



150th
anniversary
1868-2018



The CITY of BEAUTY

Located in western Turkey on the shores of the Aegean, İzmir, the pearl of the Aegean, is the third largest city in Turkey. With its 8500 year history, fertile lands, favorable climate, 629 km coastline, 300 sunny days a year, a sea that offers every shade of blue and the heritage left behind by the 32 civilizations it has been a home to, İzmir is ready to be discovered.

İzmir owes its position as an economically and socially dynamic city to its location, climate and the fact that it has been home to many different cultures and religions. Persians, Ancient Greeks, Assyrians, Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans are just a few of the dozens of different civilizations that the city has hosted throughout its long history.

The fact that almost half of its population of 4 million is under the age of 30, makes İzmir a city full of life. The city hosts tens of thousands of university students, educates scientists, artists, business leaders and academics.

With its perfect climate, İzmir has a wonderful natural environment for agricultural products such as olives, figs, grapes and cotton. Various sea foods, wines, local herbs, olive oil and its delicious cuisine make İzmir an attractive city also for gourmets.

The city of magnificent history, blue sea, delicious cuisine, freedom and healing...

The destination of a happy vacation, İzmir is ready to welcome you with its bright sun, turquoise waters and sandy beaches...

Did You Know?

- According to the legend, İzmir gets its name from the Amazon Queen Smyrna.
- Three of the "Seven Churches" mentioned in the

Bible are in İzmir.

- The Temple of Artemis, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is in Selçuk, İzmir.
- Parchment paper was discovered in Bergama.
- The first church built for Virgin Mary is in Ephesus.
- The symbol of medicine, the snake figure, originated in Bergama.
- The first healing temple, Asclepius, was built in İzmir in the name of the God of Healing, Asclepius.
- Homer, the author of Iliad and Odyssey, is from İzmir.
- Famous philosopher Heraclitus (540-480 B.C.) who stated that everything changes with the statement "You can never step in the same river twice" lived in İzmir.
- One of the authors of the Bible, St. John, died in Selçuk, İzmir. His tomb is in the city.
- Klazomenai, the first oil workshop of the world to be discovered to date, is in Urla.
- The first temple in the name of Goddess Athena was built in İzmir.
- Herbal therapy, psychotherapy and natural therapy were first used in İzmir.
- The famous doctor of the ancient times, Galen (131-210 A.D.), lived in Bergama.
- Philosopher and poet Xenophanes lived in Kolofon in the 6th century B.C.
- Philosopher Anaxagoras (500-428 B.C.) lived in Clazomente (today's Urla).
- Famous singer Dario Moreno lived in İzmir.
- The first and single village with a theater is Bademler.
- The first library of Asia was built in İzmir with 200.000 books.
- The oldest bridge known to date (850 B.C.) was built over the Meles River near İzmir.
- "İzmir International Fair", organized every August since 1931, is the oldest traditional fair of Turkey.
- İzmir has nine universities and four techno parks.



HERITAGE TOURISM

Izmir is one of the oldest settlements in the Mediterranean basin. The latest archaeological excavations revealed that the history of the city dates back to 6,500 B.C. Traces of civilizations accommodated by the city for 8,500 years could be observed in the artifacts exhibited in ancient cities, ruins, castles, buildings and museums.

HERITAGE OF 8,500 YEARS

Izmir was built on Yesilova Mound and the neighboring Yassitepe on Meles River's Delta 8,500 years ago. The city was moved to Bayrakli with Troy in 3,000 B.C. which was the most developed period of the Anatolian Culture. Subject to the influence of the Middle East Hittite Empire in 1,500 B.C. and called "Smyrna", Izmir became one of the most important cities of Ionian Federation in 1,000 B.C. Seven out of twelve Ionian city-states were in Izmir, which were the leading civilizations in Philosophy, Science, Arts, Politics and Maritime. Seeing the end of its golden era with the conquest by the Lydians around 600 B.C., Izmir became smaller during the era of the Persian Empire. A new city was built at the foot of Kadifekale during the reign of Alexander the Great in 334-333 B.C. The second golden era of Smyrna was the Roman period starting in the first century B.C. the Byzantine Era dated to the 4th century A.D. and lasted until the 11th century when the city was conquered by the Seljuks. Izmir became a part of the Ottoman Empire in 1415.

THREE PERIODS, THREE FACES OF IZMIR

■ YESILOVA MOUND

Archaeological studies, started in 2005, in the mound in Bornova revealed that Izmir was built here 8,500-9,000 years ago. There were 20 layers of settlements on Yesilova

Mound. Spreading over an area of more than 100,000 square kilometers and below the plain level today, this mound harbors the Prehistoric Life Museum. This museum is also equipped with ramps for the disabled.

■ TEPEKULE MOUND

Located in the north-east of Izmir Bay, Bayrakli (Tepekule) is the spot where Smyrna was first built. It has continuously been a settlement since 3,000 B.C. It was at first an Aiol city, and later an Ionian city. Architects of Smyrna made the first geographically-patterned city plan of the western civilization here.



Tepekule Mound

■ KADIFEKALE

Smyrna was built at the foot of Pagos Mountain (Kadifekale) for the second time in 333 B.C. upon a dream by Alexander the Great, the king of Macedonia. The move of Smyrna to here was the start of the Hellenistic Period. That was when Kadifekale was built. The city borders extend to today's Bahribaba Park and Meles River. Having initiated archaeological excavations in Kadifekale, Izmir Metropolitan Municipality is restoring the fortification walls as well. Metropolitan Municipality is also working on unfolding the Ancient Roman Theater with a capacity of 16 thousand people at the foot of Kadifekale.



HOMER'S IZMIR

Homer who was the writer and narrator of Iliad and Odysseus, which were about the Troy War and deemed to be the first works

of western literature, was from Smyrna. Although there is no definite date about his life period, researchers claim that he lived in the 8th or 9th century B.C., judging from the language he used. Defining him as "Melesigenes", meaning "of Meles", also indicates that he was from Smyrna.

Homeros Monument, Meles Delta



ANCIENT BAZAAR OF KEMERALTI

The ancient bazaar, which harbors about 15,000 stores, is located on a 270-hectar area including Konak Square, Esrefpasa Street (Ikicesmelik) and Fevzipasa Boulevard, starting from near the Government Office and arching around the old inland port, Anafartalar Street forms the main axis of the bazaar.

Kemeralti's appearance like a partially covered bazaar four hundred years ago was a result of Izmir being a port city throughout its history. A dock was built in the Roman Period around the inland port and used until the Hellenistic Period in the 16th century; and the commercial units of the city are behind this inland port. Kemeralti emerged with the presence of Port Castle built for defensive purposes by the Knights Hospitaller in 1344. Settlements in this area increased when the inland port was stuffed with rocks by Tamerlane in 1402 in order to conquer the city. The said rocks are exhibited in Cankaya Subway station today. The bazaar was named

"Kemeralti" due to an arched bridge built here in 1671 when Kemeralti (Ahmet Aga) Mosque was also built. The final point of Silk Road in the west is the port, castle and the surrounding stores.

Being one of the oldest bazaars of the world, Kemeralti is worth seeing, thanks to its mosques, prayer rooms, fountains, water-tanks with fountains, inns and Turkish baths built in the 16th and 17th centuries. Izmir Metropolitan Municipality is reviving this ancient bazaar with Agora and Kadifekale to make it the axis for tourism within the scope of "History Project of Izmir".



KIZLARAGASI INN

The inn beside Hisar Mosque in Kemeralti is estimated to have been built in 1745. This inn, where caravans used to stay overnight during the Ottoman Period is, today, a gathering point where traditional and authentic products are sold and which harbors bookstores and cafeterias. It is both a commercial and a cultural center.

AGORA

Izmir's Agora was built on the northern slope of Pagos Mountain during the Hellenistic Period (in the 4th century B.C.). Most of the surviving ruins were the ones that were rebuilt upon the order of Marcus Aurelius, the Roman Emperor, after the earthquake in 178 A.D. It is the state agora of the city. Three-storey Agora harboring the basilica, court rooms and 28 stores used for the state administration is one of the most distinguished Roman buildings. Excavations are carried out with the support of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. Thanks to the expropriation works of the municipality, the historical building's surrounding area was opened and the excavation area was expanded.



CLOCK TOWER

The Clock Tower, which is the symbol of Izmir, was built on the order of Grand Vizier Little Sait Pasha in 1901, celebrating the 25th accession anniversary of Sultan Abdulhamit II. Enriching Konak Square with its Ottoman architecture, the tower is 25 meters high. With four fountains on the ground floor, the tower's clock was a

gift from Wilhelm II, the German Emperor.

ANCIENT ELEVATOR

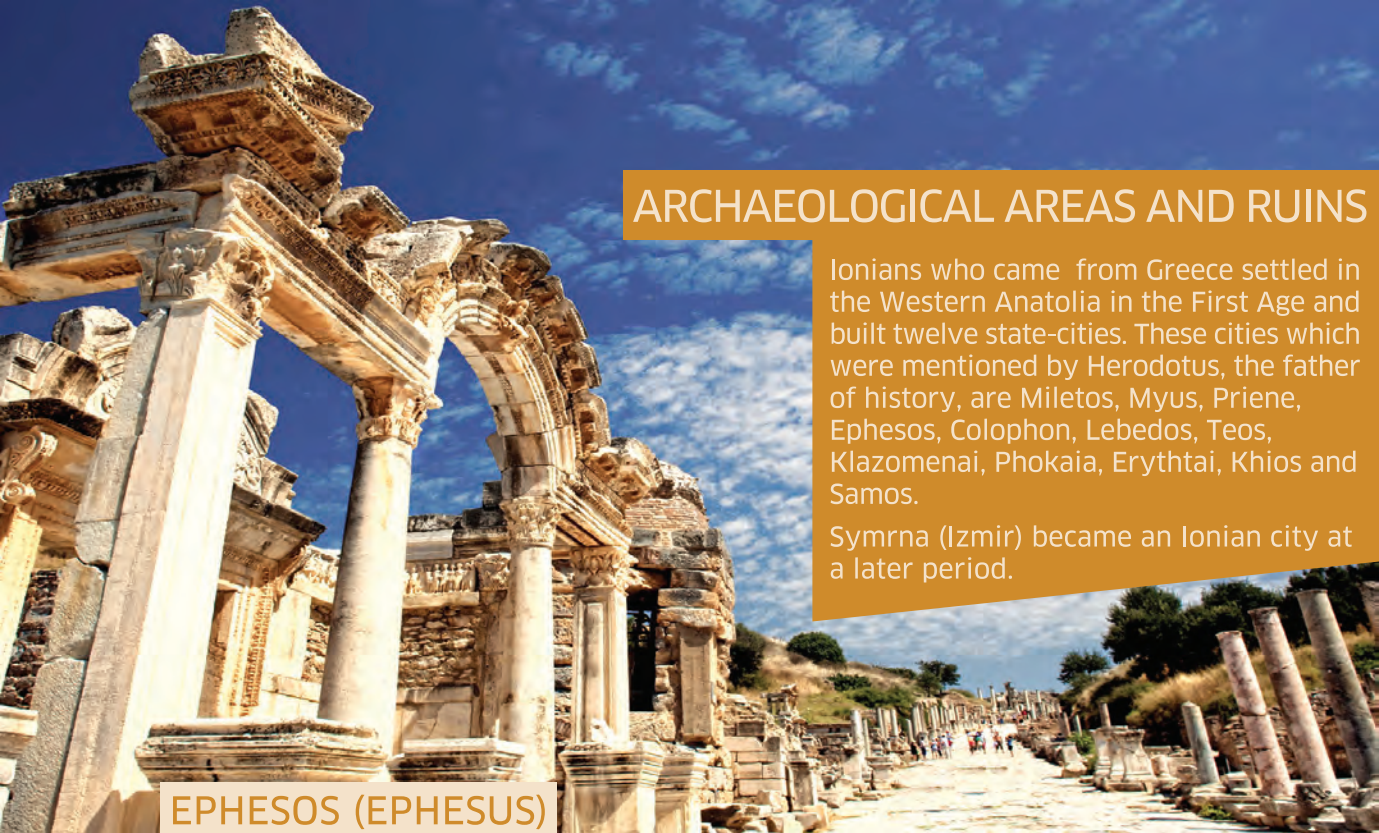
It was built by Nesim Levi, a Jewish businessman, in 1907 to facilitate the 40-meter transportation between Mithatpasa Street and Halilrifatpasa Street. This structure, sparing residents 155 steps, became a touristic value in time. Assigned to Izmir Municipality in 1983, the Elevator was restored in 1992. The Elevator, whose similar ones can be found in Portugal, Sweden, Brazil, China and the USA, offers a unique Izmir sight with its restaurant and cafeteria located on the terrace.

HISTORICAL COAL GAS FACTORY

Historical Coal Gas Factory Coal Gas Factory, whose construction was initiated in 1862 by a French company called "Laidloux and Sons", has been the center of city's illuminating system since 1902. Restored in 2008 by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, this building serves as an attraction point predominantly for cultural and artistic events.

ELHAMRA STAGE AND NATIONAL LIBRARY

Izmir National Library was taken into service in 1912. The construction of its current building started after 1922, which opened its doors as Elhamra Theater in 1926. This memorial artifact in neoclassical style is at service of State Opera and Ballet of Izmir under the name "Elhamra Stage".



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS AND RUINS

Ionians who came from Greece settled in the Western Anatolia in the First Age and built twelve state-cities. These cities which were mentioned by Herodotus, the father of history, are Miletos, Myus, Priene, Ephesos, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Klazomenai, Phokaia, Erythtai, Khios and Samos.

Symrna (Izmir) became an Ionian city at a later period.

EPHESOS (EPHESUS)

Leader in science, maritime, culture and arts, Ephesus is a priceless heritage of the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine civilizations. Estimated to have been built in the 10th century B.C., the city started to rise during the Hellenistic Period. Settled by Greek immigrants around 1050 B.C., Ephesus was moved to an area surrounding Artemis Temple in 560 B.C. Ephesus that is visited today was built around 300 B.C. by Lysimakhos, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. Having enjoyed its most glorious days during the Roman period, the city served as the capital of the Asia state, establishing a bridge between Little Asia and the outside world. Having witnessed the first important events of Christianity, the city also bears a holy nature.

Located in Selcuk, 74 km south of Izmir, Ephesus harbors the Artemis Temple, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and the Celsus Library, a building from the Roman Period. Since it was moved several times, its ruins spread over an area of 930,000 square meters. Ruins are located on four main areas which are Ayasuluk Hill, Artemision, Ephesus and Selcuk. The main artifacts in Ephesus, which was the first city to be made completely of marble, are the Church of St. Jean, Cave of Seven Sleepers, the Hadrian Temple, the Grand Theater with a capacity of 24,000 people, Double Churches, Slope Houses, Isa Bey Mosque, and the House of Virgin Mary that serves as the pilgrimage place for Christians. Ephesus is listed in UNESCO World Heritage List.

Temple of Artemis

Devoted to Goddess Artemis, this artifact is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Dating back to the 8th century B.C., new parts were added to this building in time and it was completed only in the 6th century B.C. Burned down by a man called Herostratus in 356 B.C. in order to "make his name last forever", the temple was re-built twenty-two years later in a more glorious way. Only the empty foundation pit, a column and some statue parts survive to this day from the temple brought down by the Goths in 63 B.C.

Sirince

This old Roman village of Selcuk district is famous for its vineyards, peach groves, olive groves and unique architecture. Seven kilometers away from downtown, Sirince is an important tourism center with its local products and stone houses restored and turned into lodging houses.

PHOKAIA (FOCA)

Herodotus said "They built their city beneath the most beautiful sky and in the greatest climate we know of on earth" about the Phokaians. Phokaia, one of the greatest Ionian cities in terms of maritime, was built by Aiols in the 11th century B.C. and it is known that Ionians settled here in the 9th century B.C. and built a fortification wall of 5 km. around the city. It is rumored that the city is named after the Mediterranean monk seals living on Siren Reefs and the surrounding islands. Residents of the city, who entered the domination of the Persians in 546 B.C., sailed

to Chios and Southern Europe on their 50-row ships. Herodotus describes Foca as "a city greatly improved in maritime around 700 B.C. providing transportation and trade in the Mediterranean with its 50-row boats with a capacity of 500 people". Homer of Izmir said that the Phokaians made the longest voyage of their time. Researchers wrote that Marseilles and Corsica are colonies established in Europe by the Phokaians. Some of the historical artifacts include the theater dated back to 340-330 B.C., the oldest theater in Anatolia, ruins of Kybele Open-Air Temple, Athena Temple and windmills. Legend has it that "anyone that comes to Foca through Karatas, whose location is unknown, loves Foca passionately".



Fortification Wall and Beskapilar

Beskapilar is the boat house part of the fort from the Ottoman Period. The most preserved parts of the ancient fortification wall surrounding the city are the restorations made during the Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman periods. Foca Fortification Walls, revived thanks to the project of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, is listed in UNESCO Temporary List of World Heritage. UNESCO included the important forts of Genoese, who built trade colonies in the world in the 11th and 15th centuries, into Temporary World Heritage List.

COLOPHON

Located between Degirmendere and Camonu neighborhoods in Menderes district, this ancient city was built by Ionians in the 9th-8th centuries B.C. Grave findings discovered during the excavations made in 1922 revealed that the city was used as a settlement in Late Bronze Age (around 1500-1150 B.C.).

LEBEDOS

It was built in the 7th century B.C. in Kisik Peninsula between Gumuldur and Urkmez in Menderes district. The historical artifacts of Lebedos worth visiting are the Hellenistic port walls, Gymnasium, temple terrace and house ruins.

KLAZOMENAI

The first traces belonging to the Ionians in the city date back to the early Iron Age. These ruins, demonstrating the foundation of Klazomenai, are located in Limantepe, which has been occupied since 4,000 B.C. The city, along with the other Ionian cities, joined the Ionian colonies spreading along Miletos and Black Sea shores and Naukratis trade center on the Nile Delta in Egypt. The first olive oil atelier of the world was established in the 6th century B.C. in Klazomenai. It is planned to turn this atelier, which was revived with the coordination of Ege University in 2004-2005, into the Museum of Olive Oil Technology of the First Age.

Claros

Claros, Center of Prophecy

Prophecy center of Colophon, Claros was built in the early 12th century B.C. with the coming of immigrants expelled from Greece. It is one of two prophecy centers of Apollo (the Oracle God) along with the one in Didim, Anatolia. The fame of the center increased when the oracle of Claros interpreted the dream Alexander the Great saw in Pagos as "you should build Izmir right here". Located 13 km southeast of Colophon and 2 km north of Notion, the center is open for visits.



Klazomenai olive oil atelier

ERYTHRAI

Located 20 km northeast of Cesme, Ildiri's name in ancient period was Erythrai. It is estimated that this city, which was very developed in maritime, was named after "erythros" meaning "red" in Greek due to the color of its soil. Another legend has it that it took its name after Erythros, the son of Rhadamanthes of Crete, the founder of the city. Excavations since 1963 revealed that the first settlement in this city dates back to 3,000 B.C. The ancient theater on the northern slope of Acropolis, which is estimated to have been built on the late 3rd century B.C., was partially discovered and the ruins of Athena Temple were found. Judging from the Egypt-origin goods found during these excavations, it is understood that commercial relations have spread as far as this country.



TEOS

Five kilometers away from Seferihisar and 1 km from Sigacik Neighborhood, this ancient city was built around 1050-1000 B.C. It is also known as the city of Dionysus, the god of wine in Greek mythology. The largest Dionysus temple of the ancient world is located here. Teos is also the city of artists, where the first players guild was formed in history. A theater and concert area (odeon), with a capacity of 17,000 people, were discovered in Teos, the only city where artists were living autonomously in the Hellenistic period. While visiting the city, whose agora, fortification walls and port ruins were also discovered, you can see the 16th century Ottoman fort.

KINGDOM OF PERGAMON

Its name means fort or fortified place, which was written as "Pergamon" or "Pergamos" in the ancient inscriptions of Pergamon. Researches carried out in Ancient Pergamon on the peak of Kale Mountain, as well as in the mounds spread over Bakircay Plain, revealed that the first settlement in Pergamon dates back to 3,000 B.C. (Old Bronze Age). One of the end points in the west of Hittites, Pergamon has seen the Hellenistic period, Kingdom of Pergamon, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. Under the reign of Kingdom of Macedonia, a Macedonian commander, Lysimakhos announced himself as the king of the city after the death of Alexander the Great, thus starting a 150-year period of kingdom. Spreading from the shore of the Marmara Sea to the Mediterranean, the kingdom left unique architecture and statues. As a "multi-layered cultural landscape zone", Pergamon has been world's 999., Turkey's 13th and Izmir's first "UNESCO World Heritage" since June 22, 2014.

The invention of book: Parchment

Egypt, more advanced in terms of culture thanks to its Alexandria Library, entered into competition with Pergamon Library; and the King of Egypt prohibited the trade of papyrus to Pergamon, the only paper at the time. By the order of the King of Pergamon to develop a new material that could replace papyrus, parchment, "paper of Pergamon", was invented. Its superiority against papyrus was that it could be cut and folded without being broken. Thus, it was possible to make the first book by stitching the papers on top of each other.

Acropolis

Accessible via aerial tramway and land road, Acropolis offers a magnificent Pergamon sight from a 300-meter altitude. Palaces of the Pergamon kings, theater, holy lands, temples, agora, gymnasium, heroon and other ruins from the Roman Period are located in Acropolis, where settlement first started in the 7th-6th centuries B.C.

Asclepeion

There is a big medical center located in lower Pergamon, built in the Hellenistic Period in the name of Asclepeion, the god of health and medicine. This physical and spiritual therapy center is deemed to be the cradle of psychotherapy. Doctor Galenos (the father of medicine) was the most important contribution of the city to the world's cultural heritage.



Ancient Theater in Acropolis, Bergama

City of Mother Goddess: METROPOLIS

Built on the ancient road between Smyrna and Ephesus in Torbali district, Metropolis, "City of Mother Goddess", is 12 kilometers away from downtown. Ruins from early Bronze Age and 2,000 B.C. were discovered in the city. Among these archaeological ruins are the theater, Bouleuterion (council building), Bath-Gymnasium, Terrace Houses reminiscent of Slope Houses in Ephesus, House with Atrium (trading house) and Latrina (community latrine).

Ancient capital: BIRGI

120 km away from Izmir and 9 km from Odemis, Birgi is located at the southern slope of Boz Mountain. Having seen the Lydian, Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, Birgi's past dates back to 3,000 B.C. It gained its city appearance in the 7th century B.C. Called "Dios Hieron" (the city of Zeus) the city was named by the Christian priests "Christo Polis" (the city of Christ) in the 4th century A.D. Under Byzantine rule, the city became the center for archbishopric under the name of "Pyrigion" ("fort" in Greek). Ulu Mosque in Birgi became the capital of Aydinogulları Beylik (Principality) in the 14th century by Aydinoglu Mehmet Bey. A religious and scientific center subject to Aydin Banner of Ottoman, Birgi was bigger than Izmir during the 16th and 17th centuries. One of the most visited places today here is the tomb and madrasa of Imam-i Birgivi, who lectured his students here. Birgi is a beaten track for history fans with its 250-year old Cakiraga Mansion and its Ottoman-specific stone, narrow and folded streets.



Birgi

MUSEUMS

IZMIR ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

This museum located in Bahribaba Park facing Konak Square opened its doors in 1984. In this three-storey building, there are exhibition rooms, laboratories, storages, a photography room, a library and a conference hall. Headset-guide informing about the museum could be obtained from the reception desk for free.



IZMIR ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM

Built in the 18. century in neoclassic style, this building was allocated for plague-stricken patients in 1831. Assigned to poor Christian families in 1845, the building entered into service as Ethnography Museum following the final amendments in 1987. Sharing the same garden with the Archaeology Museum, artifacts reflecting the 19. century life in Izmir and around are exhibited in this museum.

IZMIR MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ARTS

Built in Kulturpark and assigned by the Metropolitan Municipality to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the museum comprises of Stone, Ceramic and Precious Artifacts Halls. Among the artifacts exhibited in the museum, where modern exhibition technique is applied, are the statue of Homer and the largest coin collection in Turkey.

AHMET PİRİŞTİNA CITY ARCHIVE AND MUSEUM (APIKAM)

Having served as the Izmir Fire Department between 1932 and 2001, this building was transformed into the City Archive and Museum in 2004 by the Metropolitan Municipality. Bearing the name of Ahmet Piriştina, who was the mayor during that period, this establishment's sales section has books published by the Metropolitan Library of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. Serving in the section opening to yard, Periodicals Section of the Izmir National Library has 1440 volumes of newspapers printed in Ottoman letters and about 8,000 volumes of newspapers printed in Latin letters and 5,000 manuscripts. Photos, pictures, posters, documents and daily life materials donated by the people of Izmir are provided for researchers in digital archives.

PERGAMON MUSEUM

Located downtown, the museum opened its doors in an old graveyard in 1936. Inspired by the Zeus Altar, the museum is one of the most important one among its peers with its rich archaeological and ethnographic artifacts.



Apikam

EPHESUS MUSEUM

Artifacts, excavated out of Ephesus for over a hundred years, are exhibited in this museum built in Selcuk in 1929. The current building opened its doors in 1964. The oldest one dating back to 4,000 B.C., the artifacts exhibited here belong to the prehistoric, Mycenaean, Archaic, Classic, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. Restored comprehensively in 2014, the museum comprises of two main sections; archaeology and ethnography (Ottoman bazaar).

CESME ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

Located in Cesme Fort, this museum exhibits marble statues, tombstones from various eras, terra-cotta figurines, pottery, architectural objects, amphoras, anchors, iron and bronze cannons, catapult cannonballs and old olive liquidizing mechanisms excavated out of Erythrai. The art gallery located at the entrance harbors a great deal of exhibitions. One of the most visited historical sites is Cesme Fort built by the order of Bayezit II, an Ottoman sultan. Most of the museums and ruins are closed on Mondays.



RELIGIOUS TOURISM

Since its foundation, Izmir has always been a multi-cultural city. People speaking different languages from different cultures and religions managed to live together in harmony for centuries in Izmir.

MOSQUES AND TOMBS



Hisar Mosque

HISAR (FORTRESS) MOSQUE

The inland port, used since 334 B.C., when Alexander the Great rebuilt Izmir, up until the 16th century, is surrounded by a fortress. When the port lost its function upon the sea being stuffed with rocks, the fortress was brought down in the middle of 1800s. The mosque took its name after this fortress, which was built right behind the fortress upon the order of Aydinoglu (Mullah) Yakup Bey in 1597. This building located at Kemeralti Hisaronu today is the end point of five mosques surrounding the arch of the old port. Embroideries of Hisar Mosque, the largest mosque of Izmir, provides the most beautiful examples of Ottoman art.

SADIRVAN MOSQUE

One of the five mosques surrounding the old port of Izmir in Kemeralti, Sadirvan Mosque names the area after itself. Built in 1636, this mosque took its name after the water-tanks with a fountain beside and beneath it. With a single minaret balcony on the east side and a library on the west side, the mosque's shrine, minbar and pulpit are made of marble.

KESTANEPAZARI MOSQUE

The area known as Kestanepazari is located between Basdurak and Sadirvan Mosques. These three mosques complete the line surrounding the old port like an arch with Hisar and Kemeralti Mosques. According to the replica inscription of the mosque, it is estimated that it was built upon the order of Eminzade Hacı Ahmet Aga in 1663. There are lots of stores under the mosque. In "Seyahatname" (travelogue), Evliya Celebi wrote that since this mosque was built on the grounds of rock-stuffed sea, it was very difficult to place the minaret.

Kestanepazari Mosque





SALEPCIOGLU MOSQUE

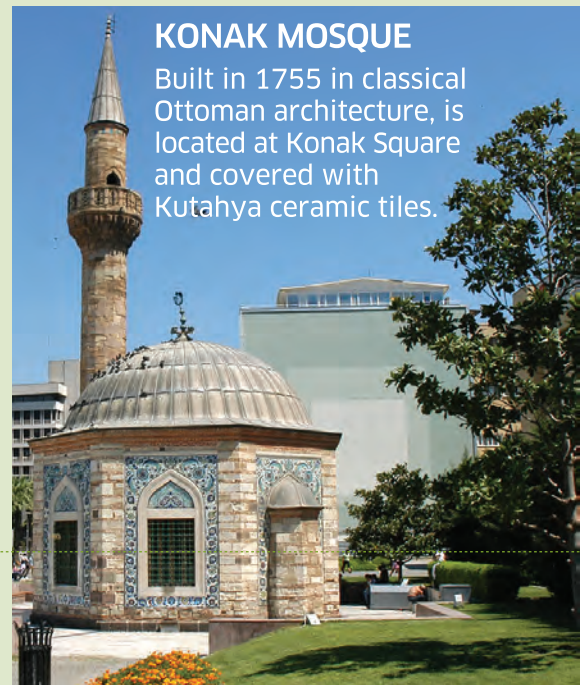
It was built by Hacı Ahmet Efendi, son of Salepcizade Hacı Mehmet Efendi, and opened for worship in 1906. You can reach this mosque by going through Salepcioğlu Bazaar, built in the places of Big and Little Salepcioğlu inns. Being the only mosque in baroque style in Izmir, it is impressive with its graceful and glorious structure.

BASDURAK MOSQUE

It is located at 863 Street and Anafartalar Street in Kemeralti. There are stores under it. In "Seyahatname" (travelogue), Evliya Celebi wrote that the inscription on the front door says that it was built by grain merchant Hacı Huseyin in 1652. There is only a restoration inscription saying that the mosque was restored in 1774. It was further restored in 1894 - 1895 and 2001.

KEMERALTİ MOSQUE

Among the five mosques surrounding the old inland port, this one is the nearest one to Konak Square. It was built in 1671 and also known as Ahmet Aga mosque, named after its builder. Having a single minaret and single minaret balcony, the mosque also has a public fountain and a library. The other two mosques forming an arch in Kemeralti by surrounding the old port are Kestanepazari and Basdurak (Basoturak) mosques.




KONAK MOSQUE

Built in 1755 in classical Ottoman architecture, is located at Konak Square and covered with Kutahya ceramic tiles.



AMIR SULTAN'S TOMB

This tomb is the oldest Turkish protocol grave in the city, harboring the body of Seydi Mukerremeddin, the commander of Aydinogulları Beylik, who became a martyr during the conquest of Izmir. Bodies of important people of that period are buried in the tomb's garden.



Sultan Shah's (Hatuniye) Tomb

TOMBS IN BIRGI

One of the two historical tombs in Odemis-Birgi is Aydinoglu Mehmet Bey's Tomb (1333), located behind Ulu Mosque. The other one belongs to Ummu Sultan, sister of Mehmet Bey, located in the south of Ulu Mosque. It is Sultah Shah's (Hatuniye) Tomb dated 1310.



Seljuk Isa Bey Mosque

AYDINOGLU MEHMET BEY MOSQUE - BIRGI ULU MOSQUE

Built upon the order of Aydinoglu Mehmet Bey in Odemis in 1312-13, the mosque bears the architectural aspects of Anatolian Seljuks. The mosque's shrine has ceramic tiles and its minbar is a unique example of Turkish woodwork.

SELJUK ISA BEY MOSQUE

Built upon the order of Aydinoglu Isa Bey on Ayasuluk Hill in 1375, the mosque is a Seljuk building located on the western slope of Basilica of St. Jean. It is an innovative building, not only for the Beylik Era, but also for the Western Anatolia and the 14th century, with its touches rarely seen in Turkish architecture.

CHURCHES

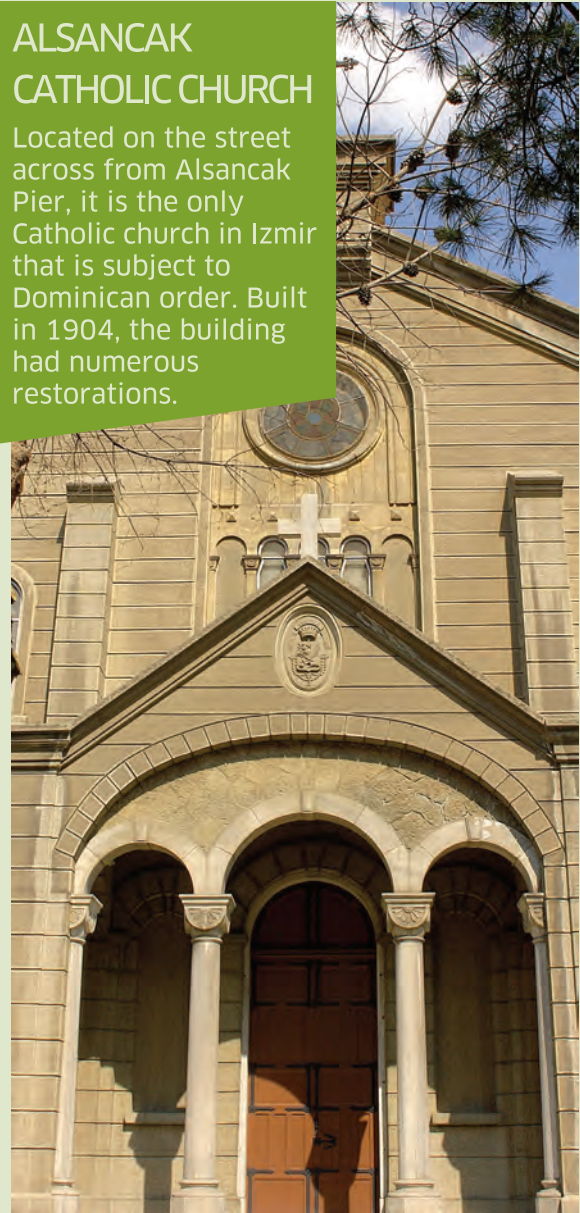


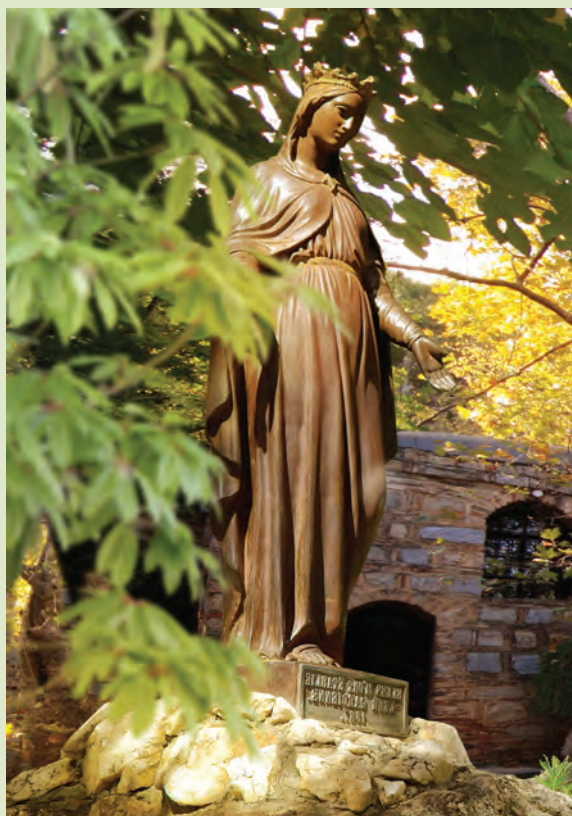
CHURCH OF ST. POLYCARP

Built in 1625, it is the oldest church of Izmir that is still open. Famous with its glorious fresco and murals, the interior has the mural of death of Saint Polycarp (the patron saint of Izmir) by the Romans in the ancient stadium in Kadifekale.

ALSANCAK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Located on the street across from Alsancak Pier, it is the only Catholic church in Izmir that is subject to Dominican order. Built in 1904, the building had numerous restorations.





HOUSE OF VIRGIN MARY

House of Virgin Mary, the holy mother of Christianity, is located on Bulbul Mountain in Selcuk district. Also known as "Panaya Kapulu", the holy building is estimated to have been built in the 4th century A.D. Christ's golden heart is represented in the shrine that resembles a furnace. St. John fled Virgin Mary here, because he found her staying in Jerusalem unfavorable after the crucifixion of Christ.

BASILICA OF ST. JEAN

Located in the south of Ayasuluk Hill, this basilica was built in the name of St. Jean, one of the four evangelists. A simple grave memorial was built at first, then a wooden-roof basilica was added in the 5th century A.D. Instead of the basilica destroyed at the earthquakes in the early 6th century, a new basilica (Cross planned, three naves, six domes) was built upon the order of Emperor Justinian and his wife (527-565). There are monograms of the Emperor and his wife on the column-heads restored.



DOGANLAR CHURCH

Built for a small Roman community in Bornova Doganlar in the second half of the 19th century, this church was restored by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. This building is used as the district center.



Church of Saint Vukolos

CHURCH OF SAINT VUKOLOS

It was built for the Orthodox Roman community in Basmane Kapilar province in 1887. Remaining idle for years after this community had left Izmir in 1922, it has served as an opera working hall for the Ministry of Culture. Destroyed in a fire, the church was revived within the scope of "Restoration Project and Application Project for Ayavukla Church" of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. Offered to the service of culture and arts, private ceremonies are performed in the church as well.

SEVEN CHURCHES

Three of the first seven churches, built as a result of evangelizing of Christianity by missionary Pavlus in Ephesus in 53-56 A.D., are located in Izmir. These are Ephesus, Smyrna (Izmir) and Pergamon churches. Other four churches named after their location (Roman names) are located in the Aegean Region; Sardes (Salihli), Philadelphia (Alasehir), Laodikeia (Denizli) and Thyateria (Akhisar) churches. Names of seven churches are mentioned in the New Testament, which constitutes the second part of the Holy Bible.

CHURCH OF ST. HELEN

Built by Raymond Charles Péré, this church is a memorial example of Gothic renaissance style. Completed in 1904, this church was built upon the royal decree of Sultan Abdulhamit II on the land donated by Levantine Aliotti family in Karsiyaka.



Church of St. Helen

SYNAGOGUES



SHALOM SYNAGOGUE

Located on Havra Street in Kemeralti, this synagogue was built in the 1500s. The great fire of Izmir in 1841 was extinguished in front of this synagogue. An inscription on the front door of the synagogue tells about this incident.



SYNAGOGUE OF BETH ISRAEL

Upon a royal decree by Sultan Abdulhamit II addressing to former grand vizier Kamil Pasha, the governor of Izmir, this synagogue was built for the Jews living in Karatas province. Construction started in 1905 and the synagogue opened its doors for worship in 1907. The Jewish community, today, perform their wedding ceremonies in this largest synagogue of Izmir.



Beit Hillel Oratorio

ALGAZI SYNAGOGUE

It was built by the Algazi Family on Havra Street in Kemeralti in 1724. It is the biggest synagogue in Izmir after Beth Israel. It is open for worship on religious holidays of the Jews.



Algazi Synagogue



Beit Hillel Oratorio

BEIT HILLEL ORATORIO

Built in the 17th century near Havra Street that harbors 9 synagogues on 920 Street in Kemeralti, this building has become the home of Hayim Palaci, who influenced his community in the 19th century, thanks to his sermons, books and lectures. It is the only building, transformed from a house into a synagogue, that survived to this day. Due to two fires it went through, only the front wall stood, but it was revived by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality by sticking to its historical aspects, and it is now a part of cultural life as Hayim Palaci Museum.

Other important buildings of the Jewish community: Synagogues of Etz Hayim, Sinyora (Giveret), Talmut Tora, Portugal, Hahamhane, Ros Hahar in Karatas and Shaar Asamayim in Alsancak.

A photograph of a sunset over the sea. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow. The sun's reflection is visible on the water's surface. In the foreground, there are tall, thin grasses or reeds, some of which are in focus and others are blurred. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and grey. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

3S TOURISM: SEA, SUN, SAND

Izmir has a shore of 629 km on the coast of Aegean Sea.

101 km of this coast is a natural beach. Izmir coasts are available for water sports due to its geography consisting of peninsulas and coves. There are 43 blue-flagged beaches within the city limits as of 2014.

Among the 26 countries with blue-flag practice, Turkey has lots of awarded beaches. Revived when tourism agencies added Izmir to their route, cruise tourism has advanced a great deal in recent years.

July and August are the hottest months in Izmir. The sea water temperatures can rise up to 25°- 26°C. You can either spend a serene holiday in a peaceful and calm town or you can enjoy the sea during the day and the party life at night at a tourism center.

SHORES AND BEACHES

Thanks to their coastal aspects Pamucak, Urla, Gulbahce, Cesme, Ilica, Alacati, Altinkum, Gumulduur and Ozdere beaches in the south; Aliaga, Dikili, Candarli, Foca and Oren beaches in the north shine through among others. Access to the beaches are very easy. Transportation is available to every district at every hour of the day from Izmir central bus terminal and Uckuyular bus terminal.

CESME

With its clear sea, sun, wind, fine sand and healing water boiling out of the sea, Cesme Peninsula has a 29-km coast. It has about 20 beaches, mainly Sifne, Little Port, Pirlanta, Pasha Port, Ilica Beach, Ciftlik, Altinkum, Catalazmak, Sakizli Cove, Tekke Beach and Ayayorgi (Hagia George). The fame of Ilica Beach is beyond our country with its white and fine sands. Daily tours are available to Chios, which is 8 miles off the coast. You can go to the district, 86 km away from the city center, by buses from Uckuyular Provincial Bus Terminal.



Çeşme



Karaburun

KARABURUN

With its clear sea, blue-flagged beaches, green nature, endemic plants and specific cuisine, Karaburun is the first stop for a quiet and peaceful vacation. Located 105 km away from the city center, the district is 15 miles away from Chios, a Greek island. A bus from Izmir-Uckuyular Provincial Bus Terminal goes to Karaburun every thirty minutes in the summers, which has a land road to Urla.



Mordoğan

BALIKLIOVA - MORDOGAN

Balıklıova is the first settlement area after taking a right from the junction in front of the Advanced Technology Institute of Izmir, right after Urla. It is a peaceful place with its virgin nature like Karaburun.



Akkum (Sigacik)

AKKUM (SIGACIK)

5 km away from Seferihisar district, Akkum beaches in Sigacik Neighborhood is famous for their clear seas, bright sands and their sea available for surfing.



Urla

URLA

Urla is 37 km away from Izmir city center, where historical and natural beauties intertwine. Kilizman beaches, which can be used both as a beach and as trip and picnic fields, are a point of interest. You can reach this district by minibuses and municipal buses from Uckuyular Provincial Bus Terminal. Yassicaada, off the coast of Urla, has become a favorite vacation place, thanks to the arrangements by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. IZDENIZ organizes daily boat tours to the island in the summers.

GUZELBAHCE

23 km away from the city center, Guzelbahce has a 6.5 km coast. Weekend tourism is very lively in this district, which is within the scope of touristic region and where blue and green intertwine. You can go swimming on beaches in Second Port, Kilizman location in Maltepe Neighborhood and Regional Traffic in Yali Neighborhood.

OZDERE

With a shoreline of 40 km, Menderes' neighborhood called Ozdere, harbors more than 15,000 people in the winters and 100,000 in the summers. It is 70 km away from Izmir.

Ozdere



PAMUCAK (SELCUK)

With its ancient theater and Celsus Library, it is 8 km away from Ephesus, an important city of the Ancient Era, toward Kusadasi. Famous for its endless beaches and sand, Pamucak beach has been announced as the tourism center.



CANDARLI

Having a peninsula appearance and 84 km away from Izmir, Dikili's neighborhood Candarli is famous for its fish, coves and fort from the Ottoman Period. It is an option for a quiet and comfortable vacation.

ALIAGA

Wholly covered by sand, Aliaga beach is 4-km long. You can reach Aliaga, 64 km away from the city center, by sea, land and light railway system (IZBAN) operating between Aliaga and Menderes. A vehicle goes to the district from Izmir bus terminal every fifteen minutes.

DIKILI

With every single inch available for going swimming, Dikili has the longest beach (Malena Beach, 40 km) of Turkey. The blue flag granted by independent Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) is the assurance that Dikili and the surrounding beaches are economically well-preserved. Coves, islands and beaches, each one more beautiful than the other, are worth seeing, such as Kalem Island in Bademli, Killik and Pisa.





FOCA (PHOKAI)

The spot between Foca and Yeni Foca (New Foca) are surrounded by coves, each one more beautiful than the other and full of pines. Siren Reefs are the focus of attraction, which are also a habitat for the Mediterranean monk seals, after which the city is named, which attracts tourists with its fort, historical artifacts and magnificent nature. Reefs can be visited during boat tours.

MARINAS

Izmir has seven marinas, namely Uckuyular Levent Marina, IC Cesme Marina, Setur Cesme Altinyunus Marina, Port Alacati Marina, Teos Marina, Dalyankoy Yacht Berth and Eski Foca Yacht Berth. Their distance to Adnan Menderes Airport varies between 40 and 50 minutes. Especially the south of Cesme Peninsula is one of the main yacht routes of Turkey. Cesme-Kusadasi route is where the yacht tourism's infrastructure has advanced the best.

Cesme Marina





WINDSURFING

Alacati Neighborhood of Cesme is one of the three most important windsurf centers of the world. With its calm water despite the constant hard winds, Alacati's natural port is one of the most appropriate areas for this sport in the world. Every year the area hosts international championships such as EFPT European Windsurf Championship and PWA Slalom Windsurf Cup. What makes this an interesting and safe cove is its shallow waters and the fact that the wind creates waves by blowing from north between the middle of June and the middle of September and blowing from south between April and October. With the dominant wind from north, there are breezes, southwest winds, northeast winds and sail-stretching winds throughout the year in the area. Alacati is an ideal training site for beginners. Windsurfing and kitesurfing are performed in Urla Icmeler, Seferihisar Akkum, Candarli and Foca.

BOAT TOURS

You can take the daily boat tours in Cesme, Seferihisar, Gumuldur, Ozdere, Karaburun,

Foca and Dikili. Some departure points and their anchor points are as follows:

Seferihisar: Harabeler, Papaz Strait, Tasada, Camur Banyosu and Akvaryum.

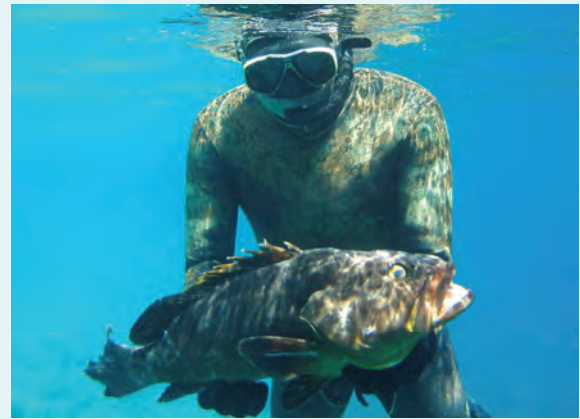
Foca: Siren Reefs, Orak Island where you can see rabbits, Incir Island and English Cape.

Dikili: Ali Baba, Pizza, Killik and Ilica coves.

Some centers are the departure points of blue cruise on gulleets. It is possible to rent sailboats, catamarans, boats or mega yachts.

UNDERWATER

Places commonly preferred for diving among the coves of Izmir with lots of underwater riches are Karaburun, Mordogan, Selcuk, Foca, Cesme, Urla, Seferihisar and Dikili. Lots of underwater sports center provide training in the coves and you can obtain information on material maintenance and tube filling. In Cesme, the most preferred diving center, Fener Island, Yatak Island, Esek Island and Ildiri Bay have lots of underwater riches. Karaburun, Urla, Seferihisar, Dikili and Foca have lots of diving points.





CRUISE TOURISM

Izmir Port is the third largest cruiser port of Turkey. Izmir was awarded "The Leading Cruiser Destination of Europe" within the scope of World Travel Awards in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

A new cruiser port construction has started for the purpose of benefiting from Izmir's potential for tourism throughout the year. With the new port completed, 1-million passenger target will be easily achieved.



For ship time table, please visit:

<http://www.alsancaklimani.gov.tr/yolcu.aspx>

Telephone: 463 22 50

E-mail: info@alsancaklimani.gov.tr



INTERNATIONAL
FERIA IZMIR

FAIRS AND CONVENTION TOURISM

Izmir is a very convenient city for fair and convention tourism with its ease to access, its location beside the sea, climate, history, cultural aspects and universities. Establishing the biggest fair center of Turkey, Izmir Metropolitan Municipality advances the city's stand in this regard.

MARBLE



Having started fair tradition in Turkey, Izmir maintains and advances this tradition. New specialty fairs were born out of Izmir International Fair, which has been held since 1923 and grown up to an international scale in the following years.

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality built the most prestigious and qualified fair center of Turkey on an area of 337,000 square meters in

Gazimir, under the name of "Fair Izmir". Lots of fairs can be held simultaneously in 7 exhibition halls in Fair Izmir, which is close to Adnan Menderes Airport and the freeway and is easily accessible from the city center. The center meets all the needs of the fair and convention industry with its seminar hall, amphitheater, social reinforcements and parking lot.

IF WEDDING



Ecology Izmir

Izmir has been holding MARBLE International Natural Stone and Technologies Fair, the second biggest marble fair of the world since 1995. Organized by IZFAS, the fair company of Metropolitan Municipality, MARBLE grew the marble industry 23 times while increasing the business tourism in the city.

Growing five times after moving to Fair Izmir in Gaziemir, MARBLE is aimed to be the number one fair of the world in this industry. Another fair led worldwide by IZFAS is IF Wedding Fashion Izmir - Bridal Gown, Groom's Suit and Evening Dress Fair. Bridal gown design competition and performance fashion shows within this scope contribute to the growing of young fashion designers. Being the capital of Turkey in this industry, Izmir also leads the world's fashion as well.



OLIVETECH

IF WEDDING FASHION IZMIR

FEBRUARY:Bridal Gown, Groom's Suit and Evening Dress Fair

STI-STATIONERY IZMIR

MARCH:Izmir Stationery, Office Tools and Educational Technologies Fair

MARBLE

MARCH:International Natural Stone and Technologies Fair

PLASTECH

APRIL:Plastic, Packaging and Technologies Fair

BOAT SHOW

APRIL:Boat, Yacht and Technologies Fair

ECOLOGY IZMIR

APRIL:Izmir Organic Products Fair

OLIVETECH

APRIL:Olive, Olive Oil and Technologies Fair

MINEX

MAY:Mining, Natural Sources and Technologies Fair

IEF

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER:Izmir International Fair

SHOEXPO

SEPTEMBER:Shoe, Purse and Accessories Fair

KENT EXPO

OCTOBER:Urban Planning and City Needs Fair

AUTOSHOW

OCTOBER:Izmir Automobile, Light and Heavy Commercial Vehicles Fair

TRAVEL TURKEY IZMIR

DECEMBER:Tourism Fair and Conference



SHOEXPO



Travel Turkey İzmir



HEALTH TOURISM

Izmir is a modern, contemporary and reassuring city with aspects such as its location within two-hour flying distance from lots of European countries, number of expert personnel that know foreign languages, 300 sunny days a year, biking tracks, price-quality balance, sports opportunities for the advanced ages, modern health facilities, fruitful nature, and rich and healthy cuisine.

Izmir is a very old city of health. Asklepion was built in Pergamon in the 4th century B.C., famous for its healing water and with a writing on its door that says "Death cannot enter here". Devoted to Asklepios, the god of health, and one of the first health centers of the world, Asklepion has been an example for modern thermal springs. Galenos, the father of medicine, a pharmacist and doctor, was from Pergamon as well. Having been a treatment center for thousands of years, Izmir is one of the first cities that comes to mind in Turkey in the health field with various services it provides.

INTERNATIONAL PATIENT SUPPORT UNIT: 444 47 28

Health centers in the city accept admissions of patients from countries that have mutual agreements with Turkey and with the social security institution. Izmir is well-equipped for patients coming from abroad and from outside the city. Patients from lots of countries prefer Izmir for medical services such as cardiovascular surgery, radiotherapy, cyberknife, transplantation, infertility, in vitro fertilization (IVF) practices, plastic surgery, eye, dental and dialysis. Patients heal with physiotherapy, thalassotherapy, hydrotherapy, balneotherapy and peloidotherapy provided in modern thermal springs and SPA centers. One of the seven urban coordination centers formed by the Ministry of Health for foreign patients is located here. International Patient Support Unit within this Ministry provides translation services 24/7 in 6 languages (English, German, French, Arabian, Russian and Persian) on 444 47 28.

112 EMERGENCY

Foreign patients are provided with translation services in four languages with triple conference system.

THERMAL TOURISM

Turkey is the seventh country in the world in terms of thermal resources. Izmir is also very rich in terms of this natural healing resource that has been used for thousands of years. Izmir is surrounded by thermal water resources and thermal springs, mainly in Bergama, Dikili, Menemen, Cesme, Seferihisar, Tire and Balçova. Thermal springs have hot water, mud bath and drinking water and provides therapy methods benefiting from the opportunities of modern medicine. Lots of hotels provide this service.



Patients benefit from thermal springs of some hotels under the supervision of a doctor as well as getting support from physiotherapists, masseurs and physical treatment experts. The temperature range of thermal water is between 27 to 153 degrees with a high flow rate.

BALCOVA (AGAMEMNON) THERMAL SPRINGS

As narrated in Homer's epic named "Iliad", Balcova Thermal Springs, which were named after Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae, has always been in use since the ancient eras. These thermal springs, where it is rumored that a group of wounded soldiers from the army of Alexander the Great were healed, were discovered by a French named Elfont Mil in 1763. Water temperature increases up to 63°C in these thermal springs where various therapy methods are used with modern medicine. Thermal waters are useful mainly for the treatment of the upper respiratory system, some inflammations, rheumatic syndromes, metabolism diseases and skin diseases.



PERGAMON THERMAL SPRINGS

Pergamon made medicine history, where Asklepon was built with a writing on its door that says "Death cannot enter here", and where the most important physicians of old times, Satyros and Galenos (the father of pharmacology), gave lectures. This center was deemed completely holy, where the healing was believed to be coming from god Asklepios. There are lots of publicly used hot water resources in the district today but there are no facilities. It is known that this water heals kidney stones and gravel, rheumatism, arthritis, gynecological diseases, skin diseases and embolism.

CESME HOT SPRINGS

5 km away from downtown on Izmir-Cesme road, the health resort is one of the rare thermal centers in the world, where the beach and thermal water are in the same place. The water at 58°C temperature heals metabolism disorders such as chronic rheumatism, gout, obesity and other diseases such as rachitism, gynecological, skin, liver and urinary tract disorders. There are modern accommodation facilities with thermal pools and baths. The water in Sifne is used against diseases such as rachitism, gynecological, urinary tract, stomach, intestinal diseases, eczema and hematoma.



Cesme Hot Springs

DIKILI THERMAL SPRINGS

It has lots of hot water resources, mainly Nebiler and Kaynarca. Lots of patients from home and abroad come to this place for physiotherapy. It is known that thermal springs in Nebiler, Hayitli and Kocaoba heal pains, hemiparesis, kidney stones and gravel, rheumatism, arthritis, gynecological diseases, skin diseases and embolism.



URLA - GULBAHCE HOT SPRINGS

There is a Turkish bath in this hot spring 15 km away from downtown, near Gulbahce Bay. It has a temperature of 17°C and heals rheumatism and skin diseases.

SEFERIHISAR THERMAL SPRINGS

A member of Citta Slow (Slow City), Seferihisar receives lots of visitors, thanks to its thermal springs and hot waters. It is known that the thermal springs in the district heal rheumatism, skin diseases, upper respiratory diseases and fractures. The most known place is Cumali thermal springs.

AGE FRIENDLY CITY

AGE FRIENDLY CITY (yeni eklendi)
Having the best opportunities in terms of health tourism in Turkey, İzmir has many health institutions serving for the diagnosis and treatment, rehabilitation and care of diseases that can be developed in old age. Thermal facilities are the main institutions. They provide travel and sightseeing tours, hobbies, cultural and sports activities and gastronomy as well as therapy for the elderly. Accompanied by private tour guides, guests walk around ruins, markets, and taste the Aegean cuisine. Well-trained chefs, most of whom have international experience, prepare healthy diet menus and vegetarian menus upon preference.



DISABLED FRIENDLY CITY

Due to the special services and practices of Metropolitan Municipality, Izmir has been chosen a "Disabled Friendly City" by the Prime Ministry Department of Administration of the Disabled in 2006. Public transportation means, subway stations, bus stops and the sidewalks in the city are convenient for the use of the disabled. There are audio warning systems and elevators in the stations, charging stations for battery-operated disabled vehicles at bus stops and embossed roads on the sidewalks for the visually impaired. Culture, arts, sports and training events are held for the disabled, enabling them to have a life without disabilities.

The "Red Flag" practice granted by Metropolitan Municipality to associations, institutions and establishments meeting the related criteria increase the standards in the city. The number of facilities enabling the disabled to benefit from tourism opportunities is also increasing.





GASTRONOMY TOURISM

Located on a fruitful geography thanks to its climate and soil conditions, Izmir has a product diversity rarely seen in the world. Cooks combining the opportunities of the nature with traditions of thousands of years and today's expertise put the delicious Izmir cuisine to the disposal of tourism. Thanks to these aspects, Izmir became a member of "Délice Network of Gourmet Cities" (DELICE) in January 2015.

OLIVE OIL DISHES, HERBS, VEGETABLE DISHES WITH MEAT

Cretan immigrants have an influence on herbal dishes, one of the characteristics of Izmir cuisine. These are ivy, nettle, cibes, istifno, mallow wild radish, poppy, patience dock, blessed thistle, wild fennel, chicory, chickweed, sea beans, mustard greens, sour dock and ratoon. Herbs, varying according to the seasons become more diversified in the spring. Recipes coming from family elders are passed down to next generations. Herbs are boiled for a short period in order to keep their vitamins, then served with olive oil and lemon. Some herbs could be made into dish with olive oil or lamb meat. Herbs, a must for the Mediterranean cuisine, contain vitamins A and C and are antioxidants, thanks to their calcium, phosphate and iron ingredients. You can find Izmir-specific herbs in the markets. The most famous markets are Esrefpasa, Sirinyer, Hatay, Uckuyular, Bostanli, Tire, Odemis and Urla markets. Meat and offal dishes are also common in Izmir.



Stuffed Artichoke

SEA FOODS

The coastal city Izmir has a rich menu regarding sea food. These include salty grouper, fish ball, sardine stew, sardine wrapped in paper, red mullet wrapped in vine leaves, fried mussels, sole fillet on skewer, fried papalina, grilled sea bream and fish with milk.



Cibes

MEMBERSHIP TO DELICE NETWORK OF GOURMET CITIES

Shining out with its taste diversity and presentation in the world, Izmir is the 23rd member of “Délíce Network of Gourmet Cities” (DELICE). Aziz Kocaoglu, Mayor of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, signed the membership protocol in the ceremony held in Lyon, France, on January 26, 2015. DELICE provides a communication and information exchange environment regarding gastronomy between expert chefs and cities.



FLAVORS IN THE KEMERALTI BAZAAR

The historical Kemeraltı Bazaar is the address to taste the heavenly flavors of Izmir cuisine. The popular small artisan restaurants in the narrow streets and the inns serve delicious Izmir foods. Restaurants are dominated by light dishes with olive oil, vegetable dishes with meat, plain roasted herbs and boiled sour dishes. It is important to note that spices made from the drying of natural herbs play a major role in Izmir's food culture. The essential of meat dishes, thyme, is also used often with lemon and olive oil in the morning breakfasts. Cacık (tzatsiki) is unimaginable without mint. When mint meets with yogurt, it becomes a “haydari”; together with garlic, it is often used in mezés, salads, soups and olive oil dishes.

HAVRA STREET

929 Street in the Mezarlıkbaşı section of Kemeraltı is commonly known as Havra Street. Havra Street, where the freshest fruit and vegetables of Izmir are sold, is named after the surrounding synagogues. Groceries, halva, cheese

and pickle stores, fishmongers and liver stores selling the freshest seasonal vegetables and fruit are on this street, which was renowned by its taverns until recently

ECOLOGICAL MARKETS

The first organic-certified food market of Turkey was launched in Karsiyaka, Bostanlı under the leadership of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. After this market that is set up on Fridays, the Municipality started setting up eco-markets in Balcova on Tuesdays and Saturdays and in Urla on Wednesdays. These markets are set up under the assurance of the municipality, encouraging the manufacturers of organic products and supporting healthy nutrition.

DO NOT LEAVE WITHOUT EATING, DRINKING AND TASTING

Feel certain that Izmir will stay on your mind if you leave without eating;
Eating köfte (meatballs), herb dishes, Bosnian börek (pastry), boyoz, lokma (doughnut), çi börek, döner, pide, şambalı, almond paste; drinking black mulberry sherbet and coffee brewed in cup in Kemeraltı,
Stuffed mussels, lokma, kokoreç in Karşıyaka,
Fish and seafood in Foça,
Samsades dessert and armola cheese in Seferihisar,
Artichoke, katmer (flaky pastry), fish and other seafoods in Urla,
Çığirtma and köfte in Bergama,
Köfte and black mulberry dessert in Tire and Ödemiş,
Fish and seafoods, kumru and mastic ice-cream in Çeşme,
Olives and various herbs in Mordoğan,
Fish and seafood in Güzelbahçe,
Çöp şiş (grilled meat on skewers) in Selçuk,
Yogurt in Menemen...

ECO-TOURISM



With its mountains, plains, highlands, lakes, rivers, caves, fertile lands, Mediterranean climate flora, wildlife, bird sanctuary, rich fauna, marshlands, swamps, bay and peninsula, Izmir has dazzling a natural beauty. When year-round sunshine is added to its eco-tourism wealth, many activities can be done immersed in nature in Izmir.



You can climb mountains, and hike on safe paths with groups that are generally established by non-governmental organizations. You can follow the programs of organizations that are active in eco-tourism like tourism associations, mountain trekking organizations, horseback-riding organizations, bicycling organizations, hunting and shooting organizations, underwater sports organizations, scout organizations, cave research and preservation organizations and aviation sports organizations; and benefit from their guidance. Our city is on the path of migrating birds, thus you can observe birds in the conserved wetlands or go on a photo-safari. If you are into hunting, you can go line fishing on the ponds.

You can wander into the surprise-filled depths of the caves, can meet sensitive horses in the

horse farms and enjoy riding. You can rediscover endemic plants indigenous to the Anatolian flora with botanical tourism and can witness the flatland culture while cooling off in the hot summer days. If you are into air sports, your options in İzmir city center are a bit limited. There are some points in the surrounding districts where you can fly like a bird. You can go paragliding, hanggliding, gliding and parachuting. You can benefit from the facilities at the national parks and camp or can determine the conditions of your vacation yourself with your caravan.

You can follow the olive and vineyard routes on foot or on your bicycle on the Urla, Çeşme, Karaburun Peninsula. You can cruise the Aegean islands on the beautiful coasts of the Peninsula following the blue route and can go fishing, sports, sailing and everything else

related to the sea. If you enjoy working with soil, you can vacation at the private farms in line with agro tourism and enjoy natural products. You can stop by the bazaars in the villages and districts along the route, taste fresh fruits and vegetables and discover local delicacies.



EPHESUS-MIMAS ROAD

İzmir's unique geography, the Peninsula's thousands of years old history of civilization and natural riches are turned into tour routes for the first time. The routes containing important ancient settlements on the Ephesus (Selçuk) - Mimas (Karaburun) line have been constituted by professional mountaineers, hikers, cyclists, olive workers and viticulturists organized by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. The Ephesus - Mimas Road, tracing history on the peninsula with its eight thousand year old settlement history, consists of a walking, cycling, olive and vineyard and blue routes. The Ephesus - Mimas Road, passing through Selçuk, Menderes, Seferihisar, Güzelbahçe, Urla, Çeşme and Karaburun, includes all natural, historical and cultural accumulation. General information such as means of transport, geographical data, accommodation options, resting and camping sites, health facilities, historical and natural values and bearing points have all been marked on maps within the context of the routes.

Roadsigns have been put up on routes meeting international standards. The routes coincide with sleek beaches, forest camps, excursion tourism areas, excavation and archaeological sites, museums, olive groves and mills, vinyards, village pensions, venues flavored with local delicacies, bazaars and festivals. Guiding visitors on the Ephesus - Mimas Road, with a route booklet, mobile applications and web site, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has contributed greatly to rural tourism.

Walking Route: The 709 km road comprised

of 49 tracks, starts in front of the Temple of Artemis in the ancient city of Ephesus and ends in Karaburun; known in mythology as Mimas.

Cycling Route: The 773 km road comprised of 15 tracks between the Port of Çeşme and the Temple of Artemis, consists of natural and historical beauties such as surf schools, hot springs and beaches.

Olive Route: The 531 km road, comprised of 19 tracks, passes through Çeşme, Urla, Güzelbahçe, Seferihisar, Menderes and Selçuk. The ancient city of Klazomenai, the holder of the first olive atelier in the world, is along this route.

Vineyard Route: The 151 km road, comprised of 6 tracks, includes the vineyards in Selçuk, Menderes, Seferihisar, Güzelbahçe, Urla, Karaburun and Çeşme. The first winery of Anatolia, in Bağlararası Çeşme, is a part of this route.

Blue Route: İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, by providing information on the beaches, sea sports, camp sites, fishing ports ve line fishing, is supporting sea tourism. Blue flags and certificates, swimming water, sea sports, beach sports, lifeguards and wifi services are included in the beach inventory.

The İnciraltı Recreation area and City Forest, the cable-car facilities in Balçova, Balçova Thermal Facilities, Karşıyaka and Bostanlı shores, the Bird Paradise in Çiğli, the racetrack in Şirinyer, Hasanağa Park in Buca, Gölet Facilities and the Homeros Valley and Recreation Area in Bornova are all natural areas accessible by public transport in a short period of time.



BADEMLER ECO-VILLAGE

There are approximately 10 thousand trees, flower production greenhouses, cold storage, a seedling planting section and administrative buildings and 10 bungalows, production plots and walking and cycling roads for overnight visitors on the approximately 315 decaire area of the Agricultural Development Cooperative in Urla Bademler.

While enjoying the unique beauty of nature from the bungalows hidden amongst trees, the guests of the village make mud-bricks for the village bakery and the animal shelter and learn how to make tomato paste, tarhana, jam, pickles and bread from the experienced producers of Bademler; one of the long established and most cultural villages of the region. Visitors can also visit the production process of the cooperative's flower greenhouses as well as picking and pressing olives at the olive oil facility of the cooperative. This village gives city people the opportunity to come together with nature, agricultural production and village life as well as learning and experiencing the traditional culture of the village.

<http://bademlerdogalyasamkoyu.com/>



Bademler Eco-Village

CAVES

There are over 50 caves recorded and studied in Ödemiş, Urla, Buca, Torbalı, Foça, Selçuk, Aliağa, Dikili, Karaburun, Kemalpaşa, Tire and Bornova. The 10 or so caves in Foça are also the most important homes in the country for the Mediterranean seals. In formation, the Beşpinar, Dereçalı, Yelköprü and Dümbelek caves and archaeologically the Sütini and Uyuzdere caves are of importance in İzmir. Hades and Cılga caves are important in both aspects.



Bornova Homeros

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE CITY CENTER

KONAK SQUARE

Being the administrative and commercial center of Izmir, this historical square's focus includes the Government Office, Clock Tower, Yalki Mosque, Memorial of the First Bullet and the Building of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. The Ancient Bazaar of Kemeralti is located here. The square is named after the three-storey wooden mansion built in 1904 here by Katipzade Family, who were governing Izmir by being landed proprietors in the 18th and 19th centuries.



CUMHURIYET SQUARE

Located on the Pasaport area of Birinci Kordon in Konak district, this square is the official ceremony area of Izmir. Sculptured by Italian sculptor Pietro Canonica upon the order of Governorship of Izmir and Municipality representing the War of Independence, Ataturk Statue was put up on Cumhuriyet Square in 1932. Placed on a marble pedestal, the statue describes Ataturk as he's mounted on his horse and giving his order "Troops, your first target is the Mediterranean, advance!".



GUNDOGDU SQUARE

Lots of events, concerts, meeting and celebrations in the city are held in this square located on Birinci Kordon. Kordonboyu enlarged when the sea was stuffed in 1999, and the old Gundogdu minibus stop was transformed into Gundogdu Square.

MODERN ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

The city has lots of five-star hotels of worldwide known hotel chains and starred or boutique hotels built by prominent businessmen of Turkey. There are lots of various touristic hotels on the northern and southern coasts of the city. In addition, some centers such as Alacati (Cesme), Sigacik (Seferihisar) and Foca, developed by preserving their original appearance, shine out with their boutique hotels.



COACHES IN KORDONBOYU

Pearl necklace of Alsancak province is Birinci Kordon on the shoreline, famous for its romantic sunsets, sea breeze, bars, cafeterias, fish restaurants, elegant stores, parades, running and biking tracks. This famous dock line from Izmir Port to Konak is also known as Kordonboyu. Turned into a recreation area by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, Kordon is also the voyage route of the city's traditional coaches. These coaches, departing from their stop in front of Konak Pier Shopping Mall, serve between Konak Pier and Alsancak between 08:00 and 23:00.

ICE SPORTS HALL OF ASIK VEYSEL RECREATION AREA

Olympic ice rink with a capacity of 2,500-people and amphitheater with a capacity of 5,000-people inside the huge park, built in Bornova by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, has become one of the most lively and qualified centers. Having a large parking lot, this recreation area hosts worldwide known ice hockey and ice skate athletes.

KULTURPARK

Harboring about 9,500 trees on an area of 421,000 square meters, Kulturpark has been an oasis in the middle of Izmir since 1936. This park has trees from lots of places around the world, as well as rare trees from Turkey. You can enter this park located between Alsancak, Kahramanlar and Basmane through doors named as Lausanne, Montreux, Republic, August 26 and September 9, all bearing significant meaning in the history of the Republic of Turkey. Used for walking, trekking, picnic and resting, Kulturpark is an important stop with its Amusement Park and cultural, art and sports centers belonging to Izmir Metropolitan Municipality.



AERIAL TRAMWAY

Aerial tramway facilities operated by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality on Dede Mountain in Balçova keep the mountain tourism alive in the city. In this facility meeting EU standards, twenty cabins carry passengers to the picnic areas above. You can go to Balçova easily by municipal buses departing every 10 minutes from Halkapınar.



BIKING TRACKS

Having gained great interest, the bicycle lanes in Izmir are used by citizens of all ages. Bicycles can be rented and used between Mavişehir in Karşıyaka and the dormitories in Balçova, Inciraltı as part of the Smart Bicycle System Project (BiSİM). Members of the bicycle rental system can use the bicycles between 06:00 - 23:00. Bicycle lanes provide a safe journey for cyclists. www.bisim.com.tr

HOMER'S VALLEY

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality has built a daily trip field on the valley in Bornova, harboring the cave which is rumored to have been the home of Homer. Water retention barriers and pools were built on this field which is also a center of attraction for historians. Having picnic fields surrounded by rare flowers, this area is a must for weekend tourism. There are municipal bus services to this valley. Homer's Valley has elegant restaurants and cafeterias with rich menus that are open all day.



Homer's Valley

IZMIR BIRD PARADISE

289 bird species out of 460 in Turkey live in Gediz Delta and Izmir Bird Paradise. This area has the nature of international Ramsar area for 29 species. This is the highest number among wetlands of Turkey. 50,000 birds a year come to this area, located on their migration path. Izmir Bird Paradise is the only area where flamingos could be seen throughout the year and is also one of the two breeding areas of water fowls in the country. 8,000 hectares of this 14,900-hectare delta constitute the Bird Paradise. 10 km away from Cigli and 26 km away from Karsiyaka, the paradise's visitor center is at service with observation towers, binoculars and tour bicycles. izmirkuscenneti.gov.tr



Bird Paradise



IZMIR WILD LIFE PARK

Built on an area of 425,000 square meters in Cigli, Sasali by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, Wild Life Park harbors about 1,500 wild animals from 120 species. The park has observation towers and a pond of 8,450 square meters, which is the home of many water fowls. The park became a full member of the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria in 2011.



INCIRALTI CITY FOREST

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality has arranged an area of 2 million square meters and established the first city forest of Izmir by planting tens of thousands of trees and plants on the 621,000 square meters of it. It is easy to get to Inciralti by municipal buses and minibuses, which harbors walking tracks, playgrounds and picnic areas.

ODEMIS BOZDAG

30 km away from Odemis, Bozdag Plateau (altitude: 1150 meters) is full of century-old sycamores, oak trees and pines. The plateau serves as a center for trekking and rest area in the summers and for mountain climbing and skiing in the winters. Natural tracks on the northern slope of Bozdag plateau, located between Gediz and Little Menderes rivers, allow skiing. The ski center has 3 open and 10 natural tracks with a capacity of 4,000 people. Bozdag is worth seeing with its clean air, water, forest and sports opportunities.

GOLCUK PLATEAU

Lake Golcuk, full of pines, lays right in the middle of the plateau located on Boz Mountains surrounding Odemis. Used for camping by sports clubs thanks to its clean air and accommodation facilities, Golcuk is a natural paradise. 1,100 meters above sea level, this lake was created by tectonic movements. Golcuk is 130 km away from Izmir and 18 km away from Odemis.



CITTA SLOW SEFERIHISAR

The first settlement of Turkey to have ever been included in Citta Slow (Quiet City) network, Seferihisar has made a difference in a short time. 45 km away from Izmir, this city supports natural life, where seed exchange celebrations are performed and eco-tourism constantly advances. Restored with the collaboration of Metropolitan Municipality and Seferihisar Municipality, Sigacik Kaleici houses serve tourism with their home inns and cafeterias. Local manufacturer market is set up beside Sigacik Fort on Sundays.

SHOPPING

KEMERALTI MARKET

You can find almost all kinds of products in the 15,000 stores in Kemeralti that preserves the tradition of hundreds of years. You can find Turkish handicraft products such as carpets, rugs, ceramics and glazed tiles, and wooden, copper, tombac, felt and leather products and all kinds of tastes from Aegean cuisine. Kemeralti is a cultural shopping oasis with its herb dealers, jewelers, silversmiths, coppersmiths, drapers and souvenir shops, some of which are elegant and others modest. It contains sections such as Historical Market, Hisaronu, Coat Dealers, Candy Dealers, Sadirvanalti, Kestanepazari, Anafartalar Street and Jewelers Market.

EVIL EYE BEAD

Historical researches on glass works point out to the Mediterranean and its vicinity as the source of this craft. This result was obtained by sand (raw material of glass) and pitch pine (with high energy) in the Mediterranean countries. Evil eye beads were developed with the belief of protection from evil eyes. Bead furnaces are operated in Menderes/Gorece and Kemalpaşa/Kurudere.

POINT LACE

It advanced upon being discovered on the Silk Road of Anatolia. Lace is used both as an ornament and a communication device. Guzelbahce Yaka Neighborhood is like a point lace workshop. You can find point lace products in Kizlaragasi Inn.

KIZLARAĞASI INN

One of the most well-kept and beautiful inns of İzmir, Kızlarağası Inn, is one of the most important stop points in Kemeraltı. The two-storey inn with a courtyard was built by Hacı Beşir Ağa in 1744. There are two grand bazaars in the inn, Çuha Bazaar and Cevahir Bazaar, and there is also Bakır Bazaar on 902 Street right outside the Inn. There are antique dealers, silver jewelry stores, silver jewelry repair shops, touristic souvenir shops, authentic local textile stores, food and beverage stores and cafes in the Inn.

JEWELERS BAZAAR

One of the central locations of İzmir for jewelry and gold, the Jewelers Bazaar is an area consisting of tens of small stores and different alleys in Mezarlıkbaşı Square. There are many jewel-decorated ornaments, where you can find the finest samples of Turkish gold works and handcrafted jewelries in the gleaming stores of the bazaar.



POTTERY

It is a craft mostly advanced in Menemen, Urla and Foca. Soil structure in these areas are raw materials appropriate for pottery making. Another aspect causing this craft to be improved is that pots are appropriate for storing wine and olive oil, characteristic products of İzmir. Touristic souvenirs are produced as well as products such as cubes, flower pots, glass and jugs.



WEAVING

Carpet making, one of our traditional handicrafts, has cultural patterns. House looms are used for hand woven products. Its economical value is very high due to such features. Worldwide known Yagci bedir carpets are woven in this area. These carpets attract attention with their stories as well as their various colors and characteristics. Their color and brightness do not fade since they are painted with madder.



TRANSPORTATION

Vehicles from Izmir to the neighboring districts or cities depart from the intercity bus terminal in Yenisehir. Departure point of vehicles going to Cesme, Karaburun, Seferihisar and Urla, which form the Peninsula, is the Provincial Bus Terminal in Uckuyular. You can travel to Tire, Selcuk, Gumuldur and Menderes from the provincial bus terminal in Gaziemir, the third provincial terminal in Izmir.

Intracity transportation is provided by buses, subways, trains and boats operated by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. All these public transportation means are integrated with each other within a connection system. For more information regarding time tables, routes and departure points, you can visit websites of the relevant institutions (provided in the next section). In addition, you can download Izmir Transportation Guide application to your cell phones and tablets, which was developed by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. You can travel by public transportation means in Izmir with a city-card which you can obtain from bus stops and booths at piers. City-cards for 3 or 5 trips are also available. You can get on any public transportation vehicle for free within 90 minutes after you first get on any public transportation vehicle.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION

Passenger and ferry boat transportation in Izmir Bay is provided by IZDENİZ, an association of Metropolitan Municipality. You can get aboard the boats from piers located in Bayraklı, Goztepe, Konak, Uckuyular, Alsancak, Bostanlı, Karşıyaka and Pasaport. Seasonal trips are being launched to Foça, Yassıcaada and Mordoğan as well.

IZDENİZ: 232 330 89 22/www izdeniz com tr



SUBWAY AND LIGHT RAIL SYSTEM

Izmir Metro A.S. (Izmir Subway Inc.) serves between 06:00 and 00:20 on Fahrettin Altay (Uckuyular) - Evka 3 line. You can connect to İZBAN trains operating on the northern line at Halkapınar and Hilal stations from the subway operating on east-west line. You can reach Adnan Menderes Airport located in Gaziemir via İZBAN, an 80-km light rail system operating between Aliaga and Menderes districts. **www.izmirmetro.com.tr**

Izmir Metro A.S.: 232.461 54 45 (pbx)

İZBAN: www.izban.com.tr

MUNICIPAL BUSES

ESHOT General Directorate of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality provides bus services to the neighboring districts and villages as well as downtown. A company (İZULAS A.S.) of Metropolitan Municipality has bus services to important points as well. You can go to the bus terminal and airport by ESHOT buses, too. **www.eshot.gov.tr**

ESHOT Call Center: 320 0 320

TRAM

Tram İzmir is one of the biggest investments made by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality in the field of urban transportation. Tram İzmir, operating on two lines between Ataşehir - Alaybey and Halkapınar-Fahrettin Altay, runs on a 23 km tramline. The system is integrated to the İZBAN suburban rail network and the Izmir Metro line.

Trams run regularly between 06:00 - 24:00.

www.tramizmir.com

CITIZEN CONTACT CENTER

(CCC) 444 40 35

It is the public communication center of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. You can reach CCC located on the entrance floor of the municipality building in Konak in person, by phone, e-mail, fax and letter as well as via kiosks (city bus terminal) located in many points.

TOUR BUSES

Tour buses at service of tourists coming to Izmir by cruise ships are open-top buses. Tour participants can listen to explanations through earphones in English, German, Spanish, Italian and Turkish. You can obtain information as well while enjoying the sight of historical buildings, structures, squares, memorials and other beauties of the city. Bus tickets are valid for 24 hours from first limited to tour buses. You can get on these buses with the same ticket from the stops along the route.



Accommodation is provided on specific points of the following route:

Route: Alsancak Pier, Gundogdu Square, Cumhuriyet Square, Montreux Square, in front of APIKAM, exit from Anafartalar Street (between Kemeralti and Havra Street), Agora entrance - exit, Toy Museum (Variant), in front of Konak Dental Hospital, in front of Social Security Institution on Cumhuriyet Boulevard, in front of Konak Pier, Fevzipasa Boulevard, Basmane Train Station entrance - exit, in front of Kulturpark Lausanne Door, entrance of Dominik Street, in front of Alsancak State Hospital, in front of Alsancak Train Station, Historical Town Gas Factory. Departure times: They are in harmony with the time table of cruise ships coming to Izmir Port at 08:00 and departing at 15:00.

Start		End	
09.30	12.30	10.30	13.30
10.00	13.00	11.00	14.00
10.30	13.30	11.30	14.30
11.00	14.00	12.00	15.00
11.30	14.30	12.30	15.30
12.00	15.00	13.00	16.00

Contact number for tour buses:
232 282 2904



PHONE BOOK

Governorship of Izmir
455 82 82

Izmir Metropolitan
Municipality 293 12 00

Provincial Directorate of
Security 489 05 00

TOURISM INFORMATION CENTERS

Izmir Directorate of Culture
and Tourism 483 62 16-
482 51 17

Directorate of Tourism
Information 484 21 47

Adnan Menderes Airport
Tourism Information
274 22 14

Bergama Tourism Information
631 28 51

Cesme Tourism Information
712 66 53

Foca Tourism Information
812 55 34

Selcuk Tourism Information
892 69 45

TRANSPORTATION

Adnan Menderes Airport
International Flights
455 00 00

Domestic Flights
274 26 26

THY (Turkish Airlines)
Booking 444 08 49

Izmir Bus Terminal
472 10 10

TCDD Railway Basmane
Station 484 86 38

TCDD Railway Alsancak
Station 464 77 95

HAVAS Airport Transportation
274 20 84

Regional Directorate of
Highways 435 84 00

Izmir Port Operator
463 16 00

Konak Port 484 98 56

Karsiyaka Port 368 00 42

HOSPITALS

Ege University Faculty of
Medicine 444 13 43

Dokuz Eylul University
Hospital 412 22 22

Alsancak State Hospital
463 64 65

MUSEUMS AND REINS

Agora Open Air Museum:
483 4696

Izmir Archaeology Museum:
483 72 54

Izmir Ethnography Museum
489 07 96 - 483 72 54

Izmir Museum of History and
Arts: 445 68 18

Izmir Ataturk Museum:
464 80 85

Izmir Metropolitan
Municipality Ahmet Piriştina
Museum of Metropolitan
History (APİKAM):
39 00 01

Izmir State Museum of Art
and Sculpture: 482 0393

Pergamon Museum:
631 28 83

Ephesus Museum: 892 60 10

Cesme Archaeology Museum:
712 66 09

Odemis Museum: 545 11 84

Odemis Yildiz Kent Museum:
545 81 55

Tire Museum: 512 18 60

Birgi Cakiraga Mansion:
531 52 05

Selcuk Ephesus Urban
Memory Center: 892 60 30

Museum and Art Gallery of
General Directorate of State
Railways of the Republic of
Turkey: 444 82 33

Inciralti Naval Museum:
278 52 34

Trade History Museum of
Izmir Chamber of Commerce:
498 46 06

Natural History Museum of
Ege University: 388 26 01

Collection of Ancient Arts of
Ege University Faculty of
Literature: 311 39 43

Ege University Museum of Book and Paper Arts:

374 59 31 - 311 25 01

Sirkehane - Ege University Museum of Balkan and Anatolian Clothes: 342 48 78

Usakizade Latife Hanim

Mansion: 244 05 00

(Extension 210-140)

Memorial House of Latife Hanim Mansion: 381 43 11

Karsiyaka Bahcesehir Science Museum: 324 60 60

Hamza Rustem House of Photography: 324 53 57

Umran Baradan Museum of Play and Toy: 425 75 13

Izmir Museum of Women:

484 04 81 - 489 45 22

(Extension 2950)

Music Museum and Audio Library MUZIKSEV: 463 03 00 - 482 17 85 - 482 23 81

CULTURAL and ART CENTERS

Ahmet Adnan Saygun Art Center: 293 38 00

Historical Town Gas Factory: 293 10 91

Cultural Center of Saint Vukalos Church: 293 19 47

Izmir Art: 293 11 13 - 293 40 45 - 293 40 47

Ismet Inonu Art Center:

293 46 04

Ataturk Open Air Theater (Kulturpark): 497 10 51- 52
Youth Theater: 293 38 50

Bornova Asik Veysel

Amphitheater: 293 19 47

Cetin Emec Art Gallery:

293 35 22

Bostanli Suat Taser Open Air Theater: 362 61 61

Ataturk Cultural Center of Ege University: 483 8520

Sabancı Cultural Center of Dokuz Eylul University: 441 9009

Izmir State Theater:

483 50 35

Izmir State Symphony

Orchestra: 463 0608

Izmir State Opera and Ballet: 484 64 45

Izmir Foundation for Culture, Arts and Education (IKSEV): 482 00 90

Elhamra Stage: 484 64 45

National Library: 484 20 02

French Cultural Center in Izmir: 466 00 13

German Cultural Center - Goethe Institution: 489 56 87

Esrefpasa Dr. Selahattin Akcicek Cultural and Art Center: 262 45 90

Turkan Saylan Alsancak Cultural Center: 422 52 36

Guzelyali Cultural Center: 224 24 30

Ahmet Piriştina Cultural Center: 362 77 57

Ataturk Cultural Center: 238 80 55

Cultural Center of Menemen Municipality: 832 14 11

Arkas Art Gallery: 464 66 00

Selcuk Yasar Art Museum and Gallery: 422 65 32

Is Art Gallery: 482 09 39

Izmir Art Tower Art Center: 368 22 39

COMMUNICATION IN IZMIR

Cell phone usage

There are two wavebands: 900 and 1800 MHz. There are prepaid lines of local GSM operators.

Internet extension.tr

Izmir Area code: 232

Turkey's international phone code: 0090