

Turkey is a country at border of **Europe** and **Asia** with rich history and hidden coves. Most famous ones are Gocek and Cleopatra Island or Gulf of Gekova. Cleopatra's Island has one of the most unique beaches in world. The sand is unlike you have ever touched before. It is said that this organic sand was brought by ships from the Red Sea especially for Cleopatra. Each grain of sand is a perfect sphere, for this reason the beach is heavily protected by the government to prevent any sand being removed from the beach. Gocek is known as beautiful destination in Turkey with it's hidden coves and bays and large marina. Untouched nature in this part of Mediterranean is something what attract yearly yachtsmen and yachts to **Turkey**. Famous for the gulleets based along the coastline significant port of calls, providing luxury in affordable rates.

BODRUM – MARMARIS : Embarkation in Bodrum . Bodrum – Kara Island. Kara Island – Sedir Island. Karacasögüt – İngiliz Limani – Longöz. Körmen Bay – Knidos. Knidos – Palamut Bükü. Datça – Bencik Bay. Bencik – Hisarönü Gulf. Hisarönü – Bozukkale. Bozukkale – Kumlubükü. Disembarkation in Marmaris

Bodrum ancient **Halicarnassus** at one time was the centre of Caris. Little remains today to remind us that this was once a great and powerful city. Bodrum's impressive medieval castle was built by the Knights of Rhodes now houses the Museum of Underwater Archeology. Underwater divers will want to explore the numerous reefs, caves and majestic rock formations. The waters offer up multicolored sponges of all shapes and sizes, along with octopi and an immense variety of other aquatic life. Karaada half an hour from Bodrum by yacht, you can bathe in the grotto where the warm mineral waters flowing out of the rocks are believed to beautify the complexion. Sedir Island (ancient Cedrai) boasts an incredible beach with fine sand composed of fossils, and a splendid view of the Kiran mountains across the bay. As you sail along the Island's southwestern coast, forests stretch out to meet the deep inlets of the bays. The jagged coastline, known as the bay of Sixty-Six Inlets, seems to have emerged from the old tales of pirates. In **Karacasögüt** fresh spring water is renowned for its purity so much that the bay has been dubbed "honey water bay". The slopes around the bay are densely wooded with pine, making it a most attractive spot. English Harbour near the head of the bay there are many deciduous trees, mostly fragrant amber which grow only in a few places in the **eastern Mediterranean**. On the western side of the bay, a fire has destroyed the pine forests but now slowly new trees are coming up. **Körmen** Bay the location is spectacular between the towering mountains of the Dorian civilization. The coastal flat is intensively cultivated. Knidos was one of the six cities of Dorian Confederacy. Knidos was renowned for two things: its statue of Aphrodite and the scientist Eudoxos. The statue of Aphrodite was done by Praxiteles, one of the greatest **Greek sculptures**, during the 4th century B.C. The scientist Eudoxos of Knidos, was an astronomer and a mathematician who lived in the fourth century B.C. and is considered one of the founding fathers of geometry. The architect Sostratus who designed the Pharos lighthouse of Alexandria, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was also a native of the city. Palamut Bükü The green valley behind the harbour is a pleasant contrast to the bare rocky slopes. Its crystal clear water and unspoiled coast is an attraction. The **Datça** Peninsula provides a natural boundary between the Aegean Sea and the Gulf of **Gökova** to the north, and the **Mediterranean Sea** and the Gulf of Hisarönü to the south. Along **Datça**, the road winds among trees and hills, permitting lovely views over the vast blue expanse. Bencik Fom Kuruca the steep-to slopes of the Dorian Peninsula drop sheer into the sea until Bencik where the rubbly landscape resembles the scenery around Grand Canyon, on a smaller scale. In Gulf of **Hisarönü** is the peaceful KeçiBükü Bay, rich in natural beauty with its surrounding mountains and forests, and the long "Kizkumu" (sunken pier), a natural sand-bank formation. Bozukkale (ancient Loryma) the surroundings are grand with the ruins of ancient Loryma scattered about the bay and the ancient citadel, of Hellenistic origin, being preserved nearly intact. Kumlubük a turquoise paradise, lies on the southern side of the bay; on the north side, above water, stands the ancient Rhodian City of Amos. Marmaris ancient Physkos was an important stage on Anatolia-Rhodes-Egypt trade route. In the 16th century, Süleyman the magnificent had a citadel built on a hill just behind the harbour. Mountains around Marmaris are all covered with pine trees, on shore a white strip of sand separates the green from blue. The beach areas sparkle and provide visitors with a perfect opportunity to dive, snorkel and swim in a relaxing environment.

MARMARIS - DATÇA - MARMARIS : Embarkation in Marmaris. Marmaris – Serçe. Serçe – Datça. 4 Datça – Bencik Bay. Bencik Bay – Hisarönü Gulf. Hisarönü Gulf – Bozukkale. Bozukkale – Amos. Disembarkation in Marmaris

Ancient **Marmaris**, Pyskos was an important stage on the Anatolia-Rhodes-Egypt trade route. In the 16th century, Süleyman the Magnificent had a citadel built there, the remains of which can still be seen today. Serçe is a quiet, deserted cove. Goat herds can be seen in the hills. Excellent for fishing, snorkelling and swimming. The **Datça** Peninsula provides a natural boundary between the Aegean Sea (Gulf of Gökova) and the **Mediterranean Sea (Gulf of Hisarönü)**. At the end of the peninsula, 38 km. from Datça, stands the ancient Carian city of Knidos described by Strabo as "a city that was built for the most beautiful goddesses".

Bencik Bay from **Kuruca** the steep-to slopes of the Dorian Peninsula drop sheer into the sea til Bencik where the rubbly red landscape resembles the scenery around Grand Canyon, on a smaller scale.

In the Gulf of Hisarönü is the peaceful **Keçi Bükü** by **Marti Marina** is rich in natural beauty; the surrounding mountains and forests, and the long "**Kizkumu**" (sunken pier), is a natural sand formation which is very interesting to see.

Bozukkale, ancient Loryma can only be reached by boat, preserves the ancient harbor and castle remains. On the north side of Kumlubük, above the water, stands the ancient Rhodian city of Amos.

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