

Conference Location:



The Marmara Antalya Hotel
Sirinyali Mh., Lara Cd No.136, 07160 Antalya, Turkey
Tel: +90 242 249 36 00
Fax: 90 212 292 33 18
E-mail: antalya-info@themarmarahotels.com
URL: <http://antalya.themarmarahotels.com/>

How to get to Antalya

By Air:

The easiest way to reach Antalya is to travel through Istanbul. Turkish Airlines and many other local airlines have regular daily flights to Antalya. The airport of Antalya (**IATA: AYT; ICAO: LTAI**) is located 10 km far from the city.

By Bus:

The Turkish bus system is comprehensive and you can get about anywhere from anywhere. Better spend a few more liras and you will have an unforgettable journey. Ulusoy has buses with seats that resemble business class in airplanes. There are also other bus companies, including Kamil Koc, Truva and Varan. Some companies have an onboard WLAN.

The terminal is separated in two buildings. The larger building obviously houses the long distance bus routes, and the smaller building to the left (west) serves for shorter distance routes including Serik, Manavgat, Side, and Fethiye.

Fares are low. Simply show up at the bus station (“otogar”) and announce your destination. From most cities, there are an overnight bus options (with Antalya). There are regular buses destined for Anatolia that run along the coastal roads and stop at tourist towns such as Kas and Fethiye.

By Train:

The nearest train station is in Burdur, 122 km north. Although Turkish State Railways (**TCDD**) ceased to operate direct passenger trains to Burdur from Istanbul, you can still buy a ticket for Pamukkale Express, which has sleeper berths as well as a coach car. You should get off the train in Dinar station and transfer to the connecting bus provided by **TCDD** (no extra payment other than your train ticket). Once in Burdur, all you need is to catch a minibus for Antalya, which takes one and a half hour and costs 9 TL/person one-way.

Fraport IC İctas Antalya Airport

Phone: +90 (242) 444 7 423

<http://www.aytport.com/en/contact.asp>

Ataturk Airport (IST)

Tel.: +90 212 463 3000

<http://www.ataturkairport.com>

Sabiha Gokcen International (SAW)

Tel.: +90 216 588 88 88

<http://www.sabihagokcen.aero/>

Visa

As of April 17, 2013, electronic visa (e-Visa) replaces “sticker visa” which was issued at the border crossings. Applicants just need to log on to www.evisa.gov.tr, provide the requested information, (after the application is approved) make online payment and download their e-Visa. Please note that e-visa is only valid when the purpose of travel is tourism or commerce. Other purposes, such as work and study, require regular visa given by Embassies or Consulates.

Before you start planning your travel to Turkey you should visit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs web page to see if you need visa. For more details:

Source: <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/visa-information-for-foreigners.en.mfa>

How to get from the Airport to the Hotel

The conference will take place at The Marmara Antalya Hotel.

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E-mail: antalya-info@themarmarahotels.com

The Marmara Antalya Hotel is located on the famous Falez Hills of Antalya in the Lara district. The hotel is just 5 minutes away from the city center. The Marmara Antalya is 11 kilometers (7 miles) from Antalya International Airport (AYT). To reach The Marmara Antalya from Antalya International Airport takes E5 Motorway and proceeds onto Aspendos Boulevard exit and then continue onto Metin Kasapoglu Street. Turn right from the 4th set of traffic lights

URL: <http://antalya.themarmarahotels.com/>

Antalya City Map



Antalva

Population: 994,890

Area: 1,417 km² (547 sq mi)

History:

Antalya, is a city on the Mediterranean coast of southwestern Turkey. It is Turkey's biggest international sea resort, located on the Turkish Riviera.

The city was founded as "Attaleia" (Greek: Αττάλεια), named after its founder Attalos II, king of Pergamon. This name, still in use in Greek, later mutated in Turkish as Adalia and then Antalya. Attaleia was also the name of a festival at Delphi and Attalis (Greek: Ατταλίδς) was the name of an old Greek tribe at Athens.

It is uncertain when the site of the current city was first inhabited. Attalos II, king of Pergamon, is believed to have founded the city around 150 BC, naming it Attalia and selecting it as a naval base for his powerful fleet. However, excavations in 2008 in the Dogu Garaji district have uncovered remains dating to the 3rd century BC, suggesting that the city was founded earlier than previously supposed. Antalya became part of the Roman Republic in 133 BC when King Attalos III of Pergamon willed his kingdom to Rome at his death. The city grew and prospered during the Ancient Roman period.



Christianity started to spread in the region after 2nd century. Antalya was visited by Paul of Tarsus, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles: "From Perga, Paul and Barnabas went down to Attalia and sailed from there to Antioch after preaching in Pisidia and Pamphylia.

Antalya was a major city in the Byzantine Empire. It was the capital of the Byzantine Theme of Carabisiani (Θέμα Καραβησιάνων, Thema Karavesianon), which occupied the southern coasts of Anatolia and the Aegean Islands. At the time of the accession of John II Comnenus in 1118 it was an isolated outpost surrounded by Turkish beyliks, accessible only by sea.

The city and the surrounding region were conquered by the Seljuk Turks in the early 13th century. Antalya was the capital of the Turkish beylik of Teke (1321–1423) until its conquest by the Ottomans except Cypriot rule between 1361 and 1373.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antalya>

Information



Weather

The summer in Istanbul starts from July. The weather is hot and humid. In July and August the temperature reaches the 30°C degrees (86°F).



Time

Antalya is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+2) - EEST - Eastern European Summer Time.



Banks

Banks in Istanbul are open between 09.00 - 17.00 hrs during working days. Banks located in shopping districts have extended weekday hours, and many are open on Saturday morning.



Post Office

The Post Offices are open from 8:00am to 12 am Monday to Saturday and 9:00am to 7:00 pm on Sundays.



Shopping

Usual operating hours for shops in Istanbul are from Monday to Saturday 09:00-18:00.



Electricity

Turkey operates on 220 volts, 50 Hz, with round-prong European-style plugs that fit into recessed wall sockets /points.



Special Needs

Delegates and accompanying persons with disabilities are invited to advise the Congress Secretariat of any special requirements.



Currency

Turky operates with Turkish Lira (TL). Turkish liras are divided into 100 kuruş. Coins used frequently are 5, 10, 25, and 50 kuruş and one lira. Notes used are 5, 10, 20, and 50 lira bills. 100 and 200 lira notes are uncommon. When traveling to Istanbul, it is advised that you change your money at one of the many exchanges or banks in the city. They typically offer competitive rates and charge no fees.



Pharmacy

The Pharmacies are open Monday to Saturday 09:00-19:00. There is always one open pharmacy, which is called as “**nobetçi eczane**” in Turkish or “**pharmacy on duty**” on Sundays and holidays.

Emergency numbers

Emergency health: **112**

Police: **155**

Fire department: **110**

Shopping

Antalya is a shopaholic's dream. Some of the best shopping may be found in the Kaleici district (also known as the old city) near the city walls. Also Cumhuriyet, Gulluk, Ataturk and Isiklar are the main shopping avenues. Be sure to check out the colourful daily open air vegetable and fruit markets. Bring your camera for capturing that perfect picture.

In Antalya you will find a variety of different shopping items like the traditional Turkish knick-knacks popular with tourists like textiles, gold and copper work, carpets, leather goods and souvenirs. In the Kaleici there are many small shops specializing in interesting treasures--jewelry (necklaces, earrings, rings), candlesticks, various types of hand-crafted boxes, rugs, etc. Items from the Ottoman period to the early 20th century.

The Markets and local markets offer a wonderful opportunity to take a walk and breathe in the enchanting atmosphere resulting from the wonderful smells. An excellent place to buy small gifts like spices, coffee, tea, turkish delight and little trinkets - it is an absolute paradise for these small but cheap souvenirs. A great daily market is the DoguGaraji located in the center of the city. This large market will offer plenty of interesting items.

One of the major shopping centers in Antalya is the Migros Shopping Mall. Located on 100'cu Yil Bulvari, a fabulous mall with many shops and services. Expect to find trendy brand name stores, perfume, electronic & computer stores and many more. Also available is a great selection of stores from which to purchase local souvenirs.

Other shopping malls or larger supermarkets located in Antalya are;

- Deepo Outlet Center
- Laura Shopping Center
- G-Mall
- SheMall Shopping Center
- Real,- Shopping Mall
- Kipa

The Antalya Airport International Terminal provides an excellent shopping environment in both the departure and arrival halls.

Source: <http://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g297962-s405/Antalya:Turkey:Shopping.html>

Place of Interest in Antalya

KALEICI



Kaleici, also known as Old Antalya, is the small historic section at the center of the sprawling modern city which was the Roman town and the Byzantine, then the Seljuk Turkish, finally the Ottoman Turkish town.

The modern and huge city of Antalya didn't really start to appear until after World War II. Until then, Kaleici was Antalya, with its meandering streets, massive stone walls, and picturesque old houses built so close that they often overshadow the narrow lanes.

Its many charming small boutique hotels, pensions and inns offer fine dining in an old-time atmosphere and comfortable, even luxurious accommodations.

Kaleici surrounds and protects the old Roman harbour, which was Antalya's reason for being: even in Roman times, this was the outlet for the produce of the rich alluvial plain that beneath the southern slopes of the Taurus Mountains and stretches east from the city.

Clock Tower



Only the tower called “Clock Tower “has survived through the present day among the towers of the citadel surrounding the city of Antalya. In the past the total number of these towers was 80. In the period of the republic a beautiful Karaalioglu Park built on the cliffs.

Next to the Karaalioglu Park, Hidirlik tower is situated on the cliffs. It is a two storied structure. While the upper floor has a circular plan, its lower floor has a square plan.

This tower’s function was serving for has not been able to be understood. It is claimed to be lighthouse or mausoleum and dates back 2nd century A.D.

Old Harbor

The old harbor of Antalya is a small bay surrounded by the cliffs. In the period of Seljuks its breakwaters were constructed.

Today it is used as a marina. All kinds of services are provided to the small boats and yachts here. From this marina to the places in the near and far vicinity, boat tours are organized.

Inside of the citadel (the quarters) surrounding this harbour were restored. Today, it serves its visitors with its pubs, cafes, restaurants, discos and numerous shops within an ambiance of 150 years before.



Yivli Minare



This minaret is located adjacent to the kulliye (a complex formed by numerous buildings) which bears its name, having become the symbol of Antalya. Kulliye was made of seven different buildings:

Yivli Minare Mosque: This mosque bears a rectangular plan and has six domes. With multiple domes it belongs to the mosque class. It doesn't host any single decorative element. Until the construction of the new museum building was completed, it hosted Antalya Museum of Archaeology.

Yivli Minare: It is situated to the east of the mosque and it is a building separate from the mosque. Its base has a square plan made of the cut stones. Its upper structure with an octagonal plan made of bricks. Its blue and dark blue mosaic-tile decorations attract attention. Its serefe (balcony) bears stalactites. It was erected between 1219 and 1236 in the period of Seljuk sultan Alaeddin I. Keykubat.

Medrese: A kind of school equivalent to today's academies. It has four eyvans (a covered room with three closed sides. Its front side is open to outside or to a courtyard) and rectangular plan. As in many monuments of the Seljuks it has a stone carved monumental entry gate.

Atabey Medrese: It was constructed in 1239.

Mevlevihane (a chamber of dervishes): Mevlevihane comprises a single domed interior surrounded by the rooms and halls.

Turbes (Tombs): The first tomb belongs to Zincirkiran Mehmet Bey and dates back 1377. This is a vault in an octagonal plan. The second tomb which known as the tomb of Nigar Hanim is a small structure with a hexagonal plan.

Baths: It is very small building which is located next to Mevlevihane.

Hadrianus Gate



It is a monumental gate with three extended archways which was dedicated to the Roman emperor Hadrianus. The two sides which have survived through the present day as undamaged lean against the walls of citadel. In 1960 it was restored.

There are Corinth styles (There are two or three rows of akanthus leaves on its lower and middle sections and there are helixes on the upper section which form volutes at the corners. This style of heading is the one most preferred in Roman monuments) columns on both sides of the building and at the points corresponding to the rear sections of the arches, placed towards the outside of the building.

All these columns are connected to the main structure by the lentos. Epistylus (the upper part of the columns) fingers of the arches and inside of the arches all bear rich decorations.

Caves of Antalya

Altinbesik Dudensu Cave: You must first come to Ibradi over Manavgat – Akseki to reach this cave. And from here Urunlu village, 7 km far, is reached. Altinbesik Dudensu cave is 2 km distant from the village. There are two underground lakes in this cave, one of which is situated at the entrance (125 m long), large galleries and natural bridges. This cave which is 1600 m long hosts rock formations bearing interesting shapes.

Beldibi Cave: Beldibi cave is located on the Antalya – Kemer highway on the feet of Beydagi. It is about 25 km from Antalya and 100 m from the shore. Cave is at the bottom of the limestone rocks extending in to the sea having an altitude of 25 m. It is comprised 2 sections. It shows that Beldibi Cave had been used since the Paleolithic Age, but the most beautiful findings of the cave belongs to the Mesolithic Age.

On the Cave's walls the stylized pictures were found, along with the small stone and bone carved tools belonging to the same period, that is to 15000 years before. 50000 years ago while the pictures of the human of the Paleolithic Age were made with a realistic point of view, 15000 years ago the pictures made in Mesolithic Age were stylized.

Among the pictures in this cave which were made with manganese oxide dyes and natural iron are the figures of the chamois and the scenes of hunting, a figure, made of a circle, depicting the mother goddess divided into four sections with dots, and the figures of human or magician stylized with the cross shape.

Damlatas Cave: The best known and most easy to reach cave is Damlatas. This cave situated specifically at the point of connection of the peninsula with the land and on the west of the peninsula where Alanya citadel is located.

Highly moist and tepid air inside the cave is believed to do good for the asthma. Shapes inside the cave and The stalagmites and stalactites in various colors are the formations which may inspire today's artists, which exhibit the unequalled superiority of the nature in art, and which evoke admiration.



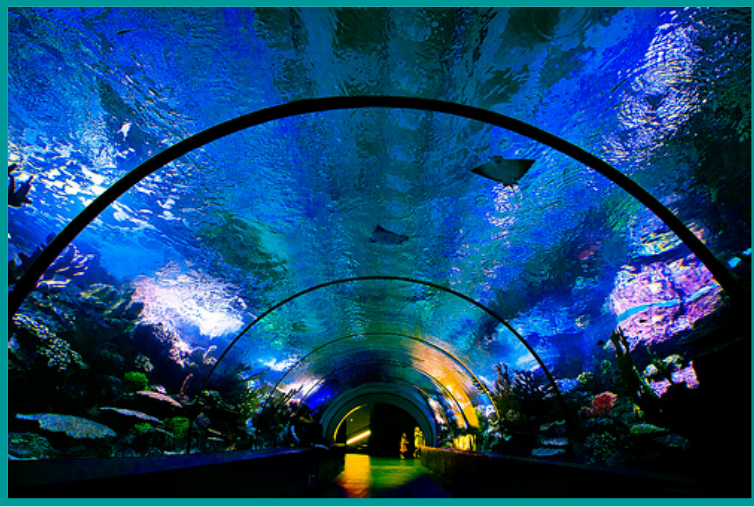
Karain Cave: It housed the humans, who lived on collecting and hunting as the southern sections of Anatolia were slightly more temperate as compared to the northern sections during the late ice age. For these humans who lived on collecting and hunting these caves became the natural houses. This cave is situated about 27 km to the north west of Antalya. It is at an elevation of 150 m from the travertine plain, on the slopes of the Mount Katra (Sam).

It is comprised of 3 interconnected large halls. Karain Cave was continuously used by the human starting from around 50000BC during the prehistoric Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze ages. Karain Cave is the most interesting cave with this characteristic among those revealed in Anatolia to house settlement during the prehistoric ages.

Significant remains like various instruments belonging to the prehistoric ages, the fossilized skulls of the human of an even earlier age (Homo Sapiens) and the skulls of Neanderthal man have been unearthed at the excavations made in Karain Cave. These remains are exhibited especially in Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations and in the local museum adjacent to the cave and also numerous museums of Turkey. Moreover, Prehistoric Animals' skeletons which do not exist today anymore which lived in that period have been revealed and significant information has been obtained pertaining to the climate, fauna and flora of Anatolia in the Pleistocene age.

Kocain Cave: It is 47 km far from Antalya. You must take the road separating towards the north on the 30. km of Antalya – Burdur highway, pass through Camili and Killik villages, and reach Ahirtas village to get to Kocain Cave. It is 1 hour 30 min from the village by walking. Cave's length is 633 m. It is comprised of 2 giant halls. Located at a point of 150 m. From the entry there are 4 plastered cisterns belonging to the Byzantine period.

Antalya Aquarium



Discover the magical underwater world at Antalya Aquarium, a place where you can admire ten thousands of underwater creatures, make snowballs from real snow in snow world or why not swim with sharks and rays? Also features the world's biggest underwater tunnel that should not be missed.

Address: Dumlupinar Bulvari Arapsuyu Mahallesi No: 502 Konyaalti, Antalya

Tel: +90 242 245 6565

Opening hours: Every day of the week 10am-11pm

Web: www.antalyaaquarium.com

Troy Aqua & Dolphinarium

Have fun and enjoy this waterpark with wave pool, children's pool and several different water slides. If you like dolphins then you should not miss the dolphinarium. Here you can see shows with dolphins and even swim with these wonderful creatures!

Address: Ileri Basi Mevki Belek, Serik, Antalya

Tel: +90 242 715 1122

Web: www.temturizm.com.tr



Outdoor Adventure - River Rafting

If you are looking for some adventure, then river rafting might be something for you. Novaraft is an Antalya-based adventure company and organize activities like river rafting, canyoning and river kayaking. The professional teams are always there to guide you and give you information.

Address: Fener Mah. Bulent Ecevit Bulvari No:65/1, Muratpasa, Antalya

Tel: +90 242 324 2555

Web: www.novaraft.com

Sources: <http://www.antalya.org/listingview.php?listingID=67>

<http://www.arrivalguides.com/en/Travelguides/Asia/Turkey/ANTALYA/doandsee>



Museums

The Antalya Museum or Antalya Archeological Museum, is one of Turkey's largest museums. It includes 13 exhibition halls and an open air gallery. It covers an area of 7,000 m² (75,000 sq ft) and has 5000 works of art are exhibited. In addition a further 25,000–30,000 artifacts which cannot be displayed are in storage. As a museum exhibiting examples of works, which illuminate the history of the Mediterranean and Pamphylia regions in Anatolia, Antalya Museum is one of the most important of Turkey's museums. The Museum won the “European Council Special Prize” in 1988.



Location: Konyaalti Caddesi

Operation Hours: The museum is opened daily except Mondays from 8:30 am - 19:30 pm.

Ph: 0242 238 5688

URL: <http://www.antalyamuzesi.gov.tr/en/contact>

Things to Do

The Duden Waterfalls: The Duden Waterfalls make a pleasant side trip from Antalya and its surrounding gardens are a popular picnic spot with locals. The Duden river extends from the Taurus mountains all the way to the Mediterranean and creates two cascades known as the Upper and Lower Duden Waterfalls. The Upper Duden waterfall is 15m (49ft) high and 20m (65ft) wide and set in a pretty valley. A natural cave has formed behind the falls and it is possible to sit here and watch the cascades. There are restaurants, boardwalks and picnic tables in the gardens immediately surrounding the falls to help you make the most of this scenic spot. The Lower Duden waterfall spills into the sea and, while less impressive than the Upper Duden falls, it is possible to hire a boat in order to view them. The Duden Waterfalls are 14km (8.5mi) northeast of Antalya.

Perge ruins - (buses heading to Aksu can drop you off at the road leading to Perge) a fantastic Roman city ruins, with a hippodrome, theatre still intact. The South Bathhouses helps very well to create good imagination of what it looked like in the era.

Aspendos - a beautiful intact theatre from the Roman time. It is possible to take a ride with Serik Koop bus from the Otogar (TL6 - 2013) to Serik, where you will change buses to local bus number 10 for Aspendos which depart on the 55th minute of the hour. It is about 4 to 5 hours roundtrip. It definitely can be combined with a stop at Perge, which is on the same route.

Side - an ancient Roman city near Manavgat.

Termessos - an ancient city ruins in a nature setting (part of a nature park).

Demre/Myra - ancient Lycian ruins with tombs and Myra is also the home of St. Nicholas, or "Santa Claus."

The Arapsu Bridge is a Roman bridge in Antalya. The well-preserved footbridge lies in the Arapsuyu district, 5–6 km west to the city center, at the foot of an ancient mound which is associated with the Greek colony of Olbia.

Source: <http://www.viator.com/Antalya-attractions/Duden-Waterfalls/d586-a2153>
<http://www.goturkey.com/en/city/detail/antalya>

Dinning in Antalya

Club Arma



You can't miss this restaurant - it has a spectacular location halfway up the main road from the old harbor with a panoramic view of the Old City and the sea. Inside, airy stone arches give it elegant style despite the fact that this was once the port's petroleum depot. Club Arma is Antalya's most luxurious restaurant, serving octopus carpaccio, lobster, duck, chocolate souffle, chestnut parfait, and fresh cheesecake, along with a full range of foreign spirits and cigars from a humidor. At 11 pm, the dance club alongside swings into action.

Address: Kaleici Yatlimani 42, Antalya

Tel: +90 242/ 244-9710

Ekici Restaurant

This is the most reputable of the harbor-front restaurants, with a spotless kitchen, good service, and excellent food. Typical specialities are fish stew and fish baked in salt. Fish comes both from the sea and from fish farms (cheaper), and prices vary with the catch and the season. Even here, though, make sure you've agreed on the price of the fish before you order. They also have boats available as floating restaurants, where you can combine dinner with a short cruise.

Address: Kaleici Yatlimani 38, Antalya

Tel: +90 242/247-8190



Mermerli Restaurant



This restaurant has an excellent view from the breezy terrace above the eastern end of the harbor, and prices are better than on the waterfront itself. The menu is wide-ranging, with fish, steak, Turkish grills, and all-day breakfast. It's a good spot for a meal if you want to relax at Mermerli Beach, down the steps from the restaurant, which controls access to the bathing spot

Address: Banyo Cad. 25, Antalya

Phone: + 90 242/248-5484

Oz Simsek

Turkish food. Try the superb kumin-flavored kofte meatballs with baked garlic and mild peppers along with a plate of mind-blowingly fresh piyaz (white beans in a sauce with sesame paste, tomato, parsley, egg, and olive oil).

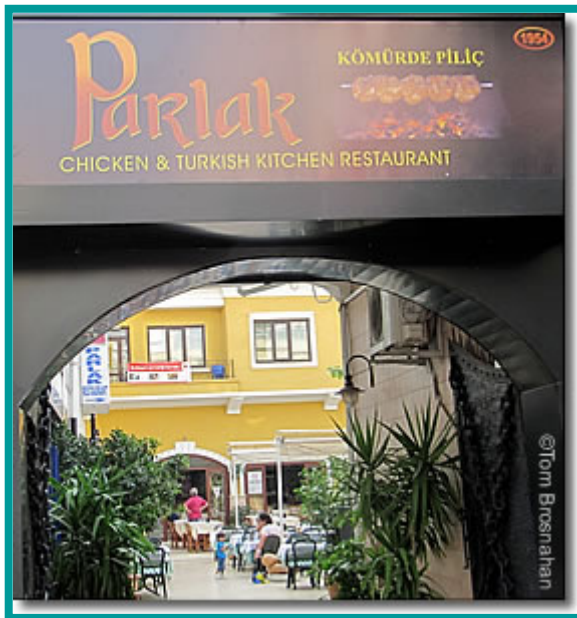
Address: Berberoglu Carsiisi, Calkaya, Antalya

Tel: + 90 242/426-3920

Hours: 06 :00am-23 :00pm



Parlak Restaurant



If shopping in the jewelry bazaar opposite the clock tower has tired you out, try this long-time Antalya favorite. The speciality is chicken roasted over charcoal, but there's also a full range of fish, meat, and wide range of mezes to choose from as well. In summer, tables are spread out under the stars in front of the restaurant.

Address: Zincirli Han, Kazim Ozalp Cad. 7, just past the statue of Attalos, Antalya .

Tel: + 90 242/241-9160

Source: http://www.fodors.com/world/europe/turkey/the-turquoise-riviera/restaurants-nam_loc:1003246.html

Beaches



The best way to get to the different beaches is to use “dolmus” - the minibuses that run often and stop frequently, this is a cheap way to travel. Most beaches in the region are well-adapted to children and to families. Some of them offer sport activities, such as surfing and water skiing.

Kemer

Kemer has two beaches, Moonlight Beach on one side of the marina and Public Beach on the other. Other fine beaches are located north of Kemer in Goynuk, Beldibi and Kiziltepe, or towards the south in Camyuva and Tekirova.

From the marina, boats will take you to the different beaches but you can also take the “dolmus.”





Lara

Lara Plaji, about 6 miles east of Antalya, is a fine shallow sand beach. The rubble-stoned beach, Konyaalti, is a little closer west of the city. Boat excursions start in the harbour and go to the Duden Waterfalls and the Lara Beach.



Side

The small beach of Side is located at the centre of the town and wide sand beaches can be found on both sides of the city also. To the east, you will find the resorts of Sorgun, Kizilagac and Titreyen Gol, a beach with a blue EU-flag, as well as hotels and bars. Towards the west, you will find Kumkoy and Colakli with many bars and cafes.



Buyuk Calticak

About 11 kilometres west of town you'll find real sandy beaches - Bukyu Calticak and Kucuk Calticak.

Sources:

<http://www.aytport.com/en/contact.asp>
<http://www.ataturkairport.com>
<http://www.sabihagokcen.aero/>
<http://www.mydestination.com/antalya/6178272/antalya-useful-information>
www.evisa.gov.tr
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/visa-information-for-foreigners.en.mfa>
<http://antalya.themarmarahotels.com/>
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<http://www.arrivalguides.com/en/Travelguides/Asia/Turkey/ANTALYA/beachlife>