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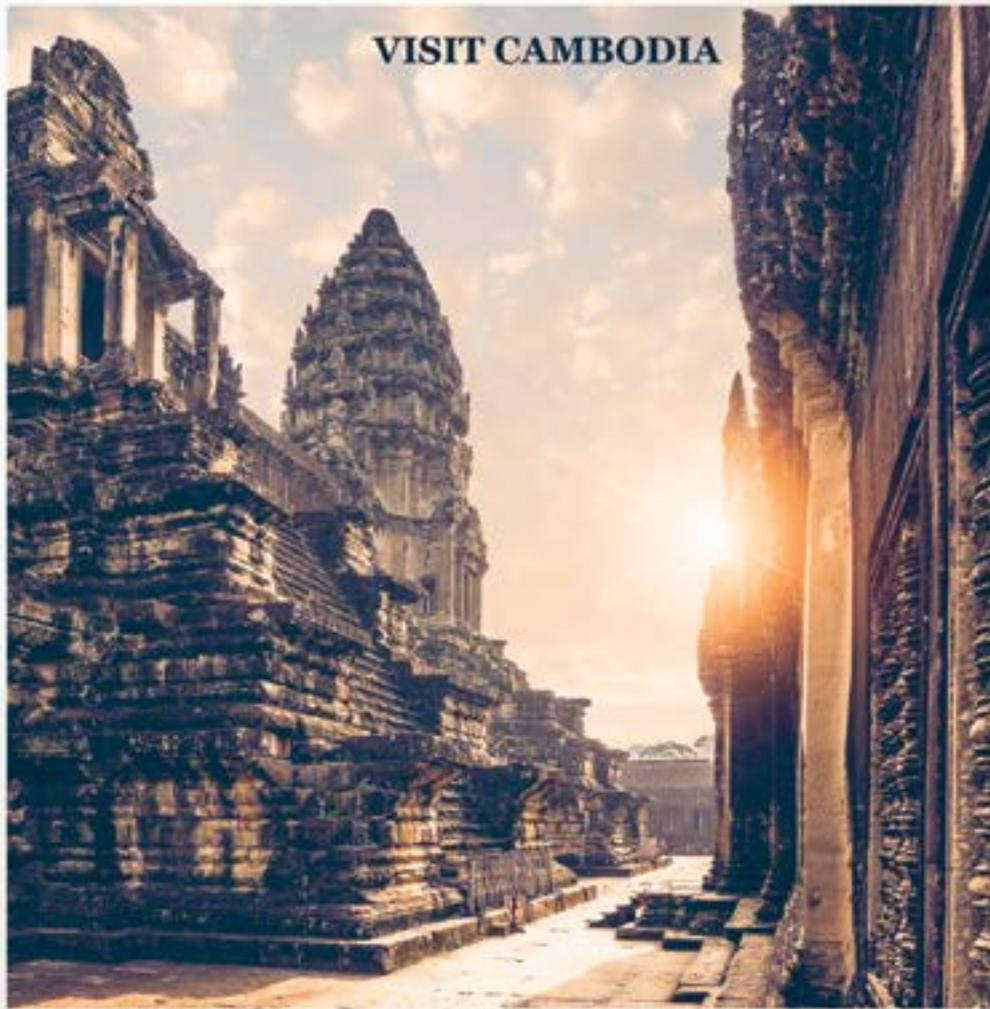
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Arab & Turkish Travel Magazine

Prepared by S&M Publication Ltd.

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## UNWTO: International Tourist Numbers Could Fall 60-80% in 2020

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has outlined three possible future scenarios depending on how the crisis unfolds. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a 22% fall in international tourist arrivals during the first quarter of 2020, the latest data from the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) shows. According to the United Nations specialized agency, the crisis could lead to an annual decline of between 60% and 80% when compared with 2019 figures. This places millions of livelihoods at risk and threatens to roll back progress made in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNWTO Secretary-General Zurab Pololikashvili said: “The world is facing an unprecedented health and economic crisis. Tourism has been hit hard, with millions of jobs at risk in one of the most labour-intensive sectors of the economy.



Available data reported by destinations point to a 22% decline in arrivals in the first three months of the year, according to the latest UNWTO World Tourism Barometer. Arrivals in March dropped sharply by 57% following the start of a lockdown in many countries, as well as the widespread introduction of travel restrictions and the closure of airports and national borders. This translates into a loss of 67 million international arrivals and about US\$80 billion in receipts (exports from tourism). Although Asia and the Pacific shows the highest impact in relative and absolute terms (-33 million arrivals), the impact in Europe, though lower in percentage, is quite high in volume (-22 million).

### International Tourism 2020 Scenarios

Prospects for the year have been downgraded several times since the outbreak and uncertainty continues to dominate. Current scenarios point to possible declines in arrivals of 58% to 78% for the year. These depend on the speed of containment and the duration of travel restrictions and shutdown of borders. The following scenarios for 2020 are based on three possible dates for the gradual opening up of international borders.

Scenario 1 (-58%) based on the gradual opening of international borders and easing of travel restrictions in early July

Scenario 2 (-70%) based on the gradual opening of international borders and easing of travel restrictions in early September

Scenario 3 (-78%) based on the gradual opening of international borders and easing of travel restrictions only in early December.

Under these scenarios, the impact of the loss of demand in international travel could translate into:

- Loss of 850 million to 1.1 billion international tourists
- Loss of US\$910 billion to US\$1.2 trillion in export revenues from tourism
- 100 to 120 million direct tourism jobs at risk

This is by far the worst crisis that international tourism has faced since records began (1950). The impact will be felt to varying degrees in the different global regions and at overlapping times, with Asia and the Pacific expected to rebound first.

Domestic demand is expected to recover faster than international demand according to the UNWTO Panel of Experts survey. The majority expects to see signs of recovery by the final quarter of 2020 but mostly in 2021. Based on previous crises, leisure travel is expected to recover quicker, particularly travel for visiting friends and relatives, than business travel. The estimates regarding the recovery of international travel is more positive in Africa and the Middle East with most experts foreseeing recovery still in 2020.

## World Tourism Remains At a Standstill as 100% of Countries Impose Restrictions on Travel

COVID-19 has placed the whole world on lockdown, with new research from the World Tourism Organization showing that 100% of global destinations continue to have restrictions on travel in place, and 72% have completely closed their borders to international tourism.

From the start of the crisis, the United Nations specialized agency for tourism has been tracking responses to the pandemic. This latest research shows that while discussions on possible first measures for lifting restrictions are underway, 100% of destinations worldwide still have COVID-19 related travel restrictions for international tourists in place.

Out of all 217 destinations worldwide, 156 (72%) have placed a complete stop on international tourism according to the data collected as of 27 April 2020. In 25% of destinations, restrictions have been in place for at least three months, while in 40% of destinations, restrictions were introduced at least two months ago. Most importantly, the research also found that no destination has so far lifted or eased travel restrictions.



UNWTO Secretary-General Zurab Pololikashvili said: “Tourism has been the hardest hit of all the major sectors as countries lockdown and people stay at home. UNWTO calls on governments to work together to coordinate the easing and lifting of restrictions in a timely and responsible manner, when it is deemed safe to do so. Tourism is a lifeline to millions, especially in the developing world. Opening the world up to tourism again will save jobs, protect livelihoods and enable our sector to resume its vital role in driving sustainable development.”

## ATM Advisory Board Identifies Three Phases of Recovery

Arabian Travel Market (ATM), recently hosted the first digital ATM Advisory Board meeting with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism and hospitality industry dominating the discussion.

The Board will continue to provide guidance on industry themes, challenges, growth opportunities and future strategies in the Middle East travel and tourism sector, however, this will now be set against a backdrop of COVID-19 and how the industry can adapt to the ‘new norm’.

Danielle Curtis, Exhibition Director ME, Arabian Travel Market, said: “The Advisory Board is a cross section of industry leaders who provide an insight based on firsthand experience of the trends impacting the tourism industry. Their knowledge ensures ATM continues to act as a voice for the industry by providing support and direction during these difficult times.

## Arabian Travel Market Moved to 2021

In light of the changing global situation relating to the COVID-19 virus, Reed Travel Exhibitions announced to the postponement of this year’s Arabian Travel Market to 16th to 19th May 2021, at the Dubai World Trade Centre. Reed Travel Exhibitions released the following statement, “We have continued to monitor the impact of COVID-19 virus is having not just on our industry, but on society in general. Many meetings took place with the Dubai World Trade Centre and we reviewed other options to organise an event in the last quarter. However, after consultation with our key stakeholders and after listening to our industry, ultimately it became apparent that the best course of action, and with everyone’s best interests in mind, is to postpone the event to 2021.



## News From Arab Market

Therefore, Arabian Travel Market will now be held at the Dubai World Trade Centre on 16-19 May 2021, following the holy month of Ramadan and the Eid Al Fitr celebrations.

Decisions like this are never taken lightly. Discussions took place at the highest level both internally and externally with local and federal government, partners, sponsors, exhibitors, and attendees who all endorsed our evaluation of the current situation and our decision to act once again, without delay.

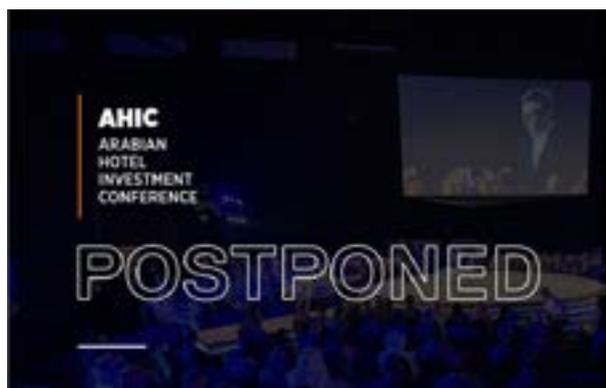
We appreciate that this is disappointing news, however everyone's health and safety is our top priority. We are fully aware of the important role that ATM plays for industry professionals right across the Middle East region and beyond, and we believe it is our responsibility to deliver a safe and successful event when we are able to do so.

The live show will be rescheduled to 2021, but until then we'll keep you connected. We are firmly focused on delivering positive business and networking opportunities to the Middle East's vast travel and tourism community and as such are excited to announce that we will be running an ATM Virtual Event from 1-3 June 2020. Join webinars, live conference sessions, speed networking events, one-on-one meetings, plus so much more keeping the conversations going and delivering new connections and business opportunities online. We will be in touch with you separately on details on how to take part.

In the meantime, we will try to do our utmost to support you all in preparation for the show in 2021. Once again, we would like to thank each and every one of you for your continued patience and ongoing support and we look forward to welcoming you to Arabian Travel Market in 2021, which we believe will coincide with our industry, well on its way towards full recovery."

### **Arabian Hotel Investment Conference 2020 Postponed**

Organised by the global event organiser Bench Events, the Arabian Hotel Investment Conference (AHIC) 2020 will take place 21-22 September 2020.



Jonathan Worsley, Founder & Chairman of Bench Events said, "Until now, we were confident that the situation would not impact our ability to deliver the event. However, while the UAE remains safe to travel and continues to adhere to the highest medical and hygiene measures to reduce the risk of transmissions, it has become increasingly clear that the event will inevitably be impacted by speakers, delegates, sponsors and partners unable to attend due to global travel restrictions.

As a result, and following close consultation with our event partners, stakeholders and the AHIC Advisory Board, we have made the difficult decision to postpone AHIC 2020.

Together with our partners, we are committed to hosting the event at the Madinat Jumeirah in Dubai on the new dates 21-22 September 2020, when we will hopefully be in a better position to deliver a successful event. The new dates also coincide with the final countdown to the year's most highly anticipated global event – Expo 2020 Dubai."

### **New JW Marriott in Oman is Ideal Place to Stay for Business Travelers**

JW Marriott announced the opening of JW Marriott Muscat which is an integral part of the prestigious Oman Convention & Exhibition Centre (OCEC) precinct. Located in the heart of Muscat's new business hub, within the Sultanate's largest urban development project Madinat Al-Irfan, the hotel is directly linked to the OCEC, it also provides easy access to key city landmarks including Muscat Old Town, Royal Opera House, Old Souq and Mattrah Corniche.

“The debut of JW Marriott in Muscat marks an exciting milestone for the brand in the Middle East and Africa as we continue to grow our footprint and deliver an elevated and warm luxury experience,” said Mitzi Gaskins, Vice President & Global Brand Leader, JW Marriott. “The hotel’s extensive offerings encourage guests to live in the present and pursue their best selves while immersing themselves in the culturally authentic experiences of this enchanting city.”



Designed to allow guests to focus on feeling whole, JW Marriott Muscat is a true representation of JW Marriott’s mission to providing enriching experiences that enable guests to live with intent. The property offers spaces to be present in mind, nourished in body and revitalized in spirit; including special mindful moments in dedicated areas throughout. Hotel guests can participate in a series of daily rituals that help transport them into a refuge of calm; each of which includes a five to 10-minute activity that enables them to be more aware, present, focused and inspired:

The ‘108 Steps’ ritual brings people together by encouraging guests to walk in a circle clockwise, silently counting their steps to the number 108 to cultivate mental discipline and as a gesture of respect for the natural flow of life

The ‘Words to Inspire’ ritual invites guests to choose words from a bowl and envision themselves being an embodiment of the word, leaving them feeling positive and inspired

‘Your Best Day’ ritual is about visualization of what is important to each guest and built around self-acknowledgment

Overlooking inspiring surroundings, JW Marriott Muscat features 304 guest rooms and suites, many of them offering views of Oman’s wadis, spectacular natural valleys flowing with water. With 2500 square meters of banqueting space flooded with natural daylight and equipped with the latest state-of-the-art technology, the new property is the perfect place to host artfully choreographed meetings and events. Whether it is a small board meeting, a large conference, a social gathering or a wedding, the hotel offers space and choice with two large ballrooms and six meeting rooms. Directly linked to the Oman Convention & Exhibition Centre (OCEC) precinct, JW Marriott Muscat invites business travellers to benefit from the acclaimed ‘Events by JW’ service, including multi-lingual and experienced event planners and tailored menus. JW Marriott Muscat houses the largest Executive Lounge in the country and is the first hotel to have an exclusive lounge for airline crew.

### **Rosewood expands in the Middle East with Doha properties**

Rosewood Hotels & Resorts® expands in the Middle East with its appointment to manage Rosewood Doha and Rosewood Residences Doha, opening in Lusail City in 2022.

Partnering with Arkaz Investment, this latest jewel in the collection’s crown will bring Rosewood’s signature contemporary ultra-luxury hospitality to the dynamic Middle Eastern powerhouse of Qatar.

The design concept of the Rosewood hotel and branded residences is based on underwater forms, specifically the local coral formations. The organic architectural design approach is aimed at respecting the site and its surrounding Arabian Gulf waters, while promoting a harmony between human habitation and the natural world. Housed in two striking towers, Rosewood Doha and Rosewood Residences Doha will consist of an ultra-luxury hotel with 185 exquisite guestrooms and sumptuous suites, 173 serviced apartments for longer-term stays and 300 residences available for purchase.

The complex architectural project is conceptualized by a team from Arab Engineering Bureau (AEB) head-

ed by Chief Architect Ibrahim M. Jaidah, the most prominent Qatari architect known for his design philosophy where a built structure responds to its natural environment but also belongs to the cultural and social context in which it exists.

A USD45 billion project, Lusail City extends across an area of 38 square kilometers, comprising four exclusive islands and 19 multi-purpose residential, mixed-use, entertainment and commercial districts. The city will be home to 450,000 residents and welcome over 80,000 visitors annually, which will draw a new influx of international investment, global travelers and highly skilled expatriates to the country.

“Rosewood Doha and Rosewood Residences Doha will create a new and differentiated benchmark for ultra-luxury hospitality in the region,” says Sonia Cheng, chief executive officer, Rosewood Hotel Group. “We are honored to be a part of Qatar’s ambitious vision and will be thrilled to see it realized in the coming years. This project represents our third outpost for the Rosewood brand in the Middle East; building on our unwavering dedication to innovation and service excellence, it exemplifies our strategy of thoughtful growth in the region.”



“We are delighted to join hands with Rosewood Hotels & Resorts, renowned for its one-of-a-kind collection underpinned by its iconic A Sense of Place philosophy,” says Aman G. Shahani, CEO, Arkaz Investments. “We are proud to showcase the rich culture of Qatar as well as our visionary and innovative ambition for the future through Rosewood’s uniquely sophisticated lens and become the new lifestyle destination for Lusail City and Qatar.”

The hotel will be one of the city’s most dynamic culinary destinations with a collection of eight outlets, including a bistro, lobby lounge, coffee shop/deli, three specialty restaurants, cigar lounge and a lifestyle entertainment lounge. Featuring a 1,500-square-meter ballroom, the property will showcase multiple private event venues, anchored around sleek interiors and state-of-the-art technology, which will transform ordinary events into the extraordinary. The hotel will also introduce Sense, a Rosewood Spa, offering total discretion and relaxation, along with a fitness center featuring state-of-the-art training equipment. Rosewood’s signature Manor Club executive lounge concept will soar to new heights in Qatar and offer Club Room and Suite guests curated services with added convenience and privacy.

Rosewood Residences Doha will also introduce 300 for-sale residential apartments, catering to global citizens who crave a lifestyle of authenticity fused with modern luxury. The residences will be complete with bespoke amenities, facilities and services to create a pinnacle of private luxury living and contemporary style in Qatar.

### The Luxury Collection debuts in Qatar



The Luxury Collection today announced the opening of Al Messila, A Luxury Collection Resort & Spa in Doha, marking the debut of the brand in Qatar. Only 25 minutes from Hamad International Airport and 15 minutes from Doha’s city centre, West Bay, Al Messila is an urban oasis designed to respect the area’s natural surroundings. The ‘private palace’ setting is a celebration of a verdant retreat in the heart of the desert, offering attentive service infused with age-old Qatari hospitality. A cherished reflection of the local spirit, Al Messila is anchored by holistic wellness and epicurean journeys for each guest to embark on during their stay.

“Doha today is a world-class city with a burgeoning arts and culinary scene, rooted in tradition and a rich heritage,” said Anthony Ingham, Global Brand Leader, The Luxury Collection. “We are delighted to welcome Al Messila Resort & Spa to The Luxury Collection’s ensemble of hotels. True to our brand’s mission and informed by Qatar’s foresight and commitment to sustainability, Al Messila offers global explorers a palatial retreat in a lush haven, guiding our guests on transformative journeys that touch their spirits and enrich their lives.”

### Travelport and Saudia extend partnership

Travelport, a leading technology company serving the travel industry, has reached a new distribution agreement with Saudia (also known as Saudi Arabian Airlines), the Kingdom’s flag carrier. Under the agreement, Travelport will continue to support Saudia by providing more than 68,000 Travelport-connected agencies servicing hundreds of millions of travelers around the world with real-time access to search, sell, and book its content and inventory.

As the first global distribution system to manage the live booking of flights using the International Air Transport Association’s New Distribution Capability (NDC) technical standard, Travelport will soon further help Saudia by giving it the opportunity to display NDC-based airline content on its platform.

Commenting on the new deal, Richard Nuttall, VP Sales at Saudi Arabian Airlines, said: “Travelport has been a valued partner to Saudia for many years. By continuing to work with Travelport’s global network, we will provide our loyal customers with greater access to our flights and open up significant new growth opportunities for our business.”

David Gomes, Head of Middle East, Africa, Turkey and Pakistan, Air – Travel Partners, Travelport, added: “With Saudi Arabia newly open to tourism and visitor numbers poised for growth, we are delighted that Saudia has chosen to expand its partnership with us. We are fully committed to supporting them with our travel commerce platform.”



### Emirates to operate limited passenger flights in May

Emirates is set to operate limited passenger services to Frankfurt (02, 04, 06, 09, 11, 13 May), London Heathrow (03, 05, 07, 10, 12, 14 May), Manila (3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16 May), Sao Paulo (3 May), and Shanghai (2 May). The one-way special flights will facilitate travel for residents and visitors wishing to return home.

Those who wish to travel to Shanghai must contact the embassy or consulate of the People’s Republic of China in the UAE. For all other flights, passengers can book directly on emirates.com or via their travel agent.



Only citizens of the destination countries, and those who meet the entry requirements of the destination will be allowed to board. Customers will be required to follow all health and safety measures required by the UAE authorities and the country of destination.

Similar to other repatriation flights that Emirates has operated thus far, for health and safety reasons, the airline will offer a modified inflight service that reduces contact, and the risk of infection. Magazines and print reading material will not be available. Meals on-board will be served in hygienic prepacked meal boxes, offering customers sandwiches, beverages, snacks, and desserts. A selection of hot snacks will also be served on long-haul flights.

## News From Arab Market

Emirates' Lounge and Chauffeur Drive services will be temporarily unavailable during this period and in-flight Wi-Fi service is available for purchase only. On board Emirates' flights, seats are pre-allocated where possible with vacant seats placed between individual passengers or family groups in observance of physical distancing protocols. More information is available on [emirates.com](http://emirates.com).

Cabin baggage will not be accepted on these flights. Carry-on items allowed in the cabin will be limited to laptop, handbag, briefcase or baby items. All other items have to be checked in, and Emirates will add the cabin baggage allowance to customers' check-in baggage allowance.

Passengers are required to apply social distancing guidelines during their journey and wear their own masks when at the airport and on board the aircraft. Travellers should arrive at Dubai International airport Terminal 3 for check-in, three hours before departure. Emirates' check-in counters will only process passengers holding confirmed bookings to the above destinations.

All Emirates aircraft will go through enhanced cleaning and disinfection processes in Dubai, after each journey.

### **Qatar Airways Announces Phased Rebuilding of Network to an Initial 52\* Destinations by End of May and 80\* in June**

Qatar Airways is pleased to announce the airline will begin a phased approach to expanding its network in line with passenger demand evolution and the expected relaxation of entry restrictions around the world. Having maintained flights to at least 30 destinations where possible during this crisis and to most continents, helping to take over 1 million people home, the airline has been in a unique position to closely monitor global passenger flows and booking trends to confidently begin planning the gradual reintroduction of additional flights and destinations to its network.

Qatar Airways Group Chief Executive His Excellency Mr. Akbar Al Baker said: "Throughout this crisis our passengers have been at the centre of our focus. Our airline has implemented industry-leading hygiene practices and commercial policies enabling our passengers to book and travel with confidence. We have maintained a flexible and agile network to help take over 1 million people home through our state of the art hub in Doha and to transport more than 100,000 tonnes of essential medical and aid supplies to where they are needed.



"As we follow the indicators of the global travel market on a daily basis, we continue to focus on our mission - how we can enable mobility for our customers and provide them with seamless connectivity to their final destination. We have built a strong level of trust with passengers, governments, trade and airports as a reliable partner during this crisis and we intend to continue delivering on this mission as we gradually expand our network."

Qatar Airways destinations operating by end of June\*

#### **Africa**

Addis Ababa (ADD), Cape Town (CPT), Johannesburg (JNB), Lagos (LOS), Nairobi (NBO), Tunis (TUN)

#### **Americas**

Chicago (ORD), Dallas (DFW), Sao Paulo (GRU), Montreal (YUL)

#### **Asia-Pacific**

Guangzhou (CAN), Hong Kong (HKG), Seoul (ICN), Tokyo (NRT), Beijing (PEK), Shanghai (PVG), Bang-

kok (BKK), Jakarta (CGK), Kuala Lumpur (KUL), Manila (MNL), Singapore (SIN), Ahmedabad (AMD), Amritsar (ATQ), Bangalore (BLR), Mumbai (BOM), Calicut (CCJ), Kolkata (CCU), Colombo (CMB), Kochi (COK), Dhaka (DAC), New Delhi (DEL), Goa (GOI), Hyderabad (HYD), Kathmandu (KTM), Chennai (MAA), Male (MLE), Trivandrum (TRV), Islamabad (ISB), Karachi (KHI), Lahore (LHE), Melbourne (MEL), Perth (PER), Sydney (SYD)

### Europe

Athens (ATH), Budapest (BUD), Moscow (DME), Istanbul (IST), Amsterdam (AMS), Stockholm (ARN), Barcelona (BCN), Brussels (BRU), Paris (CDG), Copenhagen (CPH), Dublin (DUB), Edinburgh (EDI), Rome (FCO), Frankfurt (FRA), London (LHR), Madrid (MAD), Manchester (MAN), Munich (MUC), Milan (MXP), Oslo (OSL), Berlin (TXL), Vienna (VIE), Zurich (ZRH)

### Middle East

Amman (AMM), Beirut (BEY), Baghdad (BGW), Basra (BSR), Erbil (EBL), Teheran (IKA), Sulaymaniyah (ISU), Kuwait (KWI), Muscat (MCT), Mashad (MHD), Najaf (NJF), Sohar (OHS), Salalah (SLL), Shiraz (SYZ) \*Subject to regulatory approval

### St. Regis branded hotel to open in Oman

Marriott International's luxury brand St Regis is expected to open its first hotel in Oman in 2022. The 271-room St. Regis Al Mouj Muscat Resort is planned to rise on a prime beachfront plot within Oman's lifestyle and leisure destination, Al Mouj Muscat. The project also includes plans for 170 branded residential units.

Marriott International, Inc. has signed an agreement with Alfardan Group to introduce the iconic St. Regis brand to Oman. Omar Hussain Alfardan, President and CEO, Alfardan Group, said: "Alfardan Group launched the first St. Regis hotel in the Middle East out of Doha nearly a decade ago. Our portfolio has since considerably grown to include some of the largest high-profile hospitality and property developments in Qatar, Turkey, and Oman. This year marks a milestone for our regional collaboration with this iconic global brand, with the deal for The St. Regis Al Mouj Muscat Resort in Oman, and the near completion of The St. Regis Marsa Arabia Island exclusive luxury destination in Qatar."



Plans for The St. Regis Al Mouj Muscat Resort envision a retreat for leisure travelers, with panoramic views over the Gulf of Oman to the front, and lush green landscapes of the Al Mouj Muscat golf course to the rear. Guests are expected to have access to an accomplished portfolio of leisure amenities in the Al Mouj Muscat community, including a planned 360-berth marina with attractive retail and dining options, as well as a clubhouse with watersport activities.

The amenities that are planned include an outdoor pool, spa, health facilities and leisure club, and five specialty restaurants including the iconic St. Regis bar, inspired by the original King Cole Bar at The St. Regis New York. The beachfront location is expected to allow guests to access Al Mouj Golf – an 18-hole championship golf course, designed by Greg Norman. Plans for the resort also include a 1,100-square-meter ballroom for corporate gatherings, special events or weddings.

The project also includes 170 branded residences, which are expected to include a mix of apartments, penthouses and townhouses. The residences are also anticipated to be completed by 2022. The location offers proximity to both business and leisure travelers, alike, with Muscat's central business district nearby and the Muscat Convention Centre a 10-minute drive away. The location is also situated near Oman's rich cultural sites, such as the vibrant fort of Muscat, the iconic Mutrah Souq, the Royal Opera House Muscat and the Grand Mosque of Muscat.

## Turkey's Tourism Income Decreased in Q1 2020

Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) announced Turkey's tourism income for the first quarter of 2020. The country's tourism income dropped 11.4% compared to the same period last year, amid worldwide travel restrictions due to the coronavirus outbreak.

Turkey's tourism income reached US\$4 billion 101 million 206 thousand. While 80.6% of this income (excluding GSM roaming and marina service expenditures) was obtained from foreign visitors, 19.4% was obtained from citizens resident abroad.

Visitors organize their travel individually or with a package tour. While individual expenditures constituted US\$3 billion 564 million 760 thousand of the total tourism income, US\$536 million 445 thousand of tourism income was obtained by package tour expenditures.



## Turkey Closes Borders, Stops Flights, Restricts Travel amid Coronavirus

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic was confirmed to have reached Turkey in March 2020, with the first case being officially confirmed on 11 March 2020. As of 1 May 2020, the total number of confirmed total cases in the country is over 122,400, of which 53,800 have recovered and 3,300 have died. The first death due to COVID-19 in the country occurred on 15 March 2020 and by 1 April it was confirmed that COVID-19 had spread all over Turkey. On 19 April, the number of confirmed total cases in Turkey surpassed those of Iran, making it the most affected country in terms of cases in the Middle East. Turkey also surpassed China in confirmed total cases on 20 April. On 13 March, Turkey announced its decision to stop all flights to and from Germany, France, Spain, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Austria and the Netherlands. On 15 March, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism announced that all libraries in Turkey would be closed. The Ministry of the Interior announced that pavilions, discotheques, bars and night clubs would be closed temporarily starting from 16 March. On 16 March, the Turkish Directorate of Religious Affairs announced a nationwide ban on prayer gatherings in mosques, including Friday prayers, due to the pandemic. Later that day, the Ministry of the Interior also sent a notice on coronavirus precautions to the 81 provinces of Turkey, temporarily closing all public gathering places such as cafes, gyms, Internet cafes and movie theaters, except shops and restaurants not offering music, starting midnight the following day. Health Minister Fahrettin Koca announced that Egypt, Ireland, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and the UK were added to the list of countries for which the flight ban was imposed.



On 20 March, through a presidential statement, it was announced that all kinds of scientific, cultural, and artistic meetings or activities were postponed. On 21 March, barber shops, hair dressers and beauty parlours were closed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry banned barbecuing in gardens, parks and promenades. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure announced that flights to 46 more countries had stopped, thereby cutting air transport with 68 countries in total. The Ministry of the Interior announced a total curfew for those who are over the age 65 or chronically ill. The announcement further stated that starting from midnight, restaurants,

dining places and patisseries were to be closed to the public for dining in, and were only allowed to offer home delivery and take-away. Additionally, free public transportation for people over 65 was temporarily suspended in Ankara, Antalya and İzmir. President Erdogan announced on March 27 that all international flights had been halted and intercity travel would be conducted with the permission of the governorships. He also said vehicle entry and exit to 30 metropolitan cities including the Black Sea province of Zonguldak were stopped on April 3.

On 3 April 2020, President Erdoğan announced a 15-day entry ban to the 30 provinces with metropolitan status as well as Zonguldak. Iso, the curfew was extended to people younger than 20 years old. Using masks in public places became mandatory. In the late hours of 10 April, through an order issued by the Ministry of the Interior, curfews were declared for the upcoming weekend in the 30 provinces with metropolitan status and Zonguldak. On 13 April, President Erdoğan announced in an address that until further notice such curfews would be in force also during subsequent weekends.

### **Turkey prepares for domestic tourism**

Turkey's tourism season is expected to postpone until after-May period due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Turkish Culture and Tourism Minister Mehmet Nuri Ersoy said that if we don't face new problems in the course of events, domestic [tourism] traffic will start at the end of May. The tourism season will open with controlled domestic flights. "We have set a certification board and we have determined the rules of the hospitality sector.



It's a whole set of detailed rules. We are in contact with the accommodation facility managers," he said. Tourism transportation vehicles as well as airports, hotels, restaurants will be sterilized while staff at tourism establishments will have to get pandemic training after undergoing health checks. There will be health staff and equipment, including thermal cameras. Besides, health facilities and infrastructure, including intensive care units and ventilators, around tourism resorts will be mapped and documented for presentation to tour operators. Hotels will not sell all-inclusive packages and all-you-can-eat open buffet will not be available.

### **Turkey Hopes to Welcome Foreign Tourists Starting from July**

Turkey's Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavuşoğlu, Culture and Tourism Minister Mehmet Nuri Ersoy, and representatives from the industry are discussing how to lure travelers from U.K, Russia and Germany to Turkey as the government anticipates a revival in tourism activities in July.



Cavuşoğlu said that he had been in constant contact with his British, German and Russian counterparts to inform them about Turkey's fight against the pandemic and its success regarding the steps taken towards the normalization.

Ministers foresee that restrictions on flights and inter-city bus services will be eased, measures will be taken to prevent excessive price hikes at tourism facilities and hygiene rules will be strictly observed at airports and tourism venues.

## Turkish Airlines Further Extends Flight Suspension

Turkish Airlines announced a further extension of flight suspension for both domestic and international routes until May 28, 2020. Turkish Airlines said in a statement that in accordance with decisions taken by the official authorities, all flights have been suspended until May 28, 2020 in order to protect public health against the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. According to the latest announcement on April 29, the total number of registered coronavirus cases in Turkey rose to 117,589, as 2,936 more people tested positive for the virus.



## Istanbul Music Festival is Postponed



Due to the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, the 48th Istanbul Music Festival, scheduled to take place on 2-25 June 2020, is postponed to the second half of September 2020. Organised by the Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (İKSV) under the sponsorship of E.C.A. Presdöküm Sanayii A.Ş., the Istanbul Music Festival is held every June since 1973. The Istanbul Music Festival is aiming to present a qualified and rich programme for music lovers this time in September. The Istanbul Music Festival team continues its efforts to realise its programme built around

the theme The Enlightened World of Beethoven with the aim of retaining the same content as much as possible on its new dates. New dates for the festival and further details about the programme will be announced on festival's website and social media accounts in June.

Tickets purchased for the festival will be valid for the new concert dates. The audience will have the right to refund or exchange their previously purchased tickets. Detailed information about the refund, exchange or support process will be announced on the İKSV and Istanbul Music Festival websites in June.

## INBRIEF

	<b>Murat Tomruk</b> named General Manager of Divan Group.		<b>Hakan Duran</b> has been appointed as new general manager of Manavgat Turquoise Hotel Side.
	<b>Özlem Gökşin</b> is the new General Manager of Levent Sheraton Hotel.		<b>K. Kaan Erbaşar</b> named Melas Hotel İstanbul general manager.
	<b>Tamer Bektaş</b> named General Manager of Dedeman Zonguldak hotel.		<b>Metin Özer</b> appointed Side Crown Hotels Charm Palace as General Manager.
	<b>Korhan Kelebek</b> appointed as General Manager of Hilton Bodrum Türkbükü Resort & Spa.		<b>Adnan Evrim</b> has been appointed as new general manager of Martı Resort ve Martı La Perla.
	<b>Halil Ertan</b> is the new general manager of Hilton Garden Inn Tirana hotel.		<b>Gökhan Kaptan</b> appointed General Manager to Le Méridien Bodrum Beach Resort.

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# **Beautiful Highlands Of Turkey**





Zeki Sefur



The highlands of Turkey and the lifestyle of its people have an important place in the rich cultural landscape of Turkey

Yayla means level place of the Middle Anatolia mountainous. All history came and passed over this high plateau; epics drank its water, the fairy tales grown up in its bosom.

History seems like a storm on this high plateau. There remained on this high plateau a non-stop humming on a Turkish bosom from the history.

Empty high plateau trains dry high plateau; wide airy, inexhaustible sunny high plateau trains sturdy alive and strong ones. Its wheat is strong and hard. So its man; the high plateau raises character.

The plateau man, like his soil, is dim outside; is agile inside, deep inside, harmonic inside. The water of the plateau is obtained by digging in. So it is required for the plateau men to dig out. The man is in his deepness. The plateau man does not become enthusiastic unless mixed up to the deepness of his soul. Just as the plateau seems quiet so its man seems calm, insensitive. Like the plateau air, there is a speed taken by the plateau man as picking, gathering, digesting one by one, breaks loose suddenly like a plateau hurricane; flies stone, tears down chimney, breaks roof, digs out root.

Plateau wheat grows slowly like it seems never ripen, because it grows up inside. So is its man. He seems dry, short. So the strength goes to nerve, energy to soul in its man. The plateau man never abandon what he holds, never be broken loose where he holds. Of course you have seen also, a root of a tree one-yard is deep and far away. It seems it could be come off with a one pull, but its root never finishes by separating.

The roots of the Anatolian tree, which is started to being plucked at



the coasts, can not be torn down. Contrary, like a tree, green leaves and fruits of the Anatolia are at the coasts and the roots of its log are in the bosom of the plateau. The plateau is log and root.

The sound of the plateau is dry, the eye is empty but its interior is burned and song is old. The plateau cries quietly, like all of its water flows so.

The plateau is a brown mask of a big soul who hides, keeps itself away. One enter inside the plateau by persuading the eyes which stay clear and quiet for years, by having moved the lips stay dry.

The plateau, like all our coasts, towns, is not only like the weapon of the Anotolia, but like its sensing heart, missing eye, eager soul. It senses late, wants late, say late. But ones one can reach its deep soul, it means he has touched the nerve, soul, eye and heart of a big goal.

The wandering is described as; "life style of the societies, which are not settled to, any place based on hunting, gathering and taking care of the sheep for obtaining the necessary sources for a living; changing places according to the seasons". Important type of the nomadic stockbreeding is moving to plateau in summer time. It is called in Turkish as "transhumance".

Socialist Ziya Gökalp has stated in his written work, which is named as Turkish Civilization History, that each Turkish tribe had a mountain as well, a river. If the bank of the river is his wintering place, the mountain was his plateau. The nomads, who were staying for wintering, sometimes have been spending each season at different places. On those days (before Muslim religion accepted) summer meant spring. They named the seasons spring which we called summer. Thus, the name of the settlement places of four seasons was;

- ◇ Yazlak: place for spring settlement
- ◇ Yaylak: place for summer
- ◇ Güzlek: place for autumn
- ◇ Kışlak: place to be facilitated as shelter in winter
- ◇ Some tribes were changing places two times in a year: those were "Yaylak and Kışlak".

As a natural result our agricultural based economy, the common type of the settlement is countryside settlement. From the country side settlement, generally the settlement types which are described as sub-city or city dependent settlements,



are understood. Within these groups, there are different settlement types as permanently-temporarily, small-big, gathered-scattered. Most important of these types are; the sub village settlements known as kom, mezra, oba, çiftlik, ağıl, divan, dam, bağ evi yaylak, yayla, kışla, kışlak etc. Type of these settlements are determined by historic, social and economic factors as well as geographic factors such as natural structure, season, plant coverage.

As a physical geographic term, the high plateau is used for equivalent of the term of plateau where the earth form was deeply split, broken by rivers but the levels on it stay visible. But as a settlement place the term of yayla means Summer

Mountain which stays uninhabited in winter, in the hottest period of summer along with the temporary agriculture it means a place where group of people do live stock breeding climate, stay and produce dairy products such as milk, butter, cheese and keep them from hot. The term of yayla used for the meadows at the high places are use also for yaylak and yazlak today.



## Short History

### Country

Before the Turkish branches of tribe came, there was no nomadic life in Anatolia. The live stocks were being done together with the permanent settlements. Carrying on the nomadic life style, which suits to the Middle Asia steppes, in Anatolia is know that it was a situation resulting from the history of Anatolia, which was in a collapsing stage from the social-economic point of view. Within time, these nomadic Turkish tribes have always preferred permanent settlement life. It is well suits to divide the 13th century life style of the Anatolian Turkish villager as two parts; the nomadic life in eastern Anatolia-South-Southeast Anatolia area and settled life style in Middle Anatolia-Sivas and Amasya area. High plateau live stock breeding agricultural enterprise in Anatolia, as well as it is an economy enterprise method special for the Turks, because the geographic characteristics of Anatolia prepares very convenient environment for this kind of enterprise, it is understood that in those days the high plateau areas were full of Turkmens.



In the Seljuks period, when the urban and village life has developed, it is understood that the agriculture and trade became active again, the groups live in villages do agricultural and live stock business, in cities the trade life has been developed. In general, the nomadic Turkish tribes showing a social organization convenient to this life, which based on the live stock breeding, have effected for a long time the economy of the villages and the towns and cities which are located near this villages.

In 16th and 17th centuries, in times the Ottoman Empires has been developed economically and when the public order was in order, it is understood that the village life and city life improved and the number of the villages has increased accordingly. In 18th and 19th centuries, on the Balkan soils, which are lost upon the military failures, the settlement of the immigrants who came from Caucasian gained speed and the number of the villages increased, depending this the population of the Aegean, the Marmara, Mediterranean and North West Anatolia has increased incredibly. Since these immigrants were inclined to the agricultural economy rather than stock breeding, there was not much place for doing high plateau business depending on the cattle dealing economy.



In Ottoman times the state had a policy for settling the nomads. Increase in population, development in the settled agriculture life, limitation these movements by the borders drown by the Republic, plugging the migration roads, has increased the settlement of the nomads. It has been seen that the nomads, who were initially experiencing semi nomadic life style, started contending themselves with going to high plateau. Nowadays the nomads have withdrawn to the South Anatolia and Toros Mountains and their number decreasing every day. The nomadic life based on the cattle breeding must not be misun-

derstood with going to high plateau. We should mention that going to the high plateau which was carried on by covering long distances in nomadic life, were achieved in semi nomadic life and in moving high plateau summer places were made in more narrower areas and in shorter distances; in nomadic life and semi nomadic life mostly sheep and goat dealing were carried out but during moving to summer pastures also cattle breeding was carried out.

Some scientists pointed out the importance of the moving to the summer places for cattle breeding late 17th

century and the beginning of the 18th century, for their countries. Following this in 19th century countries such as Austria, Bavaria, France and Italy needed to investigate scientifically the reason of increasing the moving to the summer places. As a result of these improvements, late 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century special magazines and books on the subject of transhumance have been issued. The first investigators interested in transhumance, have been the botanist dealing with flora and experts dealing with the increase in productivity of the posture. Later, those searching the effects of the natural and synthetic fertilizers on the postures and grass productivity, the technicians interested in developing the area and settlement conditions related to the rural development, the foresters trying to determine the spread of the forest in the nature, the zoologists searching for the spread of different animal types on mountains and their best caring forms, the experts studying on development of the cheese work shops at the mountains areas, the law experts studying the application of the provisions on the usage of the pastures to the rural establishments and the economists working on the profitability of these activities, have paid attention to the yaylak management.

The transhumance; includes the seasonal and total economic activities, which lasts 1.5-2 months, of the totally settled people groups (mountain, forest, plain villagers). Obeying to the instinct of descending to the plain and ascending to the mountain of the human being and animals in another ward adapting to the wild life of the animal lay at the foundation of the transhumance. With the better life condition and development of the agriculture at the valleys, while descending to the lower areas, the human being has not left the yaylak areas in their possession at the mountains and laid the foundation



of the transhumance of today. At the transhumance, dealing with the cattle stock is carried out in a form of grazing them at the meadow in summer, sheltering them in barns in winter. Although the people doing transhumance have houses in the villages, they also might have houses at high plateau. Stock breeding, cultivating, planting and afforestation, handcraft also can be made in transhumance. For this reason high plateaus (more than one high plateau) are accepted as a land providing additional revenue.

The ascended yaylas include the plains geographically covered with wide grass and meadow, abundant water sources, generally having altitudes vary between 2000-3000 meters. The areas where the transhumance activities are carried on and the temporary settlements used for same purposes of our country are called güzle (güzle autumn place). This kind of settlements is called so because they are benefited in fall. But



bergah's are the places where short time grazing being made during climbing high plateau. These are lower than the real high plateaus end nearer to the village where the nomads settled.

There are also kışlak's (wintering places). In cold days of winter it is required to descend to the places called kışlak for sheltering and grazing the animals. The characteristics of them; are that they are located at the low and soft climate places. The main thing at this point is that the animals must be protected. It is not required for persons to be sheltered there. Barn and dairy farm can be built at such places. These places are the

areas where lesser snow falls, not facing cold and having abundant of grass. The kışlak are located near the forests protected by the people as well as at the forest for heating wood, lands covered with brushwood and meadow forests.

## *The Place of the High plateau in Turkey and Transhumance*

Moving to the high plateau summer places, for the purpose of transhumance generally occur with vertical rhythmic movements. Although the migration shows some differences according to the areas, it starts in April and May of the year and completed within 15-20 days. After staying 3-4 months at high plateau and carrying out economic activities, they return to the permanent settlement places, it means low areas in late August or in September.

Because of the elevation increase from coast to inland, from west to east, topographic, natural plant coverage and differences in climatic conditions present convenience environment for the transhumance activities. While the low and plain sections which are located on the middle latitude belts, on which also Turkey is located, experiencing extreme heat in summer, the areas located at the elevation of 1000-2000 meters present more easy living and resting environment with their rich natural environment and mild climatic conditions. While these places presenting very attractive environment and relaxation places, the opening in the forests and meadow areas and the grasslands, which are located mostly at the forest upper borders, create areas convenient for stockbreeding as well as for the relaxation.



The yayla's are seen at north Anatolia starting from east of Artvin, near the border the Union of Independent States, in the Çoruh valley and the mountainous ranges. The places where these are found gathered and abundant are north of Artvin and the mountains south of Fındıklı province near Black Sea coast. Up to the Görele, the high plateau, especially south of Ünye and Ordu, reach their most density. South of Gerze, the mountains located north of Boyabat and Taşköprü are also high plateau. The high plateau belt goes interior at Ilgaz after following the coast up to the Kastamonu. South of the Eastern Black Sea high plateau belt, lays another second belt. Ardahan, Şavşat high plateaus, the high plateaus south of Aşkale, at more western part Koyulhisar, high plateaus south of Suşehri, high plateaus north and east of Tokat, high plateaus north of Gümülhacıköy, Ilgaz high plateaus, high plateaus north of Ankara lay from Çankırı up to north of Eskişehir. Most dense area of these high plateaus located north of Gerede and Bolu, the north part of the high area of Kızılcahamam. Also there is an important density on the Sundiken Mountains.



The most dense yayla areas in Middle Anatolia located at the mountains south of Ankara, west and south of Tuz Lake, and west of Konya.

Toros Mountains is a high plateau area. But the most density lays at the high plateaus between Alanya and Suğla Lake.

Among the single high plateau areas we can count Erciyes, Sultan, east of Eğirdir, Aladağ on Toros Mountains, Mount Madran. Sheltered valleys near the Mountains, sea coasts, plains of the Anatolia are wintering areas. The branch of Çoruh River, upper parts of Merehevi valley, Dil area east of Mount Ararat, Doğu Beyazıt west of Mount Ararat, surroundings of Diyadin, the valleys east and north of Oltu, Kızıl and Yeşil River deltas, Mediterranean coasts south of Toros Mountains, Adana and Amik plains, east and south



of Sivas, north and west of Hekimhan, north of Konya plain, Ergene valley in Trace, Enez, surroundings of Tekirdağ can be named as kışlak.

Kışla has become a permanent settlement place in time. For this reason, for example in Konya the villages names, having kışla names, end with “kışla (Kızılca, Ağ, Kır, İn, Kuyu, Kaş, Bucak, Çay, Dere, Gökçe, Yeni, Kara, Aydın), some of them again there is kışla (Kışlaköy, Kışla Kariyyesi). There are some town and cities whose names end with kışla; such as Ulukışla, Şarkışla, Başkışla.

At the beginning of this century, every village had one summer place as well as the cities and towns had orchards. For example, Keçiören, Dikmen, Seyran, Etlik were the orchards of Ankara, Meram was orchard of Konya, Gesi was Kayseri's, Erkilet was Sivas's, Buzluk and Müridi were Elazığ's, Kozanlı was Şereflikoçhisar's etc. These places were the areas where the fried meat, sausages, pressed meat cured with garlic were prepared and vegetables and fruits dried, same time enjoyed with the cool summer days. But in times, with the development of the cities, these remained in the suburbs of the cities and became as a inhabited places. It is not required for yayla and orchards to be located at high places. As an exception to that we can name the Muğla orchards. The elevation at this place is lower than the town.



There are total 2600 (approximately) yayla settlement areas in Turkey. This data shows that there is more than one yayla settlement for two villages. Most of the villages having population over 3600 are not involved in transhumance activities. But if the fact, that in Erzurum-Kars and Bolu areas one out of every two-three villages yaylacı village, taken into consideration, it become obvious that the village yayla relationship in Turkey is very common. And of course this is a result of the importance of economic function. Though in our country the transhumance activity in some high plateaus is toward recreational purpose activities and production such as cultivating. Nevertheless these activities do not have much importance when compared with the large extend transhumance. In short, the transhumance in Turkey based on the stockbreeding economy and bring to our village big revenue for this aspect (especially in East Anatolia and Black Sea) and balance their income economies (including live stock, dried grass, wool).

The vertical high plateau activities in our country are common in Black Sea, Mediterranean, Aegean and East Anatolia areas. In fact, the high plateau activities are taken place at these places.



The Black Sea high plateaus generally became dense at the plateaus having 2000-2200 meter of elevation where mostly alphin meadows common at the upper limit of the forest. Some families having high population go to plateaus.

The situation in Mediterranean area is different. Some of them, such as Çamlıyayla, Ulaş, Meşelik; Çamalan, Damlama, Gözne, Belen, Kuzucubelen, Fındıkpınarı, Aslanköy, are for economic and recreation purposes, and some for the transhumance purposes of the nomadic yörük. The dwellings at these place mostly tents even though there are permanent (at the high plateaus for recreation purposes, the dwellings are generally contemporary).

Also the vertical transhumance in Aegean and East Anatolia is subject matter. There are no permanent high plateau dwellings in Aegean. The transhumance activities are carried out by the nomadic yörüks. The people migrated to high plateaus having 1800-1990 meters of heights (Aydın, Honaz, Madran etc.) return their kışlak after this period. Here as another form, the nomads (which are called as “kırlı yörük”) migrate from Interior Anatolia (even from Konya) to the Aegean plains and at the coastal are for wintering. In summer

again return to from the yayla areas of their these interior and high. Also the the activities for going yayla in East Anatolia having the height of 2000-2700 meters to the plateaus (Tortum, Narman, Kars, Güllü, Karasu, Allahuekber, Aras high plateaus) which start in May-June, after the period of 3-3.5 months finished with a backward vertical return. There are another transhumance activities in our country which are carried out horizontally. Between such transhumance areas and village settlements, there is not much rational differences (Meram Orchards in Konya). In Interior Anatolia area, except the Upper Sakarya Section high plateaus (Sündiken and Türkmen Mountains) and Mount Erciyes high plateaus, yayla among the plateaus means, simple shepherd shacks and the meadow surrounding it.

The dwellings located at the yayla are in a form of settled and migrating houses. Although the houses in a form of settled dwellings differ according to the situation of their owners' richness, culture, they are generally adopted to requirement of the stock-breeding economy. While the section for the family sheltering consist of raised bank for the bed, fireplace and court yard, the sections such as barn, sheep fold and milking places complete the house. The materials used at these dwellings are stone in Mediterranean Area, sundried brick in Interior Anatolia and mixture of wood stone, wood in Black Sea (roof wood, tin plate, red roof tile) and stone in East Anatolia (roof with clay mixture).



While the buildings create a risk for health reasons in some areas (East Anatolia) modern buildings are built at the places which are used as recreational areas (Soğukoluk, Belen, Zigana, Hamsi Village). At the 2-3 store buildings located there, along with the kitchen, bath, every kind of equipment are available. But in any case, since these houses are temporary shelters, they are simpler when compared with the permanent ones.

### **Importance of the transhumance from the living creatures (human being, animal) point of view:**

The word of yayla is used also for the summer places located at high altitudes, which are used for changing air and recreation. Nowadays it is observe that some high plateaus became holiday villages for tourism purpose. This is the dimension of the developing and changing yayla business.

The air in yayla climate is more pure, dry, light, and almost free of microbes and poor in oxygen. This cause the living creatures living there inhale continuously, orderly and deeply and the heart and lung does exercise. The air, which is poor in oxygen, causes the marrow to produce more red blood (in yayla period the red blood corpuscle increase 20 %).

The effect of the sun lights increase when gain altitudes. The number of the sunny days is more when compared with the summer season. The heat and air change increases the firmness from the health point of view and rets the nerve system.

Yayla, help the stockbreeders selection work. Continuous movement at the yayla during grazing provides body and organs to improve in a healthy way and meets the requirement of the stockbreeder for shape. Orderly body shape, thick strong bones, muscular structure, well developed leg form, broad breast, closed shored, straight back, broad hip, fit, strong leg and nail as well as health, feeding, satisfaction with little, movement on the rough terrain, strength and durability, productivity for cows and ox kept for breeding and long life are provided by yayla. Since the animals at yayla well use the feed they keep this same characteristics (meat, milk) when they brought down to the valley establishment. In addition, when the barn animals went to yayla, the farmers relieved from the barn and manure works.

By effecting yayla feed the mountain climate provide animal milk to be rich for vitamin, mineral and pro-

tein and by doing so developing young animals more sturdy. In addition, we must mention here that nowadays many yayla plants are used within the scope of herbs.

### Birth and Beliefs Related to the Birth

Before the birth was used to be carried out at yayla with the help of few women knowing this. Nowadays, no more birth event seen at yayla. When giving birth is near, they go the town.

The woman whose birth time is near used to not let the neighbors know it. She used to wait the kötelek pain, means sequential pains, to come, she wouldn't let the others know until it became increased. During that time, she used to wander in the tent, when she can not raise and sit down any more, by sending a child, help used to be requested from the neighbors.



A fire used to be lighted in the tent, a kettle filled with water used to be put on the fire for woman to have a bath after giving birth. The woman having pain used to wonder in the tent and when she has relieved from her pain a little, she used to sit down near the fire. Rope used to be stretched to middle poles of the tent, woman used to hold this rope, when giving birth is near, she used to crouch to the ground, with the help of the woman her back, the birth used to be given.

Some practices has been referred for providing easy birth for women:

A herb named the virgin mary was get soaked in water and had the woman, who had pain, drink it.

The woman was got passed under the camel three times

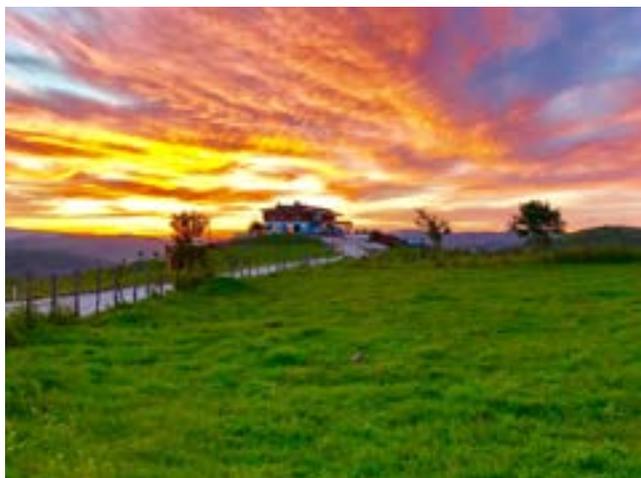
From the hand of the woman who gave an easy birth water was drunk three times

Under the leg of the woman soaked water poured

When the child was born some woman became weak and got fainted which is called kellendi. In such cases, onion is put near her nose to make her sniff and soaked soil was put under her foot.

If there is no sound from the child after the birth, the umbilical cord of the child was uncoiled from the mother to the baby. Later the umbilical cord was cut, to the place where the cut was made olive oil was rubbed. While some of the women were interested with the baby, the others had interested with the woman, first they have made the placenta to fall down by pushing to both sides of the belly. If the placenta can be fell down the woman was sit on the straw steam. After born sugar water is given into the mouth of the child.

Immediately after the birth the woman also takes bath and is laid down to soaked soil. Two or three or spoon of honey in melted butter is eaten by the woman for make her warm. If it is first birth of the woman blue bead is swallowed by the woman for making is not to be last pain of her.



Woman newly given birth is called as kırklı. Following day all neighbors come to check the baby with starch pudding cooked by them.

For protecting the child from the puerperal fever, red cover is put over it. For protecting against the devil bread fragments, knife and mirror are put over it head.

A person who knows how to recite azan gives the name of the child by reciting azan. As a name to the child one of the elderly of the tribe is named.

It is believed that meat, death, flour make the child sick. If

one of the neighbors has cut meat, it is believed that he or she is supposed to bring a piece of meat and wash it over the child or child must be pushed over the meat. If these are not made, it is believed that the child become heavier than the meat and the leg of the child can not push to the ground. For preventing the dead to press the child, after burying the dead all of the household in the tent must be beaten and arranged again. It is believed that the flour brought from the mill makes the child sick, in this case the child is pressed against the flour brought, flour is rubbed its face.

The child is pushed by forth he or she dies. For preventing the child to being made forty, making forty is made. Forty small stone are wrapped in a cloth. The child is given bath ever day. One of the stone is thrown ones the child is given bath. When the fortieth stone is thrown away, a cauldron is put at the open area, forth stone is put in it. The baby its mother and every body staying at the house take bath with this water. The laundries, the cloth, felt whatever inside the tent, are washed.

If the cattle is dies when child is born it became weak. In this case if the child is brought to the road fork and given bath over the meat, it means he or she will be recovered. Another method is to weigh the child with salt. Salt is put in one scale of the balance and the child other and weigh. It is believed that if the child is weighed again in same method after one week the child shall be recovered.

The nails of the child are not cut before one year, because it is believed that he or she will be thief otherwise. First hair of the child is called as mother feather. Gift is given by the person who first cut the feather. Before red cup was taken and given. The child who frequently falls while walking is called as "köstekli". Rope is tightened to the leg of the child in this condition. If the rope is cut with a knife, it is believed that the child will walk without falling.

## Proverbs Related to the Transhumance, Superstitions

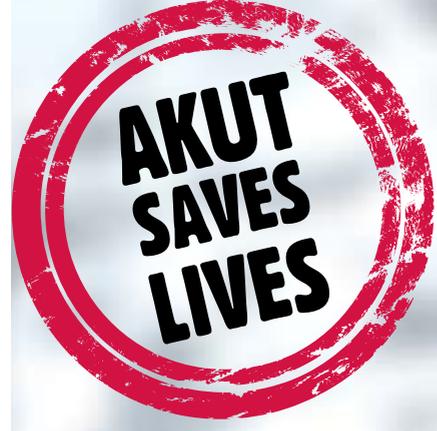
- ◇ If the shepherd satisfied he can obtained milk from the felt
- ◇ If the shepherd satisfied he steals the cheese from he-goat
- ◇ They ask wolf to learn why its neck so thick and answered by wolf as "because I do my work myself".
- ◇ Burning onion peel in the fireplace is not accepted as a good sign because it is devil work. Water or meal cauldrons are not covered by turning them reverse. They are put on the fireplace by putting some water inside and their openings are kept open.
- ◇ The cauldrons where the dead water is heated are turned reversed.



## The Yaylalar According to Their Types of Usage:

### A) Yayla areas used for holiday and recreation purposes

- 1- Bursa (Kadıyayla, Sarıalan)
- 2- Bolu (Abant, Gölcük)
- 3- Balıkesir-Edremit (Kazdağı)
- 4- İzmir-Ödemiş (Gölcük, Bozdağı)
- 5- Antalya (Saklı, Beycik, Turbelinaz)
- 6- Adana (Bürücek)
- 7- Hatay (Soğukoluk)
- 8- Artvin (Yusufuli)
- 9- Rize (Ayder)
- 10- Giresun (Kulakkaya, Boğaz obası)
- 11- Kütahya (Muratdağı)
- 12- Sivas (Sıcak Çermik)
- 13- Mersin (Abanoz, Gözne)



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## B) Those Used for Both Holiday and Stockbreeding Purposes

- 1- Bilecik (Domaniç)
- 2- Bolu (Aladağı, Sarıalan, Karacasu)
- 3- Antalya (Yazır, Karçukuru)
- 4- Ankara (Akyarma)
- 5- Mersin (Namrun)
- 6- Adana (Zorkun)
- 7- Tokat (Çamiçi)
- 8- İzmir (Kozak)
- 9- Ordu (Perşembe, Çambaşı)
- 10- Giresun (Gümbet, Bektaş)
- 11- Rize (Kavron, Anzer)
- 12- Trabzon (Düzköy, Kadırğa)
- 13- Artvin (Sahara)

## c) Those Used for Stockbreeding

- 1- Bolu (Kandıra, Tenbel)
- 2- Kastamonu (Çaklı)

## Kavran

Kavran, (Kavron) in folk word, is our charming yayla in Black Sea Area, near Mount Kaçkar. The Kavran, which can be reached from Çamlıhemşin town of Rize by road thorough Ayder, now looks like both yayla and recreation area, but it was merely a yayla before. The people of the East Black Sea both for getting relieved from the humid heat and for grazing their cattle at this wide Arabia fields, go to the high plateaus (yayla) located between the mountains at 2000 meter heights where the forests have openings. The Yayla dwellings are generally two person houses, consisted of old, experienced grandmother knowing how to do basic cheese and 10-15 years old girl or boy who can be a shepherd for the chattels. Yayla houses are very close to each other.

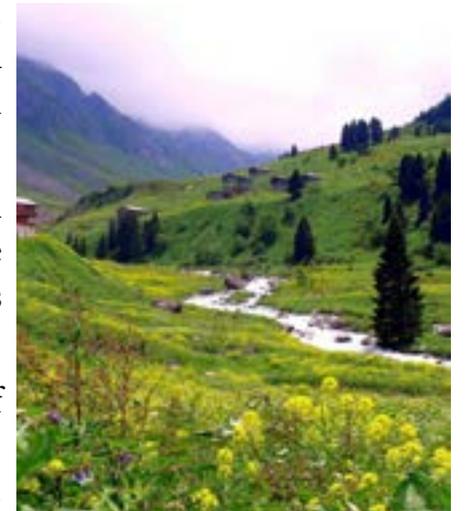


Yayla festivals seen in summer months and continued from past to these days. These festivals reflect a certain term of yayla period with the names such as “Çürük Ortası”, “Yayla Ortası”, “Okçular”, Vartivor”. Generally these festivals held same time with completion date of grass cutting.

The Vartivor at Kavran which one of the Ayder yayla of the Çamlıhemşin town of Rize is

celebrated nowadays with same enthusiasm as before.

Vartivor is a celebration performed by the people of yayla, start at 15th of July and lasts up to 25th of the month. The youth play horon at the celebration and say folk song each other. Vartivor rose festival means herb festival. Vartivor has been held late July, beginning of August before. Now it is held with same date, same enthusiasm at Hemşin.



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