

mt, which can be reached with current mechanical facilities. After taking a break at the mountain house cafeteria, which you can arrive in 8 minutes, it is possible to enjoy Northern Discipline, Alpin Discipline, Tour Skiing, Snowboard, Mountain Climbing, Botanic Observation or Trekking activities. In the Ski Center, **BLUE** colored tracks are for beginner skiers, **RED** colored tracks are for intermediate skiers and **BLACK** colored tracks indicate the tracks suitable for experienced skiers. During the skiing session, which starts in December and lasts until the end of April, the snow thickness averagely varies between 50 to 250 cm.

Davraz Mountain – Karlıyayla Winter Sports Tourism Center, is 26 km away from Isparta province center, 50 km away from Süleyman Demirel airport, and 154 km away from Antalya province center. It is therefore easily accessible from everywhere. There





are accommodation facilities open to both daily visitor and long term holiday seekers. In the Ski Center, there are 3 mountain cafeterias; as well as 3 hotel facilities. One of them is a four starred hotel with 280 bed capacity. The other one is Süleyman Demirel University Hotel with 84 bed capacity. The last one is an oberj facility with 55 bed capacity. In Çobanisa Village, which is the entrance gate of Davraz and 8 km away from the ski center, there is one lodging house with 24 bed capacity in the heart of nature. Also the hotels located in Eğirdir and Isparta are being utilized.

### ***Aksu Zindan Cave***

It is located in the Aksu Stream valley, on the 2 km northeast of Aksu county. The road following the stream shore and reaching up to the high uplands, pass in front of the Zindan Cave. It is possible to access to Zindan Cave through this road by any type of transportation including buses. Zindan Cave is



a cave, which was being known and used since the Romans. Due to its very convenient location, it is highly possible that this cave was being used even before the Romans. The total length of the cave is about 765 mt. Zindan Cave, among the cave types, has a horizontal and lateral active cave type characteristic. The Lakes Region, where the Zindan Cave is located at, is one of the regions with the most frequent karstic formations in overall Turkey.

In this region, when lime stones compared to other rock formations, in terms of prevalence area, they are on the first place. Those are, at the same time highly pure and therefore they are severely karstified. Zindan Cave, has partially developed on important fractures within a formation suitable for karstification. The thickness of this formation is about 100-300 mt. The height of the ceiling reaches to 15-20 mt at the sections where hits the fractures at the cave. The Zindan Cave has usually developed on the fractures lying in the north-south direction. Sometimes, fracture systems which cut up those fractures with almost straight angles follow those fractures. As a result of this, the Zindan Cave makes angles in sections. The wide and smooth opening of the Zindan Cave is 12 mt above the Aksu Stream. The opening demonstrating a smooth tunnel profile, is of 8 mt height and 12 mt width. Right after the entrance, the cave directs to north by making two angles. In this





section, the bottom of the cave is covered with soil and small rock blocks. The height of the ceiling goes up to 20 mt and this is the section where bat colonies shelter in summer and winter months. There are short, narrow and low tunnels between 50 to 105 mt. Through the Zindan Cave, there is an underground stream, which intensifies during winter and spring months and weakens during summer months. The water coming out of the end of the cave, flows for 300-400 mt inside the cave then disappears in the sinkholes.

Thanks to its straight and long structure, the Zindan Cave, which is quite suitable to be used as shelter and storage, is also very convenient location as a touristic attraction. It has a horizontal layout, with enough width and height that allows visitors to easily walk inside the cave, except few narrow spots. In the cave, there are dripstone formations which decorate the cave and a small stream flows inside the cave. All these characteristics give the cave an interesting natural appeal.

Eurymedon Outdoor Air Temple and Ancient Roman Bridge is also located nearby Zindan Cave. This also gives additional attraction to the cave. There is an underground stream inside the cave with 765 mt length, consisting of interesting stalactites and stalagmites. This stream, which is believed to be good on skin, draws many visitors to the location. The colorful lightened stones and the microclimatic atmosphere inside the cave adds uniqueness to the cave. With the Decision Nr:307 dated 15.06.1988 of the Ministry of Culture, Izmir Protection Committee Nr:2 for Cultural and National Assets, the cave is



registered as Natural and Archeological Protection Site. There is a built-in lightning system inside the cave and interior arrangements are made.

### ***Sütçüler Epigraphic Canyon Natural Park***

It is 10 km away from the Sütçüler county having and area of 600 ha. The area was declared as Nature Park on the date of 05.06.1989.

The depth of the canyon, which the park is named after, is between 100 to 400 mt. With its rich flora and wild life, it has a magnificent scenery. The canyon also has historical significance with the temple, rock inscription and the ancient "KING ROAD" passes through the canyon. The damaged inscription which is located on the right of the second bridge along the canyon was deciphered by Prof. Dr. Sencer Şahin, who is a member of Antalya Natural and Cultural Assets Protection Committee. The Turkish and English translation of this text is hang across this inscription. Besides, with the efforts of Provincial Cultural and





Tourism Directorate, a demonstrative material, made of limestone, blending in with the natural texture of the rocks in the region and with the color of the rock where the inscription was made on, containing the Turkish and English translations, was placed few meters away from the inscription. St. Paul, passed through this canyon on his way to Pisidia Antiokeia from Perge.

In the Epigraphic Canyon Natural Park, the flora of the region consists of redpine, mountain older, Turkey oak, plane, juniper, walnut, holly oak, locust, Phillyrea, bay tree, olive, sandal, terebinth, bead tree, myrtus, whitethorn, blackthorn, spruce, broom, oleander, wild rose, ivy and fern trees. The region is a home to wild animals such as boar, mountain goat, fox, badger, otter, rabbit, squirrel, eagle, red vulture, hawk, pigeon, turtle dove and grouse.

There are important canyons in the Epigraphic Canyon Nature Park region. It is well known that many researchers and adventurers travel to the region by helicopter to see this canyon. With the Antalya-Isparta Dereboğazi Highway, the time to reach this region from the touristic facilities located in Antalya region has been reduced to 1,5 hours.





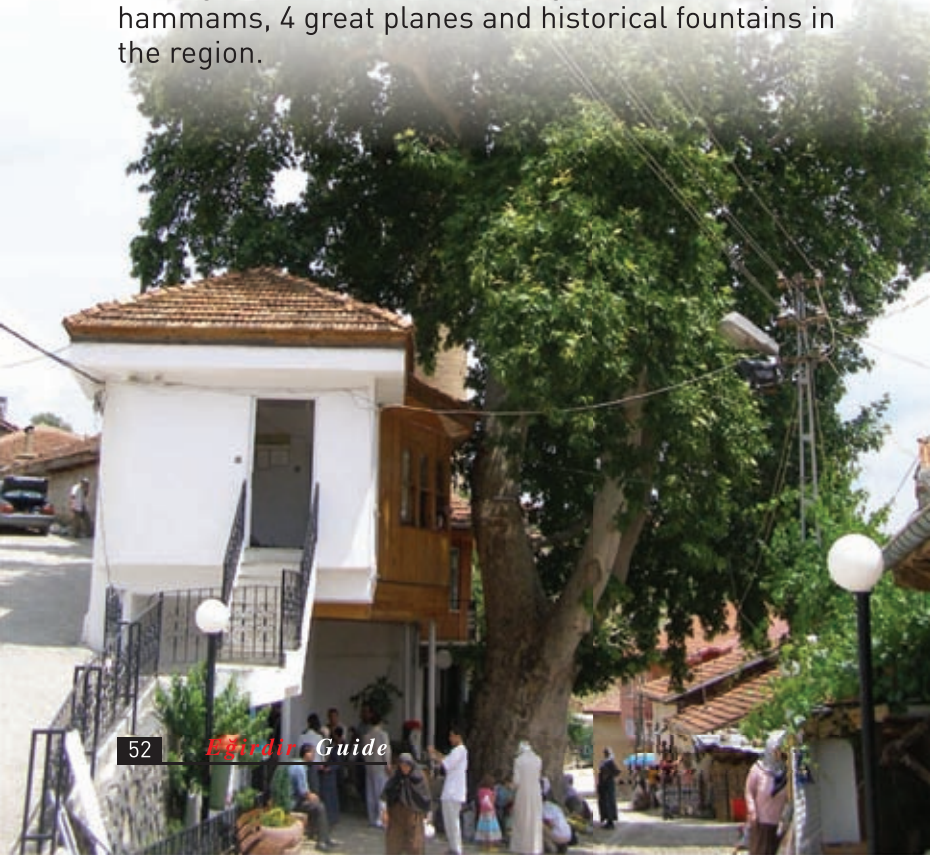
## NATURE AND ALTERNATIVE TOURISM ACTIVITIES

### Barla Town:

One of the important locations in faith tourism in Eđirdir county, is Barla Town. Barla is a town within Eđirdir county, located 25 km northwest of Eđirdir. The town has a shore of 18 km to Eđirdir Lake with an area of 104 km<sup>2</sup>. It is understood from the ancient records that the old name of the Barla was Parlais.

It is assumed that the Acropolis was located on the slope and on the hill 1,5 km northwest of the town. A Roman Bridge and 2 Rock graves are among the Roman era artifacts.

The Barla Town, went under the Ottoman administration in 1376; until the end of the Independence War, The Greeks and Turks were living together. There is Aya Georgios Church from Greeks, 2 bridges from Ottoman, eşnigir Pasha Mosque, 2 hammams, 4 great planes and historical fountains in the region.





Population in Barla rises in summer months due to tourism. Visitors show great interest in Barla Mountain with 2.737 mt height, Barla houses, old artifacts, and Çamdağı. It is possible to enjoy the beautiful scenery of Eğirdir Lake from Çamdağı. It takes 2 hours by walking from Barla to Çamdağı and it is possible to take buses. At the same time, there is garden in Barla called “Garden of Eden”. This location also draws many visitors. In the shops of Barla, Barla souvenirs and rose products are being sold.



## Yeşilada:

From ancient times to our day, ancient Pisidia Region is a region which embraced many religions from monotheistic religions to polytheistic religions. When we look at the 2000 years of regions history, we can see that Judaism, Christianity and later Islam existed in the region sometimes side to side and sometimes one within the other.

St Paul, who was one of the apostles of Jesus Christ and one of the most important political figures playing a significant role for the expansion of Christianity, visited Antiokheia, the capital of Pisidia region. He maintained his living in this city by weaving hair tents for 2 years. He addressed to people from other religions, he told them about Christianity, he preached to them. His efforts made this region the cradle of Christianity. Later on, when construction of churches was permitted, the people of Antiokheia built the first and largest church of the world in 325 to honor the memory of St. Paul, upon the Synagogue in which st. Paul gave his first official preach. Therefore, Christianity fastly expanded in the region and the nuns converted to this religion chose Nis Island in Eğirdir, Yeşilada (Green Island) with its current name to settle in due to its physical location. The real name of the Karabağlar (Black Vineyards) region, which is located accross Nis Island, is found to be Karıbağları (Dame Vineyards). According to the researches, nuns used to grow grapes in this region and produce the best quality wines in the world. On the other hand, there was a tradition in the region that survived until the near history. According to this tradition, there were excursion spots in Eğirdir peculiar to women, where boys older than 6 years old weren't allowed in. This indicates that the first nuns of the world lived in Nis Island in Eğirdir.





Until the attack of Timur in 1402, there were 18 monasteries and churches only for women in Nis Island. The people of Eđirdir terrified by Timur's attack, hidden out in Nis Island. Timur, noticing this, built boats attacked the Nis Island and burned down the monasteries on the island. After this date, part of the Christian nuns on the island refuged to someother places, part of them lived in harmony with the Muslim people.





It was mentioned by Prof. Ramsey and Byzantine historians as an example of Turkish tolerance and mutual respect to religions that the people of Nis Island had made a request to Ottomans and asked one of the maiden churches to be assigned for the Muslims living on the Nis Island, as it was difficult for them to go to Eğirdir for praying during stormy days. The Emperor ordered the Atabey Madrasah to inspect the matter and issued an imperial order for the damaged maiden church to be repaired by the Muslims and to be converted into a mosque to be used for salats (prayers) only on Fridays and on two religious festival (Eid) days. The original of this imperial order of this hang upon the mosque's wall in the Nis Island. This imperial order is as follows:

“Letters have been sent to my city of reign to request that as there are 18 suitable churches in Egirdir Town peninsula (in Nis Island), and among the mentioned churches, abandoned maiden church is suitable to be transformed into a mosque; and the ruined places of the building to be restored with their own resources and they requested that this building to be used as a



Holly Mosque. Upon this request the approval of the emperor is granted to them. I order that you shall see whether this mentioned church is in use or not, if it is ruined and unused, you shall restore the building and a caller should call the Muslims to Friday and two religious holiday prayers. 1027 H./1618”

### *Eco Tourism*

The mountains, uplands, shores, nature parks and natural beauties of Eđirdir, the pearl of Lakes Region, enables many tourism activities to be performed in the region. There are many amazing places in Eđirdir, the capital of Lakes Region in Isparta, which is the rose garden of Turkey, suitable for nature tourism. If you like to engage in different activities in nature, wild life, water, mountain, park and forest excursions, like to meet new people with similar interests and new life styles and like to have an adventure and see amazing natural locations, Eđirdir and nearby locations offer many good options. Forests, birds, trees, wild flowers in short, a life in nature awaits you in Eđirdir.





### **Bird Observation:**

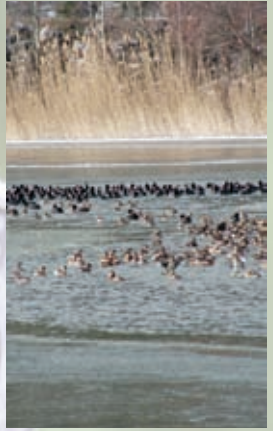
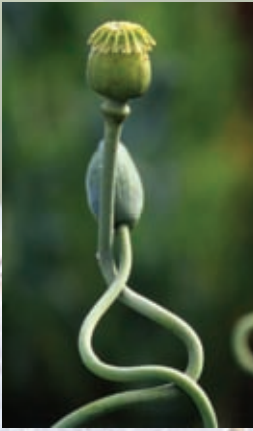
Kovada Lake National Park, Kasnak (Hoop) Oak National Protection Site and Hoyran Section of Eğirdir Lake is suitable for bird observation. Each year, bird observers usually from UK and France are coming to this regions. Lake has gained Important Bird Site Status with little cormorant, red-crested pochard, common pochard, tufted duck and Eurasian Coot spending the winter in the region.

### **Endemic Plant Observation:**

Endemic plant observation in Eğirdir is being made in Kasnak Oak Protection Site and Kovada Lake National Park Site.



**Photo Safari:** Kovada Lake National Park, Yukarı Gökdere Kasnak Oak Natural Protection Site and Akpınar Village are the sites preferred in Eğirdir for photo Safari.







### Trekking (Nature Walk) Tracks:

- \*Eğirdir – Akpınar Village (8 km)
- \*Eğirdir – Oluklacı Upland (5 km)
- \*Yukarı Gökdere Village – Kasnak (Hoop) Oak Natural Protection Site (10 km)
- \*Yukarı Gökdere Yol Çatı – Kovada Lake National Park (10 km)
- \*Kovada Lake Surroundings
- \*Asağı Gökdere – Arboretum (Tree Museum) – Su Çatı – Candır Epigraphic Canyon (30 km)
- \*Eğirdir – Bedre Beach – Altinkum Beach Resort (8 km)





### **Orienteering (Finding Direction):**

Orienteering is a sports branch which aims to find a target in nature by using a map and a compass. Kovada Lake Natural Park Site and nearby region, Kasnak Oak Site, Eđirdir Sivri Mountain, Akpınar Village, Prostanna Ancient City and nearby region is among the ideal orienting locations in Eđirdir.



### **Scuba Diving:**

Scuba is a sport for under water observation. In accordance with the schedules of travel agencies, it is possible to attend scuba diving activities in Eđirdir Lake.

### **Abseiling (Rock Climbing)**

Apart from rock climbing in the region, canyon and rocky areas offer rope descending activities to visitors. This activity is usually organised by lodging houses within a scheduled program by carrying out daily tours to Eđirdir Sivri Mountain and to Kovada National Park.



## Upland Tourism

The region is surrounded by mountains and the height of these mountains reach up to 3.000 mt. This makes the region “rooftop” of the Mediterranean Region. With these features, the region has the potential necessary for upland tourism. Eğirdir and nearby is surrounded by mountains, uplands and valleys on the northern skirts of Taurus Mountains. These skirts are covered with forests decorated with abundant and various trees. The region has a cool weather and cool springs in summer months. In winter months, the region offers beautiful scenery with sweet slopes and snowy landscapes. Kurucaoluk, Belova and Belkuyu Uplands are among the important plateaus within the borders of Eğirdir.



## Camping and Caravan Tourism

Thanks to its natural beauty, the region is popular among the tourists travelling with their cars and vans. Especially on the shores of Eğirdir and Beyşehir Lakes, there are camping sites. Besides, there are also nearby neighbourhoods in the region which can respond to camping and caravan tourism in nearby uplands. It is also possible to camp in the Bedre Bay, Altinkum Beach, Can Ada, Kovada Lake National Park in Eğirdir.



## Mountain Tourism

As the region has a mountainous characteristic, it is also popular for mountain tourism as well as other tourism types. In the region, mountain sports lovers can hit the peak by using various routes and tracks in Davraz, Barla, Dedegöl, Akdağ, Sarpdağı, Bozburun and Eğirdir Mountain.

ETUDOSD Association is an NGO which carries out activities in mountain and nature sports in Isparta region. It is possible to obtain information of the region.

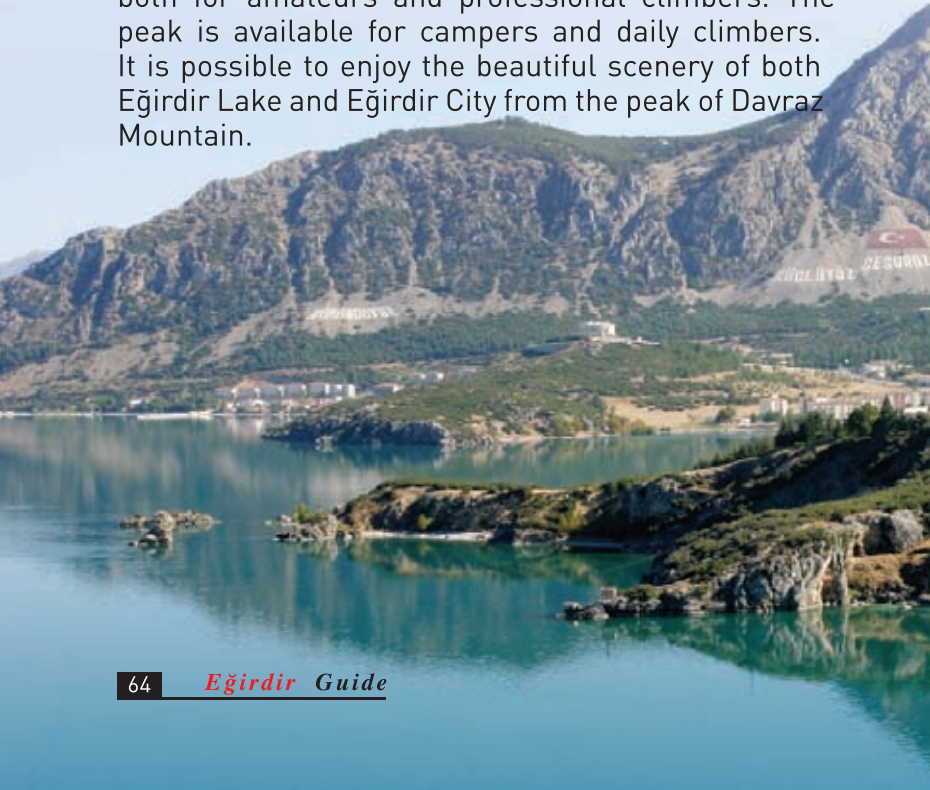






### Davraz Mountain:

This mountain offers perfect routes for mountain sport and it has an elevation of 2.635 mt. Therefore it is ideal both for summer and winter climbs. It is possible to reach the peak from two different routes and the mountain offers climbing routes both for amateurs and professional climbers. The peak is available for campers and daily climbers. It is possible to enjoy the beautiful scenery of both Eğirdir Lake and Eğirdir City from the peak of Davraz Mountain.



### **Eğirdir Mountain:**

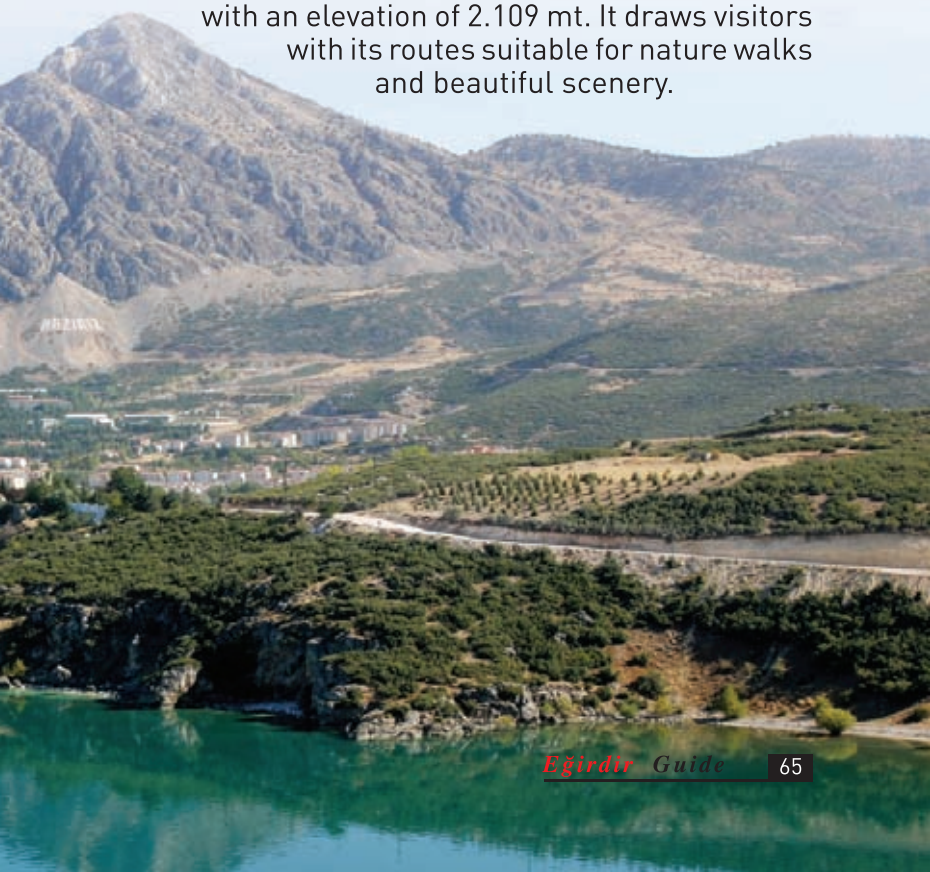
This mountain divides the Eğirdir county seat into two with an elevation of 1.749 mt. Various civilizations was established on its high hills and it hosted the Prostanna Ancient City. The hill consists of sharp reefs which amazes the climbers with its panoramic views.

### **Barla Mountain:**

The Barla Mountain is located on the west of Eğirdir with an elevation of 2.798 mt. It sees the Eğirdir Lake from above which offers magnificent scenery to the peak climbers. Besides, Barla Mountains offers enjoyable climbing routes to the climbers who want to use the northern route during the winter climbs.

### **Bozburun Mountain:**

This mountain is also known as a branch of Davraz Mountain; it is located on the south of Eğirdir county with an elevation of 2.109 mt. It draws visitors with its routes suitable for nature walks and beautiful scenery.





### **Paragliding:**

In Eđirdir, there are suitable locations for paragliding as Single and Tandem flights. Each day, more and more paragliders from nearby cities are visiting various locations in Eđirdir for this purpose.

Paragliding in Eđirdir county is being made at Karatepe region 550 – 650 mt north and 350 mt south, at Akpınar Village 250 mt northeast, at Eđirdir Mountain 1.700 mt northeast and Davraz Mountain Winter Sports Tourism Resort 1.800 mt east tracks.



## Tandem flights are being made at;

- Davraz Mountain Ski House East Corner
- Eğirdir Karatepe
- Beach Site
- Bedre Beach Site
- Can Ada Offshores
- Kul Upland
- Altinkum
- Eğirdir Karatepe
- Eğirdir Hill
- Akpınar Village

To improve aviation sport in Isparta, an aviation club was founded within Süleyman Demirel University. Training courses are being provided within the club activities. The regions and characteristic of these regions flown over by SDU Aviation Club in Eğırdir, is as follows:

250 m : It is a hill located within the borders of Eğırdir, behind the Bone-Joint Diseases Treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital. The hill lying within the borders of Akpınar Village is open to northern wind. The hill has an asphalt road. It is an ideal hill for sail and thermic flights. As it has a narrow landing area, this hill is only suitable for experienced pilots.

350 m : The hill is located on Eğırdir-Isparta highway 10 km away from the Center of Eğırdir. There is a very well looked after earth road to access the hill. The hill is open to southern wind.





550 m : This port is on the same hill and open to northern wind. This port is specially built for tandem flights by Eđirdir Sub-Governorship. The landings are made on the Altinkum Beach.



650 m : This port is on the same hill and open to northern wind, the take-off and landing ports are quite wide. This port is an ideal part for the students making their first high flight.





## Water Sports Tourism:

Eğirdir Lake is a wonder of nature, which outshines the beauty of different colors at different times of the day, which offers an amazing scene at sunsets, with its clear water and clear beaches. The lake offers many water sports activities such as swimming, sailing, surfing and rowing as well as fishing.

In Eğirdir Lake, visitors can enjoy, activities such as parachuting, jet ski, water biking, water skiing, banana riding, etc. Kaleönü Dock Side, around Yeşilada in front of Can Ada, behind the Castle, in front of Derya Restaurant, in front of Dolmabahçe Park, around Yazla Beach, around Altinkum Beach-Camping Site and Bedre Village Beach-Camping Site outside the beach safety barker buoys.

At Kovada Lake National Park, which is located at 29 km south of Eğirdir county, it is possible to enjoy water sports, bird observation, mountain climbing, trekking and camping.





## Jeep Safari

Jeep Safari activities are being carried out in Eđirdir and nearby locations in accordance with different schedules.

### Jeep – Safari Routes

- \*Eđirdir – Kovada Lake National Park  
Çandır Canyon (60 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Yılanlı Village  
Aksu Sorgun Upland (40 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Yılanlı Village – Aksu – Yakaavşar  
Pınargözü Cave (85 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Akpınar Village – Eđirdir Hill  
Prostanna Ancient City (8 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Yukarı Gökdere Village  
Kasnak (Hoop) Oak Natural Park Protection Site (28 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Bedre Village  
Barla Rock Mountains (Hoyran Lake region (95 km)
- \*Antalya – Beşkonak – Kesme – Kasımlar  
Aksu – Eđirdir (180 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Kovada I Hydroelectricity Plant  
Aşağı Gökdere Forest Road – Su Çatı  
Pınar Water Factory – Eđirdir through Kovada Lake  
(80 km)
- \*Eđirdir – Isparta – Gelincik Village – Teke Palace  
İnsuyu Cave – Sagalassos Ancient City  
Isparta Route (200 km)





## Hunting Tourism

As the region has a rugged topography and rich flora, it offers a suitable environment for various wild hunting animals. The section lying on the north of Eğırdır Lake is called "Hoyran Lake". Hoyran Lake is richer in terms of nutrition, is shallow in depth and partially covered with vast reeds. These characteristics are very important for bird population.

Approximately, 30.000 water birds reside in this section during winter months, therefore the region carries additional capacity for land hunting. The region has limited resources in terms of land hunting and hunting tourism, it seems possible to improve sportive line fishing at river roots in Eğırdır and Kovada Lakes and uplands.



## Culture Tourism

Thanks to the rich historical background of the region, it offers several cultural artifacts and locations absolutely worth seeing in terms of tourism.

Hızırbey Mosque, Barla Çeşnigir Sinan Pasha Mosque, Ada Mosque, Aya Stefanos Church, Aya Georgios Church, Baba Sultan Tomb, DüNDAR Bey Madrasah, Eğirdir Caravanserai, Eğirdir Castle, Prostanna and Malos Ancient City is among those locations.







## Health Tourism

### **Eğirdir Bone-Joint Diseases Treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital:**

The hospital was opened in 1952 with 100 bed capacity for the treatment of the common bone and joint diseases.

The hospital got high patient flow due to its location and efficient treatments. Therefore, the main building consisting of 3 blocks and 9 floors, was junctured with other buildings to have 1000 bed capacity and opened for service in 1986.

As of 2003, with the opening of physical treatment unit, it began to offer medical services under the name of Eğirdir Bone-Joint Diseases Treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital.

The hospital, which is a world-famous treatment facility and an important medical tourism resort, provides outpatient care services



## *Festivals and Events*



### **International Eđirdir Triathlon:**

Thanks to the magnificent view of Eđirdir Lake and its great location enabling different types of sports, this region has become a quite popular center for triathlon sport. Eđirdir was initially hosting national organizations but taking advantage of many ideal routes for triathlon races, the Eđirdir Triathlon has become an international event.

### **Oluklacı Spring Festival:**

Oluklacı Festival is held every year in second week of May at Oluklacı region. The festival site having a fantastic view of the county and Eđirdir Lake, is located on an elevation of 1.150 mt.

## *ECONOMIC STATUS*

During Ottoman era, Eđirdir was a financially strong town. One of the most vibrant markets of the region was being set up in Eđirdir. Eđirdir and nearby towns were negatively effected from the Suhte uprising occurred at the end of 16th century and Haydarođlu uprising in 1645. However, economic life began to improve from the end of 17th century. In 1892 Konya Province Yearbook, it was reported that there were 864 houses, 4 inns, 3 hammams, 211 shops, 1 mill, 4 bakeries and 3 tea houses in Eđirdir Province. In addition to those, at those times, activities such as sheet and cloth weaving was also playing a significant role in Eđirdir as the main income source. In the records, it was mentioned that grape, apple, walnut and watermelon was abundant in the region. Again, according to 1892 Province Yearbook, 2833 people were producing cotton, 900 people were producing opium. Like the whole region, it is understood that cotton and opium production was playing important role in the county. Another factor that added life to Eđirdir was the railway which connected the county to İzmir-Aydın- Dinar in 1912. This way Şark Carpet Company, owned by a British company, had woven 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> of carpet in Eđirdir in 1913 on 500 benches by employing 1500 workers. Eđirdir is in a very strong position in terms of economics.





Apple and fishery production made for exportation is the most important source of income. Two separate sectors have developed for these two products. Apart from these, economic activity branches such as animal breeding, handicrafts, wood products etc. also have an important place in county's economy. At rural areas all locals deal with agriculture and majority of them weaves carpets when they are not carrying out agricultural works.

## Industry

### Cool Air Storages:

To sustain apple production, which is very important for Eđirdir and nearby villages, cool air storages were launched in different locations and several others are being constructed. There are 12 cool air storages and 1 packaging factory in the county. The total capacity of these cool air storages is about 80.000 tones.



### Processing of Fruits:

Juices, concentrates and pulps are being produced from fruits such as apple, cherry, peaches, apricot and grape, these fruits are being produced in the fruit juice factories located in the region. The best quality fruit juices are being produced from the fruits grown in the gardens of Eđirdir county. Recently, 100% natural apple chips are being manufactured and these chips are being consumed in Turkey and abroad.





### **Fishery Processing Facility:**

There are 3 fishery products processing facilities in the county.

These facilities process, store and export the fishing products gathered from Eđirdir and nearby lakes. In Eđirdir, Fishery Faculty of Süleyman Demirel University, gives technical and scientific support for the development of fisheries.

Besides, Fisheries Research Institute makes testing for ensuring fish production in lakes and rivers in the region.





### **Power Plant:**

There are two hydroelectricity power plants fed by the water coming from Eğırdır Lake. From these power plants, which are called Kovada I and II; Kovada I produces 28 million kw/h electricity power annually and Kovada II produces 178 million kw/h electricity power annually. Power Plants are connected to enterconnected system.







## *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*

### **Apple Farming:**

The most important source of income is apple farming aimed for exportation. With Isparta, Eđirdir and Gelendost counties covering almost 25% of Turkey's apple production, the city is the fruit garden of Turkey. Apple farming improving each day, new culture young trees are being developed to be more compatible for exportation.





Apple, as the most important source of income in agriculture, is highly popular in domestic and international markets in forms of flavour, taste and aroma. Studies are being carried out for producing quality and free-of-disease harvests as well as sufficient production achieving each year.







In the county, center and Yukarı Gökdere, 2 stations were built and devit and thermohydrography equipments were installed. These devices are being monitored all the time and according to the data collected from these devices, farmers are made aware of the suitable pesticide application times. All studies carried out for apple production, are within the scope of early warning system. In other words, with early warnings, disease and post control can be made beforehand. Regarding this matter, trainings are being made occasionally to farmers.





### ***Fishery and Animal Husbandry:***

With its biological diversity, Eğirdir Lake is among the most important wetlands and fisheries are important source of income for the people living in the region. Besides in the Eğırdır Lake, sportive line fishing is quite popular. In the county, animal husbandry is also an important source of income in cattle, sheep and goat breeding is being made. Besides, poultry farming is being made in the region.





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## IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

### Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate:

Kepeci District 106. Road 1217 Street No:31 / ISPARTA

Phone : 0.246.232 57 71 – 223 27 98

Fax : 0.246.232 61 42

e-mail : kulturturizm@isparta.gov.tr  
iktm32@kultur.gov.tr

Website : www.ispartakulturturizm.gov.tr

Governorship of Isparta : 0.246.223 80 80

Sub-Governorship of Eğirdir : 0.246.311 41 14

Eğirdir Municipality Office : 0.246.311 24 97

Eğirdir Tourism Info Office : 0.246.311 43 88

Isparta Museum Directorate : 0.246.218 34 37

Yalvaç Museum Directorate : 0.246.441 50 59

Uluborlu Museum Office : 0.246.531 24 99

## TOURISTIC FACILITIES HOTELS WITH TOURISM LICENSE

Name of Establishment	Phone Nr	Fax Nr
Altıngöl Hotel (* * *)	311 39 61	311 42 19
Kroisos Lake Resort Hotel (* *)	311 50 06	311 55 92

## HOTELS WITH MUNICIPALITY LICENSE

Apostel Hotel	311 54 51	311 35 33
Cankoru Hotel	311 40 55	
Çamdağı Hotel (Barla)	318 23 80	318 24 19
Çolak Hotel	311 22 80	
Merci Butik Hotel	311 25 28	311 25 28
Nafiz Yürekli A.O. Turizm M.L.	311 51 48	311 59 80
S.D.Ü Mavigöl Application Hotel	311 53 83	311 64 17
Sinan Hotel	311 30 07	

## HOSTELS WITH MUNICIPALITY LICENSE

Name of Establishment	Phone Nr	Fax Nr
Akdeniz Hostel	311 24 32	
Alis Hostel	311 25 47	311 25 47
Barlas Hostel	311 46 40	
Big apple Hostel	311 45 55	311 58 08
Choo Choo Hostel	311 49 26	311 67 64
Charly's Hostel	311 46 11	
Çetin Hostel	311 21 54	
Fulya Hostel	311 21 75	
Göl Hostel	311 23 70	311 25 94
Köşk Hostel	311 43 82	311 61 84
Lale Hostel Hostel	311 24 06	311 49 84
Melis Hostel	311 32 31	
Merve Hostel	311 39 92	
Paris Hostel	311 55 09	
Sahil Hostel	311 21 67	
Simurg Boutique Hotel	311 60 51	311 60 49
Sun Rise Hostel	311 58 12	
Sunset Hostel	311 43 15	
Şehsuvar Peace Hostel	311 24 33	
Turkuaz	311 28 25	311 57 83
Yeşilada Hostel	311 44 13	311 67 70

## RESTAURANTS WITH MUNICIPALITY LICENSE

Name of Establishment	Phone Nr	Fax Nr
Aşmalı Mansion	311 22 55	
Big apple Restaurant	311 45 55	
Big fish Restaurant	311 44 13	311 67 70
Canlı Balık Restaurant	311 55 50	
Derya Restaurant	311 40 47	311 27 21
Eğirdir Restaurant	311 39 61	
Felekabad Restaurant	311 58 81	
Göl Restaurant	311 63 32	
Hacı Aladdin Kebab Saloon	311 41 54	
Kebab 49 Restaurant	311 28 99	
Kemer Restaurant	311 42 47	
Mavigöl Restaurant	311 64 17	
Melodi Restaurant	311 48 16	
Pehlivan Restaurant	311 37 40	311 49 84
Poyraz Restaurant	311 62 82	
Sahil Restaurant	311 21 67	
Simurg Restaurant	311 60 51	311 60 49
Sönmezler Restaurant	311 54 07- 31 07	
Sultan Sofrası Restaurant	311 58 21	
Uğur Restaurant	311 22 12	



*Isparta*  
 *Garden of Turkey* 

