



MUĞLA REGION NATURAL AND CULTURAL CURRENT ASSETS REPORT

Muğla, a province of Turkey, is located in the southwestern corner of the country, on the Aegean Sea coast. Although its center, Muğla, is approximately 20 km inland from the sea, some of Turkey's biggest holiday destinations, such as Bodrum, Ölüdeniz, Marmaris and Fethiye, are on the Muğla coastline. There are two large lakes in Muğla, Bafa Lake in Milas and Köyceğiz Lake. . Muğla province consists of 12 districts. These ; Bodrum, Dalaman, Datça, Fethiye, Kavaklıdere, Köyceğiz, Marmaris, Milas, Muğla, Ortaca, Ula and Yatağan.

The current situation regarding transportation in Muğla Province;

- There are two airports in Dalaman and Milas-Bodrum, serving domestic and international flights and meeting the needs of the tourism sector.
- There are marinas in Bodrum, Marmaris, Fethiye and Güllük.
- There are private bus companies serving from Muğla and the coastal regions to Izmir, Antalya, Ankara, Istanbul and other important cities of Turkey.

1. FAUNDA, FLORA AND ENDEMIC DATA

Turkey is one of the countries with the richest biodiversity in terms of flora and fauna. This diversity is the result of different geography, landforms, climate and soil structures. Bafa Lake wetland is a National Conservation Park.

The area is a shelter for thousands of birds, the most common of which are grey ducks, pelicans, swans, grey geese and grey herons. Sirtlandag region has a forest covering an area of 760 hectares and home to endangered Aleppo pine trees (*Pinus halepensis*). Gökova region has all Mediterranean vegetation varieties, valuable red pine (*Pinus brutia*) and forest areas.

Similarly, in the Fethiye region, maquis is seen on the coast and pine trees are seen in the highlands. The tree species in the highlands are black pine (*Pinus nigra*), red pine (*Pinus brutia*) and cedar (*Cedrus Libani*), while as you approach the coast, shrubs, olive groves (*Olea europaea*), oak trees (*Quercus sp.*) and citrus groves are seen. The *Caretta caretta* sea turtles that use İztuzu Beach for breeding have been granted official protection status because they are in danger of extinction.

The areas around the lake, channels and forested areas are of great importance for various animal species in terms of both feeding and shelter. Water hens, storks, herons,

swallows, reed warblers, snake eagles, bee-eaters, seagulls, rice crows and little white herons use the region as feeding areas or winter shelters.

In addition to the general vegetation in the Datça peninsula, there is an endemic date palm species believed to be related to the Phoenix theophrasti species found in Crete. There are also endemic sweetgum trees in the region. Information on the endemic structure is included in our ENDEMIC SPECIES HANDBOOK .

2. CLIMATE DATA

The average temperature in Muğla varies between 21° and 31° C in summer and 4° to 14° C in winter. Extreme temperatures in summer reach 45°C. Average relative humidity rates vary between 50% in July and 72% in December.

Daily fluctuations are higher in summer and vary between 34% and 70%. In winter, this figure varies between 54% and 81%. The highest sunshine duration is in July with 11.5 hours per day. In July, the average wind speed is 2.1 m/s, while this figure remains at 1.3 m/s in January.

3. AGRICULTURE

The main agricultural products of Muğla are cattle breeding, beekeeping, olives, tomatoes (and other vegetable products), cereals (especially wheat) and fish (especially sea bass and sea bream). The former large areas used for tobacco and cotton production have gradually been replaced by olive groves and forage crops. In recent years, cotton and citrus and pomegranate production have increased.

NATURAL BEAUTY

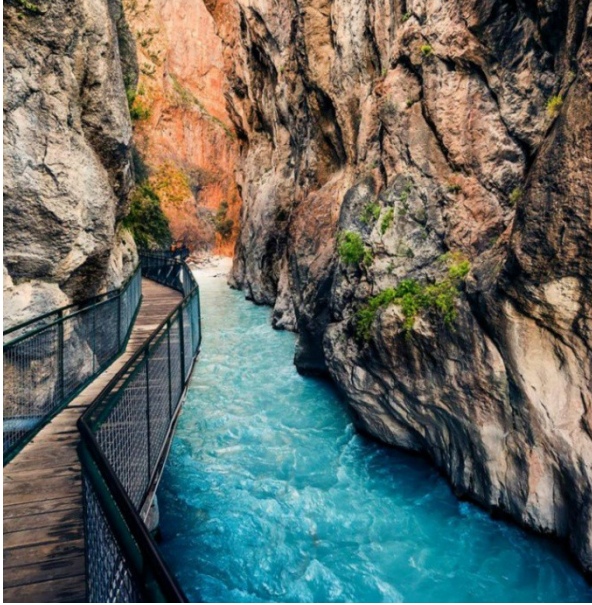
a. BUTTERFLY VALLEY



a. ÖLÜDENİZ



b. SAKLIKENT CANYON



c. **EKİNCİK BAY**



d. **UYKU VALLEY**



e. **DALAMAN RIVER**



f. **KARGI BAY**



g. **GİZLİKENT WATERFALL**



h. **GEMİLER ISLAND**



i. **FOSFORLU CAVE**



j. SANDRAS MOUNTAIN



k. KABAK BAY



I. BAFA LAKE NATIONAL PARK





RULES FOR VISITING NATURAL AREAS

1. Keep the environment clean, do not throw your garbage on the ground.
2. Do not harm trees and plants.
3. Be careful not to participate in activities that harm animals and natural environments.
4. Do not light fires or smoke in forest areas.
5. Follow recycling rules.
6. Do not leave your children under the age of 18 alone, accompany them during the trip.
7. Do not take photos of other children unless their parents give permission.
8. Do not give money to child beggars.
9. Protect yourself from the harmful effects of the sun by using sun protection equipment such as hats, sunglasses and sunscreen.
10. Make sure you have water with you during your visit.
11. Do not visit areas where entry is restricted.
12. Be careful to visit areas with a guide.
13. Some areas may not be suitable for wheelchairs and strollers.
14. Wear comfortable clothes and sports shoes as you will need to walk in the areas.
15. We must avoid disturbing behaviors to others.

HISTORICAL DATA

In ancient times in Anatolia, the region between the Meander and Dalaman rivers in the south was called CARIA. The settled people were the Carians and Leleges.

In Homer's Iliad, the Carians are depicted as natives of Anatolia who defended their lands against the Greeks together with the Trojans. It is known that Muğla, one of the major cities of ancient Caria, was occupied by raiding parties of the Egyptians, Assyrians and Scythians until the settlement of the ancient Greek colonies. The Greeks lived in this region for a long time by establishing settled cities. Examples of these cities are Knidos at the tip of the Datça peninsula and Bodrum (Halicarnassos), as well as many smaller cities on the coast and inland of Bodrum, and Telmessos, Xanthos, Patara and Tlos in the Fethiye region.

The coast conquered by the Persians was eventually retaken by Alexander the Great, ending Caria's rule in the region. In 1261 AD, Menteşe Bey established his rule around the Muğla region with his own principality, whose capital was Milas. The Menteşe Beys held the city until 1390. In 1390, Muğla was captured by the Ottoman Empire.

However, just 12 years later, Timur and his forces defeated the Ottomans in the Battle of Ankara, and like other principalities in Anatolia, the Menteşe Principality regained control of the region. Muğla came under Ottoman rule again in 1451 during the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmet. The most important event in the region during the Ottoman period was the famous Rhodes campaign of Suleiman the Magnificent, which was led from Marmaris. Thanks to this long history, Muğla is a city rich in ancient ruins. There are more than 100 excavation sites near Fethiye, including Leteon, which has been declared a world heritage site by UNESCO.

HISTORICAL PLACES

Muğla, one of the popular cities of the Aegean Region, stands out with its historical structures as well as its natural beauties. Muğla, whose history dates back to the Ancient Period, has hosted many important civilizations throughout its history.

In Muğla, where many historical structures have survived to the present day, you can visit historical and touristic places and witness the history of the region. Among the prominent historical and touristic places of Muğla are the Lycian Way, Bodrum Castle, Kayaköy, Knidos Ancient City, Kaunos Ancient City, King Tombs, Bodrum Ancient Theater, Marmaris Castle, Kurşunlu Mosque, Labranda Ancient City, Gümüşkesen Monument, Cleopatra Bath, Hafsa Sultan Caravanserai, Şeyh Mosque, Köyceğiz King Tombs, Konakaltı Inn and Kalynda Ancient City.



a. **LABRANDA**

The ancient city of Labranda is one of the best preserved ancient cities in Turkey. It is located in Kocayayla, 14 km north of Milas. In ancient times, Labranda was connected to Mylasa by an 8-meter-wide sacred road, which has survived to this day. There was a sacred area in the city in the 5th century BC. Both entrance gates in the southeast and south of the city are still standing. There are also ruins from the Temple of Zeus and the Roman Empire in the city. The stadium, located 200 m east of the sacred area, stands, reinforced by a support wall behind it.

The stone indicating the start and finish points of the races is still in place today. The ancient city of Labranda can be visited every day of the week between 08:00 and 19:00. Entrance to the ancient city of Labranda is free.

b. **EUROMOS**

The ancient temple of Euromos is 12 km from Milas and 1 km from the main road. The temple was connected to the city of Mylasa in ancient times. It is believed that the temple is from the post-Adrian era. There are remains of city walls on the hills west of the temple. Excavation and renovation work began in the 1970s but did not continue afterwards. There is no specified time for the visit, and the entrance is free.

c. **KAYAKÖY**

Kayaköy, built by the Greeks in the 14th century, has historical importance today. The village was evacuated as a result of the population exchanges carried out during the War of Independence, and was completely abandoned. Kayaköy, which has nearly 4,000 houses, as well as many hospitals, schools and workplaces, is now an open-air museum.

Among the places to visit in Kayaköy are the large and small churches and fourteen chapels. There is also a pottery workshop (pottery) next to the small church. From the small church road, you can reach Soğuk Su Bay, which can only be reached by sea or on foot, in about forty minutes. You can visit Kayaköy any day of the week and see it at any time of the day. Entrance to Kayaköy is free.

d. **IASOS – KIYI KIŞLACIK**

The ancient city of Iasos is at the entrance of Kiyıkışlacık Village, which is 18 km away from Milas. The city was founded by Argos colonists and later migrated from Miletus. There is an "odeon" to the west of the agora, which is decorated with an entrance made of Roman columns. These are the temples of Artemis and Zeus. There are inscriptions, altars and obelisks decorating the sacred area on the east side of the temple.

The theater on top of the Temple of Zeus was built in the Hellenistic style and repaired during the Roman period. The castle at the highest point of the city dates back to the Christian period. The village and the ancient city of Iasos are intertwined. The villagers still use the ancient roads as shortcuts. The village is located on the coast, which is formed by a natural harbor and has a narrow breakwater built at its entrance. It can be seen from the lighthouse in Kiyıkışlacık Bay and from the ancient high parts of the harbor.

The agora area has been excavated by an Italian archaeological team since 1960. The Balıkpazarı mausoleum is one of the largest of the ancient city's well-known Roman structures and has been restored by the Ministry of Culture. There is no specified time for the visit, and admission is free.

e. KNIDOS ANCIENT CITY

The ancient city of Knidos is located in the town of Yazırköy in the Datça district of Muğla. The ancient city of Knidos was one of the most developed cities of the period it was built. The ancient city of Knidos, which was more developed than many cities around it, especially in terms of trade, is among the cities belonging to the Carian Civilization.

You can see many historical structures in the ancient city of Knidos, and especially visit the ancient theater, which has survived to the present day in a very solid state. The ancient city of Knidos, which you can visit every day of the week, is open between 08:30 and 18:30. Entrance to the ancient city of Knidos is free.

f. KÖYCEĞİZ KING TOMBS

The Köyceğiz King Tombs are located in the Çandır Neighborhood of the Köyceğiz district of Muğla. The Köyceğiz King Tombs, which are structures belonging to the Lycian Civilization, attract attention as a very unusual historical artifact. At the time of its construction, the



Lycians believed that the dead should be buried as high as possible in order to be closer to God, so they built the Köyceğiz King Tombs at a very high point above the sea.

The Köyceğiz King Tombs, where rich merchants, kings and notables of the period were buried, witness delightful views with lighting in the evening hours. The Köyceğiz King Tombs, which can be visited every day of the week, are especially popular with boat tours in the region. Entrance to the Köyceğiz King Tombs is free.

g. BARGYLIA

The old name of Boğaziçi Village is Bargylia. Bargylia, a Carian city, was once by the sea. During the Ottoman period, salt was produced in the marshland in front of the village. The city is called Varvil among the locals and Andanos in the Carian language.

The most sacred part of the city is the Temple of Artemis Knidos in Kemikler, located on the opposite side of the village. The area was used as a defensive fortress during the Byzantine period. The scattered ruins on the hill extend along the entire coast. An exploration tour is required for the theater and temple facing north. No time is specified for the visit, and admission is free.

h. KAUNOS ANCIENT CITY

The Ancient City of Kaunos, located within the borders of Dalyan Neighborhood of the Ortaca district of Muğla, is also located in a unique location where Lake Köyceğiz meets the Mediterranean. The Ancient City of Kaunos, which was quite developed in terms of trade activities during the period it was built, is considered one of the leading cities of the region in areas such as maritime and fishing.

The Ancient City of Kaunos, which is among the important historical structures of Muğla, can be visited every day of the week between 08:30 and 17:30. There is an entrance fee to the Ancient City of Kaunos.

i. MARMARIS CASTLE

Marmaris Castle, one of the symbolic structures of the Marmaris district of Muğla, is a castle that was heavily damaged as a result of Alexander the Great's attacks on the region, although it is not known when it was built. It is known to have been rebuilt during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, and was built a second time in 1557. Built to prevent threats from the sea, the castle has survived to the present day quite intact.

The entrance gate and the surrounding walls can be seen completely inside the castle, and many works belonging to the Ottoman Empire can be seen. Marmaris Castle, which is

among the historical structures to be visited in Muğla, is open every day of the week between 08:30 and 18:30. There is a fee to enter Marmaris Castle.

j. BAFA LAKE

The Söke Valley was below sea level 2000 years ago and had a wide gulf, but sediments from the Büyük Menderes River have filled the gulf and turned it into a plain. There are two islands in the lake. One of the twin islands is connected to the mainland by salt in the form of a peninsula. The islands and the ancient city of Herakleia can be visited.

The oldest of the churches and monasteries on the islands is the Yediler Monastery. There is no specified time for the visit, and the entrance is free.

k. HAFSA SULTAN CARAVANSERAI

It is located in Tepe Neighborhood of Marmaris district of Muğla. Hafsa Sultan Caravanserai, one of the structures of Ottoman Period, was built in 1545 upon the order of Suleiman the Magnificent in the name of his mother Hafsa Sultan. Located close to the important trade routes of the period, the caravanserai was used as a structure where trade caravans stopped for a short break. The caravanserai, which has a total of 9 rooms, currently houses shops selling various jewelry products and souvenirs.

You can visit Hafsa Sultan Caravanserai, which is among the historical structures to be seen in Muğla, any day of the week at any time you want. Entrance to Hafsa Sultan Caravanserai is free.

l. KONAKALTI INN

Konakaltı Inn is located in the city center of Muğla. You can reach Konakaltı Inn by walking from the city center. Built in the 19th century, Konakaltı Inn was specially built for caravans that stopped by the Menteşe region. The upper floor of the structure, which consists of 2 floors in total, was designed so that people can rest comfortably; the lower floor was built as an area where animals are kept.

Konakaltı Inn, which is used as a cultural center where various cultural activities are carried out today, can only be examined from the outside except for special events. Visiting Konakaltı Inn is free of charge.



m. **HERAKLEIA/LATMOS**

The ancient city of Herakleia is in the village of Kapıkıçı, 9 km from Çamiçi in Bodrum. The known history of Herakleia dates back to the 7th century BC. The city's star shone during the Hellenistic and Roman periods and it became rich from maritime trade.

The city was a bishopric center during the Byzantine period and the Endymion region is considered sacred by Christians. The ancient region is today called "Arab Avulus" and is located near Karpuzlu Village. It includes the ruins of the ancient theater, the Temple of Athena and the agora. The ancient city of Herakleia, which was built during the Hellenistic period and continued to exist during the Byzantine period, has a regular plan. The flat area where the modern primary school is located was used as the agora during the Hellenistic period. The Temple of Athena, built on a rocky hill, can be clearly identified from the remaining inscriptions. The important ruins in the courtyard of a house to the east of the agora are the mihrab of Endymion surrounded by olive trees and gray rocks.

These ruins look like a crude structure from the lake shore and like a theatre from the upper hill. On the road climbing the Beşparmak Mountains, old pavements, the defensive castle above and Christian monuments from the 10th to 13th centuries, similar to those in Cappadocia, can be seen. There is no specified time for the visit, and entrance is free.

n. **KALYNDA ANCIENT CITY**

Kalynda Ancient City, one of the important historical places of Muğla, is within the borders of Dalaman district. Kalynda Ancient City, established on a large area of land, is one of the places that must be visited during a Muğla holiday with the city walls surrounding it. The ancient city, which has many rock tombs around it, was built by the Carians. Later used by the Persians and Lycians for a long time, Kalynda Ancient City lastly hosted the Byzantines.

Kalynda Ancient City, which is open every day of the week between 08:30 and 18:30, stands out among the rare structures that carry the traces of many civilizations to the present day. Entrance to Kalynda Ancient City is free.

o. **ÖREN-KERAMOS**

Between Akyaka and Ören, the ruins of the ancient city of Keramos (meaning: ceramics), a member of the Kryasor League, can be visited. Keramos was under the rule of Rhodes during the Hellenistic period and signed a treaty of allegiance with neighboring Stratonikeia during the same period. In 129 BC, it became part of the Roman State of Asia Minor and gradually lost its importance. There is no specified time for the visit, and entrance is free.

p. **KINGS' TOMBS**

It is located within the borders of Kesikkapı Neighborhood of Fethiye district of Muğla. Also known as Amyntas Rock Tombs, the King Tombs were built in the 4th century BC. The King Tombs, which stand out among the historical structures that have survived to the present day in a very solid state, emerged by carving rocks and turning them into cemeteries. The King Tombs, which were built in a very high position, are reached by a 100-step staircase.

The King Tombs were built for the commanders, kings and wealthy citizens of the period in which they were built. The King Tombs, which can be visited every day of the week, are open between 10:00 and 17:00. There is a fee to enter the King Tombs.

q. **GÜMÜŞKESEN ANITI**

The Gümüşkesen Monument can be seen within the borders of the Gümüşlük Neighborhood of the Milas district of Muğla. The Gümüşkesen Monument is a monument built in the Gümbet Neighborhood of Bodrum, similar to the Halicarnassus Mausoleum, one of the 7 wonders of the world. Built during the ancient Roman period, the Gümüşkesen Monument was used as a cemetery for the wealthy and politicians of the period.

The monument, which has many cemeteries around it, can be visited every day of the week between 08:30 and 17:30. Entrance to the Gümüşkesen Monument is free.

r. **KURŞUNLU MOSQUE**

Among the Ottoman structures that must be seen within the borders of Muğla, the Kurşunlu Mosque was built in 1493. In the madrasah located inside the mosque, where classical Ottoman architecture prevails, education was given in classes of 30 people at the time it was built. The dome of the mosque was covered with lead in 1853. You can visit the Kurşunlu Mosque every day of the week and it is currently open for worship. Entrance to the Kurşunlu Mosque is free.

s. **KLEOPATRA BATH**

Cleopatra Bath is located within the borders of Dalaman district of Muğla. Located on the seashore, Cleopatra Bath stands out as a very unusual structure, although it looks like a ruin today. A frequent destination for boat tours departing from Dalaman, Cleopatra Bath is a structure half submerged and half above water. Located on the shores of the turquoise sea, the bath dates back to the Lycian period. Entrance to Cleopatra Bath is free.



t. **ŞEYH MOSQUE**

The Sheikh Mosque, located in the center of Muğla, is one of the prominent historical structures of the region. Transportation from the city center can be easily provided on foot. The Sheikh Mosque, built in 1565, has undergone many restoration works until today. During one of these works, a minaret was added to the mosque during a restoration carried out in the 1800s.

The tombs of Sheikh Bedrettin and many important scholars are also located within the borders of the Sheikh Mosque. The mosque, where white and turquoise colors can be seen intensely, can be visited every day of the week. The Sheikh Mosque is open for worship today.

u. **STRATONIKEIA**

The region, which also includes Stratonikeia, changed hands between Seleucids, Ptolemy, Macedonians, Rhodes and Rome during the Hellenistic Period. The ancient city, which hosted important political events during the Hellenistic Period, has attracted attention with its continuous construction parallel to the peace and tranquility in the region since the Augustus Period. Turkish Period settlements can be seen in the city from the Principalities Period onwards.

The city attracts attention with its areas such as theater, gymnasium, Bouleuterion, Roman Bath and Columned Street. In addition, by walking on the stone-paved roads from the Ottoman Period in the village square located in the city, you can see the ancient and Ottoman Period structures opposite each other. It is open between 08:30 and 17:00 and there is an entrance fee.

v. **MUĞLA MUSEUM**

The museum was opened to visitors in 1994 after the animal and plant fossils unearthed during the excavations carried out in the Özlüce area in 1993 were put on display. The fossils exhibited in the Muğla Museum belong to creatures that lived 5-9 million years ago and the museum has a total of 4 sections, namely Natural History, Gladiator, Archaeology and Ethnography, and it also has a special importance as it had the first and only Natural History section in Turkey when it was opened to visitors. It is open between 08:30 and 17:00 and there is an entrance fee.

w. **LAGINA**

Lagina is located in the Kapıtaş area of the Turgut Neighborhood of the Yatağan district of Muğla province. There is a sacred area belonging to the goddess Hecate and settlements around this sacred area.

The area is known to have an entrance gate (propylon), a wall surrounding the sacred area (peribolos), covered resting and walking areas (stoa) within the sacred area, a structure where sacrifices were made and offerings were made to the goddess (altar), the goddess's house (temple) with a statue of the goddess inside, small temples (naiskos) belonging to other gods/goddesses and emperors, monumental columns and statue bases, houses of priests living here and at least one fountain. It is open between 08:30 and 17:00 and there is an entrance fee.

x. **SEDİR ISLAND**

The altitude of the Sedir Island Archaeological Site is approximately between 0 and 15 meters. Transportation to the area is provided by daily tour boats from Akyaka Neighborhood, Ula district, Muğla province, or by boats in Çamlı village, Marmaris district. The island, which has a coastline of approximately 800 m, consists of three islands, including Orata Island and Küçük Island next to it. The settlement on Sedir Island was formed on the eastern side of the isthmus (isthmus) that separates the island into two. The city's theater, sacred areas, residences, port and many other important civil and religious structures are on this area surrounded by walls.

The necropolis area, port and some of the other civil structures are located on the mainland on the eastern side of the island. In the ancient city on the island; Agora, Theater, Great Basilica, Isthmus Church, Apollon Sanctuary and city walls are some of the structures that remain standing or partially standing. One of the most important and touristic features of the island is Cleopatra Beach. It is open from 08:30 to 17:00 and there is an entrance fee.

y. **BEÇİN**

The ruins of Beçin are on a plateau 5 km south of Milas. The name of the city in medieval Italy was "Pezona" and in Turkish sources it was "Barçın", "Berçin", "Peci" and "Beçin". The history of the city is not clearly known, but it extends from the Ottoman period to the present day.

The preserved structures in the city are: Roman Tomb, Inner Castle, Great Bath, Ahmet Gazi Madrasah, Bey Mansion, Bey Bath, Kızılhan Chapel, Yellin Mosque, Yellin Madrasah, Karapaşa Madrasah, Beçin Castle. There is no specified time for the visit, entrance is free.



VISITING RULES FOR HISTORICAL SITES

1. Keep the environment clean, do not throw your garbage on the ground.
2. Do not harm trees and plants.
3. Do not speak loudly.
4. Be careful not to participate in activities that harm animals and natural environments.
5. Do not light fires or smoke in forest areas.
6. Follow recycling rules.
7. Do not leave your children under the age of 18 alone, accompany them during the trip.
8. Do not take photos of other children unless their parents give permission.
9. We must avoid disturbing behaviors to others.
10. Do not give money to child beggars.
11. Protect yourself from the harmful effects of the sun by using sun protection equipment such as hats, sunglasses and sunscreen.
12. Make sure you have water with you during your visit.
13. Do not visit areas where entry is restricted.

14. Be careful to visit areas with a guide.
15. Do not damage archaeological and cultural artifacts in cultural areas.
16. When visiting religious areas such as mosques and masjids, take off your shoes / slippers, cover your head, and wear clean and closed clothing.
17. Some areas may not be suitable for wheelchairs and strollers.
18. Payment can be made at the ticket office with Turkish lira, bank card and credit card.
19. Check the opening and closing hours and plan your visit accordingly.
20. Areas may have different working hours that may vary depending on the season.
21. Wear comfortable clothes and sneakers as you will need to walk in the areas.
22. Don't forget to pick up brochures introducing the area you are in and magnets that you can keep as souvenirs at the museum entrances.

3. CULTURE

Local culture and traditions still continue in Muğla Province. Typical cultural elements are; wedding celebrations, festivals (bullfighting, camel races, etc.), local dishes (many varieties and types) and their preparation methods, handicrafts (the most important one is carpet weaving) and general lifestyles (hospitality, market shopping).

a. ÇOMAKDAĞ

Çomakdağ Village leans on the peak of Beşparmak Mountains. The art in Çomakdağ houses is an architectural style that skillfully combines yesterday and today. The aesthetic appearance created by the half-moon or eagle-head figures on the tops of the chimneys in stone-made houses attracts attention. It is not possible to come across chimneys inspired by ancient structures anywhere else.

The village, which is closed to itself, lives with its traditions. Weddings last for 4 days. Wheat is traditionally pounded in a mortar, shooting is done in the plains, a goat is given as a



gift to the best shot, women have fun among themselves, and a wedding and bridal veil day are held. Çomakdağ Village's natural first olive oil is famous.

b. GÜLLÜK VE BOĞAZIÇI VILLAGES

Güllük is a fishing village located between Asin Bay and Mandalya Bay and is 8 km away from the Milas-Bodrum road. Güllük still makes its living from natural and farm fishing and port activities. At the same time, coffeehouses and fish restaurants on the coast reflecting the character of the village are other sources of income. There are shipyards in Güllük where “gulets”, boats specific to the region, are produced.

Boğaziçi Village; 30 km away from Bodrum. Boğaziçi is located in a bay surrounded by olive trees. In the past, there were salt production activities in the region, but today the salt pools have been abandoned and since there is no land suitable for agriculture in the region, the villagers make their living from the sea. Boğaziçi is also a bird paradise. However, since it is not under special protection, there is no control to prevent hunting and the birds are under threat

4. HANDICRAFTS

a. HANDICRAFTS AND EMBROIDERY

It is generally prepared by girls for their dowries and consists of clothes, woven cloths, needlework, lace decorated with beads, crocheted lace, carpets and hand-woven products. In Kızıldağ Village in Çomakdağ region, embroidery made from pure silk is called "yanış". Yanış is made of bright and strong colors and is used in making bags or ornaments

b. WOOD CARVING

Milas is famous for its wood carvings. The motifs on the ceilings, eaves and cabinets that have been preserved to this day in historical and modern Milas houses are the best examples of these.

c. HALICILIK

Muğla is one of the oldest settlements of the Turkmen tribes. The region has preserved its own traditions and costumes. Carpets specific to the region are woven in Milas. It is believed that the carpet-making tradition in the region began in the 16th century. The carpets of the region from the 18th and 19th centuries are traditional and baroque in style. The Ada Milas carpet is one of the oldest examples of Milas carpets.

There are edge patterns on side-by-side lines. The pattern is repeated in each column. The carpets defined as baroque style were produced during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecit, when Ottoman art and architecture were significantly influenced by Europe. Another group of carpets in Milas are medallion carpets.

These carpets consist of different shapes of rectangles, squares and hexagons. Pure wool has been used for the production of Milas carpets since the 18th and 19th centuries. The carpets are colored with natural dyes, some of which are obtained from plant roots. The weaving of these carpets still continues in Karacahisar, Ören, Dörttepe, Gereme, Bozalan, İkizköy, Pınarköy, Mezgit, Gürceğiz, Akçakaya and other villages.

5. FOLKLORE

The most common dance in the region is the Zeybek dance, which is unique to this area. It is a slow dance type, usually performed by men, emphasizing arm and leg movements. Kerimoğlu, Çökterme, Keklik, Muğla Zeybek and Cavour Asarın Yolları are some of the known zeybek types.