

Program

Jorney to Cappadocia and Pamukkale

Then again, as soon as it warms up, the best vacation plans begin, right? Well, of course, it will never work without adding indecision "I wonder if I should go there or here?" Especially if on the one hand Cappadocia, and on the other Pamukkale, which with its beauty resembles a cotton princess. We tell you both because we were as indecisive as you. That's why we say "Both!" This means that on this journey you will see fairy chimneys and princess travertines.

1 Day - Anyalya

Arrival at the airport in Antalya. Welcome, transfer and accommodation in a hotel in the region of Antalya. Free time.

2 Day - Cappadocia

After breakfast release of the rooms and road to Cappadocia (575 km). Arrival in Cappadocia and start of the tour;

Lovers' Hill is one of the places where you can see the light and shadows of Cappadocia, like lace at sunrise, and share this visual holiday. You can take the most beautiful photos of Cappadocia here.

Pigeon Valley, one of the most beautiful places in Cappadocia, has been hosting all its guests for years with its fascinating view and the famous sunset witnessed from Uçhisar Castle. This wide valley between Uçhisar and Göreme really gets its name from the pigeons. According to the rumor, pigeon manure is very useful in grape breeding, which attracted the attention of the people living here with the pigeon breeding that started in the 9th century. For this reason, the nests carved from the rock, which still stand out today, are formed by the agricultural workers choosing the valley instead of the houses in order to increase their productivity.

Devrent Valley, located in Avanos region, is also part of the time that touched Cappadocia like a magic wand, like a fairy tale portrait. Since each fairy chimney in the valley looks like it was once alive but turned into stone, it has become known as the "Imaginary Valley" or the "Pink Valley", perhaps because of the color of its rocks at sunset.

Artisans of the region

Pottery of the region

When heading to Cappadocia, don't think that the only thing that will stay in your memory and fill your memories will be limited to fairy chimneys, underground cities and vast valleys! When you see Avanos pottery, you will realize that the people of this region, who seem to be endowed with the wisdom of the past, are in fact artists descended from ancestors, fathers, in short, from genes. It will not even be enough to see, maybe you will pass the steering wheel, you will also want to try.

During our tour, we will show you these beauties, and you will also have the opportunity to shop.

Accommodation at the hotel and dinner. Optional evening program, extra charge.

3 Day - Cappadosia

In the morning before breakfast optional balloon flight over Cappadocia. The transfer for the balloon flight is from 04:00 or 05:00 in the morning. The flight is 1 hour.

Spectacular surreal landscapes, along with excellent flight conditions, allow balloons to glide gently up and fly between pointed rocky peaks, over dovecotes carved into rocks, orchards and vineyards, through beautiful valleys, each of which has its own unusual rock formations of various colors and forms, then glide higher and higher over the gorges and breathtaking landscapes of Cappadocia. Cappadocia is known throughout the world as one of the best destinations for hot air ballooning.

Goreme National Park

Goreme - The park is a rocky, water and wind-washed landscape with a network of ancient interconnected underground settlements.

The fabulous chimneys of the three beauties

The fabulous chimneys of three beauties are among the most photographed places in Cappadocia, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the region, visited by approximately 2 million tourists each year, the photos in the albums of all travelers have Three beauties in the background. On one side of the advertisements, brochures and even old 50 Turkish lira had the three Cappadocian beauties. These 3 fabulous chimneys are the symbol of Cappadocia.

Ortahisar

Ortahisar Castle, which identifies with the name of the city in which it is located, is also known as the largest fairy chimney in Cappadocia. Rising like the Tower of Babel, the castle is one of the first known multi-storey settlements in the world and a frequent destination for caravans along the Silk Road. The rocks on which Ortahisar Castle is surrounded by steep valleys on three sides were cut by the first Etiler for protection and shelter in ancient times, when wars were plentiful. It was later used as a shelter during the time of Romans, Byzantines, Seljuks and Ottomans. The first settlement of the town began in the castle, and with the increase of the population new two-storey houses were built, descending the slopes like steps.

Handmade carpets

In the Avanos district of Nevsehir, famous for its handicrafts, carpet factories - shops frequented by tourists - offer a "living museum" service.

Visitors, accompanied by a guide, observe the production of silk by the craftsmen, the processes of dyeing roots and the work of women weaving carpets on a loom, and witness the adventures of making carpets that are woven from thread into loop.

Pearl of Cappadocia: onyx stone

The onyx stone, known as the lucky stone, is a type of semi-precious stone. This stone is actually gray and black with light stripes. This opaque stone is as bright as glass.

Onyx, which contains many minerals, is very impressive in terms of aesthetics because it can be worked with. For this reason, it has been used since ancient times in the manufacture of many home decorations and jewelry. Today, this type of stone is used especially in jewelry and rosaries.

During our tour, we will show you these beauties, and you will also have the opportunity to shop.

Overnight in the area.

4 Day - Konya

Breakfast at the hotel and check out. Road to Konya (275 km)

The underground city of Kaymakli - Cappadocia, where every time you can discover a completely new beauty, where the first visit is not always the only one, arouses great

curiosity about its underground cities, numbering more than a hundred and is the most mysterious story of the past

Ihlara Valley - Ihlara Valley, 18 kilometers long, 150 meters deep and 200 meters wide, has thousands of living spaces in its structure, unlike other canyons, it is the largest canyon in the world where people have lived in the past.

Arrival in Konya and visit the Mevlana Museum.

The Museum of Mevlana - Mevlana is a name that is known to everyone through his words and advice and his works are taught as a lesson. Mevlana Jalaeddin-i Rumi was born in the 13th century city of Belh in Afghanistan and is the initiator of a trend that will last for thousands of years in Turkish-Islamic geography. After him, many literary names, mystics and scholars have set out on the path he has opened. Mevlana's advice and counsel, so important to Turkish Islamic history and literature, is read by people of all ages and his name is mentioned around the world.

Overnight in Konya, dinner and rest.

5 Day - Pamukkale

Breakfast at the hotel and check out. Go to Pamukkale (394 km)

Visit to the Konya Tropical Butterfly Garden, which was launched in 2015 and is one of the largest butterfly flying areas in Europe and one of the few in the world, with a butterfly flight area of 1,600 square meters; It has a total usable area of 7,600 square meters, of which 3,500 square meters is a sightseeing area.

Konya's Tropical Butterfly Garden, which offers a natural habitat for approximately 10,000 butterflies from 45 different species in tropical countries, also has approximately 20,000 plants belonging to 98 species, along with various animal species.

In the butterfly garden, which has a tropical climate, the temperature is kept constant at 28 degrees and the humidity at 80 percent.

Arrival in Pamukkale.

Pamukkale wines

Wine, which has as deep a history as the history of mankind, has always been one of the parts that complements human life in many parts of the world. A glass of wine that accompanies sad moments, as well as fun, pleasant moments, smiles and happiness. There is a long way to go in turning the grapes gathered from the lush green vines into the wine that fills our glass in our most special moments.

You will have the opportunity to shop and wine tasting during the tour.

Accommodation at the hotel and rest. You can enjoy the hotel's hot springs.

6 Day - Pamukkale

In the morning before breakfast optional balloon flight over Pamukkale. The transfer for the balloon flight is from 04:00 or 05:00 in the morning. The flight is 1 hour.

Breakfast at the hotel and tour of the area

Visit to the ancient city of Hierapolis and the terraces of Pamukkale.

It is no coincidence that Pamukkale is the first thing that comes to mind when we think of Denizli, and the world-famous Pamukkale travertines are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Pamukkale Travertines, which are white as cotton and cure many diseases with their healing water, are one of the most interesting places in our country, which are flooded by tourists. Especially at sunset, the magnificent view created by the meeting of white and

orange is among the unforgettable memories of those who visit Pamukkale. The ancient city of Hierapolis and the Ancient Basin are in ruins, where the Pamukkale travertines are located. The history of the ancient city dates back to the Roman period and has since been known as a healing water center. The ancient city consists of many parts such as a theater, a large bathroom complex and a cathedral. There is also an archeological museum here.

Ancient city of Laodicea

The ancient city of Laodicea is located 6 km north of the province of Denizli. The Hellenistic city was founded in the middle of the 3rd century BC by the Seleucid king Antiochus II in the name of his wife Laodicea. In 130/129 BC, the region was fully connected with Rome (first the Republic, then the Empire). The city, which has one of the first 7 churches of Christianity, became a religious center at the metropolitan level during the early Byzantine period. Excavations in Laodicea reveal the existence of continuous settlements during the Early Chalcolithic (Copper Age, from 5500 BC to the 7th century AD. Laodicea has important archaeological remains. Among the important and surviving structures, the most the big stadium in Anatolia (285 x 20 m.), 2 theaters, 4 baths, 5 agoras, 5 nymphs, 2 monumental entrance gates, Bouleuterion, temples, Peristyle houses, Latrina, churches and monumental streets. Necropolis zones surround the four sides of the city Laodicea is very important to Christendom, and since the 4th century AD, the city has had a religious character, such as a Sacred Pilgrimage Center. The church was founded in the time of Constantine the Great (306-337 AD), Christianity in 313 AD It was made by the Edict of Milan in the year of his freedom. attitude she for retains its characteristic that it is one of the oldest and most important sacred structures of Christendom and therefore a pilgrimage church.

Textiles in Pamukkale are still number one in Turkey, as is the first day.

Hierapolis in the Lycos Valley is experiencing its golden age in terms of textile development in the 2-3 century AD. These fabrics, woven in the city, are exported to Italy and at the same time coins of alliances are minted, maintaining close trade relations with the cities of Western Anatolia (Ephesus, Bergamo, Smyrna, Sardis, Aphrodisias, etc.). In terms of textile production and dyeing and carpet weaving, Hierapolis looks like a factory town from ancient times.

During the tour you will have the opportunity to shop

You can enjoy the hotel's hot springs.

7 Day - Antalya

Morning after breakfast trip to Antalya (239 km)

Sightseeing tour of Antalya.

Paradise on earth

There is no doubt that Antalya is the most beautiful place in the world!

M. Kemal ATATURK

The first thing that comes to mind when mentioning Antalya is the sea, the sand and the sun. But that's not all.

The city is located in the southern part of the country, on the edge of a wide and fertile plain. This region was called Pamphylia in ancient times. It spreads in a picturesque bay, surrounded by lush greenery of palms, oleanders and lemon trees. Reflected in the azure blue sea, Antalya is surrounded by the high peaks of the Taurus Mountains, whose snow-capped peaks on three sides crown it with a royal crown.

Republic Square

Cumhuriyet Square, one of the most famous places in Antalya; This is the stop of the tourist buses that transport local and foreign tourists to the city center. Opened in 1964, the square contains the National Monument of Ascension, shown here.

Ivley Minaret

This is the main landmark and symbol of Antalya, built by the Seljuk Sultan Ala-ad-din Kiy-Kubad I (1219-1236). The minaret is a typical example of Seljuk architecture.

Adrian's Gate

The most impressive entrance gate to the Kaleichi area. The three-arched gate was built in honor of the arrival of the Roman emperor Hadrian in 130 AD. The gate with three arches is lined with marble and decorated with sculptural compositions. There are two beautiful towers on either side of the gate.

Karpuzkaldiran waterfall

Karpuzkaldiran Waterfall is the only waterfall in Turkey that flows into the sea from 45 meters. The water flows quite strongly. It is possible to see rainbows every hour of every day due to the refraction of the sun's rays.

You will also be given the opportunity to browse leather and jewelery shops. Local artisans will offer you handmade Turkish products.

Accommodation in the region of Antalya

Day 8

After breakfast Departure to Antalya airport