

ALANYA LOCAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL LIFE PROMOTION

We work with the goal of improving the experience of our guests by protecting our natural heritage with a cleaner environment and a sustainable future policy. Together we can do it, join us.



We have adopted the principle of informing our guests about the rules of conduct during their visits to natural areas, to prevent damage to our cultural areas, endemic plant species and animal species living in our region.

ALANYA CASTLE



One of the most important symbols of Alanya is Alanya Castle. Alanya Castle, located on a peninsula of 10 hectares and 250 meters high, surrounded by walls with a total length of 6 km; it has hosted Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman civilizations.

RED TOWER



The Red Tower, which is a 13th century Seljuk work, is the symbol of Alanya with its octagonal structure. The building, which is a unique example of medieval Mediterranean defense structures, was built to protect the port, shipyard and castle against attacks from the sea.

SULEYMANIYE MOSQUE



Also known as Alaaddin Mosque, Kale Mosque, Orta Hisar Mosque, it was built by Alaaddin Keykubat in the 13th century, but was destroyed by a lightning strike. In the 16th century, it was reconstructed by Suleiman the Magnificent using old materials and opened to worship.

SAPADERE CANYON



Sapadere canyon is located in Sapadere village. The canyon, which is 400 meters high from the sea, is surrounded by high mountains on 3 sides and is 750 meters long and is surrounded by karst rocks. Since its water comes out of the rocks of the Taurus Mountains, it is cold and has plenty of oxygen.

DIM TEA



Dim Stream is 6 kilometers from Alanya city center. The water of Dim tea is known to be cold in summer and winter. The tea originating from the Taurus Mountains follows a course of approximately 60 kilometers. There are many picnic areas and restaurant establishments established in the creek on the road that runs parallel to the dam along the stream.

DIM CAVE



The cave, which is 11 km away from the center of Alanya and 232 m above sea level, is located on the western slope of Cebeli Reis Mountain. Dim Cave is 360 m long and consists of 4 galleries. There are rich stalactites, stalagmites and travertine formations inside the cave.

SYEDRA ANCIENT CITY



It is within the borders of Seki Village, approximately at the 23rd kilometer of the Alanya-Mersin highway. The city, which was inhabited between the 7th century BC and the 13th century AD, is surrounded by walls. It is an exemplary Roman settlement with its large rows of cisterns, baptismal cave, bath, gymnasium, columned street, temple, theater, churches, administrative buildings, acropolis and necropolis areas. It is possible to see mosaic remains on the floor of some areas.

ALANYA ARCHEOLOGY MUSEUM



It was put into service in 1967 with works belonging to the Bronze Age, Urartian, Phrygian and Lydian periods. The most important work of the museum is M.S. It is a bronze cast Heracles statue dated to the 2nd century BC. There are bronze, marble, terracotta, glass, mosaic finds and a coin collection from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods in Alanya museum. Turkish-Islamic works belonging to the Seljuk and Ottoman periods have an important place.

ENDEMIC AND LOCAL PLANT SPECIES

SNAKE PILLOW (*Arum maculatum*)



Snakeskin plant can be seen around Alanya Castle. It blooms between April and June. It is a poisonous plant. Dew leaves cause discomfort in the tongue. The tuber can be consumed by cooking. Twenty-five percent of the roots are starch.

CORNFLOWER (*Centaurea cyanus*)



This plant is called cornflower because it is a medicinal plant that is rare in nature and has different color varieties. This plant, which has many health benefits and has been used for health since ancient times, is known as blue centaury because the main flower color is blue. It blooms in June and August.

ÇAKŞIR HERB (*Ferula Communis*)



Goshawk is a tall herbaceous perennial plant that grows spontaneously in the soil, from the parsley family. As long as the blueberry plant is not too dry, it can adapt to any soil. It contains starch, alkaloid, saponin, resin and tannin in its essence. Its smell is not pleasant, but it has many health benefits.

CITRUS (*Citrus*)



Also known as citrus fruits. There are orange and yellow fruit types such as citrus, orange, tangerine, lemon and grapefruit. It grows in regions with a temperate climate. The taste of fruits is usually sour. Fruits contain 3% fat. It is especially rich in vitamin C.

OLIVE TREE (OLEA EUROPAEA L.)



Despite its heavy and laborious growth, the olive tree is called the "Immortal Tree" in mythology and botany because it is a long-lasting and durable tree. Since the olive tree loves the light, the sun and the temperature above 15°C, the most productive environment is the climates with hot summers and mild winters. The leaves of the olive tree, which looks like a bush, are dark on the upper side and silver on the underside.

BANANA (*Musa*, *Musaceae*)



It is a genus of perennial and very large herbaceous plants from the banana family, which grows in hot regions. It is common around Manavgat, Alanya and Anamur on the Mediterranean coast. It lives in areas with an ambient temperature above +10°C and prefers moist soils with direct sun. It is a fruit rich in vitamin B6, potassium and folic acid.

AVOCADO (*Persea americana*)



In addition to tropical climate regions, it is grown in various regions with Mediterranean climate, provided that there is not much frost in subtropical climate. It is consumed fresh and also used in meals and salads. It is very nutritious. Avocado, which is a fruit with high energy value, is also very rich in terms of fat, fiber, protein, vitamins and minerals. In addition to these, it contains oleic acid, folic acid, omega 3 and 6.

ARABIAN NIGHTINGALE (*Pycnonotus Xanthopygos*)



An adult Arabian nightingale measures between 10 and 15 cm. The Arabian Nightingale likes to live in warm climates. The head, eyes and tail of the Arabian Nightingale are black. It is immediately distinguishable from other birds by the white eye-ring and yellow areas under its tail. The Arabian Nightingale is a carnivorous bird. In addition to carnivorous diets, they can be grown with vegetable and fruit products. They are famous for their crowing in the morning and especially in the afternoon.

CARETTA CARETTA



Caretta caretta is a sea turtle species belonging to the Caretta genus. The back is reddish brown, the underside is whitish light yellow. It is on the endangered species list in the world.

DOVE (*Streptopelia Decaocto*)



Doves are smaller than pigeons. Doves, with their tile-colored feathers, are among the birds that everyone sees all the time. They give offspring twice a year.