75% of its infrastructure. About 15.000 people employed in the field of industry 13,681 work in the tea sector. As of 2016, the number of enterprises registered in the industrial register is 347. With the completion of Rize Organized Industrial Zone infrastructure investments in 2017, plant investments started. With the facilities to be established in 22 parcels, 1200 people will be employed.

There are 6 Small Industrial Sites (CSR) building cooperatives in Rize central and counties. Four of them work effectively and two have not yet achieved any activity. Rize Merkez, ayeli and Ardeşen CSSS have 523 offices in total.

24.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Rize located on the eastern Black Sea strip; Trabzon-Samsun to the West, with the steep Border Gate it is also connected to the South East and Iran via Hopa-Artvin (E-city). There is a road connection to Rize from all over Turkey. Transportation is made by road and sea in Rize, located on the eastern Black Sea coast. Weight in transportation is on the road. Railway network and air port are not available in our province. Transportation by air is provided from Trabzon Airport, which is the closest province to Rize.

24.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

24.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

24.5.1.1.Highlands

The Highlands in the amlıhemşin, Hemşin and İkizdere districts at the foothills of Kaçkar mountain range are well-preserved and well-preserved original architecture houses and towns that stand out in terms of plateaus activities(Rize Master Plan, 2018).

Table 24.1: Highlands

Anzer Highland	Çağrankaya Highland
Ovit Highland	Varda Highland
Gölyayla Highland	Hacivanak Highland
Handüzü Highland	Ambarlı Highland
Ayder Highland	Down and Up Kavron Highland
Elevit Highland	Tirovit Highland
Baş Highland	Amlakit Highland
Samislat Highland	Çaymakçur Highland
Tahpur Highland	Zargistar Highland
Sal-Pokut Highland	Huser-Avuser Highland
Petran Highland	Kabahor Highland
Meles Highland	Mahura Highland
İncesu Marbudam Highland	Gito Highland

Image 24: Anzer (Ballıköy) Highland



Source: Culture Portal

24.5.1.2. Waterfalls

Rize offers wonders of nature with waterfalls flowing from the heights at different points. Palovit falls in Kaçkar Mountains National Park is one of the most abundant waterfalls, accompanied by the sound and majesty of your walks in the region. The agaran waterfall in

Çayeli District is one of the stops that must be taken for a break. In addition, Çamlıhemşin and Ayder plateau between the Tar Creek flows through many small waterfall dreams. The largest of these is the cloud waterfall, which is not true to its course. It flows in three stages from a height of approximately 250 m. Ayder tourism center is one of the best known and most photographed waterfalls at Bridal Veil falls, spilling from a height of 23 m Storm Creek regains. Çamlıhemşin 34 km away from the village of mass Çoponi waterfall is another natural wonder. Manle, Cimil, Eğvane waterfalls are also worth seeing (Rize Cultural Tourism, 2018).

Table 24.2: Waterfalls

Agara Waterfall	Bulut Waterfall
Gelintülü Waterfall	Polavit Waterfall
Manle Waterfall	Cimil Waterfall
Eğvane Waterfall	Çoponi Waterfall
Çetekalevi Waterfall	Yukarı Çağlayan Waterfall
Arapdüzü Waterfall	Eskitoğlu Waterfall
Akyamaç Waterfall	

24.5.1.3. Lakes

There are small area lakes formed by erosion and accumulation of glacial glaciers at 2400 m altitude in the mountainous parts of the city. The largest of them is the Lake Ambar (Lake Cirk) at a height of 2950 M and the Lake Büyükdeniz at a height of 2900 M and the Lake Öküzyatağı at a height of 2400 m.the largest of them is the Lake Ambar (Lake Cirk) at a height of 2950 M and the Lake Öküzyatağı at a height of 2400 m. Other lakes are shown in table 24.3.(Rize Governorship,2018).

Table 24.3: Lakes

Çermeşk Lake	Mocar Lake
Yıldız Lake	Deli Lake
Zincirli Lake	Kumlu Lake
Mesuk Lake	Öküzyatağı Lake
Beşik Lake	Kara Lake
Döner Lake	Mal Lake
Katreç Lake	Kaçkar Lake
Sala Lake	Terek Lake
Pşük Lake	Boravant Lake
Kuzukulağı Lake	Şoroh Lake
Koyun Lake	Apivanak Lake
Tobamzga Lake	Ergisu Lake
Çiçekli Lake	Çifte Lake
Micovit Lake	Mountain Of Dilek Lake
Büyükayla Lake	Çışkar Hill Lake

Bottomless Lake	Kardovit Lake
Ovit Mountain Lake	Sarınoçof Lake
Büyükdeniz Lake	Kapılı Lakes

Image 24: Büyükdeniz Lake



Source: Culture Portal

24.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Iyidere Sarayköy County Centre is 16 km away from the Beach, 20 km away from any family by the Beach, Sunday and townships, their nut is located in the beaches connected to the city centre and the beaches of Ali Pasha during the summer season and attracts tourists and locals Ciftekavak(Rize culture and Tourism, 2018).

Table 24.5: Beaches

Fındıklı Kıyıcık Beach	Fındıklı Yeniköy Beach
Ardeşen Barış Beach	Ardeşen Karaoğlu Beach
Bazaar Hamidiye Beach	Çayeli Limanköy Beach
Çayeli Saklıbahçe Beach	Central Alipasha Beach
İyidere Sarayköy Beach	İyidere Yalıköy Beach

24.5.1.5.Caves

The cave of Pileki in Iyidere District Farm Village is an artificial cave with the removal of the stone of hamsizoli (anchovy bread) peculiar to the Black Sea and the pileki stone used for cooking corn bread. The cave, which has been built for thousands of years, consists of two large areas at the entrance and then many tunnels. There are wells and lakes (Rize Culture and Tourism, 2018).

24.5.1.6. Nature Parks

In Kackar Mountains between the storm stream and Hemşin stream, the geography offering a magnificent nature is one of the most impressive national parks in Turkey. The National Park, which consists of the green, dense forests of the Eastern Black Sea, hirçin stream, wide and steep valleys and high hills, has been under protection since 1994.

Kaçkar Mountains are the highest mountain in the Black Sea Region with its summit approaching 4,000 meters.

24.5.1.7. Thermal Springs

Rize is a very lucky city in terms of underground water resources. It has an important share in thermal tourism with its spas and drinking which are preferred as an alternative method for the treatment of various diseases. It has a separate value with its natural beauty and its sources in the mountainous region. The Ayder Thermal Spa, which is preferred as complementary treatment in diseases such as colorless, odorless, clear water, rheumatism and joint pains at 550 C temperature, has two thermal springs at 70 0 C and the other at 72 0 C temperature, as well as two thermal springs at cimil thermal springs at Ikizdere Thermal Spa, which has all the service facilities. There are also drinks in the city. It is thought that the water of Andon İçmesi, which is 20 km from the city center, is good for stomach, intestinal diseases, kidney and rheumatic diseases. Şimşirli drinking and Meadow mineral water are among the other drinks in the city(Rize culture and tourism, 2018).

24.5.1.8. Rivers

In Rize, the name of the Rivers Iyidere, Taşlıdere, Büyükdere, Hemşin, storm and waterfall is one of the most famous rivers. Some of these streams have the amount of flow regime needed for stream sports(canoe, rafting). Apart from these large streams, there are many streams of large and small. Kackar mountains of the Black Sea slopes of the Waterfall consists of a combination of streams, the highest flow rate and fast flowing stream and this feature is the most important and known rivers in the city. The other is Iyidere, which is formed by the merger of many streams from the Ovit plateau and is one of the few streams with high flow (Rize Culture Tourism, 2018).

24.5.1.9. Valleys

Rivers originating from the high mountainous area of Rize open deep valleys and reach the sea in the regions where they flow. With its natural beauty, Rize valleys have suitable opportunities for nature trekkings and photography, plant-animal observation, camping. Storm, Senoz, Iyidere, Çat, Taşlıdere, Hemşin and melyat valleys are the most known(Rize culture and Tourism, 2018).

24.5.1.10. Winter Tourism (Ovit Mountain)

In Rize Ikizdere District, 91 km from the city center and 34 km from the city center, 2640 meters altitude Ovit plateau and its environs, with the decision of the Council of ministers, were declared winter tourism center in 2008. With remarkable potential for winter sports, the region enables the realization of tourism activities such as trekking, mountaineering, photo safari, jeep safari during the summer months.

24.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Rize province has a very rich potential in terms of ethnographic tourism resources. In Rize province, especially important museums and castles are prominent in terms of cultural and historical tourism. Within this framework, among the tourism resources are Rize Atatürk House Museum, Rize Museum, Rize Castle, Çayeli Ahmet Hamdi İshakoğlu Museum, Hemşin, İkizdere, Fındıklı, Çağlayan and Çamlıhemşin Houses.

24.5.2.1. Rize Atatürk House Museum

20th century reflecting the characteristics of Turkish architecture, the house is one of the examples of civil architecture that bears a regional value in terms of architecture and culture. The garden was built on the basement floor as three floors. It has been made with

stone material, prior to the basement, warehouse, etc. used for purposes. The upper floors are the living spaces.

24.5.2.2. Rize Museum

19th The “Yellow House”, which is the example of the civil architecture of the century is the city museum today in Piriçelebi. Archaeological works, coins and ethnographic works are exhibited in the museum. Traditional building materials and techniques were used in the construction of the museum building, which is one of the regional architectural features. Today, there are various ethnographic works in the museum and showcase displays. A total of 1799 works, including 76 archaeological works, 594 coins, 1129 ethnographic works, are exhibited in the museum (Rize culture and tourism.2018).

24.5.2.3. Rize Castle

The castle is built on a 480 m² area to the southwest of the city center. It consists of inner and lower castles. Inner castle 1th during the period of Justinianus (527-565), the lower fortress was 13. It is thought to have been built in the 19th century. The surrounding area of the castle is operated as a tea garden with the landscaping done. It is one of the ideal points in the city centre for sightseeing (Rize culture and tourism, 2018).

Image 24: Rize Castle



Source: Rize Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism

24.5.2.4. Zile Castle

It is one of the most remarkable achievements of the region. The castle is located within the 1st degree archaeological site. It is far 15 km to city center and located on the western slopes of the Firtına River(Rize Culture and Tourism, 2018).

24.5.2.5. Historical Bridges

There are 22 historical arch bridges in the province of Rize. The names of these Bridges are given in table 24.6.

Table 24.6: Bridges

Mikron Bridge	Dereköy Bridge
Ortan Bridge	Suçatı 1 Bridge
Şenyuva Bridge	Suçatı 2 Bridge
Çat Bridge	Suçatı 3 Bridge
Timisvat Bridge	Uğrak Village Bridge
Yeşiltepe (Kaptanpasha) Bridge	Köşklü Bridge
Çağlayan Bridge	Yahköy Bridge
Gürgen Bridge	Kızıltoprak Bridge
Koca Bridge	Aslandere Bridge
Kantarlı Çamlıtepealtı Bridge	Levent Bridge
Diktaş Bridge	Ambarlı Bridge

Source: Source: Rize Culture ve Tourism, 2018, Culture Portal, 2018.

Image 24: Ambarlı Bridge



Source: Culture Portal

24.5.2.4. Hamşin Houses

Hamşin houses, which are mostly made up of Mansion types, are challenged by 3-storey buildings built with stone material. Some of the Hamshen houses, whose upper parts are wooden, have stone processing on the lower floors. Some of the upper floors of the houses were made by Dolma stone technique and by stone filling.

24.5.2.5. Religious Places

24.5.2.5.1. Mosques

Works such as the Islamic Pasha Mosque (Kurşunlu), Gülbahar Central Mosque, Sheikh Mosque and the middle mosque at Rize Center are under the influence of the rich architectural features of the region and contain the local features. Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 24.6.

Table 24.6: Mosques

Islam Pasha Mosque	Gülbahar Mosque
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Sheikh Mosque	Middle Mosque
Ormancık Mosque	Bilenköy Mosque
Marbudam İncesu Mosque	Şimşirli Village Village
Kalkandere Hüseyin Hodja Village Mosque	Kibledağı Prayer Hill Mosque
Fındıklı Fruity Village Village	Çayeli Çaylurluhoca Madrasah

24.5.2.5.2. Tombs

Within the boundaries of Rize province there are 4 tombs. These turbines are shown in table 24.7.

Table 24.7: Tombs

Sheikh Suleyman Efendi Hz. Tomb	Stone Mosque, the Tomb of Saint
Great Abdurrahman Hz. Tomb	Sheikh Osman Niyazi Efendi Hz. Tomb

24.5.2.6. Festivals and Festivities

Numerous festivals and festivals are organized in Rize province in a wide variety of different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Festivals held in Rize are shown in table 24.8.

Table 24.8: Festivals and Festivities

Fishing and Environmental Education Project	10th Traditional Formula Board Car Competition
11th Çamlıhemşin Ayder Snowman Festival	Traditional Arts Festival
11th Petranboard (Grape Board) Skiing Festival	13th Traditional Rope-Free Recep Verçenik Mountain Climbing Festival
Traditional Puppet Days	10 th Tunca Nature Park Highland Migration Festivities
7th Çağrankaya Snow Walk	29th Tea, Tourism and Summer Sports festival
Culture, Arts and Nature Festival	Eğrisu-Didingola Plateau Festival
Saadettin Source Monument Night	Pitta and Tourism Festival
Tens of Colors Hundreds of Cultures are Greater than the World Five	Local Corn and Organic Corn Seed Promotion and Distribution of Project Koliva
Foreign News Agency And Media Representatives Meet in Rize	Children's Games and Nature Project Played in Turkey
24. Çamlıhemşin Ayder Galer Duzu Culture Art and Nature Festival	Rize Book Days
Nature, Human and Environmental Project	Tea Wrestling Competition
Laz Rally Board Car Races	4th Anchovy Festival
14th Mountain cock festival	11th Anchovy Feast
Hemşin culture art and Tulum festival	Peppicura Dessert Made From Local Grape Juice Festival
Rize 20th International Mountaineering Tourism and Highland festival	Asim's generation meets Akif Monument days

Çayeli 4th International mountaineering tourism and Plateau festival	Turkey Photo Artists Meet In Rize
International Firtına Rafting Festival	Kaçkar Mountain Highway Route

24.5.2.7. Handicrafts

There are 6 important handicrafts in Rize in terms of handicrafts. These include Basket Weaving, miniature weaving, Kemeñçe making, Tulum making, woodworking, wood carving and Wood ornamentation.

24.5.2.8. Traditional Cuisine

Rize province is rich in regional cuisine and hosts different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the existence of different cultures within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in Rize's traditional cuisine are shown in table 24.9.

Table 24.9: Local Tastes/Flavors

Muhlama	Rice with Anchovies
Cabbage Soup	Enište Delight
Kocakarı Gerdanı	Pumpkin Rice Pudding
Black Cabbage Wrap	Cabbage Soup
Korkota Soup	Corn Bread
Hamsi Çiğirtası	Pounding The Cabbage
Water Pastry	Pickle Frying Pan
Laz pastry	Rize Bagel
Rize Roasting	Rize Dry Beans
Hamsi bread-Hamsikoli	Pepeçur to

Source: Cultural Portal, 2018

24.5.2.9. Cultural Details

Apart from traditional cuisine and handicrafts, Rize province has cultural details including local beliefs, local clothes, music and dances, folk medicine and folk calendars. However, two development regions were established in order to preserve Rize's culture. These are the Anzer cultural and Tourism Protection Development Zone and Ayder cultural and Tourism Protection Development Zone (Rize Culture Tourism, 2018).

24.5.2.10. Libraries

There are 16 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 24.10.

Table 24.10: Libraries

Ardeşen District Public Library	Public Library of Kalkandere District
Çamlıhemşin District Public Library	Muradiye Osman Efendi Public Library
Çayeli District Public Library	Pazar Mehmet Akif Ersoy District Public Library
Madenli Public Library	Rize Provincial Public Library

Derepazarı District Public Library	Rize Cultural Center Public Library
Fındıklı District Public Library	Veliköy Public Library
Güneysu County Public Library	Ikizdere County Public Library
Hamshen County Public Library	Iyidere County Public Library

24.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Rize province and the topics covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, Food & Beverage recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

24.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 24.10: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified by the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certificated Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Rize	13	799	1 626	12	594	1 237
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate		Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate	
Rize	37		1 234		2 681	

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

24.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, Food & Beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 24.11: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	34
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	74
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	26

Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	3
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	19

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Rize Tourism Informatin Office provides informative supports for the tourists visiting the province.

24.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas(Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the rectional areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

24.6.3.1. Bird Observation

Walking in the region not only carries you on the clouds, but also offers good opportunities for plant and animal research. You can perform many alternative activities such as nature photography, bird observation or botanical tours. It is possible to observe birds in the region where different bird species and endemic species live and especially in İkizdere. Many predatory birds come to the south from the East in July and August to Rize and migrate to the Caucasus Mountains in March, using the same route. This route provides an excellent environment for bird observation. Rize is the right address to meet the attackers who occupy an important place in the local culture (Rize culture and tourism.2018).

24.6.3.2. Plant and Animal Observation

Surrounded by colorful wild flowers and Mountain Meadows, the Highlands are generally covered with spruce-style pine trees. The Black Sea coast owes its greenery not only to abundant rain, but also to humid and foggy weather. In general, the Highlands vegetation consists of thousands of wild flowers such as fir, spruce, sarıçam, Cedar, beech, oak, linden, Elm, hornbeam, Redwood, wild hazelnut, Snowdrop, wild acelya, forest rose and gökovan. Flower species in the Highlands and Meadows beyond the upper limit of the forest allow the Bee. Anzer, with its proximity to water resources in the mountains and its diversity of flowers has become a world-renowned brand with honey (Rize culture and tourism, 2018).

24.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

Alternative water sports that can be done within the boundaries of Rize are Rafting, Sailing and Canoeing, Diving Sports and Angling. The most ideal place that brings together rafting (Rafting) enthusiasts in Rize is Firtına Stream. The Firtına Stream was formed by the

merger of cascading streams from the slopes of Kackar mountains overlooking the Black Sea, so it is considered the most important in terms of river tourism in Rize rivers. The Fırtına Creek, which flows into the Black Sea from the west of ardeşen about 2 km, is 57 km long. The storm flowing through the tea and fruit gardens under the historic stone arch bridges, which are still in use, offers opportunities not only for excitement and sports, but also for a journey through the heart of Rize culture(Rize culture and Tourism, 2018)..

24.6.3.4. Mountaineering and Nature Trekking

Rize tourism is the most important tourism option. Nature trekkings offer all the opportunities from the simplest to the most difficult. In this sense, Rize is a capital city in nature trekking as a tourism option. It is an activity that can be done every season, here is nature trekking. The village and Plateau paths offer many alternatives for trekking in one event, such as relaxation, sports, photography, bird observation and Botany.

24.6.3.5. Picnic Areas

The Kibledağı Promenade and the City Forest, The Arapdüzü Nature Park and Promenade, Çayeli Musa Mountain and Melipos Hills, Fındıklı Georgian Düzü, Rize Isırlık Nature Park Hemşin Akyamaç Waterfall Nature Park Tunca Valley Nature Park are among the most visited Promenade places of Rize(Rize Culture and Tourism, 2018).

Table 24.12: Picnic Areas

Kibledağı Promenade Place	City Forest, Arapdüzü Nature Park and Promenade Place
Isırlık Picnic Area	Tunca Valley Nature Park Picnic Area
Çayeli Musa Mountain promenade	Ekrem Orhon Pine Picnic Promenade Area
Melipos Hills	Location of the Georgian plain with hazelnut
Akyamaç Waterfall Nature Park	Arapdüzü Nature Park

Image 24: Kibledağı Picnic Area



Source: Culture Portal

24.6.3.6. Nature Photography

In Rize, which has a rare natural beauty on Earth, there are trips for photo enthusiasts where unique frames can be captured. In the Kaçkar up to 3900 m, you can fit the beautiful

landscapes of mountains, clouds, rain and Man together in a photo frame(Rize Governorship, 2012) besides a wide variety of species of plants and animals.

24.6.3.7. Sports Tourism

Rize's mountains and plateaus allow for pleasant and admirable hiking trails, rafting rivers with high flow rates, observation of plant and animal diversity and challenging mountaineering routes. The city has a very high nature tourism potential with this situation. Adventure sports such as heliski, snow walking and snow walking are also organized by authorized agencies (Rize culture and tourism, 2018).

24.6.3.8. Jeep Safari

It is a kind of tourism that can be defined as an adventure-filled nature discovery, offering a unique view of the Rize Highlands from İkizdere to Fındıklı, along the side of the streams, almost like a lace-tied soil on Highland roads, in front of the waterfalls and taking away from the environment for a short period of time; nature, history, culture,

24.6.3.9. Bicycle Tourism

Kaçkar Mountains, which have high tourism potential in all aspects, especially Ayder, Anzer and Ovit plateaus, Rize's almost all plateau roads offer suitable opportunities for mountain biking activity. You can combine the beauty of plateaus with the pleasure of two wheels. Every year cycling lovers from different parts of the world draw their own routes using the way of the South plateaus. It is possible to make a trip between June and September, where you can discover different beauties in every season(Rize culture and tourism, 2018).

24.6.3.10. Heliski (Ski by Helicopter)

Heliski, one of the most exciting nature sports in the world, was recently only made in the Swiss Alps, the Himalayas and the Canadian mountains. Since 2004, tours to Kaçkar Mountains have been organized for European ski enthusiasts. The skiers and snowboarders staying in Ayder plateau reach the steep peaks of the Kaçkar Mountains by helicopter and landing in the style towards the foot of the mountains. This sport, made only by professional skiers, requires special materials and experience. Every year in January-April heliski, at the foot of Kaçkar, Ayder, İkizdere and Ovit and other high altitude ski enthusiasts bring together. Thanks to heliski, important studies have been initiated in the development of skiing in the region(Rize culture and tourism, 2018).

24.7. Recommendations for Tourism, Routes for Tourism Types

It can be said that Rize has a more advantageous tourism potential than other cities with its famous mountain ranges and plenty of green and Highlands. The fact that Kaçkar Mountains have a reputation in the world and in our country, plateaus, glaciers, peak climbing points, hiking trails, the presence of natural aged forests, and the rich resource values such as spas add to the value of tourism to Rize. The management of the natural areas in the form of National Park Directorate, the completion of the long term development plan, the advantages of transportation can still be added to the list of superior aspects of the province. It is also important to note that wetlands of international importance can be considered as wetlands of the storm stream, as well as the possibility of diversification of the coastal and mountain ecosystems, as well as the possibility of transportation, as well as the possibility of bird observation because the province is on bird migration routes.

24.8. Vision Study for Rize

Rize region, climate characteristics and geographical structure of the traditional way of life has dozens of plateaus. These highlands trekking, mountaineering, climbing, paragliding, photography, flora and fauna review, Safari, camping and caravan tourism, motorcycle and bicycle tours etc. suitable for nature sports and highly suitable for Highland tourism. Besides the highlands, it is also rich with its spas and drinks, streams, lakes, waterfalls and historical and cultural assets. With all these values, alternative tourism at national and international level should be planned and urban branding (Urban Strategy, 2018).

25. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF TRABZON PROVINCE

25.1. Geographic Location

The Black Sea, Gümüşhane and Bayburt to the north of Trabzon, and Giresun to the west of Rize, constitute 0,6% of the territory of the country with a surface area of 4,664 km². 77% of the land is covered with mountains and 33% is covered with plateaus. The mountains extending to the south of the province lands reach the Black Sea coast in the form of sloping ridges with valleys and the location exceeds 2000 meters. Trabzon has a very rich position in terms of underground resources there are many mines operated or operated by domestic and foreign companies since the 17th century (Trabzon Municipality, 2018).

Trabzon province as an administrative structure consists of 481 villages, 692 districts and 18 districts. The districts in the province are as follows; Akçaabat, Arakli, arsin, Beşikdüzü, Çarbaşı, Çaykara, Ortakpazarı, Düzköy, Hayrat, Köprübaşı, Maçka, of, Ortahisar, Sümene, Şalpazarı, Tonya, Vakfikebir and Yomra (Trabzon Governorship, 2018).

25.2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Trabzon's importance is increasing as an International Trade Center, which serves as a bridge between the Caucasus, Central Asia and the West, and plays an important role in developing trade between the Middle East and the Commonwealth of independent states. Trabzon has many alternatives in terms of land, sea and air transportation facilities with its modern port, International Airport, Free Zone and tourism potential. Trabzon International Airport provides convenience both to the local people and to visitors from outside, with its 3.5 million passengers per year and approximately 10 flights per day between Istanbul and Trabzon. It is also possible to use ferries and buses on the way to the Black Sea coastal cities such as Sochi or to the Caucasian countries such as Georgia. Trabzon port with high capacity adds value to Trabzon province both economically and in terms of transportation and tourism. Trabzon is considered as the second Transportation Center after Samsun in the Eastern Black Sea Region (Trabzon Governorship, 2018; Karadeniz Technical University Information Package, 2018).

Although Trabzon has been developed from a cultural and social point of view, the economy of the province is still based on agriculture and animal husbandry, and 65% of the population makes a living with the income derived from these activities. Those employed in the field of trade, industry, handicrafts, transportation, construction and other services constitute 35% of the population (Trabzon Governorship, 2018). Trabzon's industrial sector, food, weaving, Forest Products, Paper Products, Chemical oil, stone and soil and metal industry are the main products (Trabzon Governorship, 2018).

In terms of population, the population of Trabzon is 786,326 compared to 2017. This population consists of 388.713 males and 397.613 females. Percent: 49.43% male, 50.57% female. The population of Trabzon 2018 is 79.258, according to the estimated data. The area is 4,662 km² and 169 people per square kilometer in the province of Trabzon. Trabzon population density is 169/km² (Nufusu, 2018).

25.3. Infrastructure

Trabzon has a strong industrial infrastructure that offers a wide range of opportunities to national and international investors. In Trabzon, there are about 745 firms with industrial registration certificates and 26% of these firms are active in the “food and beverages” sector, many of which are under the heading of nuts, tea and seafood sub-sectors. The

companies manufacturing construction products follow the Food and beverages sector with a 17% rate. There are four organized industrial zones in Trabzon, three active (ARSIN OIZ, Beşikdüzü OIZ and Akçaabat Şinik OIZ) and one in the expropriation and construction phase (vakıfikebir OIZ). Arsin OIZ, with 92 companies engaged in actual production, is the largest organized industrial zone in the Eastern Black Sea Region. While there are 35 firms in the OIZ production, the OIZ employs 450 people. Akçaabat Shinik OIZ's 48 parcels have been allocated to 31 companies and 7 companies have been employed in production for 120 people. In Trabzon, there are 9 small industrial sites (Eastern Black Sea development agency, 2018) in which 845 enterprises operate and employ about 3,000 people (Doka, 2018).

Trabzon, 2 stadiums, 11 stadiums, 41 football fields (27 football fields, 14 football fields), 63 sports halls (18 sports halls, 45 training halls), 2 indoor swimming pools, 221 sports clubs and important organizations are home to. In preventive health services, 1 public health directorate, 18 public health centers, 233 family medicine centers, 1 Public Health Laboratory is provided. In therapeutic health services; 17 state hospitals, 1 University Hospital (KTU Farabi hospital) and 4 private hospitals (Medicalpark Karadeniz, Imperial, Trabzon Medical Park, and Clinart), 22 hospitals (Trabzon province plan 2015-2023, 2018).

25.4. Transportation Possibilities, Connections

Trabzon has a high level of transportation network and has been a natural logistics center throughout history. Thanks to its proximity to important regions such as the Caucasus, Russia, Middle East and Central Asia, Trabzon is a junction point and it frequently mentions its name in intercontinental transportation projects. International motorway connections and crossings in the mountains provide convenient access to both the neighboring countries and the inner regions. Trabzon Airport 7 in Turkey in terms of domestic flights density. It is in line and is in an important position in air cargo. With more than 24,000 flights a year and approximately 3.5 million passengers, the airport offers scheduled flights to Germany and Russia, and direct flights to Saudi Arabia with charter flights. Trabzon port, which is the biggest port in the region, has a capacity of 10 million tons/year handling, 5 million tons/year storage and 2500 ships per year. In addition, the port, which is of great importance in tourism, served a total of 20 thousand visitors with 14 cruise ships in 2016. Trabzon free zone within the port offers investors significant opportunities in the field of foreign trade (Eastern Black Sea Development Agency, 2018)

25.5. Analysis of Tourism Resources

Tourism resources of the province are evaluated under two headings: natural and ethnographic tourism resources.

25.5.1. Natural Tourism Resources

25.5.1.1.Highlands

Trabzon has a very rich potential in terms of plateaus. Land structure, climate, rich water resources and vegetation are suitable for all kinds of nature tourism. In particular, two "Highland Cities" were built in Hıdırnebi and Kayabaşı Highlands in order to promote Highland tourism, to encourage private sector and to contribute to tourism by renting it to the private sector. The construction of the city on a third plateau in Savandoz is ongoing and the Environmental Regulation phase has been reached (Trabzon Culture Tourism, 2018). The Highlands within the borders of Trabzon province are shown in table 25.1.

Table 25.1: Highlands

Akçaabat – Karadağ Highland	Akarsu Highland
Araklı – Pazarcık Highland	Ayraksa Highland
Yılantaş Highland	Livayda Kurugöl Highland
Ağaçbaşı Highland	Mesaraş Furnoba Highland
Taşbaşı Highland	Kasapoğlu Highland
Arabinyurdu Highland	Mosqueboğazı Highland
Çukur Highland	Ortaoba Highland
Çakırgöl Highland	Deveboynu Highland
Armutluk Highland	Erikbeli Highland
Kırantaş Highland	Çatma Obası Highland
Düzköy Highland	Kadırga Highland
Harmantepe Highland	Maçka – Kiraz Highland
Hıdırnebi Highland	Maçka – Mavura Highland
Kuruçam Highland	Solma Highland
Kulindağı Highland	Sisdağı Highland
Lapazan Highland	Sazalan Highland
Sultanmurat Highland	Sinlice Highland
Ken Highland	Sera Lake
Şikkıranı Highland	Madur Highland
Şekersu Highland	Garester Highland

Image 25.1: Sultan Murat Highland



Source: Culture Portal

25.5.1.2. Waterfalls

The waterfalls within the borders of Trabzon province are shown in table 25.2.

Table 25.2: Waterfalls

Uçarsu Waterfall	Canik Stream Waterfall
Sandık Lake and Waterfall	Çal Cave and Waterfall
Araklı OS Waterfall	Uzungöl Waterfall
Güzelyayla Waterfall	

25.5.1.3. Lakes

Lake Sera in Trabzon, Uzungöl and crater lakes and Fish Lake are prominent lakes.

Image 25.2: Uzungöl



Source: Uzungöl.com

25.5.1.4. Traditional (Sea, Sand, Sun) Tourism

Trabzon, which has a coastline of about 115 km, has not been able to achieve the expected development of sea tourism due to the shortage of sunny days and the abundant rainy climate. However, there are areas to enter the sea in the east of the district of of. To the west of the city center, there are places to enter the sea in the Mersin town of Akçaabat District and to the west of Beşikdüzü district. There is also a small number of beaches in these mentioned places. The beaches in Trabzon province are shown in table 25.3(Trabzon Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2018).

Table 25.3: Beaches

Akçakale Beach	Kaşüstü Family Beach
Beşikdüzü Piriçlik Beach	Kalecik Beach
Çarşıbaşı Public Beach	Kerem Beach

Çamburnu Public Beach	Pasha Holiday Village
Remzi Holiday Village	

25.5.1.5. Caves

There are two caves within the borders of Trabzon province. These are the Çalköy cave in the çalköy Village district of Trabzon Düzköy and the Stream Village cave in the stream village of Maçka district of Trabzon.

25.5.1.6. Nature Parks

Trabzon, Black Sea spruce, göknar, beech, istranca Oak, Gürgen, hazelnut in the splendid tree species of natural and of course is home to many parks. Many local and foreign visitors can enjoy the clean air from outside and inside in these promenade areas. In addition, flora and bird observation can also be done in these areas of wildlife attracted the attention of interested. There are 7 natural parks within the borders of Trabzon province. these; Uzungöl Nature Park, Sera Lake Nature Park, Kayabaşı Nature Park, Çamburnu Nature Park, Çal-Mosqueli Nature Park, Görnek Nature Park and Altındere Valley National Park (Trabzon Forest Forest, 2018).

25.5.1.7. Tourism Centers

Trabzon continues to be a tourist attraction center with its natural beauties. With the established tourism centers, guests are welcomed and nature itself can be viewed from high plateaus and accommodation facilities established in tourism centers. Akcaabat – Montenegro tourism center, Araklı – Pazarcık Tourism Center, Araklı Tourism Center, Macka – Sholma Tourism Center, Trabzon – Sisdagi Tourism Center and Trabzon – Tonya – Armutlu – Gümüşhane – Kurtun – Erikbeli Tourism Center are the following types of tourism centers in Trabzon province: akcaabat-Karadağ tourism center, Araklı Tourism Center, Araklı Tourism Center, Maçka-Sholma Tourism Center, Trabzon-Sisdagi Tourism Center and Trabzon-Armutlu-Gümüşhane-Kurtun-Erikbeli Tourism Center. Most of these centers include telephone, WC, grocery, bakery, restaurant, coffee shop, etc.

25.5.2. Ethnographic Tourism Resources

Trabzon, which dates back at least 4000 years, is one of the rare cities that has attracted the attention of the whole world in all stages of history. Trabzon is a city rich in cultural assets because of its geographical importance and its presence at a complete crossing point (Trabzon Governorship, 2018).

25.5.2.1. Museums

25.5.2.1.1. Trabzon Museum

The building used as a museum was built as a residence for Italian architects by banker Kostaki Teophylactos in 1900. The mansion was later passed on to Nemlioglu family. The structure used as headquarters during the national struggle was later used as girl Vocational High School. In the first part, old Bronze, Urartu, Hellenistic and Roman works and cylinder seals from the Assyrian period are exhibited. In the second part, Hellenistic Roman period, bronze, terracotta works, and in the third part Byzantine coins, icons and Ottoman period works are exhibited.

25.5.2.1.2. Hagia Sophia Museum

Trabzon Ayasofya Church, which is being used as a museum today, is one of the kings of the Trabzon Empire. Manuel Komnenos was built in time (1238-1263). The building, which is a beautiful example of late Byzantine church, has a square-cross plan and has a

high central dome. The building with an entrance hall called nartex has three nephews. The breath ends with a round abscess with five corners in the middle and the ones next to them. Nartex has a chapel. There are three Portico entrances to the north, west and south of the building. The dome and pulley are twelve corners. The most magnificent façade of the building is to the south. The creation of Adam and Eve was described as a frieze in relief (Trabzon Governorship, 2018).

25.5.2.1.3. Trabzon Museum of History and Trabzon City Museum

Ortahisar (Trabzon) History Museum, founded by the municipality of Ortahisar, contributes significantly to Trabzon's cultural identity with its rich collection. In the collection, hundreds of postcards, engravings and photographs of Trabzon's monuments, were including 20. There are thousands of historical and commercial documents related to the period of the national struggle and the early republican period (Trabzon Culture Tourism, 2018).

25.5.2.1.4. Trabzonspor Shamil Ekinci Museum

The museum, which was opened in September 23, 1996, exhibits all the achievements of Trabzonspor and the trophies, forms, gifts given by rival clubs, Match Day magazines, old form, crampons, license and other important materials. Trabzonspor fans should visit the city when they are among the places to see.

25.5.2.1.5. Silk Museum

16th century Ottoman and Seljuk periods and 18th the majority of the remaining century consists of the Holy Qur'an, Fiqh books, icazetname, and the archives of risaleler. In addition, the collection of historical old works in Trabzon and its surroundings, consisting of handwritten manuscripts, line plates as well as Metal Works, silver and embroidered Hokkaid and sections, has been protected (Trabzon province Cultural Tourism, 2018).

25.5.2.1.6. Cevdet Sunay Museum

Born in Ataköy in 1900, Cevdet Sunay, Chief of General Staff, the Republic of Turkey 5. He served as the president and the Senate of quotas. The house where Cevdet Sunay was born died in 1982 was restored and opened to public as Cevdet Sunay Monument Museum in 2001.

25.5.2.2. Atatürk's Mansion

Mansion was built as a summer house in early of 19th century by Constantin Kabayanidis on the backs of the Soğuksu dominated Trabzon. The building, which bears the effects of European and Western Renaissance architecture, uses large and glittering European symbols. However, Stone workmanship was used on the exterior side of the pavilion and its garden is surrounded by pine trees. The stairs used in bricks on the inner facade are wooden and balustrade. Tiles were used on the floors and ceilings should be decorated with plaster bulbs (Düzce Culture Tourism,, 2018).

25.5.2.3. Trabzon Orta Hisar and Akçaabat Middle Houses

The mountains in the Black Sea lie parallel to the sea. Trabzon has routes stretching from the sea to the mountains. On one of those roads, when you climb from Akçaabat, you will meet the Middle neighbourhood with magnificent mansions that witness history on a hillside overlooking the Black Sea. The most important factor that brought the old Turkish houses to the fore is the functionality and aesthetics of the traditional architectural style. These houses, on the one hand, are remarkable with their urban positions and on the other hand with their architects. Old Turkish houses are the most important building blocks of

Turkish urban culture, which has been formed in a period of hundreds of years. Historical houses and mansions in Trabzon are shown in table 25.4.

Table 25.4: Historical Houses and Mansions

Memiş Agha Mansion	Çakır Agha Mansion
Yarımbıyıklıoğlu House	Nemlizade Mansion
Kundupoğlu House	Ortamahalle Houses
Ortahisar Houses	Trabzon Castle
Trabzon Castle	

Image 25.3: Trabzon Castle



Source: Trabzon İl Culture ve Tourism Müdürlüğü

25.5.2.4. Inns/ Baths

The Inns and baths in Trabzon are shown in table 25.5(Trabzon Culture Tourism).

Table 25.5: Inns/ Baths

Inns	Baths
Bedesten	Pasha Bath
Taşhan	Meydan Bath
Vakıfhan	Sekizdirekli Bath
Alacahan	

25.5.2.5. Bridges and Fountains

Trabzon is close to the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods, after the conquest of the Ottoman Empire became the center of administration and especially the place where the Sultan Suleyman Han was born because of the city has been a lot of historical monuments

and shed light on history. Bridges and fountains with the Inns and baths add value to tourism as the cultural assets that remain from the past to the present.

Table 25.6: Historical Bridges and Fountains

Tabakhane Bridge	Zağnos Sign
Zağnos Bridge	Abdullah Pasha Fountain
Değirmendere Bridge	

25.5.2.6. Religious Places

25.5.2.6.1. Mosques

Trabzon and its environs, dating back thousands of years back to ancient times, have been a route to very important migrations in the historical process and have entered the kingdom of different civilizations, which have been subjected to many political and commercial struggles. As a natural result of these intense migrations and struggles of domination, it has become a region where different cultures and civilizations meet and interact. It has become one of the most important religious centers of both Christianity and Istanbul after the conquest of Islam and Republic period (Milliyet, 2015). Historical mosques within the borders of the province are shown in table 25.7 (Home of Trabzon, 2018).

Table 25.7: Mosques

Gülbahar Hatun Mosque	Çarşı Mosque
Orta Hisar Fatih Mosque	Erdoğan Bey Mosque
İskender Pasha Mosque	Tavanlı Mosque
Yenicuma Mosque	Merkez Dürbinar Mah. Mosque
Ahi Evren Dede Mosque	Tabakhane Mosque
Pazarkapı Mosque	Gözaçan Mosque
Molla Siyah Mosque	Sarmaşıklı Mosque
Kudrettin Mosque	Hüsnü Göktuğ Pasha Mosque
Hatuncuk Hatun Mosque	Tekke Mosque
Musa Pasha Mosque	Tahtalı Mosque
Konak Mosque	Hamzapasha Mosque
İçkale Mosque	Hadji Yahya Mosque
Hoca Halil Mosque	Hadji Salih Mosque
Hızırbey Mosque	Hadji Kasım Mosque
Hasan Agha Mosque	Erdoğan Mosque
Değirmendere Mosque	Zafer Mah. Mosque
Military Mosque	Şükranîye Mosque
Kemer kaya Central Mosque	İncirlik Mosque
Hatuniye Mosque	Young Fatih Mosque

25.5.2.6.2. Tombs

There are 4 tombs within the borders of Trabzon province. These tombs are shown in table 25.8.

Table 25.8: Tombs

Ahi Evren Dede Tomb	Emir Mehmet Tomb
Gülbahar Hatun Tomb	Hamza Pasha Tomb

25.5.2.7. Monasteries

At the beginning of the places to be visited in Trabzon, the historical importance of the city is large monasteries. In addition to being a tourist attraction, these places, which have religious, political and historical importance, are welcomed with great interest by visitors.

Table 25.9: Monasteries

Sumela Monastery	Kaymaklı Monastery
Vesalon (Yahya) Monastery	Kuştul - Hızır İlyas Monastery (Gregorius Peristera)
Girls (Panagia Theokephastos)	Girls Monastery (Panagia Keramesta)
Ayavarvara Monastery	Santa Maria Church
Small Ayvasil Church	

Image 25.4: Sümela Monastery



Source: Trabzon İl Culture ve Tourism Müdürlüğü

25.5.2.8. Festivals and Festivities

Trabzon province, a wide range of festivals and festivals are organized in different seasons of the year. These festivals and festivals protect the mission of preserving and sharing the

cultural and regional values of the province and constitute an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourism travel. Some of the festivals held in Trabzon are shown in table 25.10.

Table 25.10: Festivals and Festivities

Hidirellez Spring Festival	Sisdağı Festivals
May 7 Walk	Kaldırım Highland Festivities
Şalpazarı Agasar Culture Festival	Keşan Culture and Fishing Festival
Sea Fun	Hazelnut and Black Sea Festival
Cold Water Festival	Limni Festival
Tonya Zere Highland Festival	Maçka Culture, Tourism and art festival
Coldwater Festivals Demirkapı	Cumapazari Municipality Mountain Festival
Hırsafa Karadağ Festival	Butter Festival
Dede Korkut Boğaçhan culture and Art Festival	Fenko Plateau Festival
Kadırğa Highland Festivities	International Art Festival
Karakırsak Festivals	Şahinli-Erenköy Spring Highland Festivities
Alaca Plateau Festival	Karadağ Serda Festival
Taşköprü culture and Plateau festival	Sultan Murat Festivities
International Akcaabat music and folk dances Festival	Zarha Mountain Festival
Sümene culture and Tourism Festival	Traditional Yalintas Culture Art Activities
Uzungöl Culture and Tourism Festival	Çoban Association Festival

25.5.2.9. Handicrafts

In Trabzon, handicrafts are developed and there are some handicrafts known in Turkey and around the world. Telkari, Kazaziye, Trabzon Hasır, Keşan, Sürmene knife, bakırlık, basketry, knitted socks and Şimşir spoons are some of the most prominent examples of handicrafts (Home of Trabzon, 2018).

25.5.2.10. Traditional Cuisine

Trabzon province is very rich in terms of local cuisine and is home to different tastes. This wealth of traditional cuisine is based on the fact that Ottoman and Byzantine cultures have lived within the borders of the province. Some tastes/flavors in the traditional cuisine of Trabzon are shown in table 25.11.

Table 25.11: Local Tastes/Flavors

Anchovy	Kalkanoğlu Rice
Anchovy Pilaff	Persimmon
Akcaabat Meatballs	Black Cabbage Wrap
Sürmene Pitta	Cooked With Pickle
Vakfikebir Bread	Kaygana
Corn Bread With Milk	Mihlama (Kuymak)
Hamsiköy Bakery Milkman	Sweet Burma

Tonya Butter	Ligarba
Laz Pastry	Karayemiş
Tomara pan	Hodan
Ziron	Mısır Split Winding
Pazı Mıhlama	Hanifta
Trabzon Cheese	Haluşka
Gongos Wrap	Anchovy bird
Mamzana	Huliya
Cabbage Soup	Anchovy Rattling

25.5.2.11. Cultural Details

The cultural details of Trabzon province are the handicrafts, Local Tastes/Flavors and folkloric values of the province. Among these are the folkloric values under the title Horon and kemençe (Trabzon Culture Tourism, 2018).

Horon : a lively,agile,lively game, Horon moves all the organs of the human body. It is played with kemençe and symbolizes the wave of the sea,the rain,the struggle against nature.

Kemençe: a three-string and spring-loaded musical instrument made of wood. On the kemençe there is a "tie" which determines the place of the note and prevents the fingers from touching the cover Board. The strings of the kemençe are steel and the spring is made up of a bunch of horse tail. It has a very rhythmic form of work.

25.5.2.12.Libraries

There are 18 libraries throughout the province. The libraries in the province are shown in table 25.11.

Table 25.11: Libraries

Akcaabat District Public Library	OF The District Public Library
Araklı District Public Library	Trabzon Children's Library
Arsin County Public Library	Trabzon Provincial Public Library
Beşikdüzü District Public Library	Trabzon Museum The Library of The Literary Muhibbi
Çaykara District Public Library	Sürmene 100.Year County Public Library
Düzköy County Public Library	Geyik Public Library
Public Library of Hayrat District	Silver County Public Library
Maçka County Public Library	Tonya County Public Library
Vakıfkebir County Public Library	Yomra County Public Library

25.6. Tourism Infrastructure and Services

The tourism infrastructure of Trabzon province and the subjects covered within the scope of services include accommodation, travel, Food & Beverage, recreation, entertainment, culture-arts and sports industries, and the number of enterprises/facilities.

25.6.1. Accommodation Industry

Information about hotel and room numbers within provincial borders is shown in the table below.

Table 25.12: Numerical Values of Accommodation Industry

Accommodation Statistics Certified By the Ministry as of 31.01.2019						
City	Number of Facilities with Business Certificate	Number of Rooms with Business Certificate	Number of Beds with Business Certificate	Number of Investment Certified Facilities	Number of Rooms with Investment Certificate	Number of Beds with Investment Certificate
Trabzon	61	3 424	7 003	35	2 638	5 743
Municipality-Certified Accommodation Planning Statistics as of 03.12.2018						
City	Number of Municipality Certified Facilities		Number of Rooms with Municipal Certificate	Number of Beds with Municipal Certificate		
Trabzon	50		1 435	3 191		

Source: T. R. Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2019.

25.6.2. Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and sports industries

The number of travel agencies, Food & Beverage establishments, culture-arts institutions and sports enterprises within the borders of the province is presented with the subcategories in the table below.

Table 25.13: Numerical Values for Travel, Food & Beverage, Entertainment, Culture-Arts and Sports Industries

Categories	Number Of Establishments
Travel agencies (A, B and C groups)	138
Restaurants Sub-categories: Turkish Cuisine, Lahmacun And Pitta Makers Fish Restaurant, Catering Services, Raw Meatballs, Chinese Cuisine, Soup, World Cuisine, Spreader, Rotary, Home Cookers, Fast Food-Pizza, French Restaurant, Pancake-Hair Roasting, Indian Cuisine, İşkembeci, Italian Restaurant, Canteens, Breakfast Halls, Kabap Saloons, Meat-Chicken-Grill, Kokoreç, Mexican Cuisine, Barbecue, Far Eastern Cuisine, Vegetarian Cuisine	331
Entertainment Venues Sub-categories: Family Tea Rooms, Bars and Discos, Billiard Halls, Beer Halls, Bowling Halls, Tea Halls, Wedding Organizations, Casinos, Night Clubs, Cafeterias, Coffee Houses, Locales, Pubs, Wine Houses, Taverna and Musicals, Folk Houses, Cafe Chains.	65
Culture and art Sub-categories: Antiques, Handicrafts, Show and Boards Arts, Cultural Centers, Restoration of Cultural and Artistic Works, Library and Archives, Auctions, Museums, Music Houses, Parks, Botanik and Zoo Gardens, Art Galleries, Artists, Trade in Artistic Goods, Exhibitions and Fairs, Cinema Halls, Theatre Halls	16
Sports Industry Sub-categories: Sports Equipment, Water Sports, Tennis, Tourism and Recreational Sports Facilities, Far Eastern Sports, Yoga Sports, Swimming Pools, Sports Clubs, Sports Event Organizers, Sports Instructors, Sports Support and Business Services, Winter Sports And Skiing, Gym Halls, Turf Grounded Football Arenas, Fitness Halls, Mountaineering, Various Sports Halls and Facilities, Equestrian, Equestrian Materials and Accessories, Special Sports and Wellness Centers for Women, Basketball, Hunting and Hunting Equipments.	45

Source: Investment Enterprises Application, 2018, Find, 2018.

Trabzon Tourism Information Offices provides informative supports for the tourists visiting the province.

25.6.3. Recreation Areas

The concept of recreation, in short, can be defined as the re-access to the disturbed integrity of the human being to live healthy and work efficiently. Recreation is considered as a necessary phenomenon in increasing people's commitment to life and their life span, and considers it as the key to spiritual and physical fitness. The fact that Recreation is an activity necessary for the psychosomatic health of the people who are tired of modern age increases the values of recreation areas within the frame of the height of the possibilities for performing the functions expected from them. At the top of the recreational areas are water banks and forest areas (Altınöz et al., 2014). The main issues related to the recreational areas within the borders of the province are as follows:

25.6.3.1. Bird and Butterfly Observation

Having a rich potential for bird observation and photography, Trabzon is located on bird migration routes. There are approximately twenty-five bird observation and photographers in the city. Approximately 483 species of birds have been observed in Turkey and 444 of them have been documented. Approximately 294 species of birds were observed and photographed in Trabzon. The mountain Rooster, the most important type of the Caucasian mountain range, lives in the High parts of Trabzon-Rize-Artvin. Another rare species, the yellow beak flax Bird, also lives in the High parts of the Arakli. When the migrations start, other rare species such as big water jellyfish, Terek whistle, red-necked swamp, Siberian excavation, riding sand, winding sand, large tardış, uludoğan, sarıkaşlı Çıkgın are observed. Trabzon accommodates about 25% of the rich butterfly diversity of our country. It is a stopover for domestic and foreign observers. This situation, of course, is also important in economic aspects such as alternative tourism, nature tourism. Transportation and housing facilities are more than these factors combined makes Trabzon more important. In the light of this information, we can easily say that our city is one of the rare cities that nature tourism can do at the same time. Many foreign observers use the routes of Trabzon – Rize (Sivrikaya) – Ovit, Erzurum (Ispir), Trabzon – Kelkit for the observation of onion plants, reptiles, butterflies and natural flora (home of Trabzon, 2018).

25.6.3.2. Sports Fishing Sports

Sports Fishing in Nature Park sports fishing fishing can be done with mesneti. However, haldizen stream and other rivers of Anatolia alası hunting (1 September-1 February, 15 August-1 February) between the sensitive hunting can not be done. Suitable dates for fishing are May, June, July and August.

25.6.3.3. Alternative Water Sports

Trabzon has very convenient areas for sea biking. Sea biking is an easy, non-essential and safe sport that can be done by people of all ages. While people receive plenty of oxygen in the green nature of the blue lakes, it is a good alternative to having fun, to live healthy, to have good time with friends and to do sports. The Sera Lake Nature Park is suitable for this pleasant Sport.

25.6.3.4. Air Sports Tourism

Air sports are based on flying with the help of paragliding, sailing wings, gliders, parachutes and balloons. Because of the excitement and satisfaction of the feeling of flight, it also increases the travel that is connected to this sport. Therefore, those interested in

these sports are different special field activities. Turkey, paragliding, sailing wing, glider, parachute, balloon is a country that needs to be explored for fans of air sports.

25.6.3.5. Mountain and Nature Trekking

Trabzon offers unique opportunities for those who want to take nature trekkings with its Highland and mountainous – forest areas. Especially garester Highland, Kazancan Highland and Uzungöl, Karagöl, Hıdırnebi balıklı Lake route and Haldizen mountains are suitable areas for mountain and nature trekking (Home of Trabzon, 2018).

25.6.3.6. Cable car and helium

From the helicopter to the mountain's most steep and foot is left in place and down here skiing or snowboarding event. Uzungöl Nature Park is one of the most suitable areas for Helikak. Today, cable cars are not only used to carry people from the bottom of a place to the top. In addition to the classic application of the cable cars in winter sports, it is also very successful in projects involving the alternative use of the cable cars for transportation systems to tourist attractions. The adventure of navigating on a overhead cable car is a stand-alone experience. In the National Pact of Altındere Valley in Maçka district and Uzungöl Nature Park in Çaykara district, cable car application plans are prepared.

25.6.3.7. Picnic Areas

Trabzon province is very advantageous in terms of promenade and picnic areas. According to information received from Trabzon municipality page, there are 20 promenade and picnic areas. These recreation and picnic areas are shown in table 25.14. (Trabzon Municipality, 2018):

Table 25.14: Picnic Areas

Şahinli Promenade Area	Haçka Highland Promenade
Tilkibeli Promenade Area	Hıdırnebi Highland Promenade
Acısu Promenade Area	Kayabaşı Promenade Area
Ağıllı Village Promenade Area	Kirazlık Village Promenade Area
Araklı Bereketli Village Promenade Area	Oğuzköyü Promenade Area
Arsin Özlü Village Promenade Area	Sarmaşık Village Promenade Area
Çal – Çamili Promenade Area	Savanoz Promenade Area
Çamburnu Promenade Area	Sazalan Promenade Area
Demirkapı Village Promenade Area	Sertkaya Promenade Area
Erikbeli Promenade Area	Sinlice Village Promenade Area

25.6.3.8. Other Sports Activities

Sportive recreational areas within the borders of Trabzon province are summarized in table 25.15.

Table 25.15: Sports Activities

Event Type	Event Areas
Mountaineering Trails	Uzungöl-Demirkapı-Karakaya (Çaykara)
Jeep Safari	-Akcaabat-Flatkoy - Kayabaşı Highland - Lisher Highland - Sholma Tourism Center Maçka. -Trabzon - Araklı - Dağbaşı - aydintepe underground city - Demirkapi Lakes-Uzungöl - Çaykara-Of Trabzon
Paragliding	- Uzungöl-Karastel Hill / Uzungöl-Karachimah Hill / Akcaabat Karadağ Hıdırnebi (Yaylakent) in front of the / Düzköy District Çalköy resort Dogankaya Çayırbağı
Trekking	-Maçka-Ocaklı-Kulindagi Highland - Figanoy Highland - Liser Highland -Liser Highland - Kayabaşı Highland - Hacka Highland - Flatköy Town -Çaykara Uzungöl Resort-Karastel Highland - Şekersu Highland -Maçka District Altındere Valley - Sumela Mosque Bosphorus - Çakırgöl -Çakırgöl Zigana Pass – Hamsiköy (Old Historical Road) Maçka District
Kano Sport	Araklı Karadere

Source: Trabzon Culture Tourism, 2018.

25.6.3.9.Photo Safari

The eastern Black Sea Region is one of the most popular routes of photo safari tours with its pristine nature, virgin forests, endemic plant varieties and historical monuments. From the Sümela Monastery of Trabzon to the Macahel plateau of Artvin, many places have become popular spots of photography lovers. Tour routes usually starting from Uzungöl in Trabzon province, Rize Kackar Mountains, Ayder plateau reaches. In this context, the Eastern Black Sea Region, especially Rize and Trabzon provinces in the spring and summer are very convenient for the regulation of photo safari tours, and the region is one of the activities that will ensure branding in the field of Tourism(Trabzon Chamber of Commerce and art, 2018).

25.7. Recommendations for tourism, routes for tourism types

Tourism creates positive effects for social life and enables the protection of culture and nature. In nature parks, effective control, warnings, and autocontrol mechanisms should be emphasized so that tourists do not adversely affect flora and fauna. In high quality, small-scale services, close villagers should be trained in such a way as to provide good information and explanations to local and foreign guests, and training programmes should be provided to train qualified field guides. Tourist information points (TBN) should be established, informative, informative and explanatory materials should be provided to all sightseeing attractions. The handicraft market, where local products belonging to Trabzon are exhibited, should be established and all infrastructure and transportation problems of this market should be eliminated. In addition, the people of the region should be encouraged to provide more variety of products, provide more income and receive more shares in tourism. The annual programme with specific dates for regular day trips should be developed and a mountain trail network in recreation areas, nature parks and a bicycle rental place should be established in villages. The high peaks of the mountains by creating hills that attract the attention of local and foreign tourists. In general, the strong side of Trabzon province is that it has museums decorated with historical artifacts, the presence of tourism centers, the presence of the kadirga plateau, the pristine environment and flora and fauna, and the unlimited hospitality of Turkish rural settlers. Trabzon's known 4000 years of history has attracted the attention of the whole world in all stages of history as a result of its position. As the “historical caravan road” passes through the region, as well as the “turn of tens of thousands“ movement, which changed the flow of history, is on the route of

crossing, Trabzon has hosted many important events and different cultures have been instrumental in bringing together. Having excellent sea, landscape and proximity to the main tourist markets in terms of geography and the exotic nature between the West and the East are the superior aspects of the province. This cave has interesting and diverse geomorphological formations and plays an important role in the history of humanity and is an important ethnographic tourism value for the city.

25.8. Vision Study for Trabzon

The city, which is a multifunctional city with high-level urban services and comfort facilities, is the gateway to archeological, historical, cultural and natural tourism resources and tourism activities must develop agriculture, livestock, industry, trade, tourism, logistics, health, education sectors to strengthen the role of regional trade center. The natural-cultural-historical values of Trabzon with diversified tourism themes are highlighted among the provinces in the Black Sea Region. Trabzon, which is the trade and tourism center of the region, welcomes 41% of the travel in the region. It is the richest province in terms of tourism resources and tourism centers of international importance for foreign tourists. It will be possible to display the current tourism potential and its wealth by diversifying the themes in a way that will be directed to national and international markets so that tourism does not concentrate on one theme. The opening of 4-5 star hotels in Trabzon, which serve as the center of City Tourism, will create new opportunities for the development of conference and seminar tourism in the city. The current tourism potential with ecological, historical, archaeological and cultural value needs to be protected and improved. It is important to direct investments in this direction. Tourism areas should be considered together with other areas in the region, tourism potential should be developed, integrated promotion programmes should be created (Urban Strategy, 2018).

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