



LUSSO  
— SORGUN —

# SUSTAINABILITY GUIDE

# OUR BRAND STORY

Follow the Light of Timeless Luxury!

LUSSO represents an exclusive lifestyle where radiant elegance meets the colors of nature. «LUSSO», meaning "luxury" in Italian, redefines the concept of luxury not just in a tangible sense, but as "wealth born from moments and togetherness."

## Experience Timeless Luxury

The slogan "Follow the light of timeless luxury" invites you to a unique new accommodation experience where shared moments with loved ones transform into true luxury, beyond comfort and style. It emphasizes that true luxury lies in moments spent with family and loved ones. Every stage of the accommodation experience at Lusso is prepared with details based on comfort and aesthetics. The 300 rooms, boasting captivating Mediterranean views, offer a wide range of options for all ages and guest groups, from spacious swim-up rooms and elegant family suites to personalized, special category rooms and penthouses. Offering a world of cuisine, Lusso Sorgun features à la carte restaurants, a bohemian beach club bustling with vibrant life from day to night, unique bar areas, and alternative gastronomic options in the lobby, rooftop, and general areas, providing guests with opportunities to socialize and experience diverse flavors.

## Bohemian and Unique Architecture

Lusso Sorgun's architecture, with its spacious layouts, relaxing bohemian touches, and breathtaking views of the Mediterranean, offers a luxury-free stay suitable for every guest type. The subtleties in its unique architecture stand out not only for their aesthetic superiority but also for their inviting atmosphere. The earth-toned color palette reflects the pristine beauty of the Mediterranean and the understated elegance of LUSSO architecture. A Unique Holiday Experience in the Heart of Nature: Located in Sorgun, one of Antalya's most special regions with its unique forests, LUSSO derives its colors and beauty from the harmonious blend of nature. Bohemian architecture integrates with the surrounding unspoiled nature, creating a space where modern luxury meets the peaceful touch of the Mediterranean.

## An Exclusive Meeting Point

Lusso redefines the concept of timeless luxury, going beyond the accommodation experience. In its world of exclusivity, true luxury is measured not by tangible concepts, but by the experiences it offers its guests, carefully selected comfort-based living spaces at every stage, and Turkish hospitality.



# OUR POLICIES:

## SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

As Royal Group Hotels, our sustainable management system policy is to prioritize and take necessary measures to protect the social, cultural, fundamental rights and freedoms, health and safety rights of guests, staff, and third parties in all our operations, without discrimination based on religion, language, race, gender, sexual orientation, or physical capabilities; to act in an environmentally conscious manner in all our internal and external activities; and to continuously improve our operations and personnel while considering their quality and economic interests. Within this scope, our primary responsibilities are:

### Children's Rights

Children are the inheritors of a bright future. Recognizing them as individuals, upholding their rights, and protecting them from all forms of psychological, physical, sexual, emotional, commercial, and other forms of violence and abuse is our primary responsibility. To protect children from physical or mental assault, violence or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and all forms of abuse and mistreatment, including sexual assault, we provide training to our entire team on preventing and recognizing child abuse. At Royal Group Hotels, we do not tolerate child labor and expect the same sensitivity from all our business partners. Within Royal Group Hotels, we provide environments and opportunities that contribute to children's development, where they can freely express their thoughts, desires, and feelings, and feel free and comfortable. We guide children to adopt an approach that protects them without harming others, encourage them with empathy and a loving approach, provide guidance to help them understand each other's feelings and thoughts in their interactions with other children, and celebrate their successes at every opportunity. In environments where we entrust children to our care (such as children's clubs), we ensure they know how to contact their parents or another trusted adult. We are vigilant in cases involving the use of physical force against a child that harms their mental health, development, or dignity; persistent exposure to rejection, humiliation, accusation, or threats; and sexual abuse by an adult or another person who is developmentally older than the child. When we witness suspicious activities, we first inform the facility management and, if necessary, seek help from the Social Support Hotline.



## Labor and Human Rights

The aim is to create awareness in every employee by providing a fair, transparent, efficient, healthy, honest, and trust-based work environment focused on gender equality and development. Within the framework of equality and inclusion principles, all practices, starting from the recruitment process and continuing through training, promotion, performance management, career management, and compensation, completely oppose all discriminatory elements based on individual characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, religion, language, ethnicity, pregnancy status or possibility, and all attitudes and behaviors that may harm human dignity, such as corporal punishment, physical/psychological pressure, insults, and ill-treatment in disciplinary practices. We aim to create a work atmosphere that provides long-term personal and professional development opportunities, appreciates new and creative ideas, strengthens solidarity and sharing, and provides trust and support.

We act with a sense of social responsibility regarding the non-employment of individuals under the age of 18 and/or child labor, as required by law, regulations, and legislation. In accordance with our working principles, we take care not to exceed the working hours stipulated in legal regulations, except for short-term extraordinary working conditions. At the workplace; A "Zero Tolerance Approach" is adopted against violence, domestic violence, and/or violations of sexual integrity in relationships among employees, between employees and stakeholders, and/or among stakeholders themselves, and all possible sanctions are applied in possible cases. Findings from practices aimed at employee satisfaction are used to provide incentives to increase employee motivation and strengthen commitment to the organization. The effective implementation of work-life balance policies and procedures is considered important in establishing a balance between employees' private and work lives.



## Women's Rights and Equality

At Royal Group Hotels, we support gender equality in the workplace for everyone, regardless of gender, through equal access to work, opportunities, resources, and decision-making mechanisms; career advancement, security, continuity, equality in productivity, and equal pay for equal work, equal treatment, equal rights, and equal rewards. We offer effective occupational health, safety, and employee welfare programs, decent working conditions, guaranteed health and well-being, and practices based on equality. Women's participation in the labor market is crucial for economic growth and development. With this in mind, we support women's participation in the workforce across all our departments and offer equal opportunities. We organize and distribute tasks based on the principle of equality. We establish the necessary mechanisms to ensure equal access to career opportunities. We create and monitor training policies, pay special attention to women's participation, and support increased awareness. Work and family are the two most important areas where people spend a large part of their daily lives, make future plans, and aim for success. Therefore, at Royal Group Hotels, we create work environments and practices that maintain a work-life balance. We will not tolerate women being subjected to any form of harassment, intimidation, discrimination, suppression, coercion, defamation, threats, harassment, ridicule, abuse, or any other form of psychological assault such as humiliating or degrading remarks made in front of others. We are always aware of the value that our women bring to the world and to Royal Group Hotels, and we support their presence.



## Accessibility

At Royal Group Hotels, ensuring everyone receives equal, safe, and comfortable service is our fundamental priority. We design our products and services to facilitate access for people with disabilities, children, and individuals with special needs, making the necessary arrangements. We create environments that meet accessibility, health, and safety standards for all our guests, staff, and visitors with special needs, physical sensitivities, or challenges. We provide our staff with regular training on accessibility, disability awareness, and proper communication. Our emergency plans prioritize the safety of individuals with special needs. As part of our sustainability management system, we continuously monitor, measure, and evaluate our accessibility practices and goals, and initiate corrective actions when necessary. With all these practices, we are committed to providing an inclusive, respectful, and barrier-free experience for everyone. Regarding procurement, Royal Group Hotels is committed to conducting all our procurement processes in accordance with the law, ethical principles, environmental awareness, and social responsibility. In our supply activities;

- Acting in accordance with laws and ethical rules,
- Avoiding the supply of endangered species,
- Providing equal treatment regardless of religion, language, race, gender, sexual orientation, or physical ability,
- Respecting the rights of supplier and subcontractor employees,
- Prioritizing local and environmentally conscious suppliers are our fundamental principles. We establish honest, fair, impartial, and transparent relationships in our supply chain; and we fulfill our obligations on time. We expect our suppliers to adhere to the same ethical and environmental standards and cooperate with them to adopt our sustainability principles. Our preferred suppliers are:
  - Environmentally and socially responsible, implementing energy efficiency and waste reduction initiatives,
  - Providing fair working conditions, not employing child labor, and rejecting forced labor,
  - Respecting gender equality and employee rights,
  - Compliant with legislation and open to continuous improvement. We encourage mutual feedback and sharing of best practices with our suppliers for continuous development. Our goal is to create a sustainable supply chain that is sensitive to the environment, society, and the economy.



## Environmental Protection and Waste Management

At Royal Group Hotels, we embrace environmental protection and pollution prevention as a fundamental principle. For a sustainable future, we continuously improve and develop innovative solutions, striving to reduce our environmental impact and provide societal benefits. We assess the environmental impact of our projects in accordance with legal regulations, identify potential risks, and take precautions. We prioritize energy-efficient technologies with low waste generation. We minimize waste generation, encourage recycling, and implement an effective waste management plan. We separate waste at the source, deliver it to licensed companies in accordance with legal deadlines, and maintain regular records. We inform our employees and guests about environmental awareness and encourage environmentally friendly behaviors. We use water, energy, and other resources efficiently to conserve natural resources. In purchasing products and materials, we prefer long-lasting, recyclable, and environmentally friendly products. We regularly use and maintain waste sorting systems in public areas. To prevent environmental accidents, we conduct risk analyses, create emergency plans, and provide necessary training to our personnel. We support environmental improvements by collaborating with local governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders. We regularly monitor, assess, and transparently report on the environmental impact of our operations.



## Energy Efficiency

Efficient use of natural resources and the transition to clean energy are vital for future generations. At Royal Group Hotels, we act with this awareness, aiming to support environmental sustainability and economic prosperity, and to provide social benefits. Our primary goal in energy management is to reduce energy consumption, increase efficiency, and minimize environmental impact. In this regard, we operate in accordance with national and international standards, legal regulations, and sustainability principles. We set targets to reduce energy use and continuously improve our performance, voluntarily implement practices, and regularly monitor and evaluate them. Within this scope:

- We prefer energy-efficient products, equipment, and technologies, and update our existing systems with more efficient alternatives.
- We encourage the purchase of energy-efficient products and services and provide our personnel with training on proper use and maintenance.
- We support a culture of continuous learning and development in energy saving, renewable energy use, and resource efficiency.
- We conduct regular awareness and training programs to educate our employees, guests, visitors, and business partners.
- We collaborate with all our stakeholders on energy management, set common goals, and work together in implementation.
- We measure and monitor our energy performance and develop action plans for continuous improvement.
- We document our Energy Management System, disseminate it to all departments, and regularly review and update it. Our goal is to reduce our environmental impact by increasing energy efficiency, conserve natural resources, and create a sustainable living environment for future generations.



## Social and Cultural

Royal Group Hotels maintains its commitment to the local community and geography; respecting the history, cultural heritage, and traditions of the community. We contribute to the economic, social, and cultural development of the region and aim to establish a sustainable relationship with the local community. We support increased access to local resources and contribute to the transmission of values, rituals, art forms, and lifestyles from the past to future generations. We advocate for equal rights and opportunities for every individual; we do not allow any discriminatory activities against opinions, ethnicity, beliefs, or vulnerable groups. We prioritize the identity and needs of the local community. We collaborate with local leaders, NGOs, and local governments to better understand the priorities and sensitivities of the region. We listen to the views of the local people through meetings, workshops, surveys, or direct communication, and encourage their participation in decision-making processes. We develop sustainable tourism practices for the preservation of historical and archaeological heritage. We inform visitors about compliance with conservation rules and organize educational activities to raise awareness in the community about the importance of these areas. We contribute to the regional economy by supporting local employment and supply. We encourage the development of local producers, suppliers, and small businesses, and increase the use of local products. We offer our employees training and professional development opportunities, thus helping the local community realize its potential. We provide information about the region's cuisine, cultural events, traditions, and activities, and support the promotion of local culture. In this context, we ensure that our employees are trained in local culture, history, and values, and allow our guests to experience the region in its authentic form. Our aim is to create a sustainable approach that respects the local community, protects cultural heritage, supports economic development, and is based on mutual trust with the community.



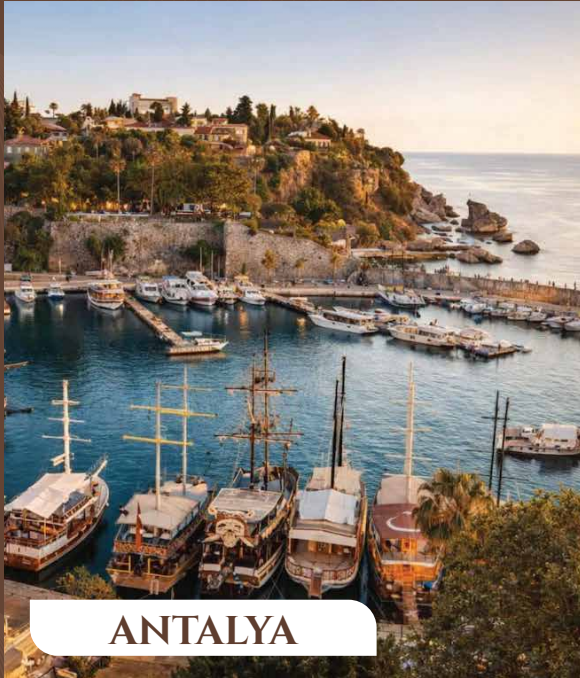
## Integrated Management System Policy

At Royal Group Hotels, since our establishment, we have aimed to offer a unique service concept by combining the knowledge and experience we have gained in the tourism sector with Turkish hospitality and global service standards. We base our services on the principles of guest satisfaction, employee happiness, environmental awareness, and sustainable development at every stage. Our goal is to create lasting value for our stakeholders by acting with a sense of quality, safety, and responsibility in all our activities. Our Integrated Management System Policy encompasses the fundamental principles guiding all business processes of our hotel in the areas of guest and staff satisfaction, environment, quality, food safety, energy management, and occupational health and safety. Our Policy Principles:

- To fully comply with guest requirements, legal regulations, corporate requirements, and international standards.
- To evaluate guest suggestions, requests, and complaints through effective systems and produce quick and lasting solutions.
- To exceed guest expectations by combining traditional Turkish hospitality with a modern service approach.
- To continuously improve our management systems and service quality by following evolving guest expectations, new technologies, and industry innovations.
- To support mutual development and cooperation by establishing strong communication with all our stakeholders.
- Strengthening our corporate culture and creating a healthy and motivating work environment by supporting the professional and personal development of our employees through training.
- Reducing occupational health and safety risks, eliminating hazards, and adopting a preventive approach.
- Increasing service quality, effectiveness, and efficiency by continuously improving our management systems.
- Conducting risk assessments at all stages from raw material procurement to presentation, and producing and serving healthy and reliable food and beverages in accordance with food safety standards.
- Conducting necessary risk analyses to prevent environmental pollution and conserve resources, reducing our environmental impact, contributing to the prevention of climate change, protecting biodiversity, and supporting sustainable resource use.
- Protecting the information security of our facility, our guests, and our stakeholders at the highest level by supporting technology and digital transformation.
- Following national and international standards, laws, and regulations to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental impacts, and preventing waste and unnecessary consumption.
- Regularly monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of all our activities to reduce energy consumption, improve energy consumption performance, encourage the use of renewable energy sources, and voluntarily carry out work to increase energy efficiency. As Royal Group Hotels Management, we will adhere to the principles mentioned above and provide the necessary information and resources for all improvement, development, and corrective activities. We commit to fully complying with management system requirements.



# ANTALYA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL TREASURES

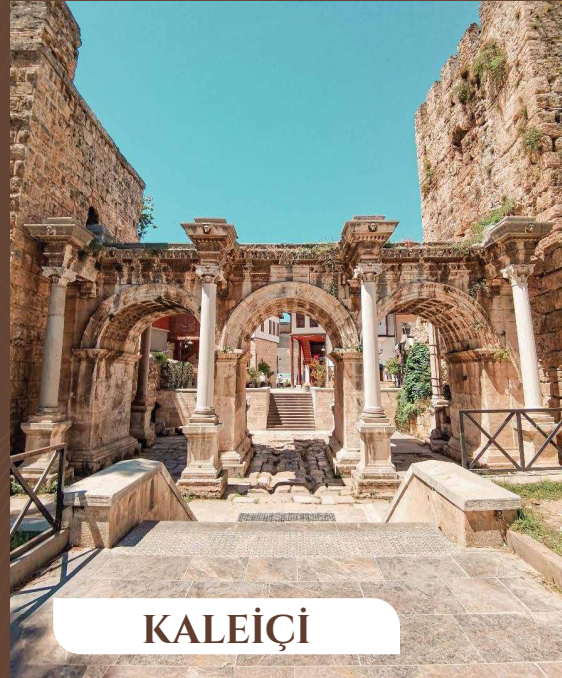


**ANTALYA**

Antalya stands out as one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Mediterranean. Its long and impressive coastline, featuring golden sandy beaches, crystal-clear sea, and the majestic Taurus Mountains rising parallel to the shore, offers visitors a unique natural landscape. Where natural beauty meets history and culture, Antalya is a major tourist center welcoming millions of visitors throughout the year. Kaleiçi, one of the places where the city's historical fabric is best felt, is like an open-air museum with its walled structure, Ottoman-era wooden and stone houses, and narrow, winding streets.

With its historical atmosphere, prestigious marina, and elegant boulevards adorned with palm trees, Antalya offers visitors an unforgettable experience both culturally and visually. Antalya's history dates back to the 2nd century BC.

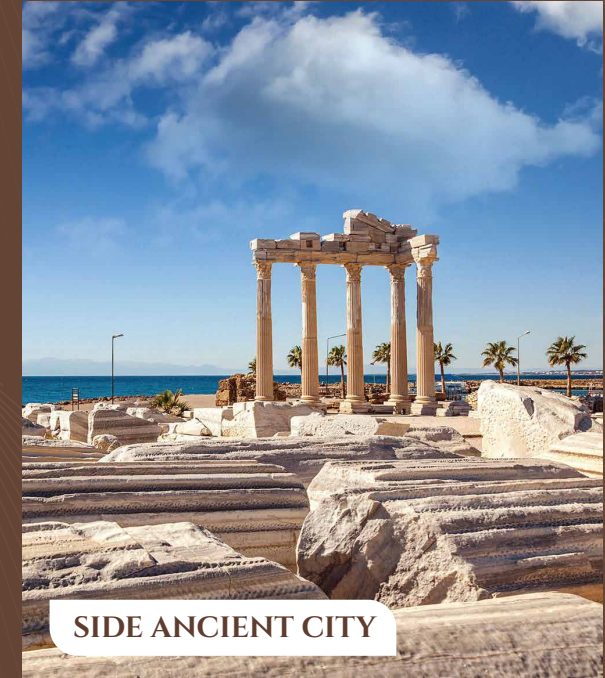
The city's foundations were laid by King Attalos II of Pergamon, and the city was named Attaleia after its founder. Throughout history, Antalya has been an important port city; after the Roman, Byzantine, and Seljuk civilizations, it came under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The traces left by these different civilizations today constitute Antalya's rich cultural heritage.



**KALEIÇİ**

Kaleiçi is one of Antalya's oldest settlements and an important cultural center that has preserved its historical fabric to this day. This historical area, surrounded by walls, offers visitors a unique atmosphere with its narrow, stone-paved streets, traditional houses from the Ottoman period, and impressive architectural structures. Among the must-see structures in Kaleiçi are the Hadrian Gate, the Fluted Minaret, and the Hıdırlık Tower.

These historical structures are important symbols reflecting Antalya's cultural heritage from different periods. The area also stands out with its rich gastronomic options. Kaleiçi has many restaurants and cafes where you can experience local flavors. Fresh seafood and traditional Turkish dishes are particularly popular with visitors. In addition, Kaleiçi is a very lively shopping area. Souvenir shops, handicraft workshops, and stores selling local products located in the historical streets offer visitors the opportunity to buy souvenirs unique to Antalya.

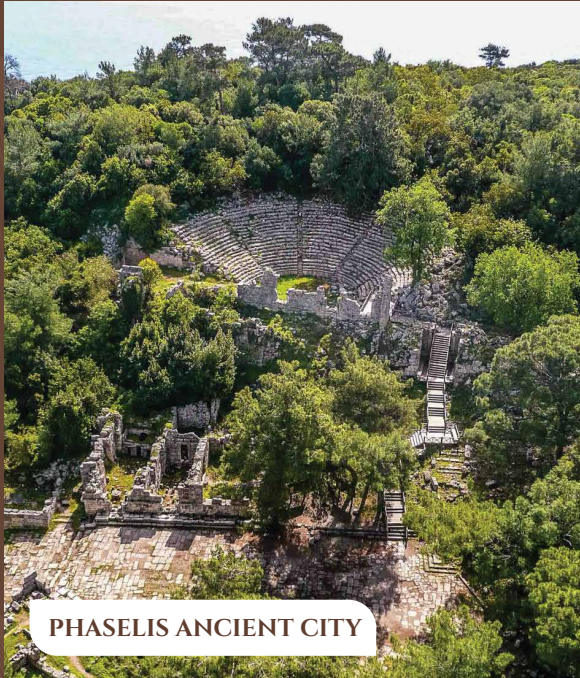


**SIDE ANCIENT CITY**

The ancient city of Side is known as one of the most important settlements in the Pamphylia region during antiquity. The city's history dates back to the 7th century BC. Throughout history, it served as an important trade and port center during the Lycian, Persian, Alexander the Great, Roman, and Byzantine periods. A significant port city in antiquity, Side continues to fascinate visitors today with its historical ruins and impressive atmosphere. The city plan, with its wide streets and monumental structures, reflects the advanced urban life of the time.

Among the important structures that have survived to the present day in the ancient city of Side are the Side Ancient Theatre, the Temple of Apollo, the Side Museum, and the Vespasianus Fountain. The Temple of Apollo, located on the seashore, is one of Side's most iconic structures, especially with its stunning sunset views.

# ANTALYA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL TREASURES

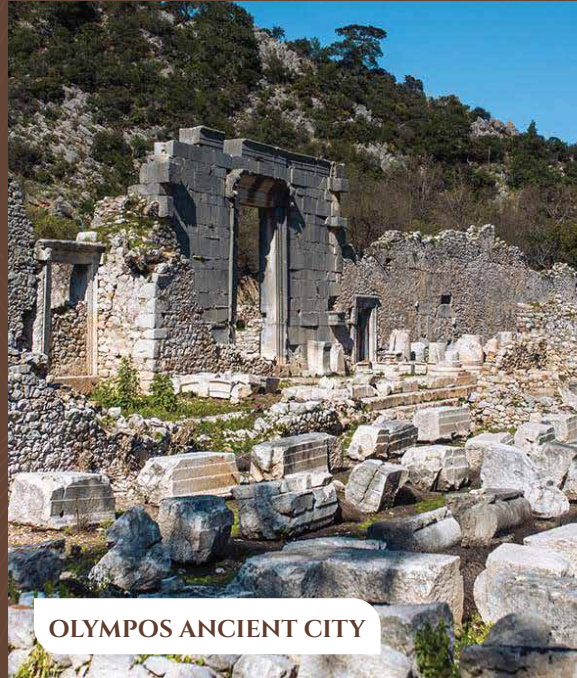


PHASELIS ANCIENT CITY

Phaselis is an ancient city renowned for its historical and natural beauty, located approximately 15 km from Kemer in Antalya, at the foot of Mount Tahtalı. Situated at the crossroads of Lycia and Pamphylia, Phaselis developed as an important trading and port city in antiquity. According to historical sources, Alexander the Great spent a winter in Phaselis during his Persian campaign. Throughout history, the city has been under the rule of many civilizations, including the Persians, Hellenistic kingdoms, Romans, and Byzantines.

Among the main historical structures that have survived to the present day in Phaselis are aqueducts, bath ruins, an ancient theater, Hadrian's Gate, and the remains of the acropolis.

These structures showcase the city's past importance and wealth. Furthermore, the view stretching from the southern part of the harbor towards Mount Tahtalı creates a unique atmosphere where nature and history coexist.

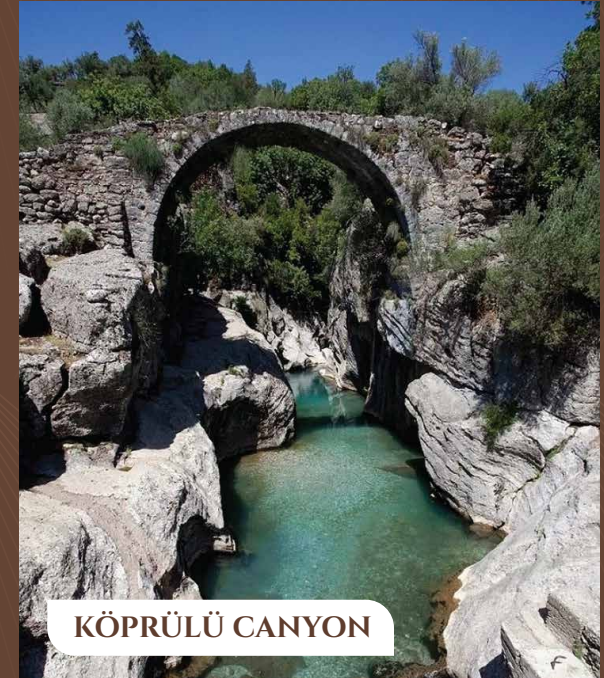


OLYMPUS ANCIENT CITY

Olympos is an important ancient city located south of Mount Tahtalı, notable for its natural beauty. The Olympos Valley offers visitors a peaceful nature experience with its cool waters flowing under the shade of oleander and laurel trees.

Among the significant structures that have survived to the present day are the ancient theater, necropolis (cemetery area), acropolis, sarcophagi, and bath ruins. These structures shed light on the social and cultural life of Olympos in ancient times.

Yanartaş (Chimaera), located approximately 300 meters above Olympos, is famous for its natural gas vents that have been burning continuously for thousands of years. This natural phenomenon is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in the region.



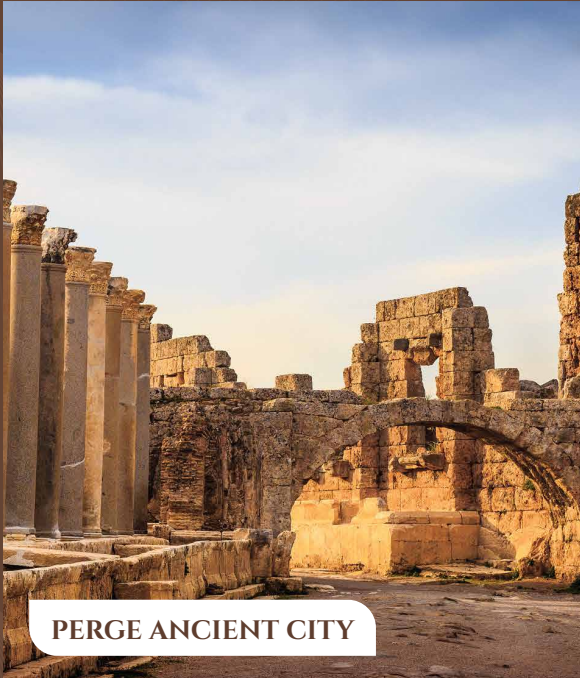
KÖPRÜLÜ CANYON

Köprülü Canyon, located northeast of Antalya, is an important national park renowned for its natural beauty. With its steep cliffs, crystal-clear waters, and rich vegetation, the region offers a breathtaking landscape for nature lovers.

Historical artifacts found in the canyon include the Roman-era Oluk Bridge (Stone Bridge) and aqueducts. These structures demonstrate the region's significance not only naturally but also historically.

Köprülü Canyon is a very popular destination, especially for outdoor activities such as rafting, hiking, camping, and photography. Every year, many domestic and international visitors come to explore this unique natural area.

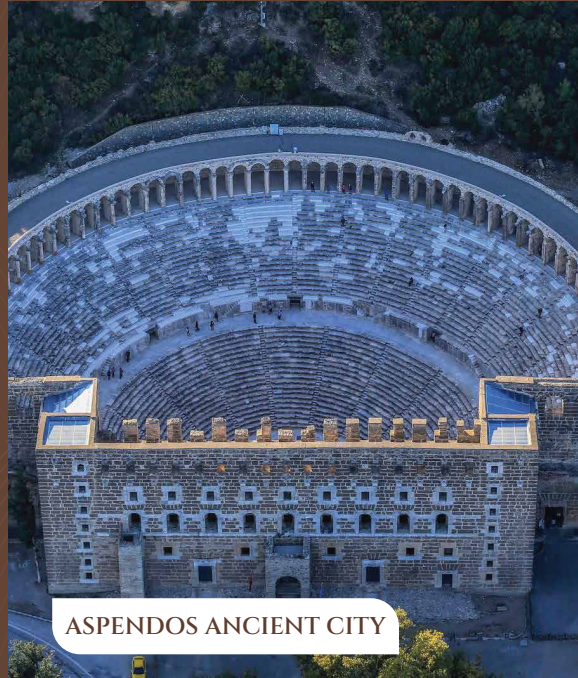
# ANTALYA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL TREASURES



PERGE ANCIENT CITY

Perge Ancient City, located approximately 18 km east of Antalya in the Aksu district, is one of the most important ancient cities of the Pamphylia region. The city showcases the advanced urban planning of the ancient period with its impressive ancient theater, stadium, colonnaded streets, agora, and baths.

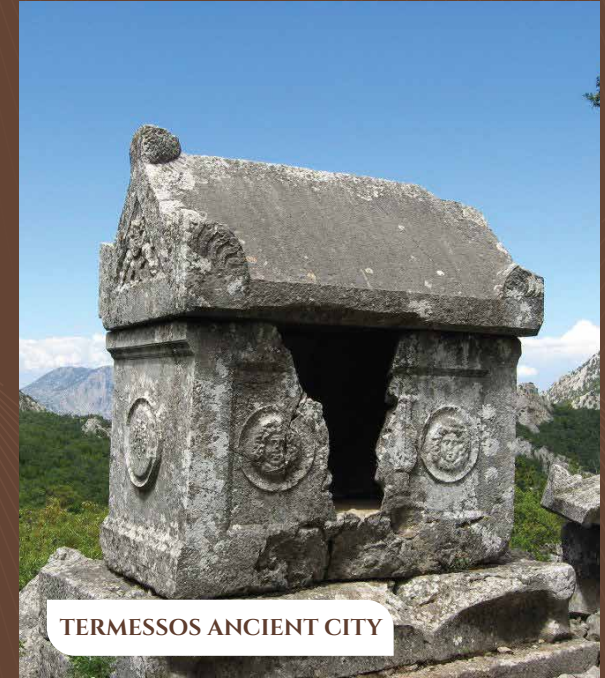
The reliefs found in the Perge Ancient Theater are particularly noteworthy. These reliefs depict the life of Dionysus, the god of wine, and are of great value from an art historical perspective. Perge is also an important center in the history of Christianity. Saint Paul, mentioned in the Bible, visited this city during his first missionary journey in Anatolia. Therefore, Perge is considered one of the important stops on the St. Paul's Way.



ASPENDOS ANCIENT CITY

Aspendos, located approximately 49 km east of Antalya, near the town of Serik, is an important historical settlement particularly famous for its ancient theater. Dating back to the Roman period, the Aspendos Theater, with a seating capacity of approximately 15,000, is considered one of the best-preserved ancient theaters in the world.

The theater's stage decorations and excellent acoustics reflect the superior engineering and architectural skills of its architect, Zeno. Today, the Aspendos Theater continues to be used for international concerts, festivals, and cultural events. Aspendos also features Roman-era aqueducts, which are significant engineering feats demonstrating the advanced water transport systems of antiquity.



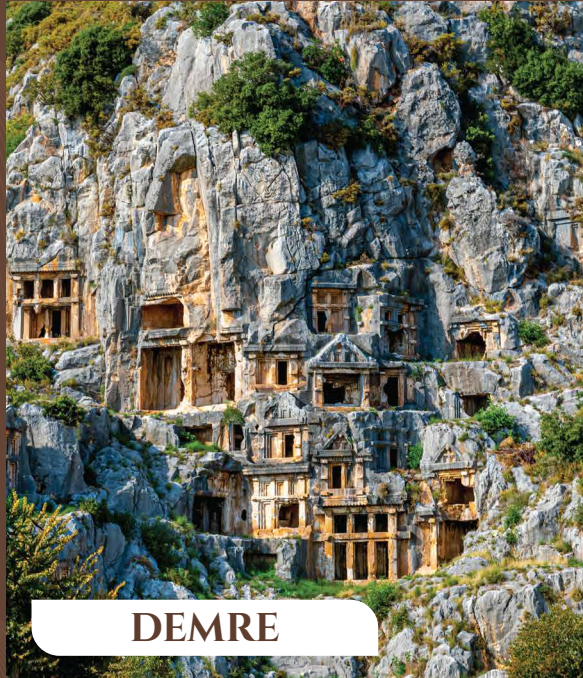
TERMESSOS ANCIENT CITY

The ancient city of Termessos is located in the Pisidia region, in a valley between the peaks of the mountain known today as Mount Güllük (Mount Solymos). One of Antalya's most impressive ancient cities, Termessos has been remarkably well-preserved throughout history thanks to its high mountainous location.

The city contains numerous temples, monumental structures, and extensive rock tombs. Among these tombs is that of Alketas, one of the important commanders of Alexander the Great's era.

The Termessos Theatre, nestled among the mountains, is considered one of the most impressive theatres of the ancient world, offering unparalleled views. Termessos, with its historical atmosphere and natural beauty, offers visitors a unique discovery experience.

# ANTALYA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL TREASURES

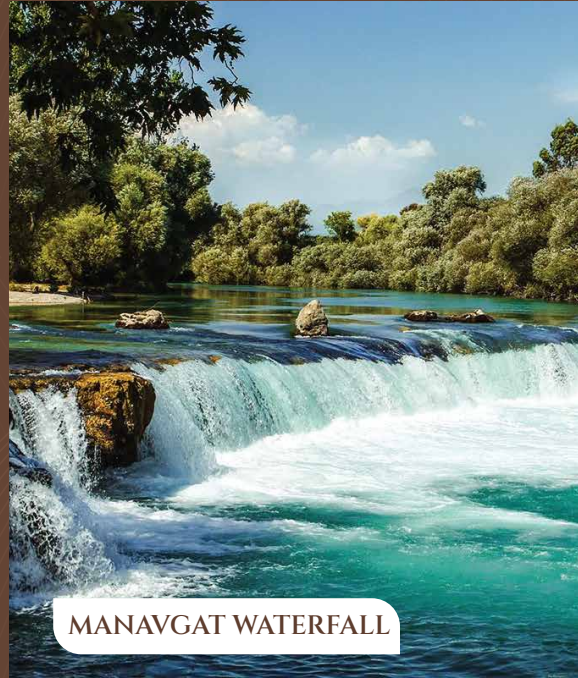


**DEMRE**

Demre, located west of Antalya, is a historical region particularly famous for its Lycian ruins. It boasts a rich cultural heritage in terms of ancient cities, natural beauty, and historical structures.

The ancient city of Myra, with its rock tombs and ancient theater, is noteworthy. The ancient city of Andriake and Kekova Island are also important tourist attractions in Demre. Demre is also known as the place where Saint Nicholas, also known as Santa Claus, lived.

Therefore, the Church of Saint Nicholas in the region is an important pilgrimage site for the Christian world and welcomes many visitors every year.

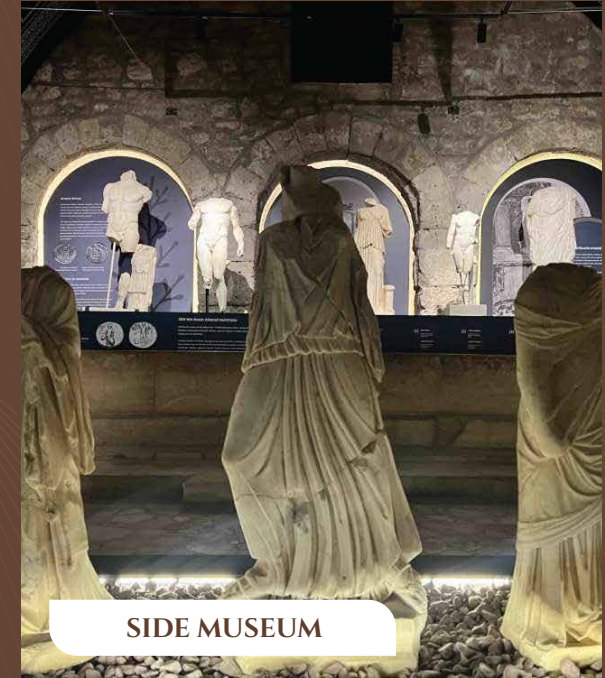


**MANAVGAT WATERFALL**

Located on the Manavgat River, the unique Manavgat Waterfall offers a cool and peaceful escape, especially during the sweltering summer months. With the soothing sound of cascading water and its lush green surroundings, it provides visitors with both relaxation and exploration opportunities.

An ideal destination for those who wish to spend time immersed in nature, Manavgat Waterfall allows visitors to enjoy scenic walks, take photographs, and admire the beauty of the river landscape. It is also possible to experience local flavors at nearby facilities. In line with a sustainable tourism approach, practices aimed at preserving the natural environment are increasingly emphasized.

In this way, visitors are offered an enjoyable experience while also supporting the preservation of this natural heritage for future generations.

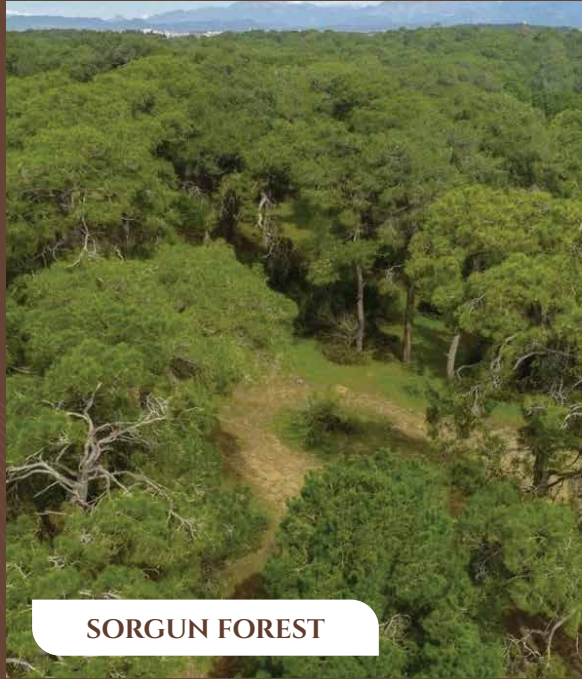


**SIDE MUSEUM**

Side Museum is an important cultural heritage site located within the ancient city of Side, transformed from an ancient Roman bathhouse into a museum after its restoration. The museum boasts a rich collection of artifacts unearthed from excavations in the region.

The museum displays sculptures, sarcophagi, reliefs, inscriptions, and various archaeological finds from the Roman period. The sculptures depicting mythological figures and the finely crafted sarcophagi are particularly noteworthy.

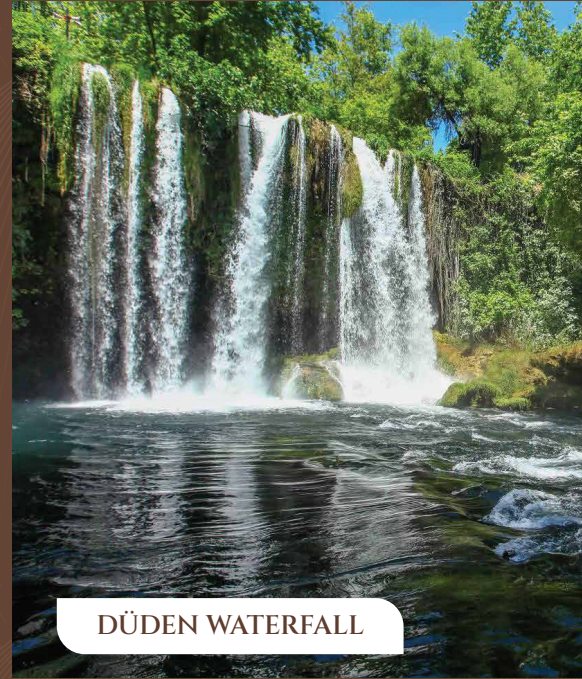
# ANTALYA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL TREASURES



**SORGUN FOREST**

Sorgun Forest, located in the Manavgat and Side region, is a natural habitat covered with vast pine trees. This area, where the sea and forest intertwine, offers an important resting and recreation area for both locals and visitors.

With its clean air, shaded walking paths, and natural environment, it is a cool escape, especially during the summer months. Suitable for activities such as picnics, nature walks, and cycling, Sorgun Forest is also valuable in terms of the region's biodiversity.

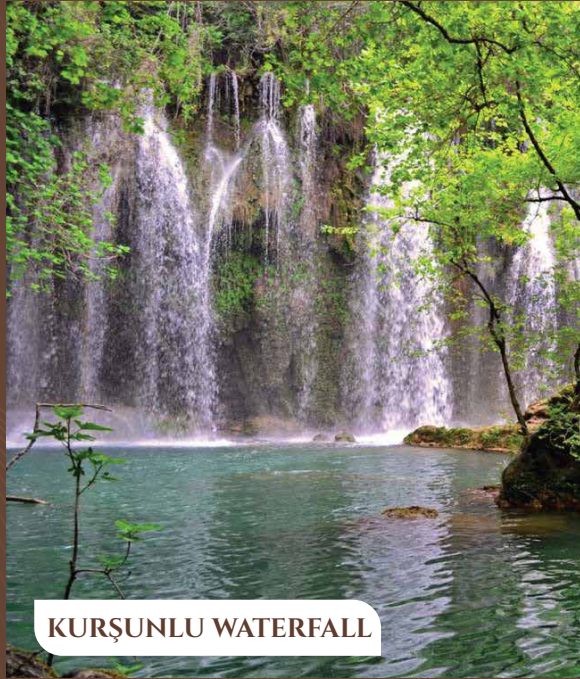


**DÜDEN WATERFALL**

Düden Waterfall is one of Antalya's most important natural heritage sites, and its proximity to the city center makes it an attractive destination for both locals and tourists. Visible from two different points, Upper Düden and Lower Düden, the waterfall is notable for its powerful water flow and impressive scenery.

The view of the Lower Düden Waterfall cascading down the cliffs into the Mediterranean Sea has become one of the region's iconic landmarks. The natural park area, with its walking paths and viewing terraces, offers visitors an experience immersed in nature.

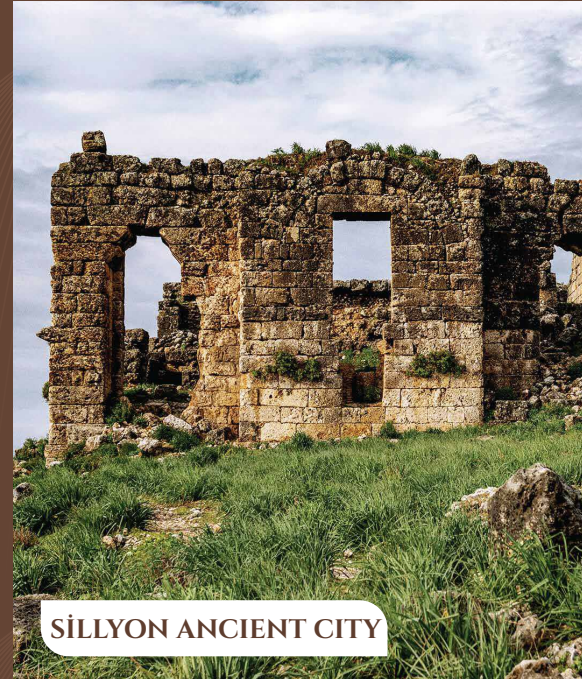
# ANTALYA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL TREASURES



**KURŞUNLU WATERFALL**

Kurşunlu Waterfall, located in the Aksu district of Antalya, is an important natural heritage site surrounded by rich vegetation. Protected under the status of a nature park, the area is notable for its waterfall cascading from a height of approximately 18 meters and the natural pools formed within.

Home to pine trees, maquis vegetation, and various bird species, the area offers a suitable environment for nature walks and photography. Thanks to its cool and peaceful atmosphere, it attracts considerable attention, especially during the summer months.



**SILLYON ANCIENT CITY**

The ancient city of Silyon is a historical settlement located in the Lycian region of Kumluca district in Antalya. With a rich history dating back to the 7th century BC, Silyon stood out as an important defense and trade center in antiquity due to its strategic location. The city is notable for its walled acropolis and ancient theater.

Furthermore, the temples and water channels found among the ruins reflect the architectural and social structure of ancient life. Its proximity to the sea offers visitors both historical sites and natural scenery.

## Debriefing

Antalya stands out as one of the world's most important tourism destinations with its millennia-old historical heritage, rich culture, and unique natural beauty. This richness, ranging from ancient cities to waterfalls, museums to natural parks, offers visitors unforgettable experiences. Today, Antalya is not only a tourism center but is also progressing towards becoming an important destination that preserves its natural and cultural values for the future through a sustainable tourism approach. To learn more about other museums and historical sites in Antalya and to discover sustainable tourism destinations in Türkiye, you can visit the Go Türkiye platform.



# VISITOR GUIDE TO HISTORICAL AND NATURAL SITES

## Museums and Archaeological Sites

The preservation of historical and natural sites is of great importance for sustainable development in tourism and the transmission of cultural heritage to future generations. Therefore, visitors are advised to pay attention to the following tips:

- Check the opening days and hours of a museum or archaeological site before visiting.
- Museum Cards, available at museum entrances, offer the opportunity to visit many museums and archaeological sites without waiting in line and at discounted prices.
- It is important to obey the rules at museums and archaeological sites. For example, photography may be prohibited in some areas or only permitted at certain points.

Adhering to these rules contributes to both the preservation of historical and natural sites and to a comfortable and enjoyable experience for other visitors.

## Historical Artifacts & Antiques

- Avoid damaging historical sites and ancient objects. These areas are part of our shared cultural heritage and their preservation is of paramount importance.
- Ancient objects, old coins, fossils, stones, and similar items of historical value should be preserved in situ.
- Removing historical artifacts or altering structures can cause irreversible damage and result in legal penalties.

## Mosques

- Remove your shoes before visiting the mosque.
- Appropriate attire is important as a sign of respect.
- Walk around quietly and respectfully; observe the rules regarding photography.



## Protection of Natural Areas and Forests

Nature is not just a recreational area; it's a delicate ecosystem home to thousands of living creatures. The following rules are vital when spending time in these areas:

- **No Fires or Picnics:** Never light fires in forested and natural areas. A small oversight can lead to irreversible forest fires and the destruction of thousands of living beings. If you are going to have a picnic, choose only designated, safe picnic areas.
- **Waste Management:** Be sure to take all your trash (plastic, glass, metal, paper) back with you. Broken glass, in particular, acts like a lens, concentrating sunlight and posing a fire risk.
- **Heed Warning Signs:** Carefully follow all directional and warning signs in the area. These signs are there for your safety and to protect the vegetation and wildlife in the region.
- **Leave No Traces:** Do not pick flowers, stones, or branches from nature. Just leave with your photos and beautiful memories. Did you know? More than 90% of forest fires start due to human negligence (unextinguished cigarette butts, picnic fires, or glass waste). Protecting natural areas is important for both the sustainability of the ecosystem and for future generations to be able to enjoy these beauties.

## Wildlife Interactions

- Responsible and sustainable tourism practices that consider animal welfare should be adopted.
- The use of animals for entertainment purposes should not be encouraged.
- In Türkiye, hunting activities should only be carried out through agencies with hunting tourism licenses, in order to protect wildlife. These rules contribute both to the protection of wildlife and to the widespread adoption of responsible tourism practices.

## Cigarettes and Alcohol

- Smoking is prohibited in enclosed spaces in Türkiye. This practice is in place to protect air quality and prevent health problems.
- Alcoholic beverages are not sold to individuals under the age of 18.

## Manavgat City Transportation

In Manavgat, urban transportation offers visitors various practical options:

- **Buses:** Provide regular service within the district and to surrounding towns. Tickets can be paid for with cash or card.
- **Minibuses/Shared Taxi:** An economical mode of transport operating on specific routes. Fast and affordable for short distances.
- **Taxi:** A quick and convenient option; it's advisable to discuss the price before boarding.
- **Bicycles/Walking:** Bicycle rentals are available in the city center and along the coast.
- Walking is also a pleasant and practical way to explore.



# BIODIVERSITY IN TURKEY AND ANTALYA

Thanks to its geographical location, climate, and rich natural resources, Turkey stands out as one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biological diversity.

Turkey has over 10,000 plant species, 3,500 of which are endemic, and Antalya alone has 200 endemic plant species. Türkiye's animal species are also quite diverse; over 153 mammals, 490 birds, 480 marine fish, 384 butterflies, 106 reptiles, and over 80,000 invertebrate species live here. This rich biological diversity makes Türkiye an attractive destination for nature tourism and ecotourism.

## FAUNA OF TURKEY

### Caretta Caretta (Loggerhead Sea Turtle)

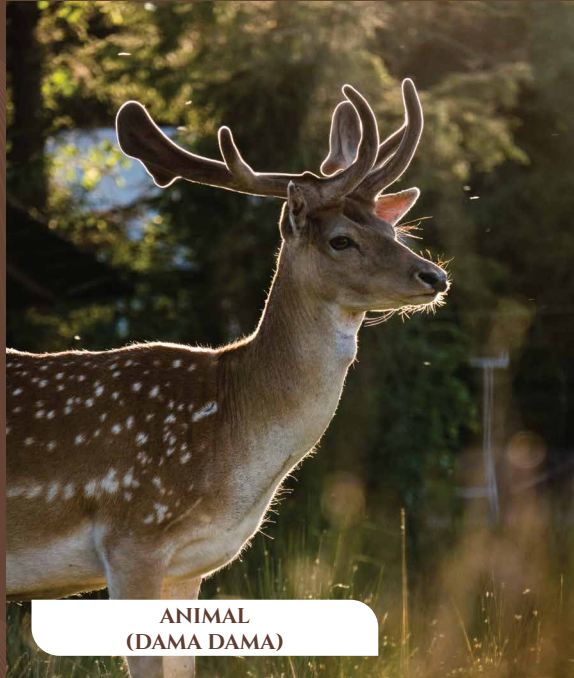
The *Caretta Caretta* species is among the internationally protected sea turtles. This species only comes ashore to lay eggs.

- Appearance: The upper part is reddish-brown, and the lower part is light yellow.
- Legs and swimming: Their legs are fin-shaped, enhancing their swimming ability, and they usually have a maximum of two claws.
- Gender difference: Male individuals have a longer body and tail structure than females.

*Caretta Caretta* turtles prefer sandy beach areas to lay their eggs, especially between May and July. However, human activities can threaten these areas:

- Beach modifications and sand removal
- Beach lighting
- Tourist activities. These factors can disrupt or destroy sea turtle nesting areas. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to beach modifications to protect nesting areas.



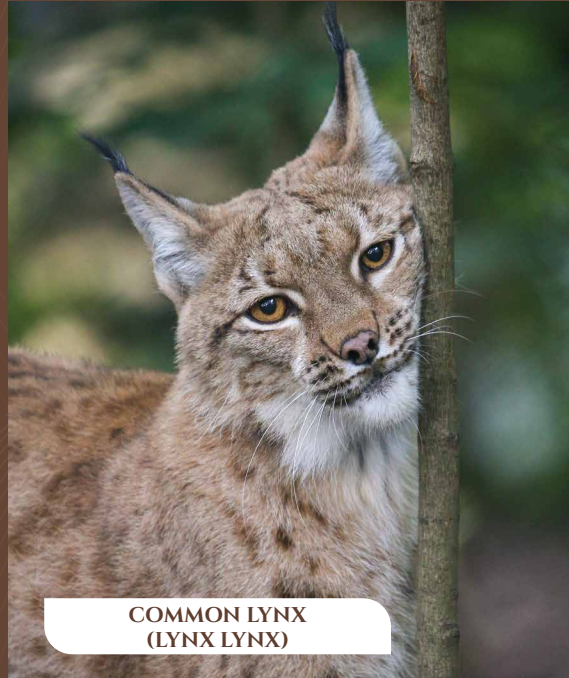


ANIMAL  
(DAMA DAMA)

• The fallow deer living in the Düzlerçamı region of Antalya are the origin of other fallow deer worldwide.

**Coat color varies according to the season:**

- Summer: Yellowish-brown tones of fur
- Winter: Darker gray-brown fur and spots may become more prominent
- Antlers: Male fallow deer have broad, palmate (palm-shaped) antlers.
- Conservation: It is among the protected species in Türkiye. Conservation of natural habitats, control of hunting, and awareness campaigns are important for the continuity of the fallow deer population.çin önemlidir.

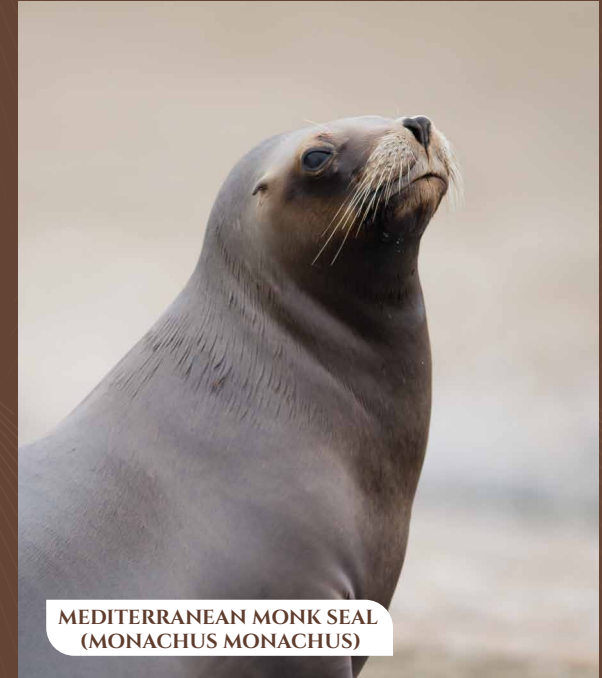


COMMON LYNX  
(LYNX LYNX)

- The lynx is a species of cat belonging to the Felidae family and is widespread in Eurasia.
- In Türkiye, it is particularly found in the Tunceli, Antalya, Ardahan, Bolu, Çankırı, Kars, Kastamonu, Erzurum, Sivas, Artvin, and Rize regions.

**Physical Characteristics:**

- Body: Long and slender
- Legs: Short and strong
- Fur: Yellowish-brown, darker grey-brown in winter; spots are prominent in summer, may disappear in winter
- Ears: Brush-like furry structures on the crown
- Conservation status: Listed as "Least Threatened" on the IUCN Red List. Illegal hunting and indiscriminate hunting threaten the species.
- Conservation measures: Lynx hunting is prohibited in Turkey and Europe, and conservation and awareness campaigns are ongoing to ensure the species' continued survival. Akdeniz Foku (Monachus monachus)



MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL  
(MONACHUS MONACHUS)

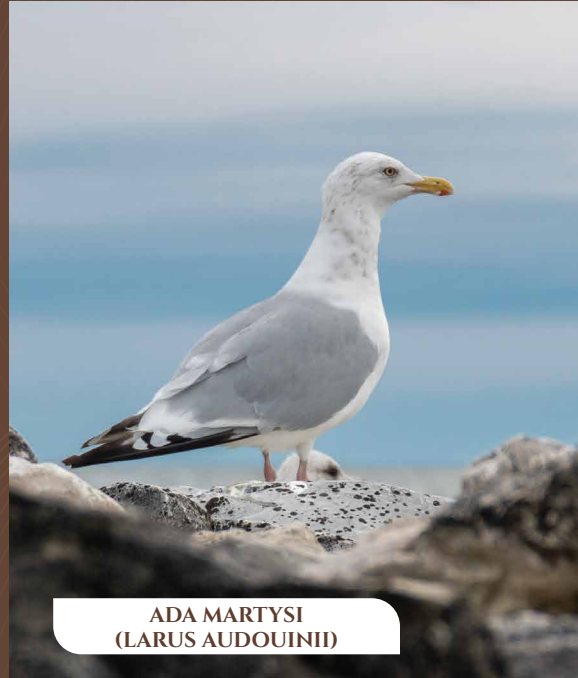
**Population:**

- Approximately 600-700 individuals live worldwide, and about 100 in the coastal regions of Turkey.
- Physical characteristics:
  - Length: 2-3 meters
  - Weight: 200-300 kilograms
  - Large head, long whiskers, and black eyes are their most striking features.
- Habitat and threats: Mediterranean monk seals generally live in coastal caves. However, human activities and external factors threaten the species' habitat:
  - Interference in coastal caves
  - Construction
  - Cave visits for tourism purposes
  - Underwater cave diving
- Importance of conservation: The conservation of Mediterranean monk seals is critically important not only for the population in Türkiye but for the entire world population.



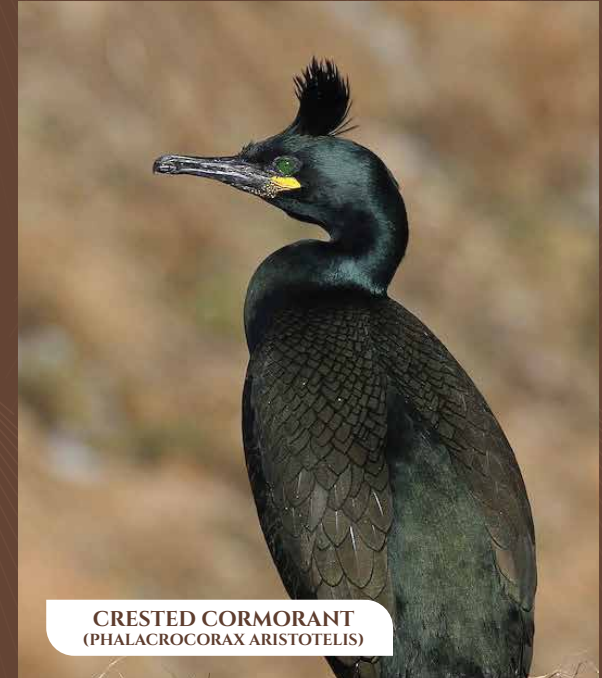
**HARRIER**  
**(HIERAETUS FASCIATUS)**

- Family: Accipitridae
- Size: Approximately 52 cm long
- Flight characteristics: With its long wings, tail, and neck, it resembles a large honey buzzard. It catches its prey by gliding and making sudden dives.
- Diet: It feeds primarily on small mammals such as rabbits and squirrels.
- Habitat and conservation: Protecting its natural habitat and controlling hunting are crucial for the species' future.



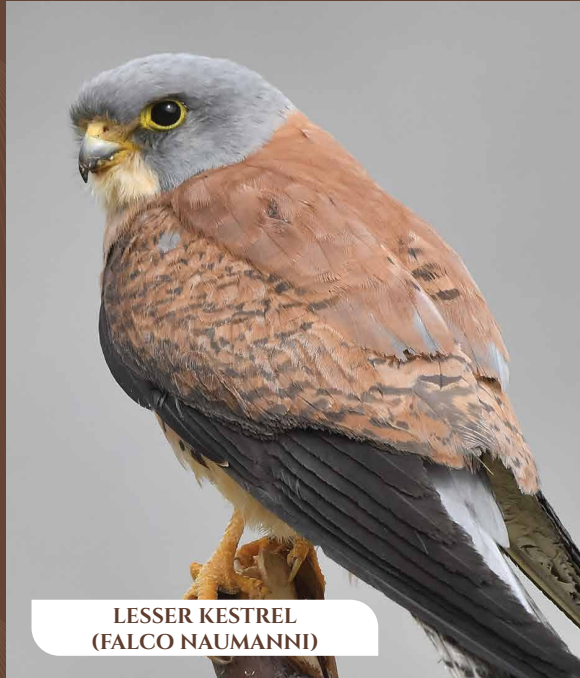
**ADA MARTYSI**  
**(LARUS AUDOUINII)**

- Family: Laridae (Gulls)
- Size and wingspan: Length ranges from 55–65 cm, wingspan from 125–135 cm.
- Appearance:
  - White head and underside
  - Grey back and upper wings
  - Dark eyes, yellow legs and red beak
- Conservation status: According to the 2004 IUCN Red List, it is classified as NT (Near Threatened). While not currently endangered, it may become threatened in the future.



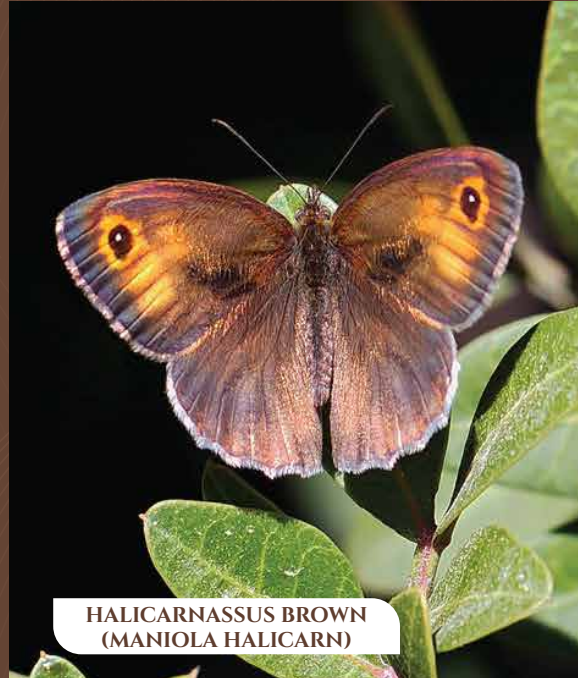
**CRESTED CORMORANT**  
**(PHALACROCORAX ARISTOTELIS)**

- Family: Phalacrocoracidae
- Habitat: As a seabird, it nests on coasts and islands.
- Diving ability: It can hunt underwater, catching fish and other marine life.
- Characteristics: The crested cormorant is known for its ability to dive and glide.



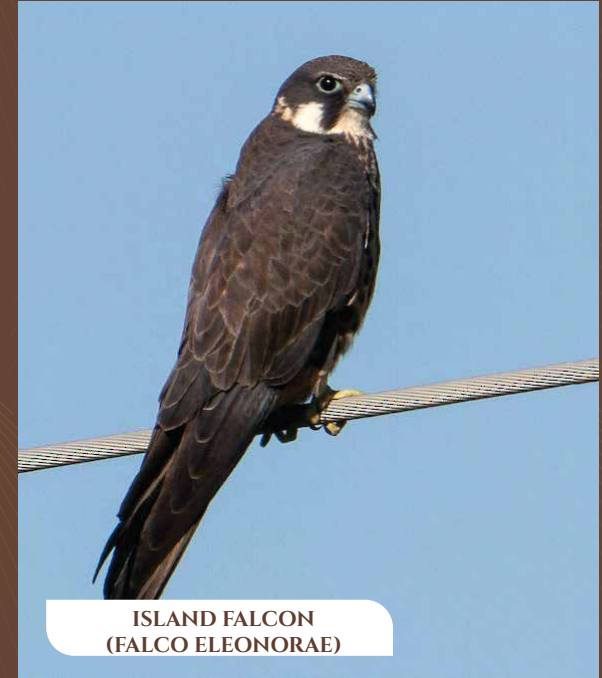
**LESSER KESTREL  
(FALCO NAUMANNI)**

- Family: Falconidae
- Habitat: Lives in open areas, rural areas, and rocky coasts.
- Migration: Can be seen in all regions of Türkiye during migration periods and summer months.
- Dimensions:
- Length: 27–33 cm
- Wingspan: 63–72 cm
- Appearance: Pale brown on top, white on the bottom; brown stripes on the belly.



**HALICARNASSUS BROWN  
(MANIOLA HALICARN)**

- Species and Origin: This is a medium-sized butterfly species named after Halicarnassus, the ancient name of Bodrum.
- Appearance:
- Males: Gray-black tones
- Females and young individuals: Paler, brown tones
- Wingspan: 5–6 cm
- Some subspecies may have white spots or stripes
- Habitat: Particularly common in the Bodrum Peninsula and the Aegean Region.
- Threats: Habitat destruction, pesticides, and environmental pollution threaten this species.



**ISLAND FALCON  
(FALCO ELEONORAE)**

- Family: Falconidae
- Size and characteristics: Medium-sized, with slender, long wings.
- Habitat: Found on Mediterranean islands and among migratory birds.
- Historical name: Named after Eleonora d'Arborea, a 14th-century queen and judge of Sardinia.
- Conservation: Protecting the natural habitat of island falcons and controlling hunting are of great importance for the continued survival of the species.

## FLORA OF TURKEY

### Olive (*Olea Europaea*)

The olive is one of the most important plants of the Mediterranean basin and has been a fundamental element of Anatolian culture, agriculture, and cuisine for thousands of years. Turkey is one of the world's leading olive-producing countries, and it is widely cultivated, especially in the Aegean, Marmara, and Mediterranean regions. The olive tree, with its longevity and resilience, is a significant example of sustainable agriculture.

Some olive trees can live for hundreds or even thousands of years. Its drought resistance and ability to grow with little water make it a valuable species in the fight against climate change. Ecologically, olive groves help reduce soil erosion, support biodiversity, and provide an important habitat for rural ecosystems. Economically, olive and olive oil production is a significant source of income for many local communities in Türkiye. Culturally, the olive is considered a symbol of peace, abundance, and longevity. Therefore, the olive tree is not only an agricultural product but also an important natural heritage representing the Mediterranean culture's understanding of sustainability.



## Bitter Orange (*Citrus Aurantium*)

The bitter orange, also known as *Citrus aurantium*, is a citrus fruit frequently seen on the streets of Mediterranean cities, notable for its fragrant flowers and bright orange fruit. This tree, particularly well-adapted to the Mediterranean climate, is most commonly found in cities like Antalya, Adana, and Mersin in Türkiye. Centuries ago, the bitter orange tree reached the Mediterranean via trade routes from Southeast Asia. Over time, it became a tree adorning the streets of Mediterranean cities. Its white flowers, which bloom in spring, create a strong, sweet fragrance that spreads throughout the city. Therefore, in some cities, the scent of bitter orange blossoms is considered a harbinger of spring.

- Bitter orange blossoms are highly valued, and perfumes and aromatic oils are extracted from them.
- Bitter orange fruit is generally not eaten raw like oranges; it is more commonly used in making jams and marmalades.
- The bitter orange tree is a popular choice for city landscaping because it is both durable and decorative.
- Bitter orange is very important in citrus production; many orange and lemon trees are grown by grafting onto bitter orange rootstock.
- The scent of bitter orange blossoms in spring is so strong that in some Mediterranean cities, the streets smell like a natural perfume.

The bitter orange tree is also valuable for urban ecosystems. It is long-lived, provides shade, and its flowers are a food source for many insects and pollinators. Thanks to these characteristics, it is considered an important part of the nature-friendly urban landscape in Mediterranean cities.



## Orange (*Citrus Sinensis*)

Oranges are one of the most beloved fruits of the Mediterranean climate. This tree, scientifically known as *Citrus sinensis*, holds a significant place in both nutrition and culture due to its sweet aroma, high vitamin content, and fragrant flowers. In Türkiye, orange production is concentrated particularly around Antalya, Adana, and Mersin. The origin of the orange lies in Southeast Asia. Centuries ago, it reached the Middle East and the Mediterranean via trade routes. The warm Mediterranean sun and mild winters provided a very suitable environment for oranges. Thus, orange groves became an important agricultural and cultural element of the region. In spring, orange trees are covered with white blossoms. These flowers are both very fragrant and a harbinger of the fruit to come. The fruits, which grow throughout the summer, become ready for harvest in autumn and winter with their bright orange color.

- Oranges are one of the most widely cultivated fruits in the world.
- An orange is approximately 85-90% water, making it very refreshing.
- Oranges are rich in Vitamin C and support the immune system.
- The scent of orange blossoms is highly valued and used in perfumes and cosmetics.
- Orange trees can bear fruit for 50 years or more under suitable conditions. Orange groves are an important part of Mediterranean agriculture.

When proper irrigation and sustainable farming methods are used, they create economic value and support rural life in the region. Furthermore, orange trees are an important food source for bees and other pollinators during the flowering period.



## Salep Orchids (Orchis spp.)

Salep orchids are one of the most special plants of Anatolia. Belonging to the Orchis genus, these orchid species grow naturally, especially in the mountainous and forested regions of Türkiye. Turkey is one of the richest regions in the world in terms of salep orchid diversity. Centuries ago, people in Anatolia discovered this small but remarkable orchid growing in nature. The tubers of the plant, located underground, were dried and ground to obtain salep powder. This powder was mixed with hot milk to make a drink called "salep," which became a traditional beverage consumed especially during the winter months. Over time, salep began to be used not only as a beverage but also in ice cream making. The famous Maraş Ice Cream, made especially in Kahramanmaraş, has a dense and elastic texture thanks to the salep it contains.

- The flowers of the salep orchid are very small but have a highly complex structure; therefore, the orchid family is considered one of the most advanced flower species in the plant world.
- Salep is obtained using the tubers of the plant located underground.
- Türkiye has over 120 orchid species, a significant portion of which are suitable for salep production.
- The salep orchid is an important pollination source for many insects.
- Due to excessive harvesting, the salep orchid is one of the protected plants in Türkiye, and its collection from the wild is restricted.

The salep orchid is of great importance for the conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, instead of harvesting from the wild, controlled production and cultivation in controlled environments are being carried out. This approach ensures both the continuation of traditional products and the protection of natural orchid populations.



## Pomegranate Tree (*Punica Granatum*)

The pomegranate tree is an important fruit tree that has been cultivated in Mediterranean and Middle Eastern cultures since ancient times. This plant, scientifically known as *Punica granatum*, adapts well to hot and semi-arid climates. In Türkiye, pomegranate production is particularly widespread around Antalya, Mersin, and Adana. The origin of the pomegranate is thought to be Iran and surrounding regions. Centuries ago, it spread to Anatolia and the entire Mediterranean through trade routes. Over time, it has gained significant importance in cultures due to both its fruit and its symbolic meaning. The pomegranate tree blooms with bright red flowers in the spring. These flowers eventually develop into the thick-skinned pomegranate fruit. The hundreds of small seeds inside the pomegranate have been seen throughout history as a symbol of fertility, abundance, and life.

- A pomegranate can contain between 200 and 600 seeds.
- The pomegranate tree is drought-resistant and can easily grow in the Mediterranean climate.
- The pomegranate has been a symbol of fertility and abundance in many cultures throughout history.
- Pomegranate juice, pomegranate molasses, and various sauces are made from the fruit.
- The red flowers of the pomegranate tree are quite decorative, so it is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental plant.

The pomegranate tree is a plant that can grow with little water and produce crops for many years. Because of these characteristics, it is considered one of the agricultural species that can adapt to climate change. It is also an important food source for bees and other pollinators during the flowering period.ğidir.



## Laurel (Laurus Nobilis)

The laurel tree is one of the most characteristic plants of the Mediterranean region. This evergreen tree, scientifically known as *Laurus nobilis*, holds an important place in both cuisine and traditional culture with its aromatic leaves.

In Türkiye, it grows naturally, especially in the forests around Antalya, Muğla, and Hatay. In ancient times, the laurel tree was considered very special. According to Greek mythology, Apollo, the god of light and art, fell in love with the beautiful nymph Daphne. However, Daphne wanted to escape and eventually transformed into a laurel tree. Apollo declared this tree sacred, and from that day on, laurel branches became a symbol of victory and honor. In ancient times, poets, athletes, and heroes wore crowns made of laurel leaves to show their achievements. This tradition was especially seen in important events such as the Ancient Olympic Games.

- Laurel leaves have been used to aromatize food since ancient times.
- The laurel tree is evergreen, meaning it does not shed its leaves throughout the year.
- In ancient times, laurel leaves were considered a sacred and protective plant.
- Laurel oil is traditionally used in soap production. Bay leaf soaps are particularly famous in the Hatay region.
- Turkey is one of the leading countries in world bay leaf production, and natural bay leaf forests are quite widespread.

Bay leaf is a plant that grows naturally and requires very little maintenance. Therefore, it holds an important place among sustainable forest products. Trees are not cut down when harvesting the leaves; this ensures production for many years without harming nature. ar üretim yapılmasını sağlar.



## Linden (Tilia Spp.)

The linden tree is a valuable tree known for its fragrant flowers and medicinal properties. Linden species, belonging to the Tilia genus, grow especially in cool and temperate climates. In Türkiye, it is found naturally in the forests of the Black Sea and Marmara regions. For centuries, people in Anatolia have discovered linden trees growing in nature and have benefited especially from the pleasant scent of their flowers.

The small yellowish flowers that bloom in early summer are collected, dried, and consumed as a hot drink in the winter months. Therefore, linden tea has become one of the most beloved herbal teas in Anatolia during the winter. In many cultures, the linden tree is associated with peace, health, and protection. In ancient times, in some villages, people would gather under large linden trees, chat, and make important decisions. Therefore, the linden tree is sometimes seen as a symbol of social unity and sharing. Linden flowers have a very strong and pleasant scent; therefore, they are an important nectar source for bees.

- Linden tea is one of the most consumed herbal teas in Türkiye.
- When linden trees bloom, they create a rich source of honey production for bees.
- Linden trees can live for quite a long time, some for hundreds of years.
- Thanks to their large leaves, they are used as an important landscape tree providing shade in cities.

Linden trees are very valuable to the ecosystem. Their flowers are an important food source for bees and other pollinators. Also, thanks to their large trunks and large leaves, they help improve air quality and create cool shade in cities.



## Fig Tree (Ficus Carica)

The fig tree is one of the oldest fruit trees in the Mediterranean and Anatolia. Scientifically known as *Ficus carica*, the fig grows in warm and sunny climates and has been consumed by humans for thousands of years. Turkey is one of the world's most important fig producers, and the Aydın region in particular is famous for its high-quality figs. The fig tree is considered one of the oldest cultivated plants in human history. Archaeological findings show that figs were first cultivated by humans thousands of years ago. Therefore, the fig is seen as one of the earliest examples of agriculture. In Anatolia, the fig tree is often associated with fertility and the continuity of life. Thanks to its broad leaves and strong roots, the fig tree can grow even in harsh conditions. Therefore, it is also considered a symbol of resilience among the people.

- The fig is not actually a single fruit; it has a special fruit structure containing hundreds of tiny flowers.
- A very special type of insect is needed for the pollination of the fig: the fig wasp. This small wasp establishes a symbiotic relationship with the fig tree.
- Fig trees have strong roots and can sometimes grow even between walls or rocks.
- Turkey is one of the leading countries in the world in dried fig production.
- Figs can be consumed both fresh and dried and contain very high levels of natural sugar and fiber.

Fig trees are resistant to hot and dry conditions and can grow with relatively little water. Therefore, they are considered one of the sustainable fruit trees adapted to the Mediterranean climate. They also contribute to the ecosystem by providing a food source for many birds and insects.



## Oleander (Nerium Oleander)

Oleander, also known as Nerium oleander, is a characteristic plant of the Mediterranean coast and the warm regions of Türkiye. It is known for its showy flowers and hardy nature. It is frequently seen along roadsides and in gardens, especially in the Aegean and Mediterranean regions. Oleander attracts attention with both its beauty and its dangerous properties. Its bright pink, red, or white flowers are appealing, but all parts of the plant are poisonous. Since ancient times, oleander has been used in some cultures both decoratively and symbolically; for example, in Mediterranean mythology, it is seen as a symbol of strength and resilience.

- Oleander flowers bloom for a long time throughout the summer and are hardy even in hot climates.
- All parts of the plant are poisonous; accidental ingestion can lead to serious health problems.
- Oleander is drought-resistant and can even grow in salty soils near the sea.
- Some insects collect nectar from its flowers, but most are dangerous to animals and humans.
- It is widely used in landscaping because it is easy to care for and long-lived. Thanks to its hardiness, oleander is a plant that protects ecosystems and prevents erosion in water-scarce regions. Due to its toxicity, it can naturally grow without suffering much damage from other plants and herbivores. In this respect, it is a valuable Mediterranean plant both decoratively and ecologically.



## Carpobrotus Acinaciformis

Carpobrotus acinaciformis, also known as "Ficoid" or "Ice Flower," is a succulent plant. In Türkiye, it grows particularly in the Aegean region and coastal areas, appearing in rocky and sandy locations. Although originating in South Africa, this plant has adapted very well to the Mediterranean climate. Its bright purple or pink flowers bloom throughout the summer and play an important role in preventing erosion along the coast. Popularly, this plant, which holds the soil together and is eye-catching with its colorful flowers, is described as "nature's living carpet."

- Its flowers open in the morning and close in the evening, remaining vibrant even under intense sunlight.
- It is highly resistant to drought and salty winds, making it an indispensable plant for coastal landscaping.
- Its flowers are a nectar source for bees, thus fulfilling both a decorative and ecological role.
- Thanks to its soil-holding properties, it helps prevent coastal erosion.
- Due to its creeping growth habit, it is frequently used decoratively in garden and park landscaping.

Carpobrotus acinaciformis helps prevent erosion along coastlines while requiring minimal maintenance. Its drought-tolerant nature allows it to adapt to the environment without excessively consuming water resources, contributing to the protection of coastal ecosystems. However, due to its rapid spread, it is considered an invasive species that can suppress native plant species in its habitat. Therefore, careful attention is crucial during its use in landscape design to avoid damaging the natural vegetation.



## Side Broomrape (*Orobanche Sideana*)

*Orobanche sideana*, commonly known as "Side Broomrape," is one of Türkiye's endemic plants. It naturally grows only along the Side coastline, making it of great importance in terms of biodiversity. Side Broomrape is a rare representative of Antalya's unique flora.

Due to its endemic nature, the plant is found naturally only in Side. Since 2012, it has been protected thanks to conservation efforts carried out by the Antalya Orchid and Biodiversity Conservation Association (ANTOK) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). These efforts continue with the aim of protecting the plant's natural habitat and passing it on to future generations.

- Side Broomrape is endemic, meaning it is found only on the Antalya Side coast.
- It is a parasitic plant; it obtains its nutrients from other plants and is not attached to the soil with its own root system.
- It is a rare protected plant, and the preservation of its natural habitat is critical for the ecosystem.
- Its colorful flowers and rarity attract the attention of botanical enthusiasts.
- Organizations such as ANTOK and WWF emphasize the species' importance for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

Side Monstera is a species that needs to be protected due to its endemic and delicate nature. Protecting its natural habitat is crucial for both maintaining plant diversity and ecosystem balance in the region. The plant can be considered one of the symbols of the sustainable conservation of Antalya's flora.



## Sand Lily (*Pancratium Maritimum*)

The Sea Lily (*Pancratium maritimum*) is a special plant that grows in the sand dunes of the Mediterranean coast. This plant, scientifically known as *Pancratium maritimum*, attracts attention in the summer months with its white and fragrant flowers. The Sea Lily adds an elegant touch to the Mediterranean coast by blooming its white flowers in the summer. The plant helps maintain the stability of the dunes, protecting the soil from erosion. However, in recent years, its natural population has decreased due to coastal development and indiscriminate harvesting. Therefore, it is among the protected species in Türkiye.

- The Sea Lily grows only in sandy coastal ecosystems and plays a critical role in the protection of dunes.
- Its flowers are white and have a pleasant fragrance; when blooming by the sea, it attracts the attention of visitors.
- Its natural population has decreased due to coastal development and indiscriminate harvesting.
- The Sea Lily is considered an important indicator plant regarding the health of coastal ecosystems.
- It is protected in Türkiye to preserve its natural habitat.

The Sea Lily plays an important role in the ecosystem by preserving the natural structure of the dunes. Its protection is critical for both biodiversity and the sustainability of coastal ecosystems.



## Sweetgum Tree (Liquidambar Orientalis)

The Liquidambar orientalis tree is one of the rare tree species that grows in a very limited area in the world. This tree, scientifically known as Liquidambar orientalis, is found naturally in Türkiye, especially around Muğla and Antalya. For thousands of years, the Liquidambar tree has contributed to both the cultural and economic lives of people living in the southwest Mediterranean. Liquidambar oil, obtained from the tree, has been used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments and in aromatic cosmetic products. Its leaves and trunk provide habitat for other plants and animals in the forest ecosystem. These trees also play a critical role in biodiversity conservation; Liquidambar forests are home to many rare plant and animal species. Therefore, the protection of their natural habitats is of great importance.

- The Liquidambar tree is found naturally in only a limited area in the world, therefore it is endemic.
- Liquidambar oil has been used in medicine and perfumery/cosmetics for centuries.
- Its forests provide an important habitat in terms of ecosystem richness and biodiversity.
- When its leaves fall, they enrich the soil and contribute to the forest ecosystem.
- In Türkiye, Liquidambar forests are among the areas that need to be protected in terms of natural heritage and sustainability.

The conservation of sweetgum forests is critically important for both the continuation of endemic species and the ecosystem balance in the region. Through proper management and conservation efforts, the sweetgum tree continues to exist as a natural treasure that can be passed on to future generations.edir.



## Carob Tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*)

The carob tree, scientifically known as *Ceratonia siliqua*, is a drought-tolerant plant that adapts very well to the Mediterranean climate. It is widely grown throughout Turkey and the Mediterranean Basin. For thousands of years, the carob tree has held an important place in the diet and agricultural culture of Mediterranean peoples. Its long, dark brown fruits have been a nutritious source for both animals and humans.

Traditionally used in the production of molasses, flour, and natural sweeteners, it has been an indispensable part of meals, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, thanks to its root system, the carob tree holds the soil together, prevents erosion, and contributes to the preservation of the rural landscape. Therefore, it is a valuable tree both economically and ecologically.

- Carob fruit is a natural energy source and is high in fiber.
- It has been used throughout history in the production of molasses and sweets, and there were even periods when it was used as currency.
- The tree's root system protects the soil against erosion and is drought-resistant.
- Its flowers are a nectar source for bees, thus contributing to the ecosystem.
- Carob is an important species for sustainable agriculture and landscape conservation in the Mediterranean climate.

The carob tree is a species that adapts to climate change thanks to its low water requirements and drought-resistant structure. With its soil conservation and contribution to biodiversity, it is an important part of sustainable Mediterranean agriculture.



## Asuman Crocus (*Crocus Asumaniae*)

The Asuman crocus, also known as *Crocus asumaniae*, is a rare plant species endemic to Türkiye. This flower grows naturally, particularly in the mountainous areas of Antalya and its surroundings. It was named "Asuman" by the scientist who discovered it. Its purple-violet flowers, which bloom in spring, add color and vibrancy to the region's natural flower cover, despite their short lifespan. During its flowering period, it both adorns nature and provides an important nectar source for pollinators.

- Its flowers bloom for a very short time, usually lasting only a few weeks.
- It is an important food source for pollinators; bees and butterflies feed on the flower.
- It grows naturally only in limited areas in Türkiye, therefore it is endemic.
- The protection of its natural habitat is critical for the species' continued existence.
- The plant is considered one of the symbols of biodiversity in Antalya's flora.

The Asuman crocus sustainably maintains its existence through the protection of its natural habitat. Uncontrolled harvesting or habitat loss in the region poses a major threat to the survival of the species. Therefore, its protection and the preservation of its natural habitat are important.



## Kemer Orchid (*Ophrys Climacis*)

The Kemer orchid is an endemic and critically endangered orchid species native to Türkiye. Scientifically known as *Ophrys climacis*, it grows primarily around the Kemer Kesme Valley.

The Kemer orchid is a valuable member of the Mediterranean flora due to its beauty and rarity. However, its harvesting for salep production puts significant pressure on the species and threatens its natural populations. Its limited habitat makes it critically endangered (CR). Therefore, conservation efforts are vital.

- The Kemer orchid is an endemic and rare species, growing only in a limited area.
- Its flowers have developed unique morphological features to attract pollinators.
- Harvesting for salep production puts serious pressure on natural populations.
- Due to habitat loss, the species is critically endangered (CR).
- Its conservation is important for the sustainability of Antalya's flora and endemic orchid diversity.

The Kemer orchid can only survive with the protection of its natural habitat. Preventing harvesting pressure and protecting habitats ensures that this rare orchid is passed on to future generations. Endemic species are symbols of conserving the biodiversity of the Mediterranean ecosystem.



## Olympos Saffron (*Crocus Wattiorum*)

Olympos saffron is a rare flower species endemic to Türkiye. Scientifically known as *Crocus wattiorum*, its type locality is known as Kemer Kesme Valley.

With its purple flowers, Olympos saffron is one of the gems of the Mediterranean flora. Unfortunately, the limited range of its collection and distribution area has made this rare plant critically endangered (CR). Because it is found only in specific regions and forms small populations, it is one of the species that needs to be protected.

- Olympos saffron is an endemic and critically rare flower.
- Its flowers have a unique morphological structure to attract pollinators.
- Collection and habitat reduction seriously threaten the existence of the species.
- Its type locality is Kemer Kesme Valley; this indicates that the plant's natural distribution area is very limited.
- Its conservation is vital for the maintenance of Antalya's flora and endemic flower diversity.

Olympos saffron can only survive with the protection of its natural habitat. Preventing collection pressure and protecting its habitat guarantees the future of the species. Endemic and critically endangered species are hallmarks of the biodiversity of the Mediterranean ecosystem.



# STEPS TO PROTECT OUR PLANET

Dear Guests,

We are aware that the natural resources of our planet are not limitless and that the effects of climate change on our lives are increasing. With this responsibility in mind, we aim to protect the environment, support the natural balance, and leave a more livable world for future generations. We are pleased to share with you the sustainability efforts we are undertaking at our hotel. We believe that with your small contributions and support, we can together contribute to a more environmentally friendly and sustainable future.

## OUR FOOTPRINT

### What We Do for the Environment – Our Sustainability Practices

At our facilities, we implement various sustainability practices to conserve natural resources and reduce our environmental impact. Here are our main practices:

- **Waste management:** We separate our waste according to type and ensure its recovery through authorized recycling companies.
- **Water conservation:** We use water resources efficiently by using water-saving fixtures and reservoir systems.
- **Maintenance and inspection:** We regularly perform maintenance and inspections on all equipment and technical devices in our facilities.
- **Energy Analysis and Monitoring:** Energy analyzers are used throughout the facility to effectively manage energy consumption. The data obtained is regularly monitored and analyzed, and improvement efforts are carried out to increase energy efficiency.
- **Energy-efficient heating/cooling:** We plan and operate heating and cooling systems in a way that increases energy efficiency.
- **Energy control with automation:** We utilize automation systems to monitor energy consumption and prevent unnecessary use.
- **Room energy saving:** We use a card-based energy system to reduce energy consumption in rooms.
- **Room energy saving:** To increase energy efficiency, we use a sensor-controlled climate control system with balcony doors in our rooms.
- **The air conditioning system automatically switches off when the balcony door is opened, thus preventing unnecessary energy consumption.**
- **Room energy saving:** We use presence sensor technology in our rooms to increase energy efficiency. The sensors automatically switch off lighting and some electrical equipment when there are no guests in the room, contributing to reduced energy consumption.
- **Efficient lighting:** We prefer energy-efficient products in our lighting systems and use sensor-controlled lighting in appropriate areas.
- **Energy-efficient appliances:** We prioritize products with high energy efficiency when purchasing new equipment and appliances.
- **Renewable energy investments:** Considering the importance of renewable energy sources, we shape our investment plans accordingly.



## Steps Forward in Sustainability – Our Environmentally Friendly Practices

We are implementing a number of practices to reduce our environmental impact and strengthen sustainability in our facilities:

- **Towel and linen changes:** We conserve water and energy by changing linens at regular intervals unless requested by guests.
- **Reducing chemical use:** We minimize chemical use with ozone disinfection and automated dosing systems.
- **Efficient landscape irrigation:** We use drip and sprinkler systems to use water efficiently in landscaped areas.
- **Timed irrigation:** We reduce water loss due to evaporation by irrigating during cooler hours of the day.
- **Responsible sourcing:** We prioritize environmentally conscious production and local suppliers whenever possible.
- **Supporting cultural values:** We support initiatives that contribute to the preservation of the region's historical and cultural values and the development of local tourism.
- **Wildlife and endemic species:** We prioritize the protection of species and wildlife unique to the region.
- **Reducing carbon footprint:** We develop and implement practices to reduce our carbon footprint.
- **Environmental awareness:** We conduct regular awareness training for our employees to increase their environmental awareness.
- **Sustainable development:** We closely follow innovations in the field of sustainability when planning our service and infrastructure processes.

Through these practices, we are both creating an environmentally friendly business model and offering our guests a more responsible and conscious experience.



## YOUR PERMISSION

### Our Guests' Contribution to the Environment

Protecting natural resources and supporting a sustainable future is possible not only through the contributions of businesses but also of our guests. Small but effective measures you take during your stay can significantly contribute to reducing environmental impact.

### Water Conservation

- You can save a significant amount of water by shortening your shower time by a few minutes.
- You can reduce water consumption by choosing to use the shower instead of the bathtub.
- You can turn off the tap when you are not using water while brushing your teeth or shaving.
- You can reuse your towels by drying them on a clothesline or on the balcony.
- You can support water and energy conservation by not requesting towel and linen changes unless necessary.

### Energy Saving

- You can reduce energy consumption by removing your room key from the card slot when you leave the room.
- You can prevent unnecessary energy use by turning off lights and electrical devices you are not using.
- You can take advantage of natural lighting during hours when there is sufficient daylight.
- You can prefer natural ventilation instead of air conditioning when weather conditions permit.

### Waste Reduction and Recycling

- You can separate your waste using the recycling points located throughout the hotel.
- You can help protect the plumbing systems by disposing of your waste in trash cans instead of toilets.
- You can reduce waste generation by choosing reusable personal care products instead of single-use products.



### **Preventing Food Waste**

- You can help reduce food waste by taking only as much food as you can consume at buffets or restaurants.

### **Protecting Natural Life**

- You can choose cosmetic products that do not harm human health and the environment, respect animal rights, and are produced from sustainable sources.
- You can contribute to the protection of biodiversity by avoiding the purchase of products derived from endangered wildlife species.
- To support the protection of the marine ecosystem, you can choose environmentally friendly sunscreens such as "reef-safe" and "ocean-friendly".

### **Environmentally Friendly Transportation**

- You can reduce your carbon footprint by choosing environmentally friendly transportation alternatives such as public transport, cycling or walking whenever possible.

#### **Feedback and Participation**

- Please report any water leaks or unnecessary energy consumption in your room or common areas to the authorities.
- You can share your opinions and suggestions with us so that we can improve our sustainability efforts. By working together, we can contribute to the conservation of natural resources and the creation of a more sustainable future.

