



Lumina

Constanta



Ordu

A TRAVEL GUIDE 4 MY BESTY

Ankara

Trabzon



Kayseri

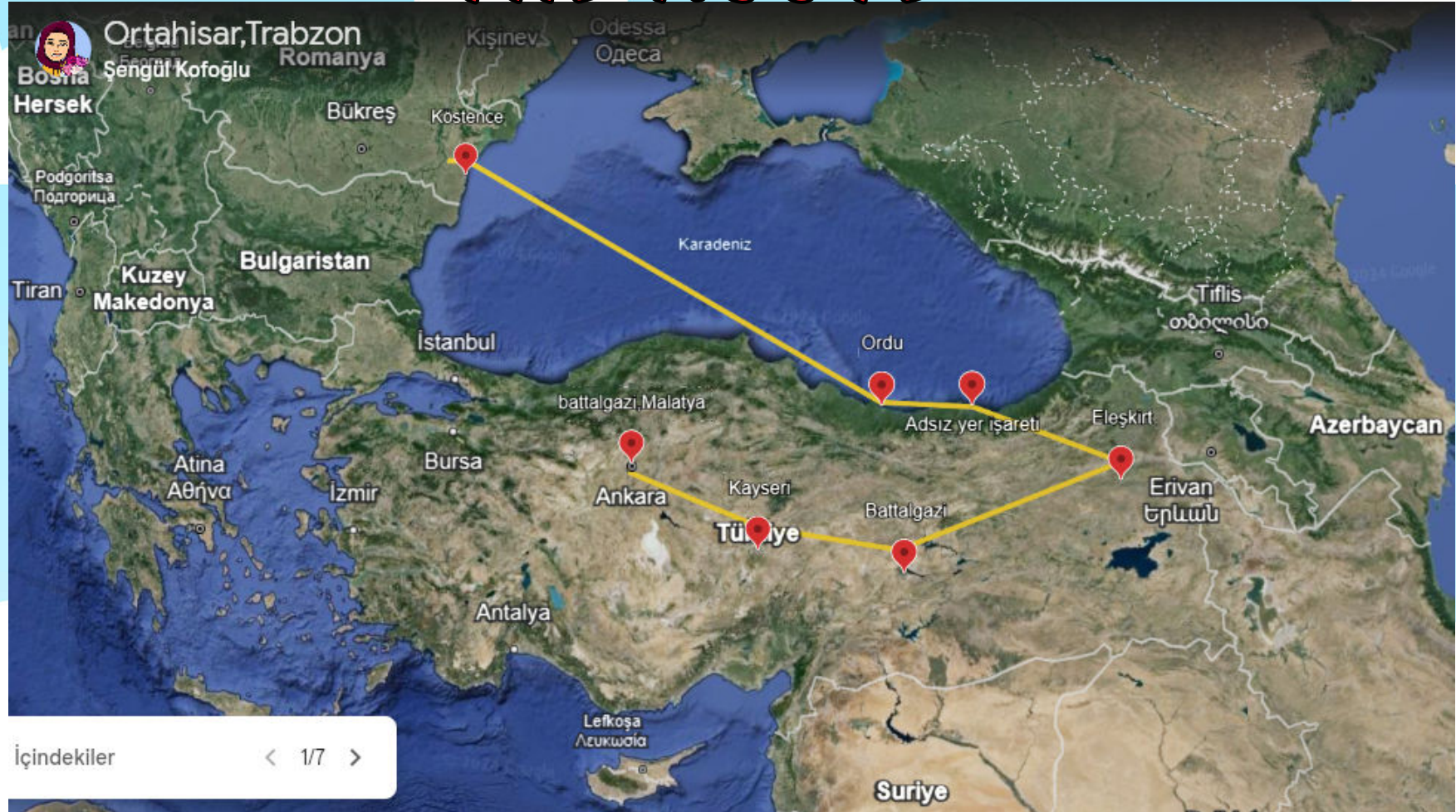
Malatya

Ağrı



BESTIES 4 PEACE

THE ROUTE



DESTINATIONS: ANKARA - KAYSERİ - MALATYA - AĞRI - TRABZON - ORDU - CONSTANTA - LUMINA

DESTINATION 1



ANKARA

ANKARA

Ankara, the capital city of Türkiye, is situated in the central part of the country. It is located at the heart of the Anatolian Peninsula, approximately 450 kilometers



ANKARA'S POPULAR PLACES

ANITKABİR :

It has the mausoleum of MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK, the founder of the Republic of Türkiye. This place, which has both touristic and national values, has been visited by many people.

"Sovereignty belongs unconditionally to the nation."

-Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



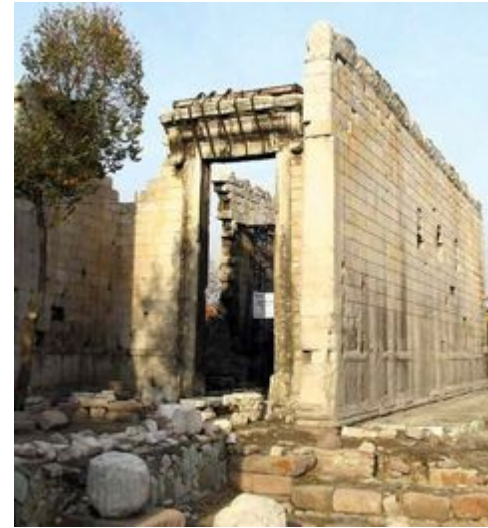
KOCATEPE CAMİİ(MOSQUE)

Kocatepe Mosque, which is also of great religious importance, was built in 1967 in the Kocatepe district of ANKARA. The mosque is 88 meters tall. During its construction, OSMANLI (OTTOMAN) architecture was taken as an example. It is a tourist attraction that has impressed many people with its appearance.



TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS:

The temple built in the name of Augustus, the founder of the Roman Empire, is among the favorites of tourists coming to Türkiye. What makes the monument unique is its inscription, which remained the only example in the world when its bronze copy in Rome was melted and used. It is known that there is no other example of this size and in two languages in the world.



FIRST TBMM :

The First Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, or TBMM, was established in Ankara in 1920 during the Turkish War of Independence. Led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, it aimed to defend Turkish sovereignty against foreign occupation and lay the foundation for a modern, secular republic. The TBMM adopted the National Pact, outlining key principles for the new state, and enacted sweeping reforms, leading to the abolition of the Ottoman Sultanate and Caliphate. Its efforts paved the way for the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye in 1923, making it a pivotal institution in Turkish history.

TRADITIONAL FOODS

ANKARA TAVASI

Ingredients:

- 1/2 kilogram eggplant
- 1 kilogram diced lamb meat
- 3-4 pieces of lamb fat or butter
- 3-4 onions
- 1 tablespoon pepper paste
- 1 tablespoon tomato paste
- 4 tomatoes
- 3 green peppers
- 1 red bell pepper (kapyra pepper)
- 1 head of garlic
- 1/2 jar of tomato sauce
- Salt
- 3-4 tablespoons olive oil



CALLA

Ingredients:

- 500 grams of diced beef
- 2 large tomatoes
- 1 large onion
- 2 green peppers
- 2 cloves of garlic
- 2 tablespoons of tomato paste
- 2 tablespoons of pepper paste
- 2 tablespoons of olive oil
- Salt
- Black pepper
- Red pepper flakes
- 2 cups of water



ÇOBAN KAVURMA

Ingredients:

- 1 kg diced meat
- 5 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 onion
- 3 cloves of garlic
- 5 green peppers
- 1 teaspoon tomato paste
- Salt
- Black pepper
- Red pepper flakes
- Thyme
- Cumin
- 4 tomatoes
- 1 cup hot water



ORMAN KEBABI

Ingredients:

- 750 grams diced beef
- 5 cups water
- 1 onion
- 3 medium-sized carrots
- 3 medium-sized potatoes
- 5 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 1 cup boiled peas
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon black pepper
- 1 teaspoon thyme
- 2.5 cups beef broth



FAMOUS ANIMALS OF ANKARA

ANKARA CAT

The Ankara cat, also known as the Turkish Angora, is a breed of domestic cat that originated in Turkey, particularly around the Ankara region, which is how it got its name. These cats are known for their striking appearance, intelligence, and playful nature.



The Ankara cat has a long history that dates back hundreds of years in Turkey. They were originally prized for their hunting abilities and were kept as pets by Turkish royalty. In the 16th century, they were introduced to Europe and became popular among European aristocrats.

I recommend you to have one as a pat.



ANKARA GOAT

The Ankara Goat, also known as the Angora Goat, is a breed of domesticated goat that originated in the Ankara region of Turkey. These goats are primarily valued for their luxurious and highly prized mohair fiber, which is known for its softness, luster, and durability.



Ankara Goats have a long history that dates back thousands of years. They were originally bred by the ancient civilizations of the Middle East, including the Hittites and Persians, for their mohair fiber. The breed was later refined in Turkey, particularly around the Ankara region, where it became known as the Ankara Goat.

DESTINATION 2



KAYSERİ

KAYSERİ



Kayseri is located in the middle of Turkey. Although it is known as an industrial city of Turkey, it has natural and historical beauties besides its cuisine. Now let's get to know KAYSERİ.

WHERE CAN YOU VISIT IN KAYSERİ ?



KAYSERİ CLOCK TOWER

Kayseri Clock Tower located in the central Kocasinan district of Kayseri, is located on Cumhuriyet Square. The space in the rectangular structure built adjacent to the clock tower is the muvakkithane, that is, the clock room. In this structure, prayer times are determined by looking at the sun.



KAYSERİ CASTLE

There are two separate sections that you should see in Kayseri Castle. The first of these is the outer castle part. The outer part of the castle consists of the walls and bastions surrounding the outer side. However, we should say that most of them are destroyed today. The second part is the inner castle part. The main castle part and bastions are located here.



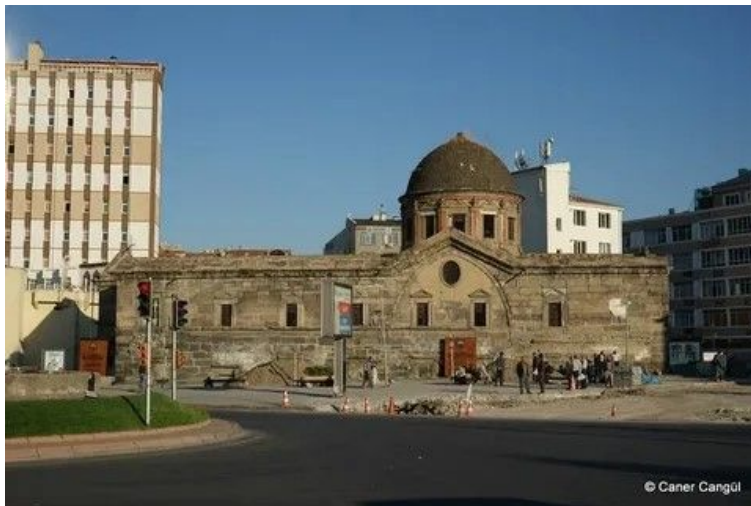
ULU MOSQUE

It was built by Muzafferuddin Mahmud in 1205 during the period of the Danes. The brick mosaic minaret and wooden pulpit of the mosque are very remarkable. The walls of Kayseri Castle are made of black volcanic stone.



SOĞANLI RUINS

Due to the calcareous structure of the region, caves and tombs carved into stones are often found, and you need to set aside a period of about half a day for the ruins that spread over the area. There are around 50 rock-hewn churches in the area.



MERYEM ANA CHURCH

Although there is no inscription about when and by whom the church was built, it is thought to have been built in this century due to its triangular pedimented arrangements, which are very dense in the century. Between 1838 and 1875, it took its current shape with additions and repairs.



SAHABIYE MADRASSAH:

There are madrasa rooms around an open courtyard. The impressive stone workmanship uncovered in the madrasa makes this place much more valuable. Today, the madrasa serves its visitors as an open social facility by the municipality. The madrasa rooms are considered as bookstores bazaar.

SELÇUKLU CIVILISATION MUSEUM

The building where the museum is located is one of the most important works of the Selçuk period and was built on behalf of Gevher Nesibe Sultan, the brother of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev. The building, which was started to be built in 1205, is considered to be the world's first modern medical center.



ALACA KÜMBET

The dome, which was built with the cut stone technique, was made in a hexagonal plan like many works of the Selçuk period. The upper part of the structure is designed in a classic conical shape. Decorations related to plants have also been placed on the structure from the place.



DON'T LEAVE KAYSERİ WITHOUT SEEING THEM



MOUNT ERCİYES

That place is 25 km away from the city centre. There are 41 different sliding tracks and these runways are 112 km in total. It is the place that attracts the most tourists in Kayseri.



MOUNT ALI

You must be over the age of 16 to paraglide in Kayseri. Ali Mountain, which was founded on the slopes of Talas District, is one of the main paragliding centers in our country. Ali Mountain is 15 minutes away from Kayseri city center. Ali Mountain, which offers ease of peak exit, good thermal and air currents for distance races, allows athletes to fly 130 kilometers. Ali Mountain, which can fly up to 5400 meters in height, is an international center for paragliding. There are two departure tracks with an altitude difference of 600 to 750 meters, one suitable for the south and the other for the north winds.

TEKİR PLATEAU

It is found on the outskirts of Erciyes Mountain. It is very close to the ski centre. It is preferred for rent camping and caravan camping. It is a good choice for those who are tired of the heat and the noise of the city in summer. A tent can be rented for camping. There are basic needs in this service.



SULTAN SAZLIĞI

It is located at the foot of Erciyes Mountain. It is home to around 300 bird species. If you go early in the morning, you can see the birds. It is also home to many plant species. Mostly consists of reed plants. You can travel in this wetland by boat.



KAPUZBAŞI WATERFALL

It is located in the Yahyalı district of Kayseri. It is the second highest waterfall in the world. It flows 700 meters high. If you want to watch the waterfall, you can spend time in the cafeteria at the entrance.



İNCESU ZIPLINE

It is located in the İncesu district of Kayseri, Türkiye's 3rd longest zipline area. It is 450 meters long. You can spend time in social facilities at the point.

THE GLASS TERRACE

The glass terrace, which is located in nature and built at a height of 250 meters, welcomes its visitors. Visitors who go to the glass terrace watch nature through the greenery. The glass terrace, which was built at a height of about 250 meters above the cliffs and green nature, including the caves that date back to the historical BC, gives the visitors a different experience.



YOU WILL BE SORRY IF YOU LEAVE WITHOUT EATING THEM



KAYSERİ MANTISI

To make Kayseri Mantisı you can watch this video

<https://youtu.be/GRj520A3pw0?si=ECSadLXy0XPiE1WG>



YAĞLAMA

Dough is waited for fermentation. Add finely chopped onions and green peppers into a pan. Add the minced meat with the tomatoes and parsley .Lavash is cooked. Meanwhile, our slightly cooled stuffing is spread on each layer of lavash. The garlic yoghurt we prepared in a bowl is poured onto the last layer. Pour the butter, chili pepper and mint sauce we prepared on top and our meal is ready.



PASTIRMA

1 kilo or more of optionally lobed meat product from the back meat, not shredded

Fenugreek Mortar;

1. 7 – 8 tablespoons pastrami fenugreek
2. 5 – 6 tablespoons of sweet red pepper powder
3. 1 tablespoon black pepper
4. 1 teaspoon cumin
5. 10 cloves of garlic (let's grate)
6. 1 teaspoon of salt and water to mix the fenugreek

WHERE CAN YOU DO SHOPPING?



Kayseri Covered Bazaar



Kayseri Park Shopping Centre



Kayseri Forum Shopping Centre

DESTINATION 3



MALATYA

MALATYA

Malatya is one of the counties of Türkiye and located in the East Anatolia Region. It's the 28th most crowded city of the country and has a population of 800.165 according to the reports in 2019. Its survey is 12,146-kilometre squares and its altitude is 977 metres. Its licence plaque code is 44. Regarding the reports of Turkish Statistics Institution (TUIK) published on 4 February 2020, Malatya has 13 provinces and municipalities, and 717 neighbourhoods. Akçadağ, Arapgir, Arguvan, Battalgazi, Darende, Doğanşehir, Doğanşol, Hekimhan, Kale, Kuluncak, Pütürge, Yazıhan and Yeşilyurt are the provinces of Malatya.



Malatya is known as the land of apricots. So it's famous for its apricots. Apricots of Malatya are also worldwide known. The 80 % of apricot production in Türkiye is provided by the apricot yard to be found in Malatya. It's also the only city from which 2 people, Turgut Özal and İsmet İnönü, have become presidents in the history of Türkiye.

ASLANTEPE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE



It's located in 7 kilometres northeast of Malatya, near the west side of Fırat river. Its history dates back to 5.000 BC. The first digs in the site were made by a French team in the 1930s. But then there wasn't a museum in Malatya so the founded stuff had to be taken to Ankara to be shown in Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum.

BATTALGAZI ULU MOSQUE



It's located in Battalgazi province and was constructed in 1224 during the reign of Alaaddin Keykubat, the sultan of Seljuks.

LEVENT VALLEY



BUT NO FEAR, JUST A BIT OF ADRENALINE!

It's mostly likened to the Grand Canyon in the USA and it has a history of 65 million years. It's located in Akçadağ province of Malatya and is visited by local and international tourists



LET'S VISIT ŞİRE BAZAAR

Malatya Şire Bazaar, Türkiye's eastern city of Malatya, is a historic and cultural hub. Known for its renowned Malatya dried apricots, the market is a vibrant center for local trade and traditional flavors. Visitors can explore colorful stalls offering a variety of regional products, from dried fruits to handmade crafts. Beyond shopping, the market provides a cultural experience, allowing interaction with locals and a glimpse into traditional lifestyle and customs.

TASTE MALATYA STREET FOOD!

Malatya street food reflects the rich culinary heritage of the region, offering a delightful array of flavors and textures. One of the most iconic street foods is "**İçli Köfte**," which consists of bulgur stuffed with seasoned ground meat, nuts, and spices, then deep-fried to perfection.

"**Katmer**" is a must-try—a crispy pastry filled with clotted cream, nuts, and sugar syrup. These delicious street foods capture the essence of Malatya's gastronomic tradition and are a must-try for visitors exploring the city's culinary scene.



MALATYA APRICOT;the most mouth-watering fruit ever



Malatya apricots are prized for their exceptional flavor and quality, grown in the fertile soils of the region. Whether enjoyed fresh or dried, they are a beloved ingredient in Turkish cuisine and beyond, renowned for their natural sweetness and rich aroma.

I have prepared a packet of dried apricots for you. During your journey to Ağrı, enjoy the apricots! **Good bye my besty, come again!:)**



DESTINATION 4

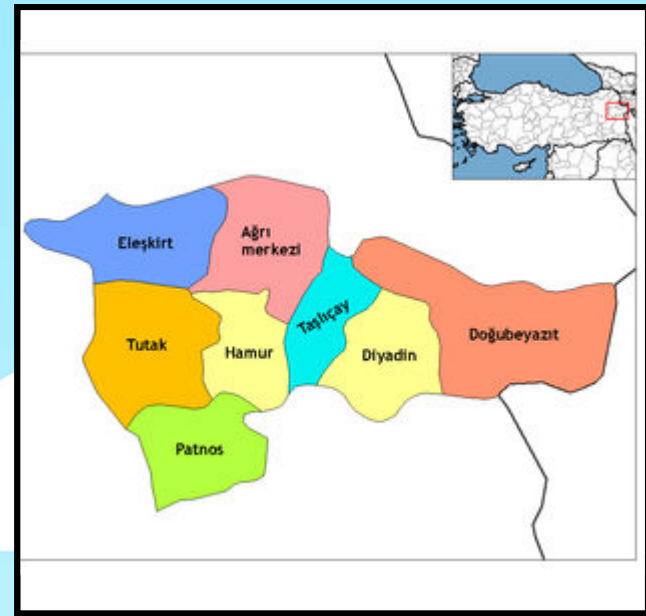


AĞRI

AĞRI

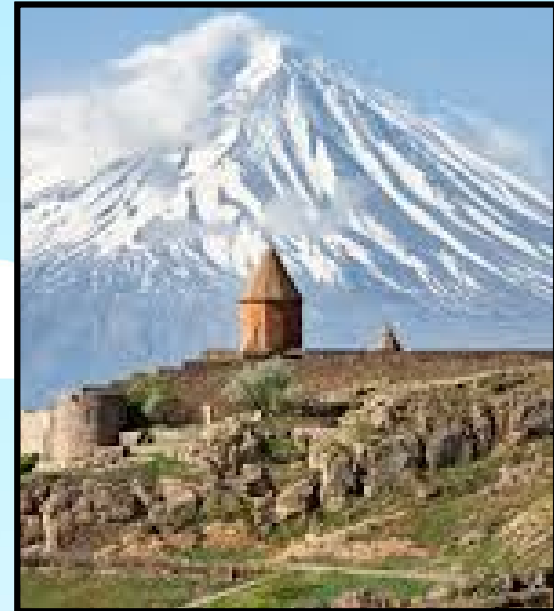
WELCOME TO AĞRI!

Ağrı is located in the Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. It takes its name from Mount Ararat, which is partially within its borders. Due to its connection with Noah's Flood, Ararat Mountain and its country mentioned in the Torah are thought to be Ağrı and its surroundings. Ağrı is also called Ararat by westerners. 5165 m. It is the highest mountain in Turkey with its height.



Four Seasons Mount Ararat

Mount Ararat has a breathtaking view. Ararat, the highest peak in Turkey (5137 meters), is an extinct volcano. Rising on the Eastern Anatolian Volcano range, this mountain is located at the junction of the Turkish, Iranian and Armenian borders. The large and small Ararat mountains have a magnificent appearance. There are famous **İrem Vineyards** at the foot of Mount Ararat.





Ishak Pasha Palace, which was built during the Ottoman Period and was built in 1685 and completed in 1784; It bears the characteristics of Seljuk art. It is a very impressive building with its reliefs, monumental crown gates, hand-carved embroideries and rich decorations.





The Old Bayezid Mosque and Urartian Castle

This mosque, made of cut stone, measures 15-20x15-20 meters, has a land plan and a single dome. A simplicity stands out in the construction of the entrance door of the historical mosque, the main walls, the altar, the narthex, the altars, the wall pillars, the access systems to the dome, the arches on the walls, the windows and the minaret.



How about going to Diyadin Thermal Springs?

The waters here contain radioactivity, calcium, sulfur, carbon dioxide, magnesium, sulfur, bicarbonate, and iron. It is very healing for diseases such as skin diseases, nervous disorders, gastrointestinal and kidney diseases, gynecological diseases, respiratory diseases, especially rheumatism and sciatica.

Let's try Ağrı Climbing

Ağrı climbing takes at least 4 days to reach the summit and it is quite possible to reach the summit by making 2 camps. Anyone who is in good condition can easily reach the top of Mount Ararat. The best weather conditions are July, August and September. The easiest route to the top of Mount Ararat is the Eli Village route via Doğubayazıt. After reaching this village at 2100 meters by vehicle, camping equipment that will not be carried during the hike is loaded onto mules and horses. The walk that starts afterwards takes approximately 5-6 hours. Ultimately, we arrive at the 3200 camp.





DISHES of AĞRI:

Adigor köftesi is very different in terms of its texture, taste, and preparation method.

in terms of its texture, taste, and preparation method. Unlike traditional meatballs made with ground meat, this köfte is made with meat pounded with a mallet. r. You can try Abdigor Köftesi, one of the most important local dishes of Ağrı, in many restaurants in Ağrı.



Haşıl, which is prepared in various regions of Anatolia, is also one of the distinctive local flavors of Ağrı. The Ağrı-style Haşıl is made from wheat.

The wheat is pounded and cooked until it becomes a porridge-like consistency. A hollow is made in the center, and butter is poured into it. It is then served with garlic yogurt spread around it.



Çiriş ketesi, also known as Ağrı ketesi, is one of the beloved pastries of Ağrı cuisine. This type of pastry is cooked on a sac griddle.

The name "çiriş ketesi" comes from the inclusion of a wild herb called çiriş, which is native to the region. The dough, carefully prepared from wheat flour, is rolled out into thin sheets. The inside is filled with the çiriş herb, which grows locally, and then it is cooked on the sac griddle.



Halise: Our list of traditional dishes from Ağrı includes a very unique meat dish next. You might wonder how different a meat dish can be.

It's different because this dish is made with rabbit meat. The other main ingredient is wheat. This flavor, which creates a burst of taste in your mouth, is a must-try.



Hengel, a type of mantı without meat, is one of the most beloved pastry dishes in Ağrı. Even its appearance is appetizing, and the special sauce poured over it makes it addictive after just one try. The dough is made from wheat flour and allowed to rest for a while. The dough is rolled out and cut into small squares like mantı dough. They are boiled in hot water, drained, and then placed on a serving plate. Garlic yogurt is poured over them. Hengel is a taste that will make you forget the mantı you've had before, and you must try it .



Göşteberg et, a beloved dish from the Ağrı cuisine known for its meat dishes, stands out with its unique preparation, cooking method, and taste. Made from kid or lamb meat, this dish is also known as "buğulama." Göşteberg is frequently consumed and highly cherished, making it an essential dish for special occasions.. The meat is mixed with butter, onions, and tomato paste, and then combined with Göşteberg herb, a regional spice that gives the dish its name.



Mortuğa, one of Ağrı's beloved local dishes, is found among the traditional foods of almost the entire Eastern Anatolia region. However, the mortuğa made in the Ağrı region is quite different from the others. While other versions of mortuğa contain plenty of eggs, the Ağrı style mortuğa is made without eggs and resembles a type of flour helva. This easy-to-make dish is prepared by mixing flour, milk, water, and sugar, and then frying the mixture in oil. If nuts such as hazelnuts or walnuts are added, it becomes even more delicious.

DESTINATION 5



TRABZON

TRABZON

My besty, now it is time to go to Trabzon by plane from Agri. Trabzon is a beautiful city located in the Eastern Black Sea Region in Türkiye.



WHAT TO DO *WHERE TO GO *WHAT TO EAT IN TRABZON

You can stay in a suitable hotel near the airport. On the first day, try a traditional breakfast at **Cephanelik Restaurant Cafe**, which is in a historical place. You can sip your tea in a slim-waisted tea glass alongside "kuymak, menemen and kaygana." They are our traditional dishes at breakfast.



Then you can go to the square and visit **Uzun Street**. You can try ice cream in **Beton Helva**.





Hagia Sophia museum and mosque are worth seeing. It was a monastery church built in the Middle Ages, close to the sea and on a hilly land. You can watch the sea from there.



You can see one of the most beautiful European and Western Renaissance buildings, known as **the Atatürk Mansion**.



Suleiman the Magnificent, who was born and raised in Trabzon, is important. **Kanuni House** is one of the historical Turkish houses in Ortahisar.

You can go to **Sera Lake** and ride a pedalo. It is very fun. Also, the view is breathtaking.



You can visit **the Cal Cave** and take photos but don't forget to take your cardigan because it is very cold.



LET'S GO TO BOZTEPE



We can watch the unique view of Trabzon at any time of the day from **the Observation Terrace and Walking Path** in Boztepe. You can enjoy tea in the samovar while watching the view. Then you can visit the historical **Girls' Monastery**. There are also frescoes of 26 scenes from the Bible depicting the life of Jesus Christ on the walls of the church.

TASTE MY DISHES!



You can go to Cemil Usta's in the square for dinner. You can order **Akçaabat köfte** or **fish**. And for dessert **baklava** is a good choice.



LET'S LOOK AT TWO TRADITIONAL DISHES CLOSELY

I recommend you two traditional dishes. I think you shouldn't miss them!

Akçaabat köfte (meat ball) Trabzon is famous for Akçaabat Köfte

Ingredients:

500-gram Ground beef
one hundred -gram fatty lamb cavity meat
3-4 external garlic(planned)
one tablespoon breadcrumbs (or bread crumbs)
one teaspoon salt,one tea spoon,black pepper
To make "Akçaabat köfte",watch the video:

<https://youtu.be/z6XHdWzfDNw?si=qvpyBg0HkIX4Nwm4>



Kuymak: a good common breakfast food in Trabzon

Ingredients:

2 heaping tablespoon butter
2 heaping tablespoon cornflour
one water glass
one bowl of grated kollot cheese(melted cheese)
1-2 tea cup boiling water,one wipe teaspoon salt
Watch the video:[https://youtu.be/Dwixv1wi4B0?](https://youtu.be/Dwixv1wi4B0?si=AiDBXIf7Uo_fsn79)

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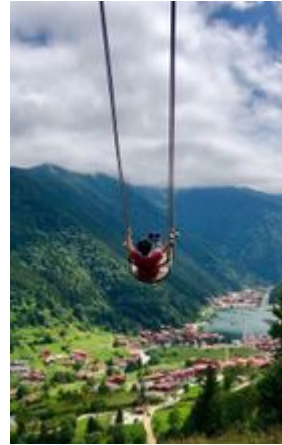


WOW!

NOT WITHOUT GOING TO UZUNGÖL



Uzungöl, which attracts great attention from local and foreign tourists, is very rich in terms of its touristic potential.



Enjoying swings in Uzungöl is both fun and breathtaking.



Bungalow houses refresh you and make you feel comfortable and peaceful.

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT SUMELA!



You must see **Sumela Monastery**, known as “Meryem Ana”, or “the Virgin Mary” by the local people. It is a site of great historical and cultural significance.



COME TO THE FESTIVALS!

Sis Mountain and Kadirga Festivals are the most famous festivals of Trabzon. Look at the amazing view ! Feel the fresh air! Shall we blend in the crowd?



Kadirga Festivals are held in the plateau every year in the last week of July. You must see this beautiful place.



Girls wear colourful traditional clothes for these festivals.

Click here to watch "horon", our folk dance.

https://www.youtube.com/embed/rWr5AyZ8DU8?si=Vzt-RQ_Tm0OPcYto



Sis Mountain festivals are held on the 4th Saturday of July. Let's go to the summit of Sis Mountain in Trabzon's Şalpaazarı district together and try playing horon.



AMAZING!

LET'S TAKE A TRIP TO THE PLATEAUS



Kayabaşı Plateau; It is an important attraction point with its plateau festivals, flora, hiking trails and jeep safari.



Haldizen Plateau is also known as Demirkapı Plateau and is one of the most striking points of the Black Sea. Transportation is also very easy.



Sultan Murat Plateau is located in Çaykara. You can make your holiday even more beautiful by taking a nice walk in Sultan Murat, a place where you can store oxygen.



Let's go to **Hamsiköy** and enjoy the tastiest rice pudding in the world!



***Good bye, my besty.
Hope to see you
again! :)***

DESTINATION 6



ORDU



ORDU



After Trabzon, you can visit **Ordu**, *the land of oxygen and nature*. **Ordu** is 250 km from Trabzon, about a 4 hour drive. You can also use Ordu-Giresun airport which is the first airport built on the sea in Türkiye.

Located in the Black Sea region, **Ordu** is a coastal city, featuring charming natural beauty and holding the beauty of green and blue colours as the sea's blue water meets its green mountains. The city has green hills, incredible waterfalls, streams among mountains, roaring rivers, Blue Flag beaches, serene lakes among oak forests, and hazelnut farms.

Ordu is different from other cities of the Black Sea with its 100 kilometers coastline, 60 kilometers of which is comprised of beaches. The fact that the city is mountainous with forests and a rich flora in addition to being peacefully quiet, makes **Ordu** an attraction point for visitors.





BOZTEPE



The city of Ordu lies at the skirts of **Boztepe**. It is a pleasure to watch the beauty of the city and the magnificence of the Black Sea from this hill of 450 meters altitude.



It is possible to reach from the city center through a 6 kilometer highway or if you want, you can go by **cable-car**. There are dining options as well as picnic areas in the woods.



WATERFALLS

Ordu Waterfalls are some of Ordu's most attractive spots, with 35 metres average height and 105 metres long, the most important of which are **Ciseli, Kadincik, and Ohtamis**. Tourists flock there to enjoy their cool water.



HISTORICAL SITES IN ORDU



THE ORDU MUSEUM is situated in the Selimiye District on the Boztepe road. The mansion, which possesses a very delicate stone working, was made for Pashaoghlu Hüseyin Efendi in the year 1896. It constitutes an area of 65 m² with its garden. Its stones were brought from the town of Unye and its wood from Romania. The mansion, built by an architect from Istanbul and comprised of three floors.



HAZINEDAROĞLU MANSION is a castle situated in the Bolaman region of the town of Fatsa on a cape which slightly enters into the sea. It is comprised of two sections of inner and outer forts for monitoring and protection purposes. The inner castle is on the west side and is made up of very high walls and built with cut-stones. Inside is a small chapel of basilica shape. A wooden mansion has been built in the inner castle in the 18th century.



KURUL CASTLE HABITATION is an archaeological and natural site. It is believed to be Mithridates VI's castle and was a significant settlement in BCII. and I. century. 250 - 300 pieces were uncovered and the excavations are still going on. One of the team's most impressive finds is the 2,100-year-old statue of the goddess Cybele from the sixth Mithridatic period.

HISTORICAL SITES IN ORDU

Jason (Jason) was an ancient Greek mythological hero and leader of the Argonauts, whose quest for the Golden Fleece featured in Greek literature. He was the son of Aeson, the rightful king of Iolcos. He was married to the sorceress Medea.

Jason appeared in various literary works in the classical world of Greece and Rome, including the epic poem Argonautica and the tragedy Medea.



CAPE JASON lies within the borders of Chaytepe village, 15 kilometers west of the district of Perşembe on the Samsun-Ordu highway. It is considered to be a first degree archeological and second degree natural site. It is believed that Jason with Argonauts came to the cape with their boats in the quest of Golden Fleece.

This is the only peninsula on the Black Sea coast that has a church. The rising and the setting of the sun can be observed with naked eye during summer months. Along the peninsula and its periphery, there are picnic areas and dining points.

JASON CHURCH is situated on the Jason Cape Peninsula, the church has been built in 1869 by Greek habitants of the area. It is a first degree archeological and second degree natural site. Having a small dome of three apses, light and dark stones have been used on its front. On the interior, the church has been divided into three naves with two rows of pillars.



MUSIC, FOLKLORE AND HANDICRAFTS



The traditional instruments such as **kemencha**, **bağlama** (an instrument with three double strings), **drum**, **zurna**(a woodwind instrument played with a reed) and **clarinet** are still handcrafted and played in local weddings and festivals.



The people of the Black Sea Region have lively and energetic dances called **horon** and **karşılama** reflecting their impulsive and itinerant nature.



Souvenirs that can be bought in Ordu are handwoven saddlebags, rugs, socks, gloves and woodcraft items such as walking sticks, kaval ,basket, kemencha, copperware, and peştamal.



Roasted hazelnut, hazelnut paste and different chocolate types under local brands from our factories for hazelnut processing.

DON'T FORGET TO BUY...



**REST BY
NATURE!**



NOW, it is time to enjoy our natural beaches by the Black Sea, hike through the forests and climb up to the plateaus. Don't forget to take photos of these beauties.

If you arrive in winter; you can ski in Çambaşı and stay in our cosy Bungalows.



ÇAKA AND UZUNKUM BEACHES



ASARKAYA CITY FOREST



ÇAMBAŞI SKI CENTER



ORDU in 4 SEASONS

**CITTA SLOW(SLOW CITY)
PERŞEMBE**



PERŞEMBE HEIGHTS

LAKE ULUGÖL



ORDU CUISINE



The rich flora of the Black Sea ensure diversity of tastes in the local cuisine. The fish of the Black Sea, especially **European anchovy (hamsi)** are prepared in many styles. Many Green vegetables and herbs are indispensable parts of Ordu cuisine. **Corn bread** is an essential part of our culture and **Black Cabbage Soup** can be a healthy starter for dinners.



Have breakfast in Koru by Hünkar



Vonalı Celal is waiting for you with local fish options.

Taste Bolaman Pitta in Yosun Pide



LAST BUT NOT LEAST!

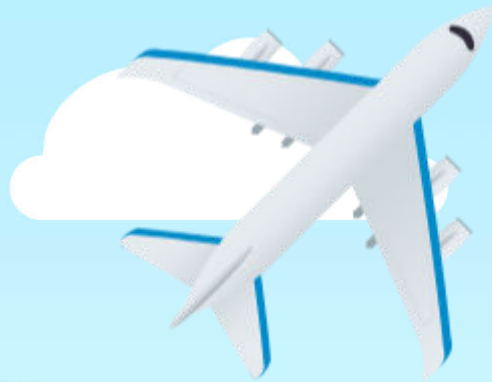
You cannot think of Ordu without thinking of hazelnuts...

Ordu has the distinction of producing most of the annual hazelnut crop of Türkiye, and it is the defining element of social life in Ordu.

Harvest time starts in **August** and young and old, men and women sing ballads in the gardens while gathering the crop.



DESTINATION 7



CONSTANTA

Constanta Casino



The Constanta Casino is a historic landmark situated right on the coast of the Black Sea.

Built-in 1909 in the Art Nouveau style, it has been a symbol of the city for over a century.

Although it's currently undergoing renovations, visitors can still appreciate its grand architecture and picturesque setting.

Constanta's Old Town

Constanta's Old Town is a charming area filled with narrow cobblestone streets, colorful buildings, and a rich history. Visitors can wander through the streets and admire the well-preserved architecture, which includes buildings dating back to the Ottoman and Venetian periods



Constanta Archaeological Park

This open-air museum is located near the harbor and showcases the remains of ancient Greek and Roman civilizations.

Visitors can explore the ruins of ancient buildings, temples, and amphitheaters, as well as view artifacts such as pottery, sculptures, and inscriptions.



Tomis Harbor

Tomis Harbor is the main port in Constanta and offers stunning views of the Black Sea.

Visitors can take a leisurely stroll along the promenade, watch the boats coming and going, or enjoy a meal at one of the waterfront restaurants.



Mamaia Beach

Mamaia Beach is one of the most popular seaside destinations on the Romanian Black Sea coast. Known for its long stretch of golden sand and clear blue waters, it's a haven for sunbathers and water sports enthusiasts. Visitors can enjoy activities such as swimming, sunbathing, beach volleyball, jet skiing, and parasailing.



Dolphinarium Constanta

Also part of the Natural Sciences Museum Complex, the Dolphinarium Constanta offers visitors the opportunity to enjoy entertaining dolphin shows while learning about these fascinating marine mammals. The facility houses a group of dolphins who perform acrobatic tricks, jumps, and synchronized swimming routines under the guidance of trained handlers.



Romanian Navy Museum

Situated in Constanta's port area, the Romanian Navy Museum is dedicated to preserving and showcasing the maritime history of Romania.

The museum features exhibits on naval equipment, ships, submarines, uniforms, weapons, and artifacts dating from ancient times to the present day.



DESTINATION 8



LUMINA

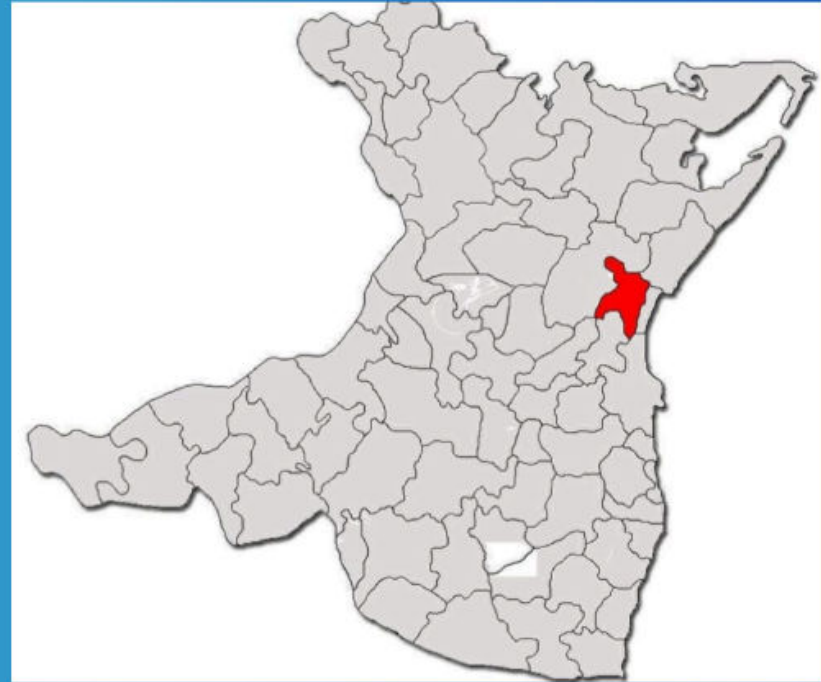
History

Lumina, a wonderful place in the Dobrogea Plain, near the seaside, with some time

ago administrated it, with a past that every romanian can be proud, in which the nature has invested a lot, and the people have created the Danube-Black Sea Channel (sector Poarta Alba-Midia) to which is a neighbour, a thing that is priceless in the 21st century. The environment here: water, including Lake Tasaul, with fertile land should be used to its fair value.



As we say: “ God has given as all, but we must do something to”, and the people has done so that they will be remembered for hundreds of years. It is now our duty to help the people to regain the welfare they had back ago.

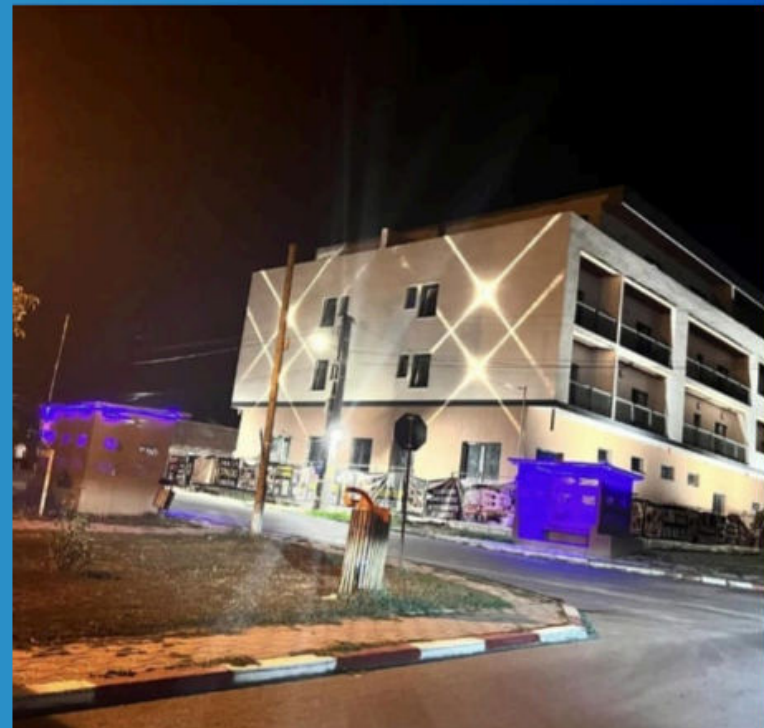


Geographic Location
Situating into the central-eastern part of the county of Constanta, Lumina is situated at 17 km north of the city of Constantza. The neighbours of Lumina Village are the city of Ovidiu, the city of Navodari and the Mamaia station-resort. Also Lumina is situated at 7 km south-east of the International Aeroport from Mihail Kogalniceanu.



The village of Lumina is situated in a flat zone, among both sides of the Cogealia Valley. This valley has a hidrographic surphace of almost 1900 ha. one. The Ciobanoaiei Valley is situated in the western part of the village. From the geographic point of view, the the territory of Lumina is situated in the Central Plane of Dobrogea, in the eastern part, also known as Maritime Doborgea, or the Maritime seaside.

Lumina has a total surface of 4875 ha, 668 ha the village, 7 ha wine yards and 4200 ha the outside of the village.



Local Cuisin

Explore the local cuisine by sampling traditional Romanian dishes at cozy restaurants and eateries in Lumina. Don't miss the opportunity to taste regional specialties like mămăligă (polenta), sarmale (cabbage rolls), and mici (grilled minced meat rolls).



Rural Charm

Lumina retains much of its rural charm, with rolling countryside, vineyards, and small farms dotting the landscape. Visitors can take leisurely drives or bike rides through the scenic countryside, soaking in the peaceful atmosphere.



Outdoor Activities

Outdoor enthusiasts can partake in various activities such as hiking, birdwatching, or horseback riding in the surrounding countryside. The area's natural beauty provides ample opportunities for exploration and adventure



GOOD BYE MY BESTY!

KEEP IN TOUCH!

