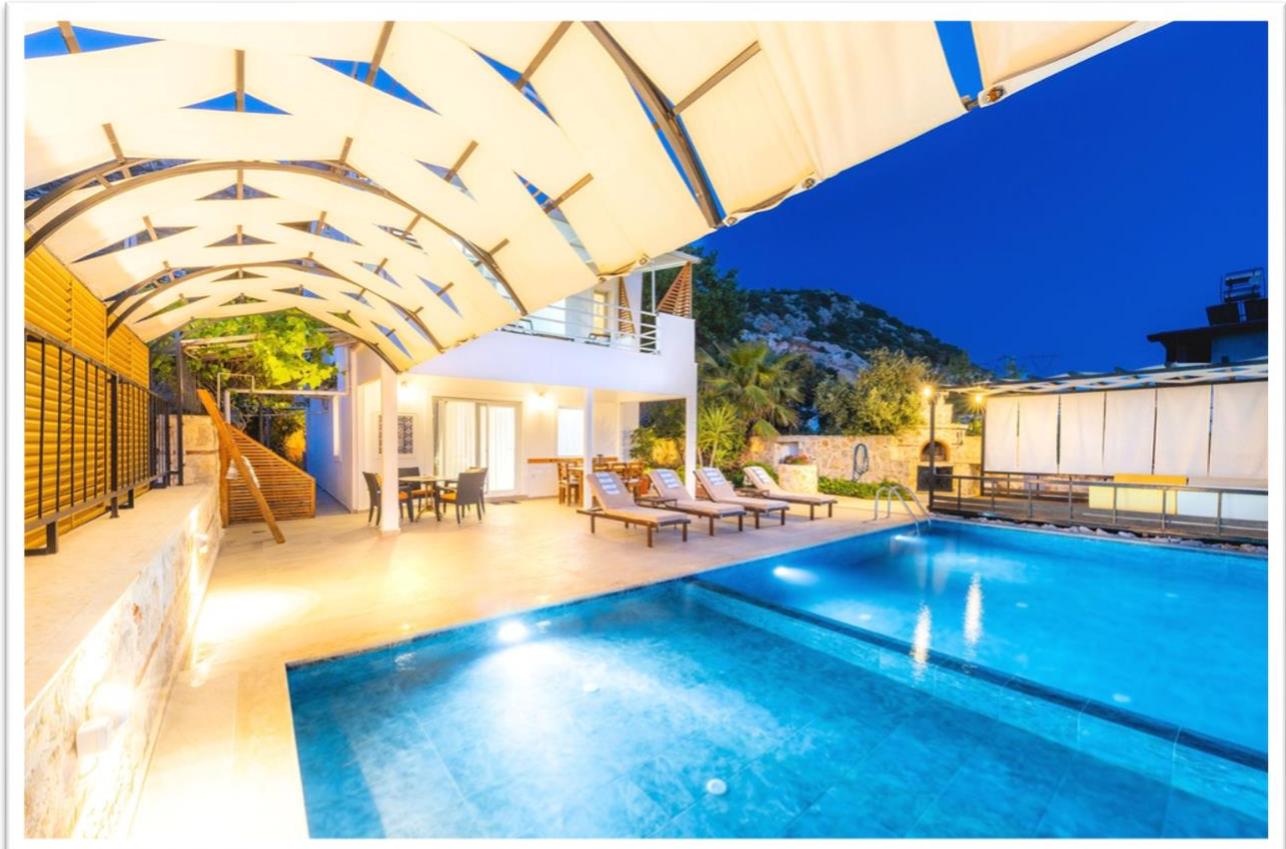


Travel Guide Villa Asfina

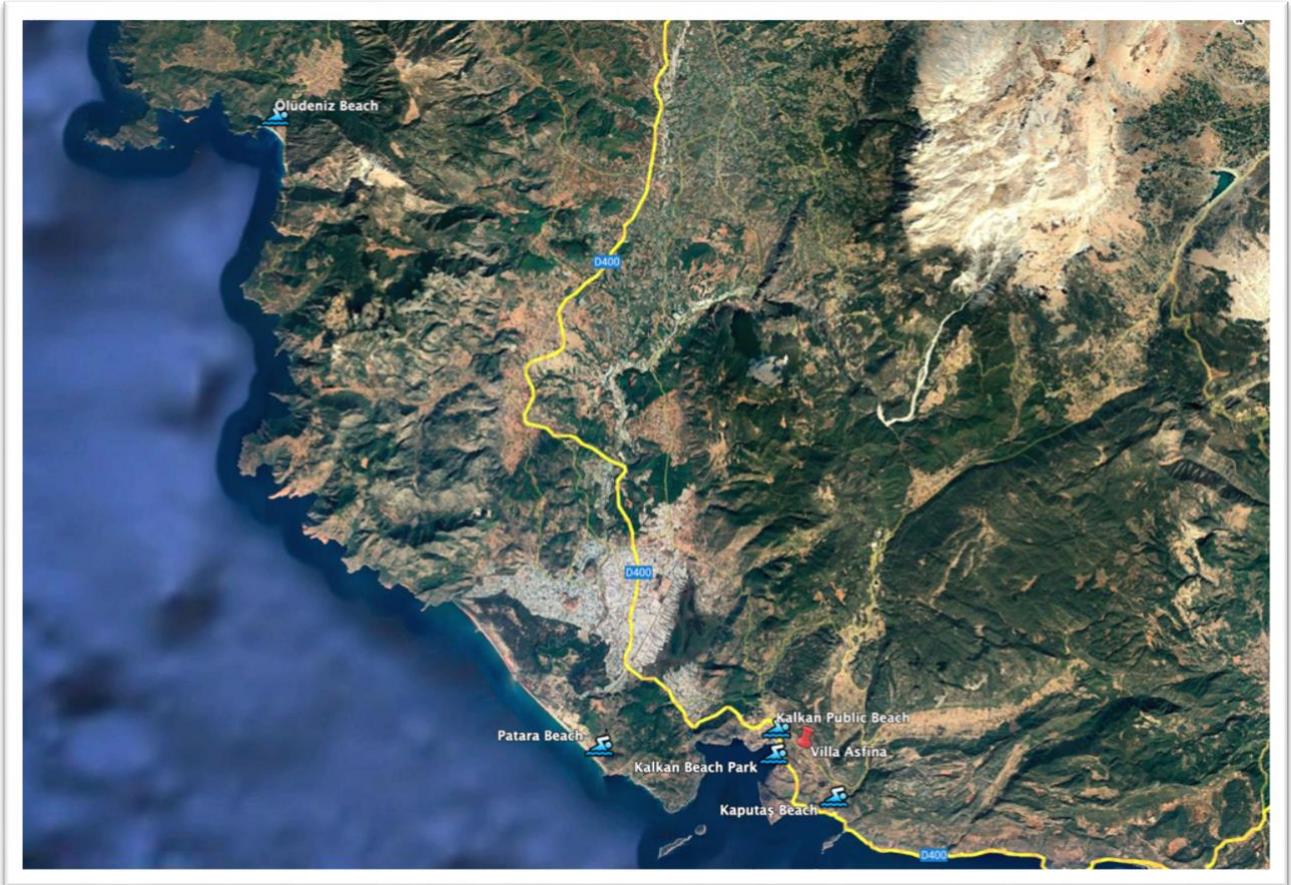


For our guests we have created a small travel guide with the most beautiful and interesting destinations in the region.

We wish you a lot of fun while discovering the different places and sights as well as a nice and relaxing vacation in our house.

Ajda und Theo

Beaches



- **Patara Beach**
- **Kaputas Beach**
- **Kalkan Public Beach**
- **Kalkan Beach Park**
- **Ölüdeniz Beach**

Patara Beach [Link](#)

36°15'18.2"N 29°18'49.6"E
Distance 18 km



Located west of Kalkan on the Mediterranean coast, Patara Beach is reputed to be the birthplace of Santa Claus. St. Nicholas is said to have been born here in the third century, after which he moved to Demre, where he became a bishop and started doing his good



deeds. Father Christmas aside, the sandy beach here is a magnificent 18 km long and 400 meters wide, so it never feels crowded.

Patara Beach is actually the longest beach in Turkey, and it has not been ruined by tourist development the way so many other beaches have. This is largely due to the beaches proximity to the ancient city of Patara, but it also has the protected turtles that have

been laying eggs here for the last 40 million years.

The backdrop to the beach is stunning; the limestone peaks of Lycia rise up in the north whilst farmland dominates the plains below. This is a real nature lovers paradise with dunes, wetlands and a river beyond the beach and in fact barely a trace of humanity.

In fact you have to travel around 2km inland to the resort village of Gelemis if you are looking for anything more indulgent than a snack.

Not far from Patara Beach itself are a number of ancient ruins, including a triumphal arch dating back to the Roman Empire. A team of archaeologists from Antalya University excavate here every summer, and they have reconstructed a number of important ancient buildings. There is a small admission charge to the ruins, and you pretty much have to pass through here to get to the beach.

The beach has little shade, but there is plenty to do to cool off. You can go rafting and canoeing on the Dalaman river, scuba-dive, and horseback ride. There are plenty of ancient sites further afield to explore as well.



Kaputas Beach [Link](#)

36°13'47.34"N 29°26'57.60"E

Distance 9 km



Kaputaş Beach with its famous bright turquoise sea is not only one of the most beautiful beaches on the Lycian Coast, but it's considered to be one of the most beautiful beaches in all of Turkey. Below steep cliffs hides a bay and a small paradise...Kaputaş.



This bay has long ceased to be an insider's tip.

A long and steep staircase with 187 steps leads you from the coastal road down to the bay, where one of the most beautiful beaches in the Mediterranean awaits you.

The picturesque natural beach is run by the municipality of Kaş. It's unspoiled and therefore a beautiful destination for swimming and sunbathing.

The transition from sand to sea is announced by small pebbles.

The water is comparatively cooler due to the spring water that flows here. The fact that it becomes quite deep after 8 to 10 meters is quite unusual.

Umbrellas and sunbeds are usually available only during the high season, for a fee.

Showers, toilets, and changing rooms are available on site. A small snack bar caters to visitors needs, with refreshments, snacks, and ice-cream.

This turquoise paradise is very popular among locals as well as tourists from all over the world. For this reason, there can be a large number of visitors, especially in the high season.

The bay is also a trendy destination for cruise ships that stop here. Therefore, the crystal clear bay can also be wonderfully visited with a boat trip. On this occasion, you can also discover the fascinating caves in the area. One of the most famous is Blue Cave. You can reach from the beach by walking.

Before going down the stairs to the beach, it's worth taking a photo with Kaputaş Beach in the background. The picturesque scenery with the bright turquoise sea resembles a postcard motif and is one of the most Instagramable places in Turkey.



Kalkan Public Beach [Link](#)

36°15'42.17"N 29°24'56.68"E

Distance 4,5 km



To the left of and at the entrance to Kalkan harbour, sits Kalkan's white pebble beach which is hugely popular with visitors and locals. The water is incredibly clear and often calm, making it very good for snorkelling and swimming. Toilet and changing facilities are available just behind the

beach, and sunbeds/umbrellas can be hired at a very reasonable rate. It is worth noting that the beach has a blue flag award for cleanliness too. There are harbour front restaurants, shops and cafes all within 2 minutes walk of the beach. Kalkan beach also enjoys late evening sun, and is a lovely place to watch the yachts and gulets returning back to harbour in the early evening. This beach is just around a 3 minute walk from Kalkan Old Town.



Kalkan Beach Park [Link](#)

36°14'58.44"N 29°24'50.79"E

Distance 6,5 km



Beach Park Kalkan is in the 13th place out of 181 beaches in the Antalya region, located 3 km away from its center of Kalkan. It is one of the beaches of Ulugol settlement. The beach is located in an

urban area.



It is a tiny bay with crystal turquoise water and light fine pebble, so you don't need special shoes. This beach is suitable for different categories of people, lonely travellers, relaxation getaway lovers etc. It is not crowded place during the season.

Beach Park Kalkan is fully occupied by beach clubs with restricted entrance. The beach facilities are only available to visitors of

resort area. Their list includes, loungers and umbrellas, beach restaurant, toilets. This area has also a water park in the sea with various inflatable toys which constitute excellent

activities for parents and children. During the season this beach line is supervised by a lifeguard. In addition to swimming and sunbathing, you can also take part in other activities .

This beach is easily accessible, it is located very close to road. Parking is located directly on the beach.



Ölüdeniz Beach [Link](#)

36°32'50.00"N 29° 7'17.02"E
Distance 90 km



The pretty bay of Ölüdeniz is quite simply stunning and one of Turkey's most popular coastal resorts...
Coming over the hills from Fethiye your first glimpse of Ölüdeniz is a

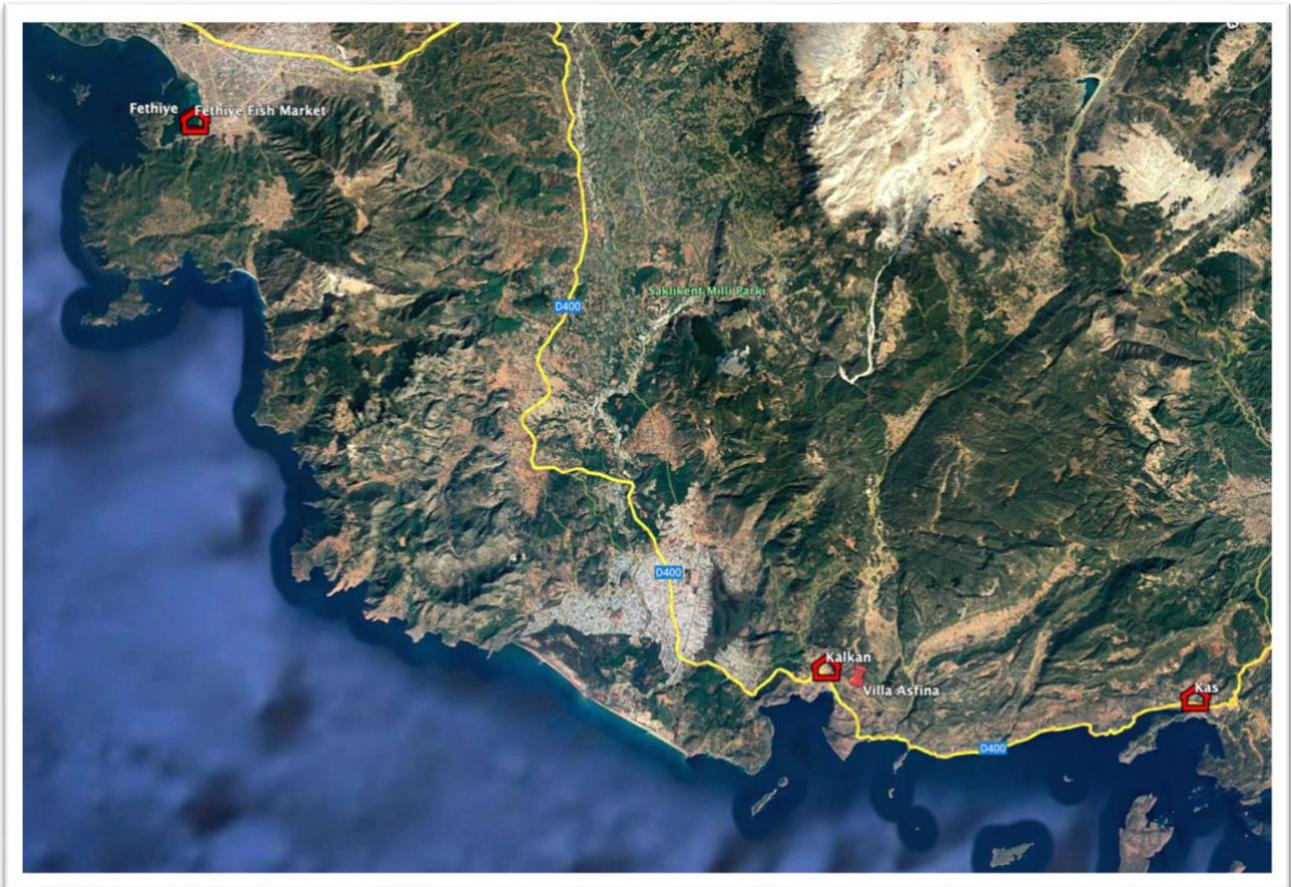


spread of vibrant shades from light to turquoise to azure blue surrounded by the perforated greens of the hills beyond, and a dazzling stretch of sands which bend round to the most photographed "lagoon" in the world...except that it is not a lagoon

but a well sheltered inlet, which allows just the right amount of water to flow in and out...as it has done for generations.
Early sailors found refuge from the storms, later traders bartered their wares.
Is a stunning bay, with a laid-back atmosphere, one of the most beautiful beaches in Turkey .It's lagoon, now a protected area, has understandably adorned a million picture postcards.
Ölüdeniz's main beach is bordered by an attractive promenade lined with small shops, cafes and restaurants making it ideal for a wonderful beach walk.



City Trips



- **Kalkan**
- **Kas**
- **Fethiye**
 - **Fethiye Fish Market**

Kalkan [Link](#)

36°15'55.32"N 29°24'52.83"E
Distance 4 km



Welcome to Kalkan
Kalkan is a town on Turkey's Mediterranean coast and a major tourist destination. There are historical sites and beautiful beaches in the area.

A view of the coast near Kalkan
Kalkan is an old fishing town and the only safe port between Kaş and Fethiye. It is known for its whitewashed houses sloping down to the sea and its colourful bougainvilleas. On average, there are 300 sunny days a year here.



Until the early 1920s, almost all the inhabitants were Greek. In 1923, as part of the population exchange between Greece and Turkey after the Greek-Turkish War, they left the town and migrated mainly to Attica, where they founded the new town of Kalamaki. Abandoned Greek houses can still be seen in Kalkan.



Kalkan was an important port town until the 1970s and the only seaport in the area. It declined after the construction of the road to Fethiye, but experienced a boom with the emergence of the tourism industry in the area.

The Independent listed Kalkan among the best tourist destinations. The newspaper recommended Kalkan especially for those who want a romantic holiday and do not want to travel

far from their home country in Europe. According to a survey, 96% of visitors to Kalkan were from the UK.

Kas Link

36°11'59.73"N 29°38'22.23"E
Distance 30 km



Mediterranean seaside resort in Turkey should be. White washed houses cascade down the winding mountain roads to show the way to the beautiful harbor that reminds you that



Kaş itself is a quiet pleasant town with

its turquoise blue sea and narrow streets scented with jasmine flowers. There are plenty of little guest houses, quiet cafes serving home cooking, or small bars to relax and listen to live music after a day's scuba diving. Kaş has an annual arts festival, jazz concerts in the Hellenistic theatre and the Kiln Under the Sea arts collective have held underwater ceramics exhibitions here. Kaş is one of the leading spots for scuba diving in Turkey. Its visited by beginners as well as advanced divers. There are more than 15 dive centers and diving schools, mostly located at the local port. They offer guided diving trips to the 50 dive spots in the vicinity. Diving in Kaş offers an array of fish and other sea creatures like octopus and sea turtles.

Kas is everything that a typical Mediterranean seaside resort in Turkey should be. White washed houses cascade down the winding mountain roads to show the way to the beautiful harbor that reminds you that life is in fact quite good and while in Kas, the best thing to do is to adapt quickly to the Mediterranean lifestyle. Many of the houses in Kas are surrounded with pink bougainvillea flowers that immediately make you notice the influence of Greek architecture in some of the older properties, typically the wooden shutters, narrow streets and large terraces for enjoying the mid-day sun.

Fethiye [Link](#)

36°37'19.51"N 29° 6'40.62"E
Distance 80 km



Fethiye was known in history to the ancient world as Telmessos and used to be the most important city of the ancient Lycian civilization. Despite the lack of information about its founding, historians agree that the appearance of the city dates back to the 5th century BC. In 547 BC along with all the cities of Lycia and Karya, Telmessos was captured by the Persian general Harpagos and the city of Apollo's son joined the Persian Empire. Later, Alexander the Great appeared in ancient city of Telmessos and according to one legend in the winter of 334-333 BC, the city surrendered to him of its own will. After the fall of the Bergamon kingdom the city of Telmessos in 133 BC joined the Lycian League and was one of the six most important cities of the union. In the year of 1424 the city



became part of the Ottoman Empire. In this time range the Fethiye castle was built.



Fethiye Fish Market [Link](#)

36°37'15.06"N 29° 6'40.70"E

Fethiye fish market is not far from the port but now lies embraced by the rest of the city. It is actually an old 'kervansaray' where

travellers came and stayed overnight and housed their camels or donkeys in the same building.



FETHIYE FISH MARKET IS MORE THAN JUST FISH

It has many typically arched doorways and is a very attractive building. Nestled into the little arches on the exterior of the building are a dying race of masters of fading trades.

HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR MEAL

The very centre of the market has the fish stalls and then set around the kervansaray walls, within the enclosed area are the restaurants, all specialising in preparing seafood of any kind to your choice. After choosing your fish, octopus, prawns, lobster, or whatever, you simply tell the fishmonger which way you would like to eat it.

They will obligingly clean the catch and deliver it to your restaurant's chef in the manner you choose.

The restaurants all generally charge small amount of lira per person to cook the seafood and serve it along with a salad, fresh bread and often chips as well. The restaurants offer many delicious starters (meze) which cannot be resisted.

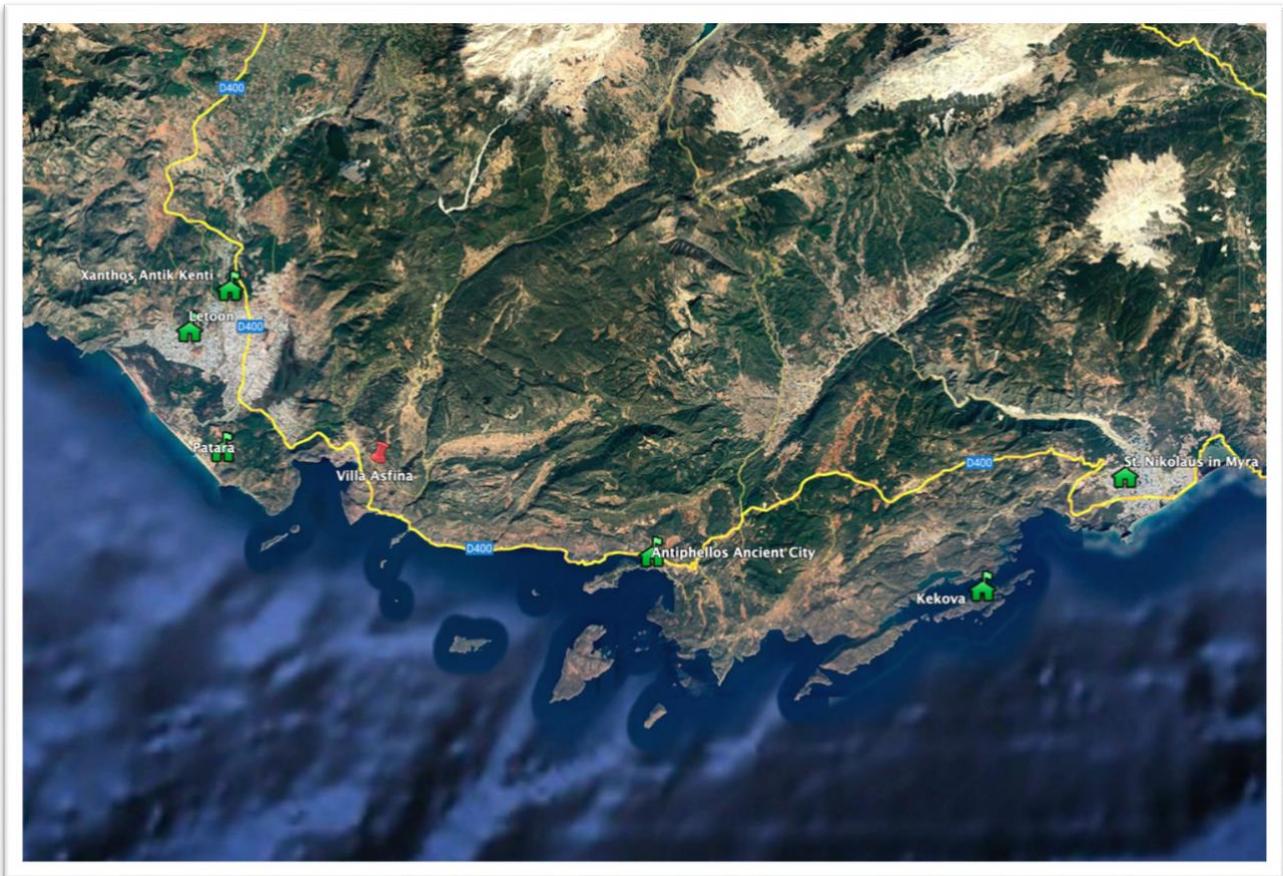


The Fethiye Fish Market life at all times of the day and night and has beautiful trees and plants along with a lovely Ottoman tiled marble fountain. There are hanging lights which lend such a

unique atmosphere to this buzzing place.

The Fethiye Fish Market is definitely a local attraction that should not be missed if you come visit this lovely seaside town. It's great for either lunch or dinner, offering two very different atmospheres.

Antique Sights



- **Xanthos Antik Kenti**
- **Antike Stadt Letoon**
- **Antiphellos Ancient City**
- **Patara – Ruinen von Patara**
- **St. Nikolaus in Myra!**
- **Tlos Amfi Tiyatro**
- **Kekova**

Xanthos Antik Kenti [Link](#)

36°21'25.36"N 29°19'8.32"E
Distance 20 km



Xanthos is the oldest and largest city of the mountainous province of Lycia, settled around 8th century BC in the valley of the Xanthos (today's Kinik) river in the Mediterranean region of Turkey. Until the Persian invasion in the 4th century BC it was an independent State. When the people of Xanthos, who had bravely tried to defend their city against Persians, realized that they could not repulse the invasion, they first killed their woman and



committed mass suicide by throwing themselves into the flames. About 80 surviving families and people who immigrated there rebuilt the city, but a fire which broke out about 100

years later razed it to the ground. In spite of this, the city was again rebuilt and, establishing good relations with its neighbors, was considered as an important center in



Lycia. However, Xanthos again met with an unfortunate end. As a result of resisting the taxes the Athenians wanted to impose on them in 429 BC, the city was largely destroyed and the inhabitants were drawn into a war. And thus Xanthos became "a city of disasters". The city itself consists of the Lycian acropolis and the parts remaining outside it, as well as the Roman acropolis. The most interesting building is the Roman theater and the edifices of the theater's western shoreline. Of

these the most famous is the Harpy Monument, which is a family sarcophagus situated on a rock. The original of this relief - decorated sarcophagus is in the British Museum in London, and every good copy of this is in its place. Close by can be seen very interesting Lycian sarcophagi from the 6th and 1st centuries BC. The site is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list.

Antike Stadt Letoon [Link](#)

36°19'56.87"N 29°17'22.48"E

Distance 25 km



Sharing a place with the Lycian capital Xanthos on Unesco's World Heritage list since 1988, Letoon is home to some of the finest ruins on



the Lycian Way.

Letoon is a religious sanctuary dedicated to Leto who, according to legend, was Zeus' lover and bore him Apollo and Artemis. Unimpressed, Zeus' wife Hera commanded that Leto spend eternity wandering from country to country. According to local folklore, she passed much time in Lycia and

became the national deity. The core of Letoon's ruins consists of three temples standing side by side and



dedicated to Apollo (the Doric one on the left), Artemis (the Ionian in the middle) and Leto (the Ionian on the right and now partially reconstructed). On the floor in the middle of the Apollo temple is a mosaic (a replica; the original is in Fethiye Museum) showing a lyre, a bow and arrow and a floral centre. The permanently flooded

nymphaeum (ornamental fountain with statues) is inhabited by frogs, which, in folklore, are said to be the shepherds who refused Leto a drink from the fountain and were punished for their lack of hospitality. The atmospheric structure is appropriate, as worship of Leto was associated with water.

Just to the north of the main temple complex is a large Hellenistic theatre dating from the 2nd century BC.

Antiphellos Ancient City [Link](#)

36°11'58.35"N 29°38'5.10"E

Distance 25 km



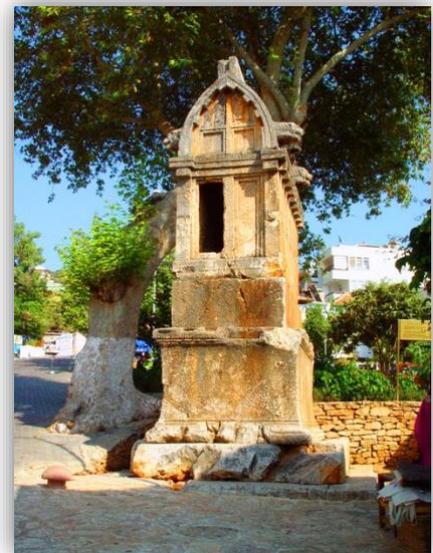
Antiphellos, also known as Habesos or Habesa in Lycian language, is one of the oldest settlements of Lycia. It is known that it is one of the cities of Lycia Union and it is the port of Phellos city in the north and has been living since the 6th century BC. In the Hellenistic period, commercial enterprises gained importance and Antiphellos developed more rapidly in response to the decline of Phellos, the main city, and became an important port city during the Roman Empire.



The theater is better preserved in Antiphellos than the temple. The theater, on the southern skirt of the acropolis hill, leans on the hillside and faces the sea with twenty-six rows of caveas. The theater, which is thought to be a Hellenistic work, does not have a fixed stone skene building. To the north-east of the theater is the burial chamber with twenty-four female reliefs carved into the bedrock.

It is dated to

the 4th century BC from the shape of women and facade decorations. In the bazaar there is a very well preserved hyposorion lion head carriage protrusion which became the symbol of Kaş and a Lycian inscription with a gothic pediment which dates to the 4th century BC. There are many rock-cut tombs with Gothic style or Lycian inscriptions on the hill which borders today's Kaş from northeast. The most interesting of these is the tomb with a Lycian inscription on the second floor in the form of a Gothic arch.



[Patara – Ruinen von Patara](#) [Link](#)

36°15'40.09"N 29°18'59.09"E

Distance 17 km



THE CAPITAL OF LYCIAN UNION

Patara, the capital city of the Lycian Union, is referred as "Patar" in the Hittite texts of the 13th century BC. The ancient city of Patara,



which has great historical and archaeological significance, survived for centuries because it was the only place to open to the sea in the Xanthos Valley. The city, which has been excavated since 1988, has a great significance for Christianity as well. Saint Nicholas known as "Santa Claus" was born in Patara. In addition, it is known

that St. Paul took a boat from here to Rome. Patara was also famous as a port for storing and keeping the grains that were transported from Anatolia to Rome.

When Patara began to be controlled by the Seleukos Kingdom at the beginning of the 2nd century, it was accepted as the capital of Lycia. This position became official in 167 and

168 BC when Patara's autonomy against Rome and independence against Rhodes was gained by the city. The city, which didn't lose its importance after the Roman rule, maintained its importance as a naval base in which the governors had their judicial affairs and as a connection with the eastern provinces.



ONE OF THE IMPORTANT PROPHECY CENTERS

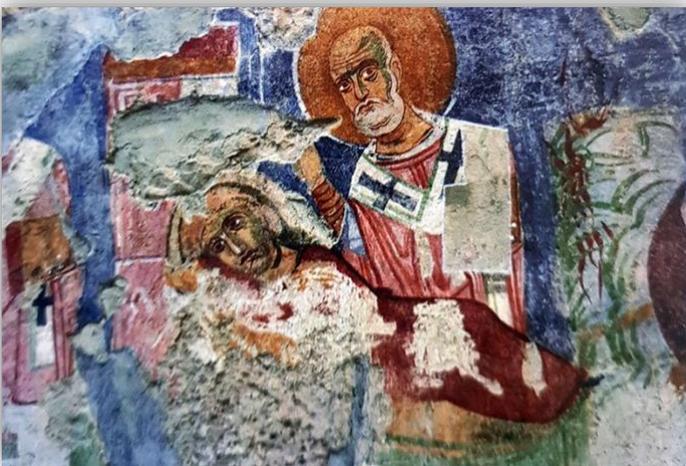
When Lycia became a province of Roman Empire in 43 AD and then when it was combined with Pamphylia and converted to a single state in 74 AD, Patara continued to be the capital city. After Rome, it had a reputation of Apollon prophecy center. During the Byzantine era, it became an important Center for Christians. Eudemos, was the Patara Bishop and the only authorized signatory of Lycia, in the First Council of Nicaea led by Emperor Constantine in 325 AD.



The entrance to the ancient city is through the magnificent and well-preserved Roman victory entrance. The inscriptions show that it was built in the name of the governor of the region around 100 AD. To the west of the entrance lies the Necropolis (ancient cemetery area) where Lycian sarcophagi are

located. The theater leaning against the Kursunlu Hill at the southernmost end of the city, was rebuilt in 147 AD after the earthquake.

One of Patara's monumental buildings is the granary (Granarium) which was built by Emperor Hadrian and his wife Sabina in 2nd century AD. To the north of the theatre is the Parliament building, where Patara hosted meetings as capital. Waterways that bring water from a rocky area about 20 kilometers away from the city are also notable ruins.



Santa Claus - or Saint Nicholas of Myra as he was called was an early Christian bishop who was born in Patara and lived in the maritime city of Myra in the Roman province of Asia Minor. Who is believed to have lived between 270 AD and 343 AD. Now you know, Santa Claus does not come from the North Pole - he came from what is today Turkey.

[St. Nikolaus in Myra!](#) Link

36°14'40.92"N 29°59'5.22"E

Distance 74 km



St. Nicholas Church is an ancient East Roman basilica church in the ancient city of Myra, now a museum located in modern Demre. It was built above the burial place of St Nicholas, a 4th-century Christian bishop of Myra, an important religious figure for Eastern Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics and the historical inspiration for Santa Claus. Its use dated from its 6th

century construction for the state church of the Roman Empire by Justinian the Great. The basilica is on UNESCO's tentative list to become a World Heritage Site.



The church was built in AD 520 on the foundations of an older Christian church where Saint Nicholas had served as a bishop. Justinian contributed to the reconstruction. It is noted for its remarkable wall frescoes, and its architectural and religious significance.

Over time the church was flooded and filled with silt. In 1862 it was restored by Russian Emperor Nicholas I, who added a tower and made other changes to its Byzantine architecture. The church continued to function until its final abandonment by the Eastern Orthodox Church in



1923, when the remaining Greeks of Demre were required to leave by the Population exchange between Greece and Turkey. Archaeological excavations in the Church started in 1988. The work has revealed some of the northern section of the monastery complex, and also the small chapels around the nave, one of which notably contains vibrant frescoes detailing the life and miracles of the saint Nicholas, and a desecrated sarcophagus which is thought to be the original burial place

from which his remains were forcibly translated to Bari in 1087.

Tlos Amfi Tiyatro [Link](#)

36°33'19.41"N 29°25'16.77"E
Distance 58 km



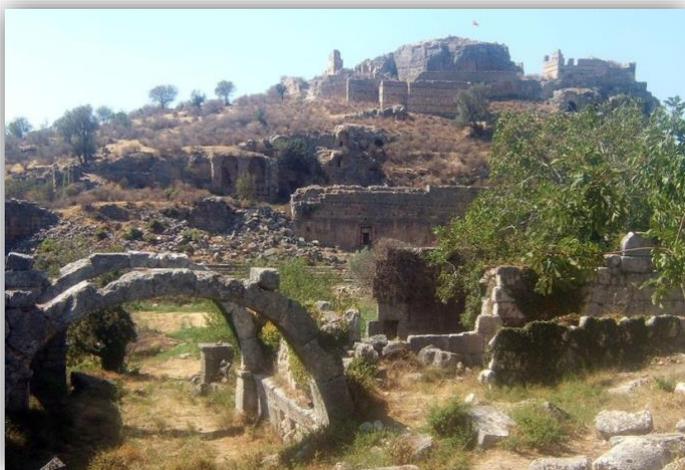
It is one of the oldest and largest settlements of Lycia and was subsequently inhabited by Romans, Byzantines and eventually



Ottoman Turks, making it one of few Lycian cities to be continually inhabited up until the 19th century. Tlos lies on the east side of the Xanthos valley atop a rocky outcrop. The influence of many cultures upon Tlos has resulted in a patchwork of structures dominated by an acropolis and fortress. On the slopes leading up to the acropolis are numerous Lycian sarcophagi and many house-

type of rock tombs and temple-type rock tombs cut into the rock face of the hill. One such is the Tomb of Bellerophon, a large temple-type tomb with an unfinished facade of four columns featuring a relief in its porch of the legendary hero Bellerophon riding on his winged horse so called as Pegasus. A carving of a lion or leopard is inside the tomb.

Since early Lycian times, the city's settlement was likely concentrated on the southern slope and western



slopes. Wide terraces with cisterns and the back walls of buildings carved from the rock are found there, as well as an agora, a Roman-era theatre, public Roman baths and the remains of an early Byzantine church.

There is a Roman theatre with 34 rows of seats. A portion of the stage building still stands and there are many highly decorated carvings scattered all around.

An inscription records that donations have been made for the theatre from private citizens and religious dignitaries. It is also known from

inscriptions that the theatre was under construction for at least 150 years.

[Kekova](#) Link

36°10'43.65"N 29°52'37.71"E
Distance 63 km



Before the Ottomans, the Byzantines or the Romans, this remote corner of Turkey



was home to the world's first democratic federation, the remains of which are now sitting beneath the waves.

The Lycians were a peaceful federation of city-states, dating from around 2000 BCE, and included the sea-trading city of Simena. In the 2nd century CE, Simena was hit by a series of violent earthquakes and sank beneath the waves.

Today it is still possible to see the city ruins, clearly visible just a few meters below the clear waters of the Mediterranean. The ruins of Simena include a shipyard, foundations of public buildings, houses, and a couple of amphorae.

Above the shoreline, further houses, a few Lycian tombs with their distinctive arched roofs, and the remains of an early church are visible. A stone staircase can also still be found descending into the calm waters.



Kekova Island, where the ruins are located, is now uninhabited. Occasionally a villager rows across to harvest the wild thyme ("kekik") that gives the island its name. In 1990 the Turkish government declared Kekova

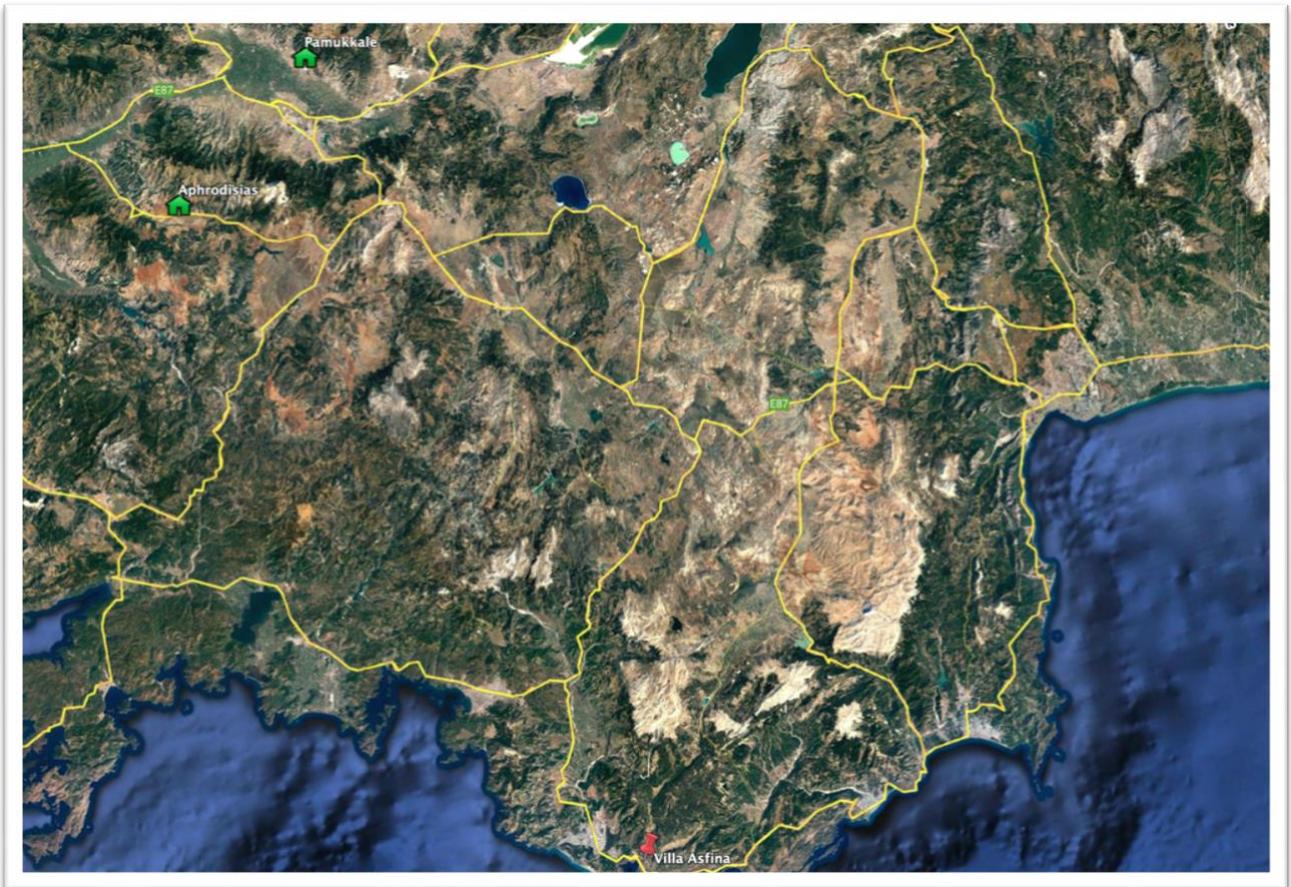
Island and the surrounding region to be

a Specially Protected Area, preserving it from further development. UNESCO also lists it as a "tentative" candidate for World Heritage status. Swimming, snorkeling, diving, and jet-skis are forbidden in the area around the sunken city; however, chartered boats are permitted to cruise above it at a slow pace, affording a good view of the ruins both above and below the waterline.

Know Before You Go

Two-hour trips around the bay are available on rather crowded tour boats from nearby Uçagiz. If you're staying at Kaş or Kalkan it's more comfortable to join a scheduled full-day cruise on a gulet from Kaş. Another option is to book a kayak trip from Kaş: you start with a bus ride to the seaside village where the kayaks are, from where you paddle across the strait to Kekova, then back to the mainland for lunch in another village. There's a support boat, so if you get tired or the wind and waves pick up, you can get a ride back to the bus if you need it.

Supraregional destinations



- **Aphrodisias (UNESCO)**
- **Pamukkale (UNESCO)**

[Aphrodisias \(UNESCO\)](#) Link

37°42'28.44"N 28°43'25.75"E

Distance 275 km



The extensive historic site includes the ruins of the Temple of Aphrodite, which would have been the focal point of the town and is the oldest structure here. The ruins of the tetrapylon (a huge monumental gateway, pictured at the top) are still standing as well, and these would originally have led the public through into the

forecourt of the temple. There is a wonderful semi-circular odeon, like an auditorium,



which is made up of a central stage surrounded by ascending rows of marble seats. It could have been used for shows and performances as well as lectures and even competitions. For more athletic events there was a large stadium, which you can still see really clearly. The impressive central track measures roughly 270m long by 30m wide and it is encompassed by 30 rows of spectator seats. It's thought to be the best preserved of its kind in the whole of the Mediterranean!



Dedicated to Aphrodite and to the Emperor Augustus, the Sebasteion is an elegant building used as a religious sanctuary whose pillars and carvings are still stunning and very impressive even today. In fact, Aphrodisias is well known for its fine sculptures and the wonderfully carved marble structures.

It is estimated that the Temple of Aphrodite was constructed in the third century BCE. Though the site is older still than this it initially went by a different name. Unfortunately the site was in a natural earthquake zone and the city has been subjected to many natural disasters in its

time. It wasn't until 1904 that the first formal excavations took place.

[Pamukkale \(UNESCO\)](#) Link

37°55'24.13"N 29° 7'22.90"E

Distance 265 km



Pamukkale, meaning "cotton castle" in Turkish, is a natural site in Denizli Province. The area is famous for a carbonate mineral left by the flowing of thermal spring water. The ancient Greek city



of Hierapolis was built on top of the travertine formation which is in total about 2,700 metres (8,860 ft) long, 600 m (1,970 ft) wide and 160 m (525 ft) high. Known as Pamukkale (Cotton Castle) or ancient Hierapolis (Holy City), this area has been drawing visitors to its thermal springs since the time of Classical antiquity. The Turkish name refers to the surface of the shimmering, snow-white limestone, shaped over millennia by calcite-rich springs. Dripping slowly down the mountainside, mineral-rich



waters collect in and cascade down the mineral terraces, into pools below. Legend has it that the formations are solidified cotton that giants left out to dry.

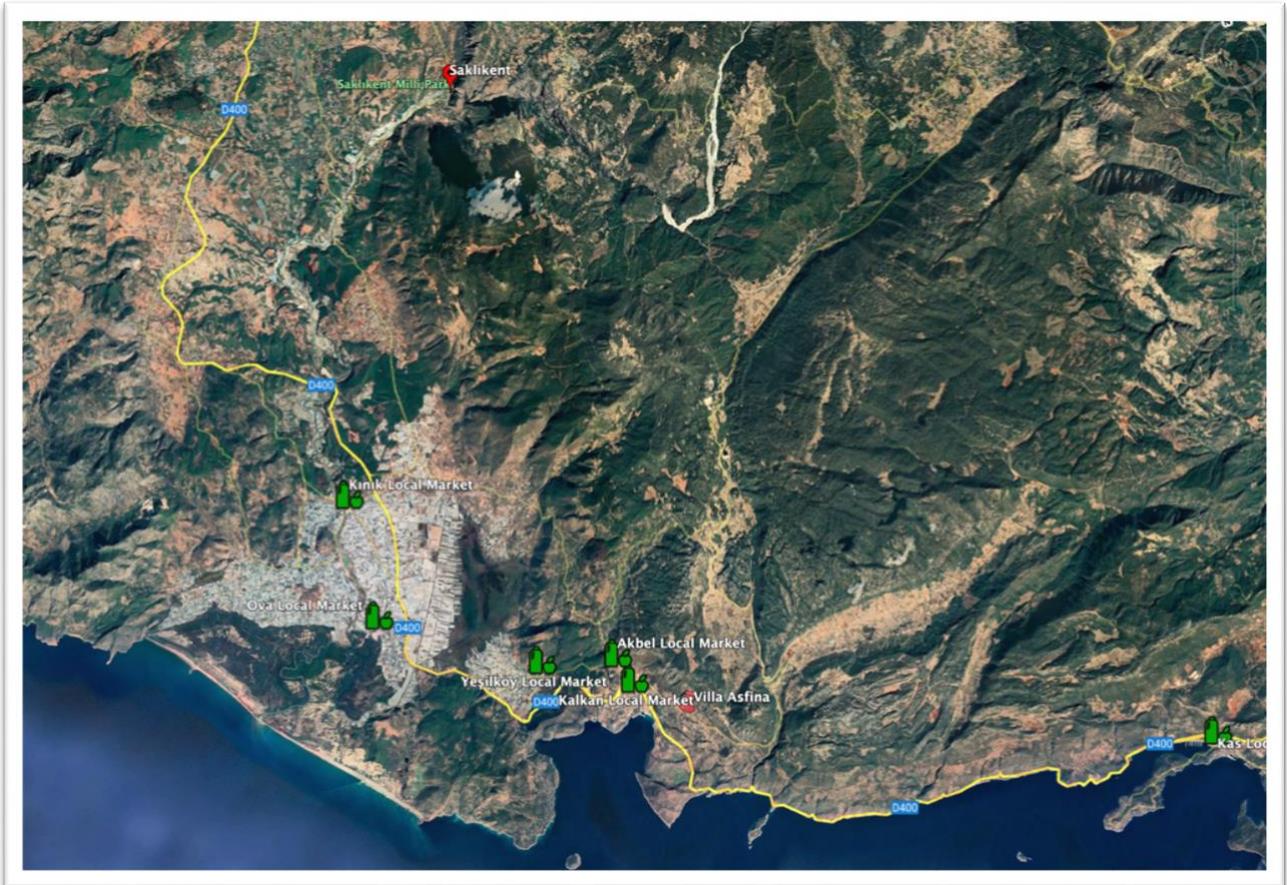
People have visited the area for thousands of years, due to the attraction of the thermal pools.

There are only a few historical facts known about the origin of the city. No traces of the presence of Hittites or Persians have been found.



The Phrygians built a temple, probably in the first half of the 7th century BC. This temple, originally used by the citizens of the nearby town of Laodicea, would later form the centre of Hierapolis.

Other Places Of Interest And Activities



- **Saklıkent-National Park**
- **Lokale Märkte / Local Market**
 - **Akbel**
 - **Ova**
 - **Yeşilköy**
 - **Kalkan**
 - **Kınık**
 - **Kas**
- **Miscellaneous**

Saklıkent-Nationalpark [Link](#)

36°28'23.91"N 29°24'12.32"E

Distance 39 km



If you are near Fethiye or Kaş, the best place to have fun and be amazed by a beautiful natural landscape is the famous canyon in Saklıkent. The wild natural environment and breathtaking scenery are a unique paradise for nature lovers and adrenaline enthusiasts. Saklıkent Canyon National Park covers 1,643 hectares and will captivate you with its steep cliffs, wild river rapids, natural springs, and picturesque vegetation. There is a sulfurous water source at the entrance of the canyon.



When you explore Saklıkent, you will be able to walk on foot through ice-cold waters in the heat of summer. In some places it is not possible to walk against the water because of the high flow rate. That's why the canyon can also be explored on the wooden pathways attached to the canyon wall.



The canyon is sometimes narrow and sometimes wider in places. Walking a few hundred meters and turning back is usually enough to have a nice experience, of course, professionals may want to explore more. Since the bottom of the stream is full of pebble stones, it is important to wear suitable shoes. Rafting and canyoning are the most popular activities in Saklıkent Canyon National Park.



A few tips for your visit:

Make sure you wear suitable shoes, as you will also be walking in the water. The stones in the stream can be sharp-edged and slippery. The average temperature is 25-30 degrees during the summer season in Saklıkent Canyon. Get your sunscreen and your hat! Hiking in the canyon is dangerous with babies and toddlers.



Entrance:

The canyon is open everyday from 9:00 to 19:30. The canyon might be closed in the even of rainy weather. There is a parking fee to park at the canyon. Tickets: The entrance fee to Saklıkent Canyon is 10 TL per person(2021).

Local Market

Local market an absolutely must

Locals from the surrounding villages come to sell their wares. There is a wide selection of "real fakes", designer T-shirts, jeans and tourist gifts, as well as local produce such as fresh fruit and vegetables, an amazing selection of spices, Turkish delicacies and a section for household goods.

The stall owners are keen to sell and are happy to engage in a bit of haggling.

Below is a list of markets from the region

Local Market Akbel	
Link	
36°16'41.44"N 29°24'32.14"E	
Sonntag	

Local Market Ova	
Link	
36°18'37.85"N 29°19'7.43"E	
Dienstag	

Local Market Yeşilköy	
Link	
36°16'57.16"N 29°22'42.26"E	
Mittwoch	

Local Market Kalkan	
Link	
36°16'7.67"N 29°24'46.04"E	
Donnerstag	

Local Market Kınık	
Link	
36°21'3.20"N 29°19'10.75"E	
Freitag	

Local Market Kas	
Link	
36°12'7.96"N 29°38'13.29"E	
Freitag	



Miscellaneous

In a modern vacation destination, of course, many other activities and leisure activities are offered.

We have listed a selection of possible activities here.

In Kalkan and Kas there are a lot of agencies that offer such activities.

- **Horse riding**



- **Kayak and sea kayak tours**



- **Boat Tours & Water Sports**



- **Scuba & Snorkeling**

- **Rafting- und Canyoningtour**



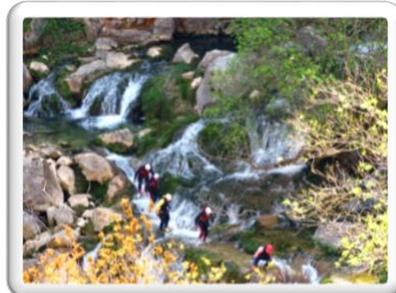
- **Paragliding**



- **Jeep-Safari**



- **Quad-Safari**



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