



**SUSTAINABILITY
HANDBOOK**

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE



THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

Following the National Liberation War that began on May 19, 1919, the First Grand National Assembly convened on April 23, 1920, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. On January 20, 1921, with the adoption of the first constitution, it was declared that "Sovereignty belongs to the nation, unconditionally and without reservation. Executive and legislative authority is vested in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on behalf of the Turkish nation." On April 23, 1921, on the first anniversary of the opening of the Grand National Assembly, Law No. 112 declared April 23 a national holiday. The Republic was proclaimed on October 29, 1923.

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

(1881-1938)



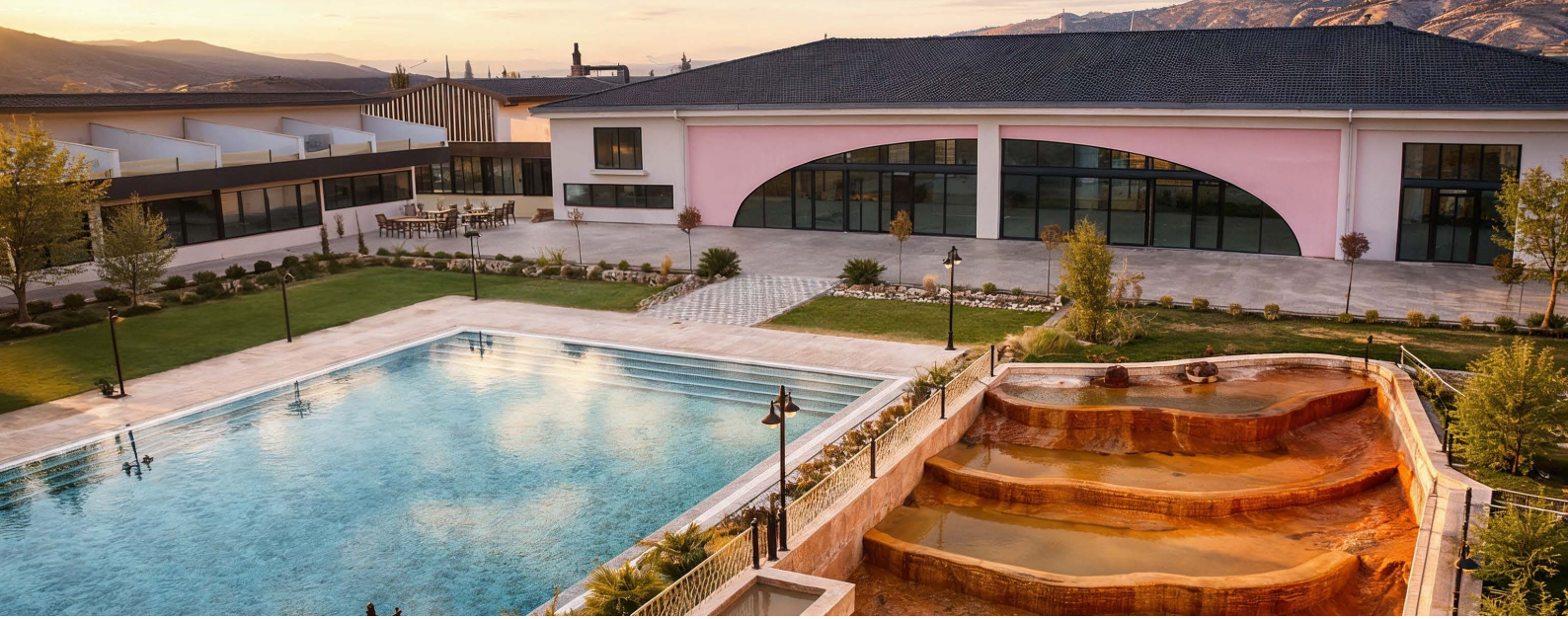
ATATÜRK, FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE AND ITS FIRST PRESIDENT

He was born in Thessaloniki in 1881. His mother was Zübeyde Hanım, and his father was Ali Rıza Efendi. He attended, in order, the Neighborhood School, Şemsi Efendi School, Thessaloniki Civil Secondary School, Thessaloniki Military Secondary School, Thessaloniki Military Preparatory School, the Military Academy, and the War Academy. In 1893, while studying at the Military Secondary School, his mathematics teacher added the name “Kemal” to his given name, and he became known as Mustafa Kemal.

When the Ottoman Empire emerged defeated from World War I, the Armistice of Mudros was signed. Following the occupation of the homeland’s territories under the terms of this treaty, Mustafa Kemal landed in Samsun on May 19, 1919, and launched the national struggle.

Mustafa Kemal was elected President of the Assembly and Head of Government upon the opening of the Grand National Assembly on April 23, 1920. Following the victory in the Battle of Sakarya, he was honored with the title of “Gazi” and the rank of Marshal. With the proclamation of the republic on October 29, 1923, Mustafa Kemal became the first President of the Republic of Türkiye.

PAMUKKALE KAYA THERMAL & SPA



Pamukkale Kaya Thermal Spa Hotel is a modern, newly built thermal facility located in the Karahayit region, spanning an area of 18,000 square meters and featuring 100 rooms. The hotel, which offers healing thermal waters, indoor and outdoor pools, a spa center, and a half-board concept, is known for its cleanliness and friendly staff. It was established to showcase the natural beauty of Pamukkale and to provide guests with the therapeutic benefits of thermal waters, a key component of health tourism.

OUR QUALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND FOOD SAFETY POLICY

Pamukkale Kaya Thermal Spa Hotel has set itself the goal of becoming one of the top-choice hotels in the region through its ongoing in-service training programs and the unique perspective it brings to the hospitality industry.

In pursuing this goal, our top priority is to take environmental considerations into account, minimize negative impacts on the environment, and foster environmental awareness through the careful use of resources.

In line with these objectives, under the leadership and responsibility of senior management and with the voluntary participation of all our employees, we have established a guest-focused service philosophy by continuously improving our processes and systems to meet the demands of the modern era.

As a result, we have adopted the following principles as the foundation of all our activities;

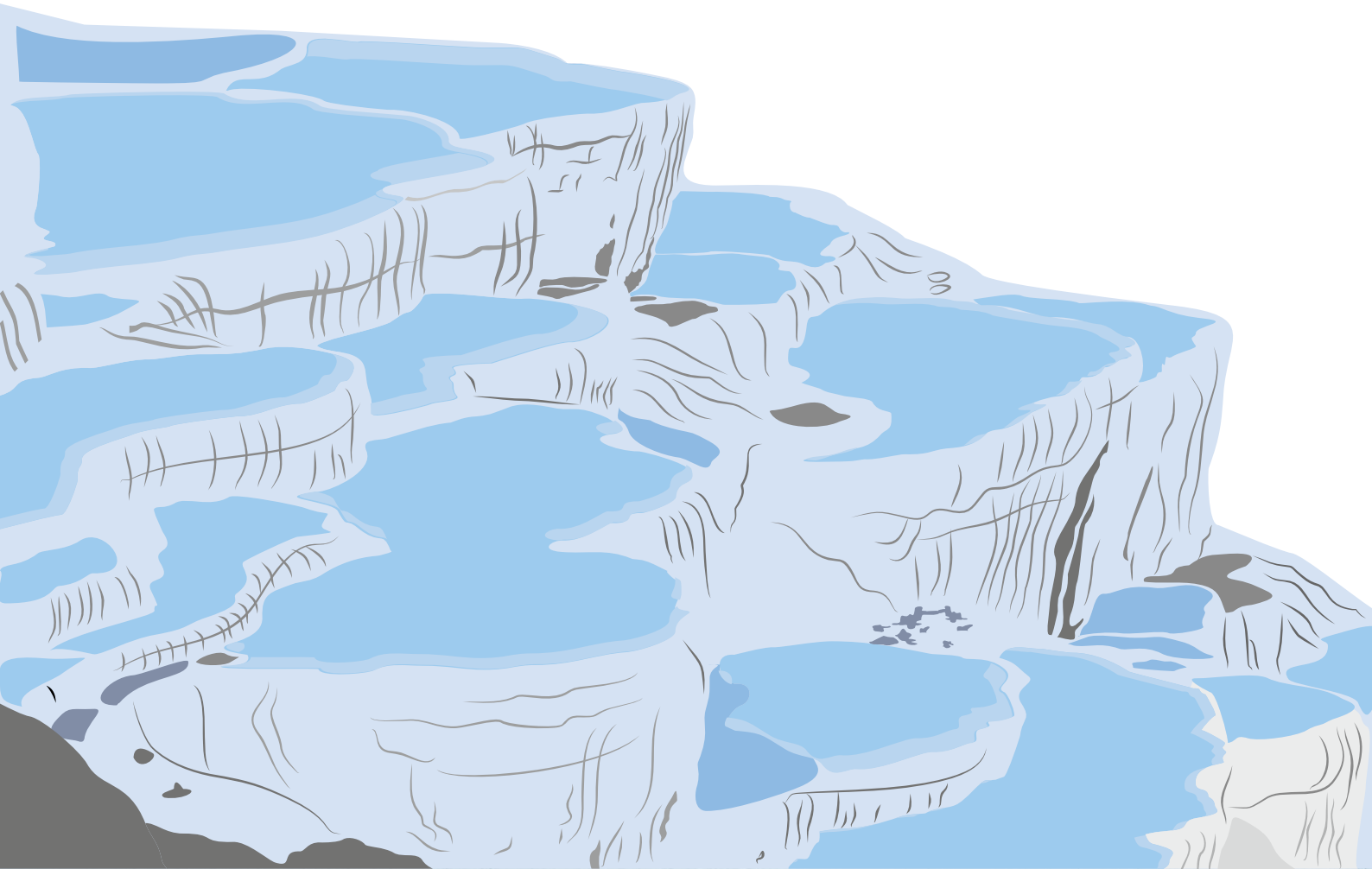
- To be accountable for quality together with all our managers and employees.
- To operate in compliance with laws and regulatory requirements.
- Continuously monitoring the control points we have established to ensure safe food production.
- Relying on the support and productivity of our employees.
- Ensuring that contemporary quality standards and customer satisfaction are achieved at every stage of the service provided.
- Acting in accordance with the principle of “continuous improvement” in all work performed.
- Enhancing our skills and quality awareness through training.
- To foster a sense of family by prioritizing the well-being of our employees.
- To organize environmental activities, encourage participation, and invite our guests to join our initiatives.
- To evaluate the performance of our suppliers and maintain communication with them to ensure the consistency of our product quality.
- To show respect for and support the community and the environment.

General Manager

MAP

From our hotel:

- Pamukkale Travertines 4 km
- Ancient City of Hierapolis 6 km
- Ancient City of Laodicea 18.3 km
- Cable Car 27 km
- Ancient City of Tripolis 33 km
- South Waterfall 36 km
- Kaklık Cave 48 km
- Ancient City of Aphrodisias 67 km
- Kelođlan Cave 96 km
- Bozdađ Ski Resort 107 km
- Işıklı Lake – ivril 130 km



PAMUKKALE TRAVERTINES



PAMUKKALE TRAVERTINES

At the top of the list of places to visit in Denizli is the Pamukkale Travertines, the region's most iconic natural formation—rich in hot springs and mineral-rich spring waters—and a site on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This is such a special place that it has been a popular destination for tourists since the heyday of the ancient city of Hierapolis, built right behind the Pamukkale Travertines. For thousands of years, it has been known to provide relief for chronic conditions such as rheumatism and skin diseases. It is located 4 km from our hotel.

HIERAPOLIS ANCIENT CITY



The ancient city of Hierapolis, located 17 kilometers north of Denizli, is referred to as the “Holy City” in archaeological literature due to the presence of numerous temples and other religious structures within the city.

Hierapolis is situated in a geographical location surrounded by various historical regions. Ancient geographers Strabo and Ptolemy, in the information they provide, suggest that Hierapolis was a Phrygian city due to its proximity to the cities of Laodicea and Tripolis, which border the Caria region. There is no information in ancient sources regarding the city’s name prior to the Hellenistic Period. It is known that life existed in the city before it was named Hierapolis due to the cult of the Great Mother Goddess. Although information regarding the city’s founding is limited, it is known that it was founded by King Eumenes II of Pergamon in the early 2nd century BCE and that it derived its name, Hierapolis, from Hieria, the Amazon queen and wife of Telephos, the legendary founder of Pergamon. Hierapolis remained a very important center during the Byzantine period as well as the Roman period. This importance stems from its status as a Christian center (metropolis) beginning in the 4th century AD and the martyrdom of Saint Philip, one of Jesus’s apostles, here around the year 80 AD. Hierapolis came under Turkish control toward the end of the 12th century.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF LAODIKEIA



The ancient city of Laodicea is located 6 km north of Denizli Province. This Hellenistic city was founded in the mid-3rd century BCE by King Antiochus II of the Seleucid Empire in honor of his wife, Laodice. In ancient sources, the city is most often referred to as “Laodicea on the Lykos.” According to other ancient sources, the city was founded by Antiochus II between 261 and 263 BCE and named after his wife, Laodice. By the 1st century BCE, Laodicea had become one of the most important and famous cities in Anatolia. With the contributions of its inhabitants, numerous monumental structures were built in the city. The presence of one of the most famous churches in Asia Minor in this city demonstrates how significant Christianity was here. A massive earthquake in AD 60 completely destroyed the city. The Structures of Laodicea include: the Great Theater, the Small Theater, the Stadium, the Gymnasium, the Monumental Fountain, the Temple of Zeus, and the Great Church. In ancient times, the city achieved great wealth through textile production (particularly black woolen fabrics) and banking activities.

CABLE CAR



The Denizli Cable Car, which began operations in 2015 and, at 1,500 meters in length, is the longest line in the Aegean Region, is a tourist facility that provides access from the Bağbaşı City Forest to the Bağbaşı Plateau at an elevation of 1,400 meters. With 24 cabins capable of transporting 1,000 people per hour, the system takes passengers up to the plateau in approximately 6 minutes, offering a unique view of the city along the way.

- Transportation: Offers a comfortable ride to Bağbaşı Plateau.
- Capacity: It features 24 gondolas that operate continuously, accommodating up to 8 people each.
- Elevation: It ascends from an elevation of 300 meters to 1,400–1,700 meters.
- Activities: The plateau offers hiking, nature walks, cafes, and lodging options (mountain huts).

THE ANCIENT CITY OF TRIPOLI



The ancient city of Tripolis, located in the Yenicekent neighborhood of Buldan district in Denizli, is an important hillside settlement in the Lydia region. Founded in the 3rd century B.C. and reaching its peak during the Roman period, the city is famous for its theater, bathhouse, council building, and walls. Meaning “Three Cities,” Tripolis is situated at the intersection of the Phrygian, Carian, and Lydian regions.

- **Location:** It is situated on a commanding hill along the Menderes River within the boundaries of the Yenicekent neighborhood in the Buldan district of Denizli.
- **History:** Believed to have been founded during the Hellenistic period (3rd century B.C.), the city experienced significant development during the Roman and Byzantine periods.
- **Etymology:** Tripolis, meaning “Three Cities,” is situated at the intersection of the Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia regions.
- **Notable Structures:** The city features a theater, a bathhouse, a castle, city walls, a council building, and shops.

SOUTH WATERFALL



Güney Waterfall is located in the Güney district of Denizli. Fed by springs flowing from the slopes of Mount Cindere, the waterfall empties into the Büyük Menderes River. Known for its natural beauty, the waterfall's water is calcareous. As a result, impressive stalactites and stalagmites have formed, along with limestone steps in the waterfall's bed. The waterfall is one of the must-see destinations for its natural beauty. This hidden paradise, located 70 kilometers from Denizli, is a First-Degree Natural Site. It is fed by water sources emerging from the slopes of Mount Cindere, situated 3 kilometers from the center of the Güney district. The South Waterfall, which should be observed from sunrise to sunset, features water droplets gliding over mosses that resemble a bridal veil, a sheer curtain, or an emerald-green velvet fan. Over the years, this continuous flow has formed the Damlataş Cave, complete with its stalactites and stalagmites. and within the cave formed by the waterfall's flow, there is also a lake deep enough to swim in.

KAKLIK CAVE



Located in the Kaklık neighborhood of Honaz district, 30 kilometers from the city center, the cave has been contributing to tourism for 21 years with its travertine formations, thermal water pools, mosses in various shades of green, a constant temperature of 32 degrees, and its enchanting atmosphere. The sight of the waterfall flowing through the cave, forming terraced travertine steps, creates a truly rare and breathtaking landscape. It is 48 km away from our hotel.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF AFRODISIAS



The city, dedicated to Aphrodite, the goddess of beauty, love, nature, and abundance, is located in the Karacasu district of Aydın. The story of how the city was discovered is just as beautiful as the city itself... In 1958, Ara Güler traveled to Aydın to photograph the opening of a dam; on his way back, he lost his way and found himself in the village of Geyre in Karacasu. He noticed that the villagers lived in close harmony with history. Roman columns, capitals, sarcophagi... The master photographer captured these on film, and thus Aphrodisias began to emerge into the light of day. The city, which served as an artistic hub during the Roman period thanks to its famous sculpture school, features the Temple of Aphrodite, the best-preserved stadium of the ancient world, and the monumental Tetrastyle gate—the city's symbol—all of which are well worth seeing. The 270-meter-long stadium, one of the best-preserved from the ancient era, features a seating area for 30,000 people. Among the rare museums integrated with the archaeological site, the Aphrodisias Museum at the entrance to the ancient city displays artifacts unearthed during the excavations of Aphrodisias. The marble sculptures, in particular, are breathtakingly beautiful. Within the ancient city, there is also an exhibition featuring photographs by Ara Güler, including his first discoveries of Aphrodisias, alongside images of the ancient ruins and local villagers. Aphrodisias has been listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2017.

KELOĞLAN CAVE



It is located on the eastern slope of Mallı Mountain, 3 kilometers west of Dodurgalar Neighborhood, which lies 18 kilometers east of Acıpayam District in Denizli Province. The cave contains a large number of stalagmites, stalactites, and columns. Due to its highly fissured structure, the cave—which developed within Jurassic-Cretaceous limestone—is exceptionally suitable for karstification. It features a rugged, irregular structure, divided into numerous interconnected chambers by many stalactite columns.

BOZDAĞ SKI RESORT



Following in the footsteps of the “White Paradise” of Pamukkale, the Denizli Ski Center—which is steadily advancing toward becoming the city’s second “White Paradise”—has kicked off its new season. With interest growing year after year, the Denizli Ski Center welcomes visitors eager to enjoy the snow and the thrill of skiing this season as well.

Launched with the goal of making Denizli a major attraction in winter tourism, the Denizli Ski Center, located in the Nikfer neighborhood of Tavas district, has welcomed the new season as snow depths have reached the desired level. Located on Bozdağ at an elevation of 2,420 meters, 75 kilometers from the city center, the Denizli Ski Center is expected to attract a large number of visitors from Denizli and neighboring provinces this year as well. With its nine slopes totaling 13 kilometers in length, the center is expected to host tens of thousands of visitors throughout the season. The nine slopes at the Aegean’s largest ski resort offer every amenity sought by both amateur and professional skiers and snowboarders, while the facility features two chairlifts, one tow rope, and a moving walkway. The mechanical facilities, capable of transporting 2,500 people per hour, also include social amenities to meet visitors’ daily needs.

LAKE IŞIKLI



Located in the Çivril district of Denizli, Işıklı Lake is a significant freshwater lake covering an area of approximately 7,300 hectares that feeds the Great Menderes River. Protected under the Ramsar Convention, the lake is famous for its water lilies, diverse bird species, and boat tours. Situated at an elevation of 800 meters and with an average depth of 7 meters, the lake is ideal for birdwatching and nature walks.

- **Water Lilies:** The lake's surface is covered with white water lilies, which bloom especially in June and July.
- **Wildlife:** It serves as a crucial breeding and nesting ground for waterfowl such as the Little Grebe, the Little Bittern, and various heron species.
- **Activities:** Visitors can take boat tours among the water lilies and take photographs.
- **Location:** It is approximately 122 km from the center of Denizli.

HOW DO I GET THERE?

Pamukkale Travertines: You can reach the Pamukkale Travertines, located 4 km away, by minibus or taxi. It is also possible to walk there.

Hierapolis Ancient City: You can reach the ancient city of Hierapolis, located 8 km away, by minibus, on foot, or by taxi.

Laodicea Ancient City: You can reach the Laodicea Ancient City, located 19 km away, by taxi.

Cable Car: You can take a minibus to the Denizli bus terminal and then take another minibus or one of the buses numbered 130 or 131 to the Cable Car.

Ancient City of Tripolis: You can take a minibus to the Denizli bus terminal and then reach the site via the Buldan minibuses.

South Waterfall: You can take a minibus to the Denizli bus terminal and then reach the site via the South minibuses.

Kaklık Cave: You can take a minibus to the Denizli bus terminal and then reach the site via the Kaklık minibuses.

Kelođlan Cave: The village of Dodurgalar, located in the Acıpayam district, is home to the cave. It is approximately 3 kilometers from the Denizli-Antalya highway. If you prefer public transportation, you can take a minibus from the Denizli bus terminal to the cave, which is very close to the town of Dodurga.

Işıklı Lake – Çivril: You can reach the area by taking the Çivril minibus from the Denizli bus terminal.

Public transportation within residential areas is provided by Regulated City Minibuses for a fee or by Municipal Buses using city cards.

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Turkish Tea

A type of black tea is produced in Turkey and grown along the eastern Black Sea coast. This type of tea is commonly known as Turkish tea. It is brewed using ground roasted black tea and served in distinctive small cups known as “ince belli.”

Turkish Coffee

Turkish coffee is one of the oldest methods of preparing and brewing coffee, dating back to the Ottoman Empire and holding a significant place in Turkish culture to this day. It possesses a unique identity and tradition, distinguished by its distinctive taste, foam, aroma, and presentation. It is the only type of coffee served with its grounds. As of 2013, the culture and tradition of Turkish coffee have been inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on behalf of our country.

Ayran

It is a type of beverage made by adding water to yogurt. It is one of the most common beverages in Turkish cuisine. The Göktürks, who ruled between 552 and 745 AD, added water to souring yogurt to reduce its sourness. Thus, ayran was discovered by accident. The word “ayran” was first defined in history in the work Divan-ı Lügat-it Türk as “a beverage made from milk.”



CULTURAL INFORMATION

Gözleme

Gözleme is a type of Turkish pastry prepared by filling thinly rolled dough with various fillings and then cooking it over an open wood fire on a griddle. “Közmen,” which means “bread baked over embers” during the Seljuk period, is one of the earliest terms used to refer to gözleme. Over time, due to the evolution of the spoken language and regional dialectal variations, the name evolved into “gözleme.”

Keşkek

1 kg of wheat is sorted and washed. A cup of chickpeas is added and soaked in warm water. It is left to stand for 4 hours. It is then transferred into an earthenware pot. Salt, one tablespoon of margarine, half a cup of vegetable oil, and pieces of meat are added on top. The pot is filled with water until it reaches two fingers below the rim. It is placed in the oven overnight. In the morning, it is removed from the oven and stirred with a wooden spoon. Oil is heated, and tomato paste and spices are added to prepare the sauce. It is served hot on earthenware plates.

Denizli Kebab

Denizli kebab, made with lamb under one year old, is cooked over a tandir fire using mastic wood. The lamb meat, first cut in half and then into 8 or 10 pieces, is carefully placed in the oven. After a cooking time that varies depending on the chef, the kebabs are removed from the oven and sliced with a knife on a wooden board made from mastic wood. This regional delicacy, prepared using traditional methods, is served to customers with onions, tomatoes, and lavash bread. The famous Denizli kebab, which is eaten without using a fork or knife, is a must-try for anyone who tries it.



KALE PEPPER WITH PEPPER TARTARE



The nutrient-rich, organic-matter-rich soil and mild climate of the Kale district in Denizli make it possible to grow the Kale Pepper, a delicious, certified pepper unique to the region. Known to have been produced in Kale and its surroundings for approximately a century, the Kale Pepper is grown in a local area characterized by a microclimate that encompasses the Akçay Basin. Kale Pepper can be consumed fresh, as well as in fried, paste, ground pepper, flaked pepper, roasted, and dried (fried and boiled) forms.

Biber Tatarı is a dish made from the region's distinctive Kale Pepper. Dried peppers are boiled, then the stems and seeds are removed before frying them in oil. Potatoes, cut into appropriate sizes, are fried. Garlic is crushed with salt and mixed into strained yogurt until it reaches the desired consistency. The fried peppers and potatoes are arranged on top of the yogurt. It is served cold.

MENEVIŞ HERB WITH YOGURT



Common in the Mediterranean climate, meneviş is made from the fresh shoots of the mastic tree, also known as the “drop gum” tree. Meneviş yogurt, one of Denizli’s signature cold dishes, is prepared by boiling meneviş and grape leaves in water and serving them topped with garlic-flavored yogurt. Leeks and dill are sautéed in butter and added to the meneviş and grape leaves, then simmered over low heat with the addition of bulgur. Once cooled, garlic-flavored yogurt is poured over the top. To enhance both the flavor and appearance of the dish, sautéed red pepper flakes and fried dried peppers are added on top. A delicious and light dish, the meneviş herb yogurt dish is among the must-try specialties in Denizli.

TAVAS BAKLAVA TAHİNİ AND HONEY PİDE



Tavas Baklava is a syrup-soaked pastry prepared using traditional ingredients and methods for all special occasions, such as engagements, weddings, and holidays. Making Tavas Baklava—which leaves an unforgettable taste on the palate as the walnuts sprinkled between each of the 40 layers of phyllo dough mingle with the syrup—requires a special skill. What makes Tavas Baklava special is the ingredients used and the baking technique. The baklava phyllo sheets are rolled out using “urga flour,” a mixture of wheat, whole wheat, and barley flour. It is baked for 25–30 minutes in a copper tray (sini) in wood-fired ovens known as “kara fırın” over an oak wood fire. To fully appreciate the authentic flavor of Tavas Baklava, it must be left to rest for a full day. It is recommended to eat the baklava by hand once it is ready to serve.

Tavas’s famous delicacy, Honey-Tahini Pide, is consumed as a sweet dish, unlike traditional pide. Dough balls made from leavened dough are rolled out by hand and coated in a tahini mixture. After resting for a while, the tahini-coated pide is baked over a wood fire, sweetened with honey drizzled on top as desired, and served hot. This must-try pide is referred to by the people of Tavas as “içli-dışlı.”

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Turkish Bath

A bathhouse culture has existed in Anatolia since ancient times. While living in Central Asia, the Turks brought their existing bathhouse traditions with them to Anatolia when they migrated there. They built upon the marble bathhouse culture left behind by those who lived there before them, incorporating their own traditions. Over time, bathhouses became places where special occasions were celebrated. Even today, traditions such as the “bride’s bath,” “postpartum bath,” “baby’s 40th-day bath,” “vow bath,” and “mourning bath” for women, and the “groom’s bath,” “circumcision bath,” “soldier’s bath,” and “festival bath” for men remain relevant.

Karagöz and Hacivat

Karagöz and Hacivat is a shadow play performed on a screen using two-dimensional figures, based on mimicry and dialogue. The Karagöz puppeteer is referred to as the “storyteller” or “imaginative one.” In the play, changes in dialogue are indicated by head movements. It is not known for certain whether these two characters actually lived, or if they did, where and how they lived. The stories are based on legend, for even if they had truly lived, they likely did not consider themselves significant enough to be recorded in history books during the period in question.



CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



THE DENİZLİ ROOSTER

A symbol of the Ancient Era and world-renowned for having the longest crow, the Denizli Rooster is the symbol of Denizli. With its harmonious, long, and beautiful crows, as well as its distinctive color and physique, the “Denizli Rooster” is a native breed that has made a name for itself even in the most distant regions of our province. While some claim that it originated from the crossbreeding of the long-crowing Berat Roosters—brought from Albania to Istanbul during the Ottoman Empire—with local chickens in Denizli, this is not accurate. Indeed, there is no resemblance between them in terms of color or body structure. The Denizli Rooster is a breed that naturally developed as a result of the care and attention the people of this region have long shown toward long-crowing roosters.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



A special section featuring products unique to Denizli has been set up in our hotel. This section features items made from Buldan fabrics.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Thymus is a genus belonging to the Lamiaceae (mint family). Thyme is a plant that typically grows to a height of 20 cm and has a lifespan of 6 years. Like lavender, rosemary, and mint, thyme belongs to the Lamiaceae family. Pamukkale Municipality provided significant support to the sector by registering the name “Denizli Thyme”—a key element in marketing the thyme grown in Denizli, which holds the title of the world’s thyme capital—to the global market.



CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



SALVIA (*Salvia officinalis*)

With approximately 1,000 species of shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and annuals, *Salvia* is the largest genus of aromatic plants in the Lamiaceae family. Within the Lamiaceae family, “*Salvia*” belongs to the Mentheae tribe of the Nepetoideae subfamily. Another aromatic plant cultivated in Pamukkale is sage. Because it adapts well to the region’s soil and climate conditions, high-quality sage production is possible. Sage, produced by local farmers using natural methods, adds value to Pamukkale’s eco-tourism. As a medicinal plant, sage tea can be brewed and consumed during the winter months to help prevent illnesses. Known for its anti-inflammatory properties, it is believed to be effective for sore throats and mouth sores.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



SERİNHİSAR CHICKPEA SNACKS

Denizli, which accounts for the vast majority of chickpea snack production in Turkey, is famous for the chickpea snacks produced in the Serinhisar district. The chickpeas, which serve as the raw material for these snacks, are sourced from the provinces of Uşak, Balıkesir, and Kütahya. A climate characterized by highland air is essential for chickpea snack production. Since production in Denizli—which boasts a favorable climate—is carried out by experienced producers who have been familiar with chickpea production since childhood, traditional production methods are employed. The production process for chickpeas is quite arduous and lengthy. For this reason, chickpea production is primarily carried out by family-run businesses, and traditional production knowledge is passed down from generation to generation. Serinhisar Leblebisi, produced through the traditional production stages of roasting, toasting, and resting—carried out with careful planning, awareness, and high-quality craftsmanship—possesses a distinct flavor.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN VISITING LOCAL, HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, AND SPIRITUAL SITES

- Please do not participate in tourist activities that involve animal abuse.
- Please be environmentally conscious in tourist areas.
- In our country, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages are not sold to children under the age of 18.
- Swimwear is not permitted in any areas other than the pool; appropriate clothing must be worn.
- Do not take photos of children without their parents' permission.
- Before entering sacred places such as mosques, shoes must be removed, and women must cover their hair with a headscarf.

ENDEMIC SPECIES



LADY'S CROCUS (*Crocus baytopiorum*)

It is an endemic, bulbous species in Turkey. The flower bulb has a coarse, fibrous skin. There are 4–5 leaves, 0.5–1.5 mm wide, and flowering and leafing occur simultaneously. There is a membranous leaf at the base of the flower bud; no bracteoles; the neck is white and hairy; the lobes are 2–3 × 0.8–1.2 cm, blunt-tipped, pale blue with darker, fine veins; the filaments are yellow, 3–5 mm long, and glabrous; the anther is 1.1 cm long, yellow; the stamen is yellow; the stigma is three-lobed, thickening toward the tip, and yellow or orange in color.

ENDEMIC SPECIES



Muscari



Eryngium Campestre



The Woolen Bride



Viola Sandrasea



Asyneuma Compactum



Chionodoxa Salbacus Yıldırım

LIST OF WILD ANIMAL SPECIES



Deer



Bearded Vulture



Fox



Squirrel



Wild Goat



Hedgehog

ÇEVREMİZİ KORUMAK İÇİN

To Protect Our Environment



Daha Az Elektrik Tüketin!
Gereksiz çalışan cihazları kapatın ve fişlerini çekin.

S-M
SUSTAINABLE MINDS

Consume less electricity!

Turn off and unplug unnecessary working devices.



Araştırın!

Yediğiniz bir yemeğin nerede ve nasıl üretildiğini öğrenin.

S-M
SUSTAINABLE MINDS

Research it!

Find out where and how a food you eat is produced.



Alışkanlıklarınızı Değiştirin!

Plastik yerine bez torba kullanın.

S-M
SUSTAINABLE MINDS

Change your habits!

Use cloth bags instead of Plastic bags.



Fark Edin!

Sokak hayvanları için dışarıya bir kap su koyun.

S-M
SUSTAINABLE MINDS

Notice them!

Put a bowl of water outside for street animals.



Daha Az Su Tüketin!

Dişlerinizi fırçalarken ve ellerinizi yıkarken suyu sürekli açık bırakmayın.

S-M
SUSTAINABLE MINDS

Less water Consumption

Do not leave the water on all the time while brushing your teeth and washing your hands.



Gözlemleyin!

Tek kullanımlık eşyaları tespit edin ve onları daha az kullanın.

S-M
SUSTAINABLE MINDS

Observe it!

your disposables and use them less.

ÇEVREMİZİ KORUMAK İÇİN

To Protect Our Environment

Yenileyin!

Kırılmış ya da bozulmuş eşyalarınızın yerine yenisini almadan önce onları tamir etmeye çalışın.



S-M

Refresh it!

Before you buy a new one for your broken or damaged items, try to fix them.

Kullanmayın!

Tek kullanımlık plastik pipetleri kullanmayın.



S-M

Do not use!

Do not use disposable plastic straws.

Geri Dönüştürün!

Atıklarınızı uygun geri dönüşüm kutularına atın.



S-M

Recycle it!

Dispose of your waste in appropriate recycling bins.

Doğaya Saygı Duyun!

Daha az kâğıt kullanın. Kâğıdın iki tarafını da kullanın.



S-M

Respect nature!

use less paper. Use both sides of the paper.

Fidan Dikin!

Bir ağaç tohumu çimlendirin ve büyüdüğünde fidan toprağa dakin.



S-M

Plant saplings !

germinate a tree seed and plant the seedling you have grown into the ground.

Paylaşın!

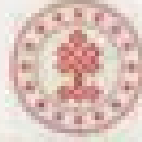
Kullanmadığınız giysileri giysi toplama kutularına bırakın ya da başkalarıyla paylaşın.



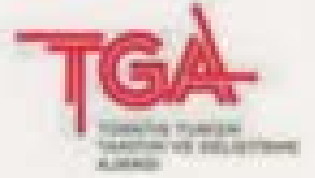
S-M

Share it!

leave unused clothes in the clothes collection boxes or share them with others.



T.C. KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM
BAKANLIĞI



GSTC Sertifikasyon Kodu: HATBTR25049

Sürdürülebilir Turizm SERTİFİKASI

Türkiye Turizm Tanıtım ve Geliştirme Ajansı tarafından önerilen bu sertifika TRB Uluslararası Belgelendirme Teknik Kontrol Gözetim Hizmetleri Tic. Ltd. Şti. tarafından düzenlenmiştir.

TRB Uluslararası Belgelendirme Teknik Kontrol Gözetim Hizmetleri Tic. Ltd. Şti. GSTC tarafından akredite edilmiş olup, akreditasyon kapsamındaki www.gstccouncil.org adresinde yayınlanmaktadır.

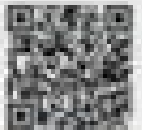
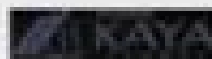
PAMUKKALE KAYA TERMAL

KARAHAYIT BAHALLEŞİ ATATÜRK CADDESİ NO:26 DENİZLİ / PAMUKKALE

GSTC tarafından tanınan Türkiye Sürdürülebilir Turizm Standardı, Versiyon 1.0, 19 Mayıs 2022'de belirtilen gerekliliklere göre yapılan denetime ve imzalanan sözleşmeye istinaden TRB Uluslararası Belgelendirme Teknik Kontrol Gözetim Hizmetleri Tic. Ltd. Şti. işbu belge ile yukarıda listelenen tesisin Türkiye Sürdürülebilir Turizm Standardı, Versiyon, 1.0 19 Mayıs 2022 ile uyumlu olduğunu onaylar. Bu belge, Sürdürülebilir Turizm kriterlerindeki turizm hizmetlerinin karışandığını garanti eder.

Sertifika Numarası	: TRB - 40162
İlk Sertifika Tarihi	: 05.04.2025
Düzenleme Tarihi	: 05.04.2025
Geçerlilik Tarihi	: 05.04.2026

Kuruluş Türü
Konaklama İşletmesi





2026 YILI MÜZİK LİSANS BELGESİ

**MAR SEY. ACEN. TUR. TAS. SAN. DIS TIC. AS –
PAMUKKALE TERMAL HOTEL ŞUBESİ**

**KARAHAYIT MAH. ATATÜRK CAD. NO: 20 PAMUKKALE DENİZLİ
Pamukkale / DENİZLİ**

MSF VE MÜZFED FEDERASYONLARI REPERTUVARLARININ YUKARIDA BELİRTİLEN KONAKLAMA TESİSİNDE **2026 YILI İÇERİSİNDE** UMUMA İLETİLMESİ İÇİN İŞBU **“MÜZİK LİSANS BELGESİ”** (*) DÜZENLENMİŞTİR.

** İşbu Müzik Lisans Belgesine konu müzik kullanım izninin kapsamı MSF ve MÜZFED Federasyonları ile konaklama tesisi arasında imzalanan sözleşmede belirtilmiştir.*

BELGE NUMARASI : 2026 / 2025-02227
DÜZENLEME TARİHİ : 05.06.2026
GEÇERLİLİK DÖNEMİ : 2026 Yılı
KURULUŞ TÜRÜ : 3 Yıldız
ODA SAYISI : 100



MSF
Müzik Sektöründe Eser Sahipleri
Federasyonu

MÜZFED
Müzik Sektöründe Bağlantılı Haklar
Federasyonu

BENEFITS OFFERED TO EMPLOYEES

Housing Option:

Housing is provided for our staff. The housing units are equipped with facilities to meet their personal needs.



Employee Transportation Services:

We provide a shuttle service to the hotel for our staff working different shifts.



Healthcare Services:

Our employees can receive medical care at the doctor's office located in our hotel during business hours.



Meal Options:

Meals are served in the staff cafeteria for our employees.



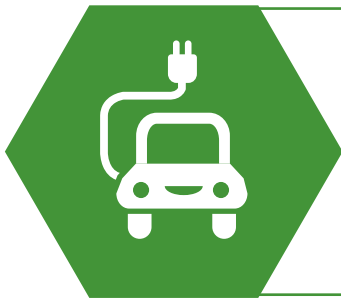
Laundry Facilities:

All of our employees' uniforms are washed at our hotel. Those staying in the dormitory may use the washing machine located there.



ENERGY SAVINGS

All rooms are equipped with a system that automatically turns off the heating and cooling units when the balcony door is opened; however, this system has not yet been activated.



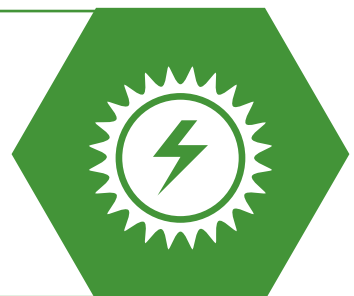
We prioritize energy-efficient, eco-friendly devices and technologies.

Motion-sensor-activated lights are used in common areas and staff areas.



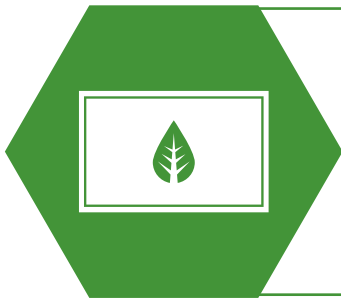
Common areas are designed to make use of natural light for energy savings.

The outdoor lights are controlled by timers.



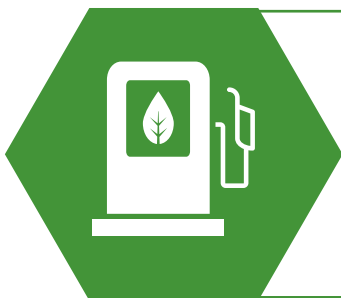
ENERGY SAVINGS

Electronic key cards are used in all rooms.



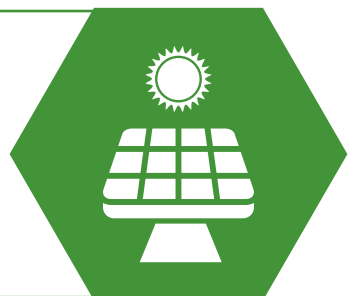
Our rooms are equipped with LED televisions. The minibars are positioned away from heat sources to conserve energy.

The curtains in empty rooms are kept closed in the summer and open in the winter to reduce the use of air conditioning units.



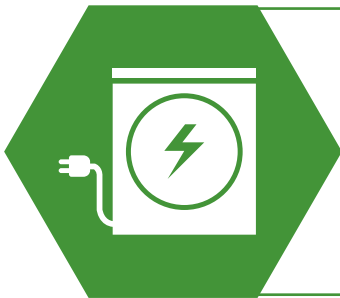
Periodic maintenance and cleaning of all electronic devices are performed to minimize energy loss.

We have solar panels to harness solar energy. In 2024, 54.41% of total electricity consumption was supplied by solar energy.



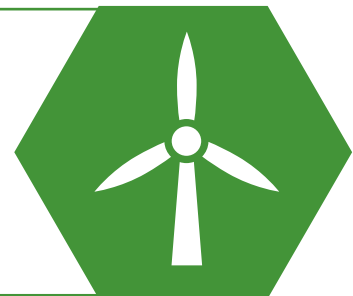
ENERGY SAVINGS

The seals on cold rooms, deep freezers, and refrigerated cabinets are inspected, and worn-out ones are replaced to prevent energy loss.



Dishwashers, washing machines, and dryers should not be run unless they are fully loaded.

Our monthly and annual energy consumption is recorded and tracked.



We are providing training to our staff on cost-saving measures and informing our guests about our cost-saving initiatives.

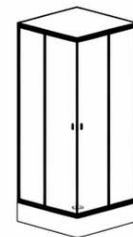
WATER CONSERVATION

The seals on cold rooms, deep freezers, and refrigerated cabinets are inspected, and worn-out ones are replaced to prevent energy loss.



All restrooms are equipped with a dual-flush system featuring 6-liter and 3-liter settings.

By choosing shower enclosures instead of bathtubs, water is saved.



We use drip and sprinkler systems for irrigation in our garden to minimize water loss.

WATER CONSERVATION

We provide training to our employees on water conservation. We inform our guests about our water-saving initiatives.



The wastewater is connected to the sewer system in accordance with the wastewater discharge regulations.



Touchless faucets and sensor-activated urinals are used in all common areas.



Timed systems controlled by a foot switch are used in production areas.

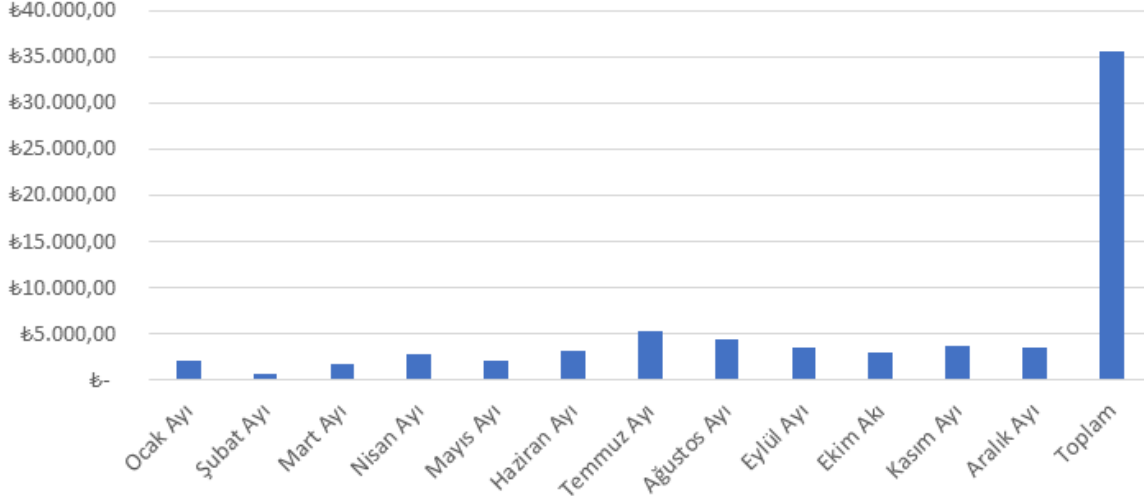


Our monthly and annual water consumption is tracked and recorded.

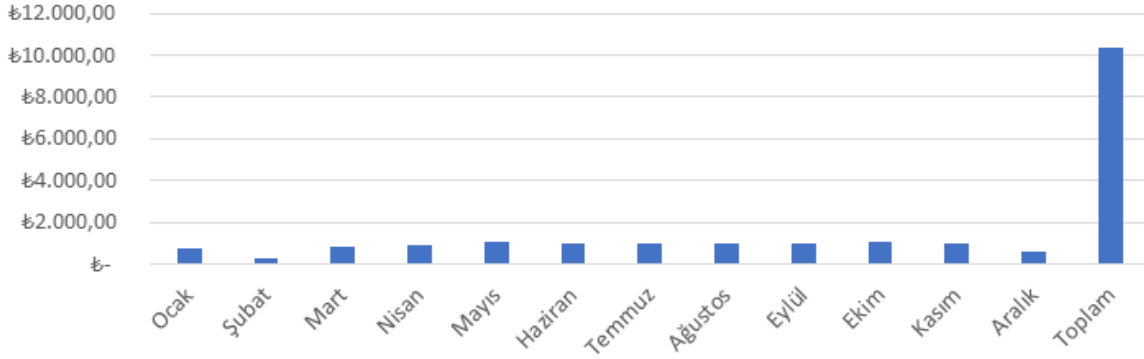


2025 DATA

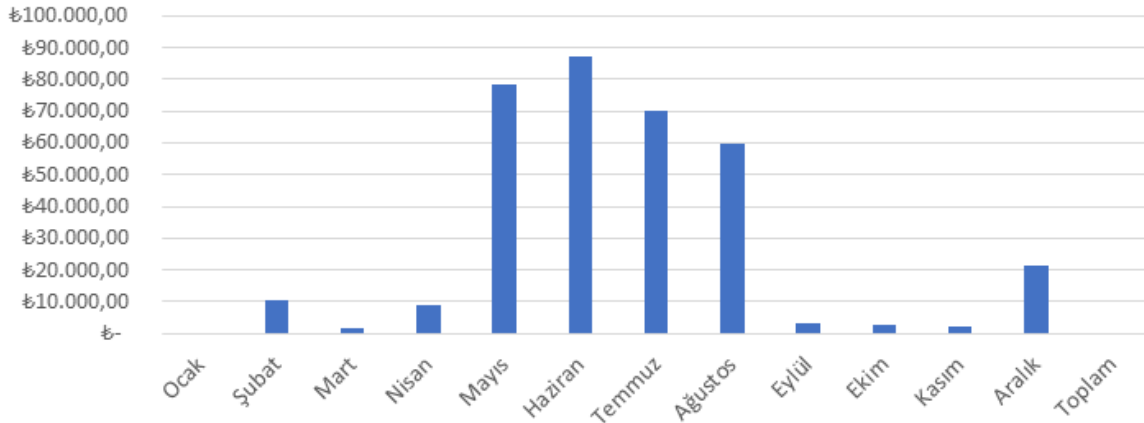
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION



GAS CONSUMPTION



WATER CONSUMPTION



OUR TRAINING PROGRAMS



SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BELGEDİR

2024 Yılı Aralık ayında Pamukkale Kaya Termal Turizm Tic. Ltd. Şti. tarafından balon firması aracılığı ile ekibimize toplantı masa ve sandalyesi (1 adet masa 12 adet sandalye), bir takım makam odası mobilyası, bir adet salon tipi klima, yazıcı ve buzdolabı yardımıyla bulduklarından dolayı, Pamukkale Kaya Termal Turizm Tic. Ltd. Şti. kuruluşuna teşekkürlerimizi sunarız.


Yerel Yönetici
Otel Müdür Vekili





Pamukkale

KAYA
T E R M A L