

Steelbird Sailing – Gocek ... Route Options & Suggestions.



These Happy people will always be ready to help you with any problems you may have.

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GOCEK: (36° 45'10" N – 28° 56'03" E) – 30m

Base your sailing holiday on sparkling blue waters, surrounded by countless bays, coves, anchorages and archaeological sites and the pine clad hills of the lower Taurus Mountains coming down directly to the coast.

Now with the construction of the new road tunnel, Gocek's naturally beautiful bay is only 20 minutes away from Dalaman airport and is situated halfway between the big resorts of Marmaris and Fethiye but a whole world away from these touristic centers. It is a completely idyllic place that will draw you back time after time.



Turkey's history is as big as the country itself. In ancient times Gocek, known as Callimache in the first century B.C., and a Roman Port prior to this period is on the border between the ancient kingdoms of Lycia and Caria. Its coastline carried Cleopatra on her Honeymoon Cruise and saw Alexander the Great in his eastwards conquest of these lands. Gocek today, is one of Turkey's premier yacht

marinas and being located in the NW corner of the Gulf of

Fethiye, offers an area of flat water sailing easily navigable for less experienced sailors not used to the open sea. It has an excellent array of restaurants, boutique shops and supermarkets within easy walking distance of the marina and is surrounded by the pine-clad slopes of a National Forest. Gocek with its simply stunning, picturesque setting is truly a "Turkish delight".

Once you have set sail, there are countless choices of places to visit in store, Tomb Bay, Tersane Island, Cleopatra's Bay (Manastir), Wall Bay, Gemiler (St. Nicholas) Island, Cold Water Bay and the more famous Olu Deniz.

GOCEK MARINAS:

MarinTurk – (36° 45' 15" N – 28° 56' 00" E)

VHF: Channel 69.

Telephone: 0252 645 2229



Port Gocek – (36° 44'09" N – 28° 56'06" E)

VHF: Channel 73.

Telephone: 0252 645 1520

Club Marina – (36° 45'00" N – 28° 55'05" E)

VHF: Channel 72.

Telephone: 0252 645 1800

Skoepa Marina – (36° 45'18" N – 28° 56'12" E)

VHF: Channel 72.

Telephone: 0252 645 1786

YASSICA ISLANDS:

(36° 42'50" N – 28° 55'95" E) – 3m.

This group of five islands, several islets and above water rocks, are so small that nobody has named them individually. An ideal location for a swim in the crystal clear waters between these islands. You won't see buildings offering refreshments here but a place that is surprisingly diverse in plants and foliage set in stony ground.

TERSANE ISLAND:

(36° 40'54" N – 28° 54'89" E) – 5m.

This is the biggest island in the Gulf of Fethiye and possibly the site of ancient Telandria of the Delian League. Visible are the substantial ruins of a watchtower and the shipyard from where the island gets its name. There are a fair few dilapidated buildings dating from the 1920s when the last Greek residents were expelled as part of the population exchange between the Greeks and the Turks. The two bays on the island are called Winter and Summer Harbour offering shelter for sailors to escape from unexpected winds.

DOMUZ ISLAND:

(36° 40'13"80 N – 28° 54'02"21 E) – 14m.

At one time there were many wild Boar to be found here, hence it's name, Pork Island. This island offers many protected areas for anchorage.

ZEYTINLI ISLAND:

(36° 42'08"51 N – 28° 55'71"59 E) – 21m.

Olive Grove Island as its name suggests is covered in olive trees and is the only privately owned island.

Dating from the Ottoman times is an olive oil workshop.

TASYAKA BAY:

(36° 41'70" N – 28° 51'99" E) – 20m.

Tomb Bay is just delightful for swimming below the Carian and Lycian Rock Tombs to the north while a fresh water spring runs into the bay, perfect for cooling you on a hot day. There is also a lovely pebble beach surrounded by Oleander. During the 70's a famous artist, Bedri Rahmi, and his friends felt such admiration for the bay's beauty that he painted on the rock at the bay's entrance. There is a track up to the village of Kilisebelen, with just several houses. Here you will see the most magnificent views of the Dalaman Plain and Dalaman Airport as well as views of Kocagol and Baba Island, making the climb well worth your while.

**HAMAM BAY:**

(36° 38'68" N – 28° 51'25" E) – 20m.

Also known as Cleopatra's Bay as she was here twice, once in 46BC and again in 32BC, on her Honeymoon cruise with Marc Anthony who was en route to Actium. Monastery ruins half submerged give evidence of a medieval Byzantine church in a bay that is a firm favourite for over night stops, the Pine forest offering walks by the water or for the more curious, there is a 55 minutes walk, off the beaten track, to ancient Lydae.

GOSUN BAY:

Surrounded by olive and pine trees, the very narrow entrance into this long bay tends to keep out the day-tripper Boats. At the far end of the bay there are some rock cut tombs and ruins.

ATBUKU BAY:

(36° 43'49"86 N – 28° 54'70"72 E) – 18m.

This is a bay with a lot of reeds. Being a bit muddy on one side means the mosquitoes arrive as the sunsets. However the plus sign of this bay is that the waters are calm.

**GUNLUKLU BAY:**

(36° 43'71"46 N – 28° 54'86"20 E) – 21m.

With a lot of Liquid Amber Trees around the bay this is a popular weekend spot for the locals. For those who prefer seclusion there are plenty of inlets around the bay offering peace and quiet.

YAVANSU & GOBUN BAYS:

(36° 38'17" N – 28° 52'66" E) – 20m.

These bays offer superb underwater vistas. The quiet and calm nature of the bays

makes this an ideal place for a safe anchorage where you can enjoy the beauty and relaxing atmosphere under the Pine trees.

DEEP BAY: (KUCUK SARSALA):

(36*40'65" N – 28*51'46"E) – 15m.

There are plenty of places to anchor around this bay. However as the name suggests, the anchorages here are fairly deep but it does offer good shelter and includes both small and big Hurmali (Date Palm) Bays. In some cases yachts will take a line right across the bay hindering any new yachts from getting further in.

WALL BAY:

(36* 40'52"75 N – 28* 51'51"00 E) – 24m.

Passing through the more lively Force 4 and 5 seas to get there, and a quarter of a mile from Cleopatra's Bay is Wall Bay. Swimming and snorkeling in the crystal clear waters around the wall that gives the bay its name is easy. In ancient times the wall formed a defensive perimeter on the land side for both Lydae and it's satellite city Arymaxa.

SARSALA BAY:

(36* 39'70" N – 28* 51'05" E) – 40m.

Sarsala is a bay much preferred by sailors as the attractive natural bay with a long stony beach and a wooded valley running inland makes it ideal for spending the night in and great for swimming.

KAPPI CREEK (GOBEN ISKELESİ):

(36* 38'65" N – 28* 53'58" E) – 4m.

Two miles from Sarsala Bay, is Kappi Creek. This is an idyllic all season quay surrounded by Pine and Olive trees. It features ruins of uncertain history where an enjoyable stroll through Olive Groves will bring you to ancient Arymaxa with its Roman mausoleum, a Byzantine cistern and numerous other ruins.



BOYNUZ BUKU BAY:

(36* 41'90" N – 28* 56'03" E) – 20m.

This fjord-like large bay, whose entrance can be difficult to detect from a distance is covered in Pine forest on its north and south slopes but at the head there is a lush stand of Deciduous trees and Oleander. Taking a walk to explore you will find many types of birds, plants and wildlife.

RAGGED BAY:

A large Bay with a very indented coastline and an islet in the middle offers several coves and bights for a yacht to anchor. Depths here are mainly considerable and come quickly up to the shore. Rocks above and below the water around the shore, as well as a reef running off the islet extending eastwards call for care to be taken. The pine tree surroundings are spectacular.

GOCEK – KAS – ANTALYA:

- **GOCEK** (36° 44'92"01 N – 28° 56'49"55 E)
- **FETHIYE** (36° 37'54"14 N – 29° 05'96"95 E)
- **GEMILER ADASI** (36° 33'34"24 N – 29° 04'11"29 E)
- **OLU DENIZ** (36° 32'82" N – 29° 06'68" E)
- **KALKAN** (36° 15'28"25 N – 29° 24'52"99 E)
- **KAS** (36° 11'73"29 N- 29° 38'48"18 E)
- **MEIS (CASTELLORIZAN GREECE)**
- **KEKOVA** (36° 10'86"19 N – 29° 50'91"39 E)
 - UCAGIZ LIMANI (36° 11'70"78 N – 29° 51'25"58 E)
 - KALEKOY (36° 11'15"93 N - 29° 51'98"87 E)
- **GOKKAYA LIMANI** (36° 12'39"00 N – 29° 54'83"87 E)
- **FINIKE** (36° 17'67" N – 30° 09'85" E)
- **OLYMPUS** (36° 18'55"87 N – 30° 29'63"24 E)
- **CENEVIZ LIMANI** (36° 22'63" N – 30° 30'07" E)
- **PHASELIS** (36° 24'85"50 N – 30° 30'18"50 E)
- **KEMER** (36° 36'53"29 N – 30° 35'38"55 E)
- **ANTALYA** (36° 50'06" N – 30° 37' E)

GOCEK:

(36° 44'92"01 N – 28° 56'49"55 E) – 25m.



FETHIYE:

(36° 37'54"14 N – 29° 05'96"95 E) – 13m.

Above the resort town of Fethiye, [Telmessos in antiquity] are numerous Lycian Rock Tombs that watch over the harbour and marina and are very prominent when approaching from the sea. They overlook a beautiful and large bay strewn with islands. This is the starting point of the Turquoise Cruise where the waters are crystal clear and

aquamarine in hue, unlike the very blue waters going towards Marmaris and Bodrum. This is truly a paradise for those wanting to sail through history as it could be said that the secrets of the ancient gods of mythology, still lie hidden in the many secluded coves and bays around the Gulf Of Fethiye. Fethiye although flattened by an earthquake and rebuilt with buildings of little charm is non-the-less a very convivial place that most people come to like, with a fascinating Market area, where any and everything can be bought or repaired.

FETHIYE MARINA:

ECE MARINA – (36° 37'55" N – 29° 06'10" E)

VHF: Channel 73.

Telephone: 0252 612 5005

GEMILER ADASI:

(36° 33'34"24 N – 29° 04'11"29 E) – 38m.

The Iblis headland marks the southern end of the Gulf of Fethiye and just to the east of this headland lies Gemiler Island. On the slopes of this island tucked amongst the Pine trees are

Byzantine ruins from what must have been a sizeable community and archaeological excavations have confirmed this is the once residence of St. Nicholas. There is a ruined palace still containing some of its mosaics, several Byzantine churches and the remains of a harbour, according to legend later used by pirates. In Gemiler Bay facing the island is a beautiful beach with road access leading up to the "Ghost Town" of Kaya Koy.



OLU DENIZ:

(36° 32'82" N – 29° 06'68" E) – 45m.

This is Possibly the most photographed of all of Turkey's beaches and means "Dead Sea". Yachts are not allowed to moor in the lagoon, to prevent further pollution, but stopping for swimming and other water sports in the crystal clear waters with Paragliders dropping out of the sky from Baba Dag makes for a spectacular setting.

Be sure to go ashore at Kinik, 65 miles from Fethiye to explore the ruins of Xanthos, the ancient capital of Lycia, lying

in a splendid natural setting. The 18 kilometres long beach at Patara, whose amphitheatre is being buried by the sands from the dunes of this Turtle nesting beach is the birth place of St Nicholas and base of the legend of Father Christmas, who went on to become Bishop of Myra.

KALKAN:

(36° 15'28"25 N – 29° 24'52"99 E) – 20m.

A short sail east brings you to Kalkan with it's narrow, rather steep winding streets all leading down to the harbour. As the sun sets, the thing to do is to visit one of the many rooftop terraces and enjoy the coming and goings of the yachts. The protected style of building is Greek and refers back to when the town was called Kalamaki.

KAS:

(36° 11'73"29 N- 29° 38'48"18 E) – 30m.

As with most towns on the Lycian coast, Kas lies wedged between both mountains and the sea. It was once ancient Antiphellus. There is a "Bohemian" atmosphere here and the wooden balconies on the older properties add their own charm. An ancient theatre on Kas's long peninsula, with splendid views across to the most easterly of all the Greek Islands, Castellorizon or Meis in Turkish, is within easy walking distance of the town.

MEIS: (CASTELLORIZON GREECE)

(36° 09'29"90 N – 29° 35'55"49 E) – 40m.

KEKOVA:

(36° 10'86"19 N – 29° 50'91"39 E) – 84m.

Offering shelter to a stretch of water opposite a much-indented mainland and providing a calm area with numerous well-protected anchorages is this four-mile long Island. Along the Islands northern shore, at Apollonia, earthquakes have

disturbed the land and caused the ancient houses to sink under the clear water, creating a sunken city.

- a) **UCAGIZ LIMANI:** (36° 11'70"78 N – 29° 51'25"58 E) – 8m. A completely land locked bay that lies through a rocky channel, meaning Three Mouths from the three channels into the bay. A ramshackle hamlet but full of charm and well worth a quiet drink in a waterside café after a wander around. Just to the east of the hamlet lie numerous sarcophagi and a Rock Tomb by the water's edge from what is believed to be the ruins of Teimiussa, a small provincial city that administered the surrounding area.
- b) **KALEKOY:** (36° 11'15"93 N- 29° 51'98"87 E) – 52m. The castle here of ancient Simena, offers a bird's eye view of the bays, inlets, islands and colourful sailing craft out on these sparkling glassy waters. Peace and tranquility only sometimes disturbed by playful Dolphins.
- c) **GOKKAYA LIMANI:** (36° 12'39"00 N – 29° 54'83"87 E) – 40m.
- d) **Fascinating to potter around in are** a group of small islands lying close to the mainland with narrow but navigable channels between them. The channels are not unlike miniature fjords. There is a freshwater spring that bubbles up refreshingly cool water and to the south side of Ashil Island, there is a large cave that can be approached in a yacht's tender, it is wonderfully cool inside.

FINIKE:

(36° 17'67" N – 30° 09'85" E) – 16m.

The ancient site of Phoenicus and now a small commercial harbour. The town that serves the surrounding market garden area with greenhouses occupying every square inch of fertile land is famous for its early crop of tomatoes, green peppers and aubergines. The little wind that penetrates the harbour during the summer can be stifling making it feel as though you are in a greenhouse. This is the nearest safe harbour for visiting Myra and Demre.

FINIKE MARINA:

SETUR FINIKE MARINA – (36° 17'00" N – 30° 09'00" E)

VHF: Channel 73. "Setur Marina" 16.

Telephone: 0242 855 5030

CENEVIZ LIMANI:

(36° 22'63" N – 30° 30'07" E) – 12m.

The deserted bay has the most spectacular anchorage with cliffs dropping sheer into the sea from Musa Dagi. Pine trees take hold wherever they can on the precipitous slopes.

OLYMPUS:

(36° 18'55"87 N – 30° 29'63"24 E) – 26m.

There is no evidence of the ancient ruins of Olympus from seaward, as they lie on the slopes north of Cirali village. At one time in a city noted for its riches and works of art by Cicero and nearby at a height of 300 metres is Yanartas. The Lycian hero Bellerophon, [according to mythology], mounted his winged horse Pegasus to slay the fire breathing monster, Chimaera. The fiery breath of the monster was said to be

eternal and gases that seep from the ground can be seen burning. The Byzantines considered this place to be a religious area.

PHASELIS: (TEKIROVA):

(36° 24'85"50 N – 30° 30'18"50 E) – 36m.

Alexander the Great's favourite winter resort was at ancient Phaselis, which was surrendered to him in 333BC having been established by colonists from Rhodes in 690BC. It is one of the most picturesque sites along this coast with spectacular views up towards Mount Tantalite, whose peak remains snow capped until late spring. In both northern and southern anchorages around the headland lies numerous above and below water rocks, most of them the remains of ancient breakwaters.

KEMER:

(36° 36' 53"29 N – 30° 35' 38"55 E) – 30m.

This fully equipped marina has the facilities for all activities so that yachtsmen can enjoy the unspoiled bays and beaches to the south of the town, while the resort town was carefully designed to blend in with the surrounding scenery. Also in the spring are the yacht races between Kemer and Girne in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

KEMER MARINA:

PARK KEMER MARINA – (36° 36'12" N – 30° 34'18" E)

VHF: 73.

Telephone: 0242 814 1490



ANTALYA:

(36° 50'06" N – 30° 37' E)

This modern city has become the center of the Turkish Riviera and a major Tourism destination but blending with the preservation and restoration of the old Ottoman village within the walls of the old citadel, creating the picturesque old quarter Kaleici, it makes for an ideal holiday atmosphere. Antalya was founded in the 2nd century BC as ancient Attaleia, named after King Attalus 11 of Pergamon and embodies the contrast between the majestic Mediterranean coastline of beaches and rocky coves and the towering Taurus Mountains.

ANTALYA MARINAS:

KALEICI YAT LIMANI – (36° 53'02" N – 30° 42'01" E)

VHF: Channel 16.

Telephone: 0242 248 4530

SETUR ANTALYA MARINA – (36° 50'00" N – 30° 37'00" E)

VHF: Channel 09 "Setur Marina" 16

Telephone: 0242 259 1290

GOCEK – MARMARIS – BODRUM:

• GOCEK –	36° 44'89" N – 28° 56'28" E
• BABA ADASI –	36° 41'74" N – 28° 41'69" E
• ASI BAY –	36° 43'28" N – 28° 38'93" E
• EKINCIK –	36° 49'53" N – 28° 33'41" E
• KUMLU BUKU –	36° 44'75" N – 28° 16'33" E
• TURUNC BUKU –	36° 46'58" N – 28° 15'25" E
• ICMELER –	36° 48'13" N – 28° 14'10" E
• MARMARIS –	36° 50'97" N – 28° 16'62" E
• HISARONU KORFEZI	
• BOZBURUN	
• SELIMIYE	
• ORHANIYE (KECI BUKU)	
• BENCIK	36° 47'00" N – XX° 02'05" E
• SYMI (GREEK ISLAND)	
• CIFLIK LIMANI	36° 45'00" N – 27° 52'08" E
• CIFLIK LIMANI –	36° 40'59" N – 28° 09'87" E
• SERCE LIMANI –	36° 34'72" N – 28° 02'83" E
• BOZUKKALE - (BOZUK BUKU)	36° 34'20" N – 28° 00'98" E
• DATCA –	36° 45'07" N – 27° 44'46" E
• GOKOVA KORFEZI	
• 7 ADALAR	36° 52'02" N – 28° 03'05" E
• KARGILI BUKU	36° 56'01" N – 28° 05'08" E
• GORDUBET LIMANI	
• DEGIRMEN BUKU	36° 56'00" N – 28° 10'00" E
• SOGUT (KARACASOGUT)	36° 57'00" N – 28° 11'04" E
• AKBUK LIMANI	37° 01'09" N – 28° 06'05" E
• HAYIT BUKU –	36° 40'59" N – 27° 33'03" E
• PALAMUT BUKU –	36° 40'29" N – 27° 30'76" E
• KNIDOS –	36° 40'96" N – 27° 22'63" E
• BODRUM –	37° 01'51" N – 27° 25'73" E

GOCEK:

BABA ADASI:

(36° 41'74" N – 28° 41'69" E) – 17m.

This island is easily identified being bold and steep-to against the land of Sarigerme behind with it's large hotel complexes now adorning the bay of pristine sandy beaches

ASI BAY:

(36° 43'28" N – 28° 38'93" E) – 12m.



EKINCIK:

(36° 49' 53" N – 28° 33' 41" E) – 20m.

Ekincik is the best place to leave your yacht for a "most do" visit to Caunos and Dalyan and the glorious, sandy protected nesting beach of Iztuzu for the Loggerhead Caretta-caretta Turtles. Ekincik is a picturesque bay in itself with red cliffs and steep wooded slopes rising very abruptly from the anchorage and being almost halfway

between Marmaris and Gocek, it is very popular and sometimes rather busy during summer with yachts.

- a) **CAUNOS:** Situated on the border between ancient Caria and Lycia and by anchoring at Delikadasi you can take a smaller craft excursion into the Dalyan Delta with its marshy setting and meandering reed-lined river, through the gates of a fish trap (a dalyan and hence the name of the town). Egrets, Kingfishers and freshwater Nile Turtles add to the charm of this river journey up to where the Rock Tombs are carved high above and keep an eye on the modern town of Dalyan. Settings of a Mud Bath and the hot water spring of Sultaniye on the shore of the completely unspoilt Lake Koycegiz make it a very special place.

KUMLU BUKU:

(36° 44'75" N – 28° 16'33" E) – 14m.

A large bay with its crystal clear waters allow you to swim together with those on a day's excursion from Marmaris. On the hill directly above the jetty are the ancient ruins of Amos.

TURUNC BUKU:

(36° 46'58" N – 28° 15'25" E) – 12m.

Turunc cove is thickly wooded. The greens of the forest, the blues of the water combined with the white of the houses and hotels, present a picture that is quite poetic and an exquisite spot for you to enjoy. The road that connects Turunc to Marmaris has made it into a built up and thriving place.

ICMELER:

(36° 48'13" N – 28° 14'10" E) – 9m.

Entering the bay of Marmaris and to the west, behind Keci Island lies the suburb of Icmeler. Hazy mountains of the interior slope down to the sandy beaches and there are many hotels and restaurants. Across the bay are other islands including Nimara, which is actually connected to the mainland by a low isthmus called Yalanaci (False) channel and the islands of Yildiz, Cennet and tiny Bedir Island.



MARMARIS:

(36° 50'97" N – 28° 16'62" E) – 15m.

Situated in a bay, backed by rugged Pine clad mountains, Marmaris is one of the most attractive maritime parklands, ideal for water sports and sailing. Sample typical Turkish cuisine in one of the marina restaurants, drink Raki, the traditional way, over ice and diluted with water before taking a stroll along the brightly lit and Palm lined promenade. Then with excellent

shopping facilities and plenty of provisions aboard you can languidly continue to explore the spectacular beauty of southern Turkey.

MARMARIS MARINAS:

MARMARIS NETSEL MARINA –(36° 51'02" N – 28° 16'06" E)

VHF: Channel 06 "Port Marmaris"

Telephone: 0252 412 2708

ALBATROS MARINA – (36* 50' N – 28* 17' E)

VHF: Channel 72.

Telephone: 0252 412 2456

MARMARIS YACHT MARINE – (36* 49'05" N – 28* 18'32" E)

VHF: Channel 72-73.

Telephone: 0252 422 0022

PUPA YACHT MARINA – (36* 49'48" N – 28* 18'32" E)

VHF: Channel 72 (Pupa Yacht).

Telephone: 0252 413 1853

CIFLIK LIMANI:

(36* 40'59" N – 28* 09'87" E) – 14m.

To enter Ciflik you can pass either side of Ince Island where you will find a broad harbour. The Olive covered hills afford protection against the winds and beside the extraordinarily beautiful scenery around here you will be able to notice medieval ruins.

SERCE LIMANI:

(36* 34'72" N – 28* 02'83" E) – 12m.

A large fjord like bay with a rather narrow entrance but inside it opens up dramatically and offers nearly all round shelter. At Serce an underwater archaeology team recovered many artifacts from an 11th century Byzantine wreck, including glass objects which are now on display in Bodrum Castle, in the Medieval Age Hall in the "Glass wreck" room. The waters at the entrance and inside this bay go around in circles, so maybe for the unhandy craft of the Byzantine era and being full of glass and pottery, this caused it's downfall!

BOZUKKALE:

(36* 34'20" N – 28* 00'98" E) – 16m.

Rounding Karaburun and some two and a half miles beyond you will come across Bozukkale and in ancient times the shipyard of Loryma. The surroundings are grand with the ruins of ancient Loryma scattered about the bay. The Knights of Rhodes used the harbour during Roman and Byzantine times as well and being sheltered against severe weather conditions, Athenian ships concealed themselves during the Peloponnesian Wars.

HISARONU KORFEZI: GULF:

BOZBURUN:

(36* 39'08"39 N- 28* 04'86"69 E) – 20m.

Famous now for it's boatyards, crafting handmade, hard wood Gulets for the tourist trade of Marmaris and Bodrum. A sponge fishing industry has in most part been replaced by yacht and sailing tourism. The ruins of ancient Tymnos are here and there are suitable anchorages off Kizil Island just before Bozburun and sipping a cold beer in the village square, gazing out over the waters of the bay, you will find an hour or two can be easily lost here.

SELIMIYE:

(36° 42'05" N – 28° 05'03" E)

Sailing around Dirsek Cape and passing a number of small Islands including Kameriya, Koca, Uzun, Topan and Kargi, you will come across this magnificent, huge bay.

Although this bay is mostly too deep to anchor in conveniently, the quay at the village of Selimiye has shallower depths and just behind here and a bit inland is the ancient city of Hyda. The slopes around it are thickly wooded in Pine.

ORHANIYE (KECI BUKU):

In Kecibuku Bay lies an island with ruins of a Byzantine fort. The slopes around the bay are covered in Pine. The small village of Orhaniye closed in by a bookend of steep rocky slopes has a stream that keeps the enclosed valley well watered while located on a hill above the village are the ruins of Bybasos.

ORHANIYE MARINA:

MARTI MARINA – (36° 45'03" N – 28° 08'30" E)

VHF: CHANNEL 72 "Pupa Yacht".

Telephone: 0252 487 1063

BENCIK:

(36° 47'00" N – 02'05" E)

The steep-to slopes of the Dorian Peninsula dropping sheer into the sea around Bencik, with its rubbly red landscape, resembles, albeit on a much smaller scale, the scenery around the Grand Canyon. Bencik stretches inland for almost 3km. It is a great pleasure to wander about in these coves and inlets. The loveliness of the greens and blues and its beautiful scenery cannot be adequately told and has to be seen to be appreciated. During the Persian invasions in 540BC, the Knidians sought to dig a canal between Bencik and Kucukcati, as a defensive measure against the Persian Armies, to turn their city into an island. The Oracle that was consulted was reported to have said – If the Gods had wanted it, they would have made your city an island. Do not pierce the isthmus! – Where upon they surrendered to the Persians.

SYMI (GREECE):

(36° 37'07"31 N – 28° 50'33"32 E) – 28m.

CIFLIK LIMANI:

(36° 45'00" N – 27° 52'08" E)

The isthmus of Adatepe Burnu, one of many capes that line this stunning and naturally beautiful coastline, separates Ciflik Limani and the larger bay of Kuruca Buku.

DATCA:

(36° 45'07" N – 27° 44'46" E) – 14m.

Datca is the original site of the city of Knidos, which was relocated in 540BC during the Persian invasion, and today is a County Seat and gives it's name to the entire peninsula. It is the place to stock up on provisions as there will have been little chance since departing Marmaris and is still a pleasant, sleepy

little spot, despite the considerable number of yachts that stop here.

HAYIT BUKU:

MARINA:

OGUN'UN YERI – (36° 40' N – 27° 34' E)

VHF: n/a

Telephone: 0252 728 0023

PALAMUT BUKU:

(36° 40'29" N – 27° 30'76" E) – 6m.

The green valley behind the harbour makes for a pleasant contrast to the bare rocky slopes further back and is a relaxed place with a fine beach and crystal clear waters. It is quite possibly the site of ancient Triopium and the religious center of the Dorian Confederation, a reef extending from the shore maybe being part of the ancient harbour.

KNIDOS:

(36° 40'96" N – 27° 22'63" E) – 22m.

At the end of the Datca Peninsula stands the ancient Carian city of Knidos, described by Strabo as " a city that was built for the most beautiful of goddesses, Aphrodite, on the most beautiful of peninsulas". It was famous as a center of art and culture in the 4th century BC. The city had two harbours, one in the Aegean and the other in the Mediterranean and a circular temple dedicated to the goddess overlooks the remains of these two harbours.

GOKOVA KORFEZI: GULF:

7 ADALAR:

(36° 52'02" N – 28° 03'05" E)

Between Teke Cape and Taneli Cape are a group of seven islands, hence their Turkish name, Yedi Adalar. While the place is indeed a beautiful one, the numerous reefs here require caution. In the long inlet of East Creek there is excellent all-round shelter in attractive surroundings and apart from vivid blue Kingfishers and Herons, the only other inhabitants are fishermen.

KARGILI BUKU:

(36° 56'01" N – 28° 05'08" E)

The inlet is attractive with Pine right down to the water's edge. It has a remote almost spooky feel to it and by anchoring at the inlet's elbow; there is good shelter from the day breeze blowing down the gulf.

GORDUBET LIMANI:

DEGIRMEN BUKU: (36° 56'00" N – 28° 10'00" E)

A much indented bay and although covered in Pine trees at the head of the bay there are many deciduous trees, mainly the fragrant Liquid Amber. The inlet behind the arm of land on the eastern side of the bay is a magnificent anchorage with jetties and a restaurant while almost opposite it is another inlet called

Ingiliz Limani (English Harbour). According to local tradition, part of the British fleet concealed itself here during World War 1

SOGUT (KARACASOGUT):

(36° 57'00" N – 28° 11'04"E)

The bay is a wonderful serene spot and the slopes around the bay densely covered in Pine, somehow managing to cling onto the steep rocky slopes. The water here is renowned for its purity, so much so that the bay has been dubbed "Honey Water Bay". There is nearly all-round shelter in the bay and some yachts have wintered here.

MARINA: GLOBAL SAILING – (36° 56'55" N – 28° 11'24" E)

Telephone: 0252 465 5148

AKBUK LIMANI:

(37° 01'09" N – 28° 06'05" E)

Between Oren and Gokova the high mountains drop almost vertically into the sea from a considerable height, approximately 1000 metres, Akbuk Harbour situated at the foot of these thickly wooded mountains, is a very good harbour that is sheltered against the western and northwestern winds.



BODRUM:

(37° 01'51" N – 27° 25'73" E) – 18m.

Bodrum or Halicarnassus as it was known, was made the capital of the ancient Province of Caria by Mausolus, remembered today through the word mausoleum and being the site of one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. An impressive medieval castle built by the Knights of Rhodes, using many of the stones from the already ruined mausoleum, stands guard over the entrance to Bodrum's dazzling

blue bay, The Knights of St. John stayed for over a century until they were driven out by Suleyman the Magnificent in 1523. Once in the harbour a yacht must head for the marina and with good all-round shelter, yachts are wintered afloat.

BODRUM MARINAS:

MILTA BODRUM MARINA (37° 02'00" N – 27° 25'50" E)

VHF: Channel 73 "Bodrum Marina".

Telephone: 0252 316 1860

PORT BODRUM YALIKAVAK (37° 06'20" N – 27° 17'02" E)

VHF: Channel 72 – 16.

Telephone: 0252 385 3860

D-MARIN T.REIS MARINA (36° 59'57" N–27° 15'23" E)

VHF: Channel 72.

Telephone: 0252 382 9200

ROSEMARY – COKERTME (37° 00'10" N – 27° 47'30" E)

VHF: Channel 72 – 16.

Telephone: 0252 531 0158

LALE YAT ISKELESI –GULLUK (37° 14'24" N – 27° 35'42" E)

Telephone: 0252 522 3082

PORT ATAMI – GOLKOY (37° 07'42" N – 27° 25'12" E)

Telephone: 0252 357 7416