

MOUNTAINS IN TURKEY





LEGENDS OF MOUNT OLYMPOS

HISTORY OF OLYMPOS ANTIQUE CITY

- Olympos was one of the most important cities of the ancient Lycian civilization. Foundations of the city in the old Hellenistic period, BC. Built around 300. It is known that Alexander the Great spent the winter months in the conquest of Phaselis, a port city adjacent to Olympos.





1) Legends & Myths: Chimera / Yanar Taş

- Chimera's name is mentioned in the legend of Bellerophon and Chimera. Korith's prince Bellerophon is alleged to have an affair with Sthenetoia, the wife of Proitos, the king of Argos. Then the king of Argos sent his prince a secret message to the king of Lycian Iobates saying that the prince should be killed. Iobates gives Bellerophon the task of killing a monster named Chimera, a lion-headed, goat-bodied, snake-tailed, breathing fire.

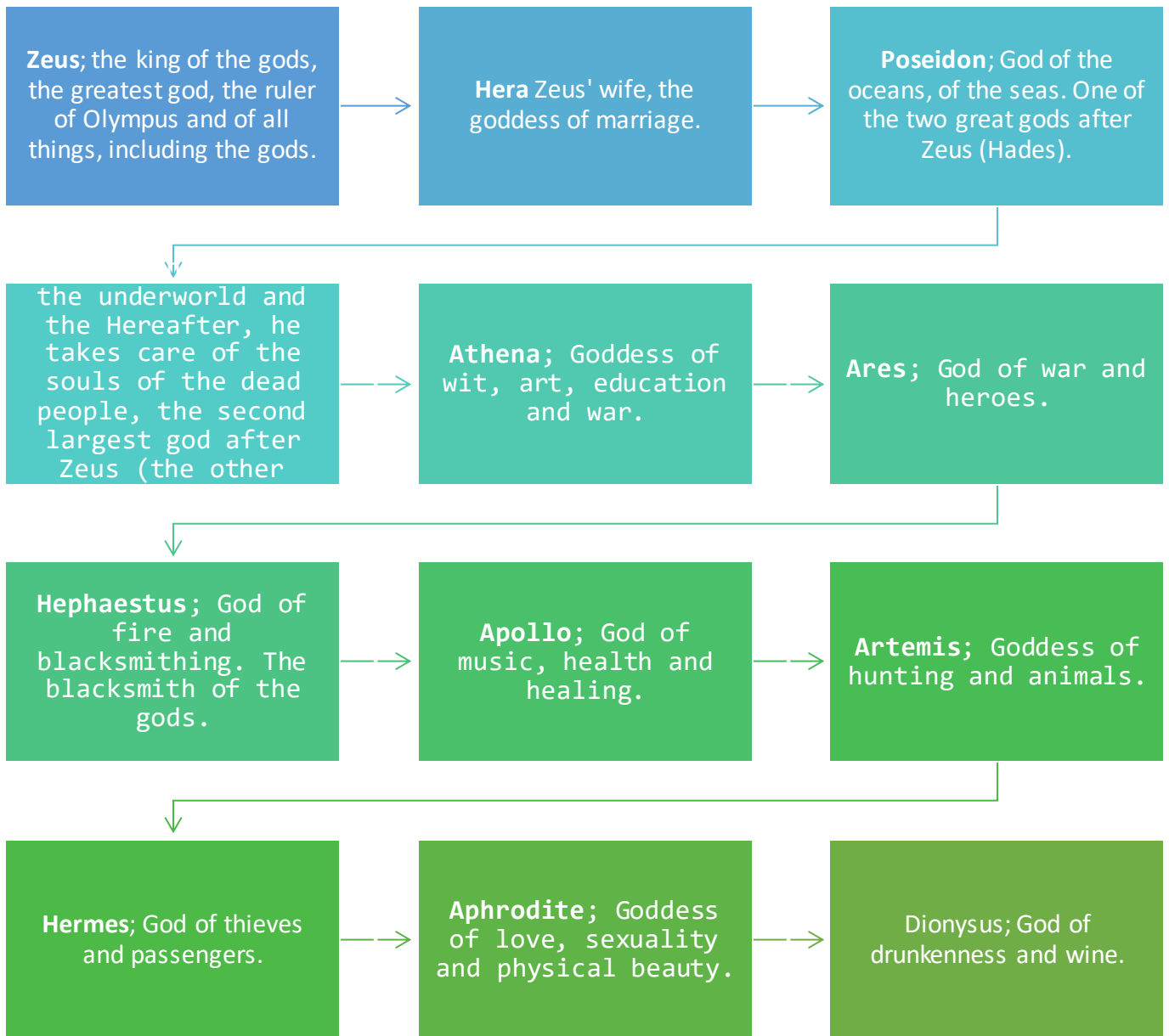


- Bellerophon catches the flying horse Pegasus with the help of the goddess Athena. He hits Chimera with a spear in the mouth. The bullet melts in Chimera's burning mouth and kills the monster. Iobates orders Bellerophon to fight the wild Solymi (Termessian) tribe as his second mission. Bellerophon succeeds in this task, then is assigned to fight with the Amazons.
- Bellerophon, who accomplished all the tasks assigned to him, is ambushed by the bravest Lycian soldiers on his way back to Lycia, but he manages to survive and enters Lycia as a hero. Iobates honors Bellerophon by giving him half of his kingdom and one of his daughters.



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The Gods Believed To Live In Olympus



Biological Diversity of Antalya Güllük Mountain

- **Mammals:** Wild boar, fox, jackal, caracal, wildcat, badger, rabbit, marten, squirrel, hedgehog, roe deer, mountain goat, tree dormouse, bat, lynx are mammal species found in the National Park.





- **Birds:** 113 of the 456 bird species found in Turkey is seen in this National Park. Karaca, Shah eagle quail, woodcock, freckle partridge, henna partridge and dove are the main species.

- **Reptiles:** There are 20 reptile species living within the borders of the National Park. Turtle (Black Turtle), Spotted Turtle, Blind Lizard, Spiny Lizard, Half-Finger Keler, Slim Lizard, Spotted Lizard, Coin Snake and Banded Viper are the main ones.



- FLORA

- 250-1665m elevation difference and different view feature of the national park with rich biodiversity, Mediterranean climate type exhibiting plant communities in the forest and scrub gum tree, wild olive, sandalwood, carob, laurel, rosary and so on. 680 plant species has been identified, 80 (11.76%) is defined as the number of endemic Turkey. Mountain Ecosystem; 250-1665m. Red pine forest, Mediterranean maquis vegetation and consists of rocky areas.

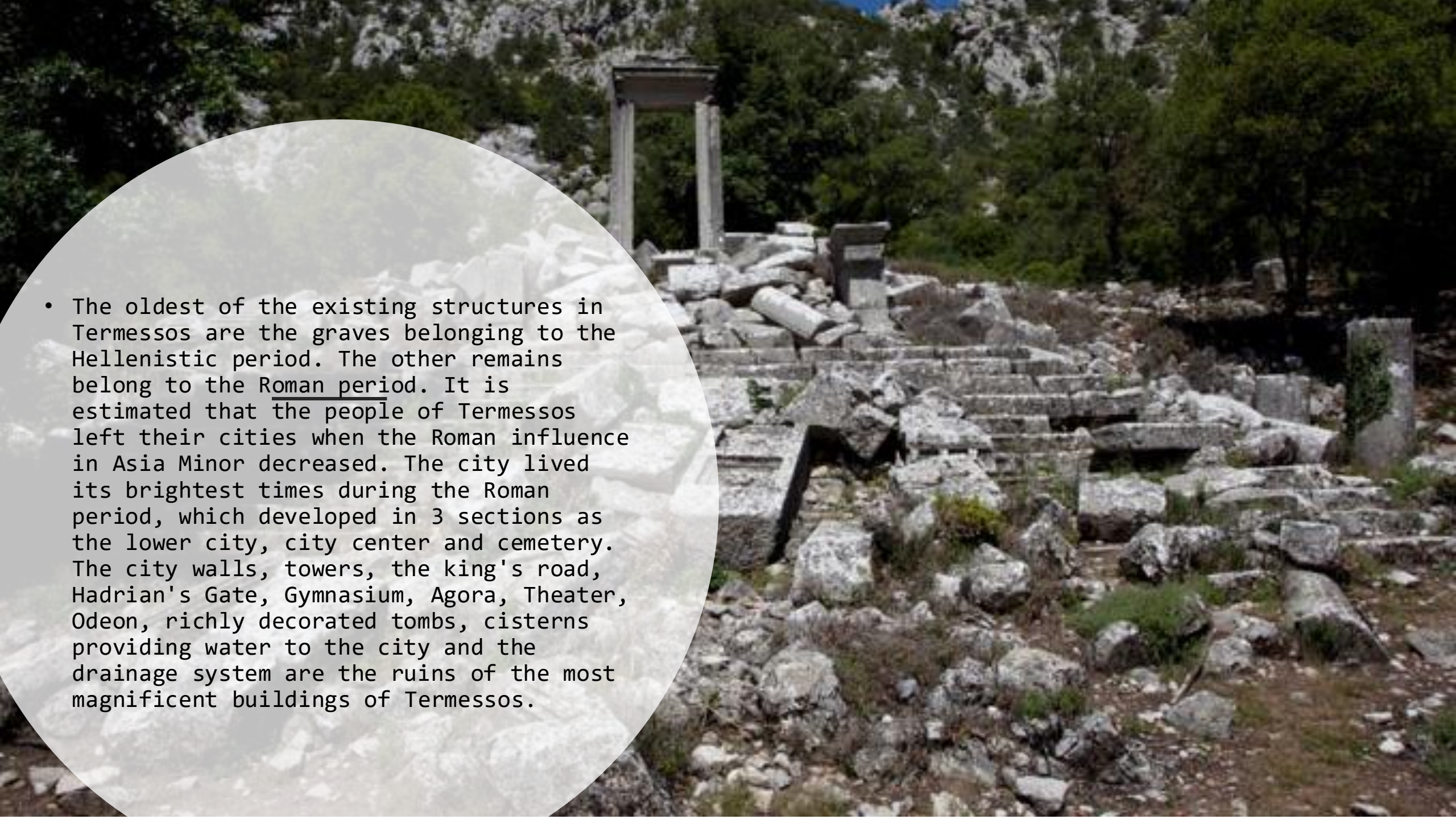


- CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL VALUES

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- Termessos, one of the best preserved ancient cities in terms of archaeological sites in Anatolia and giving its name to the national park, is located on the slopes of the Gulluk Mountain of the Taurus Mountains, 1050 m above sea level, rising after the travertine steps that make up wide plains in the north of Antalya.

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- The city of Termessos was founded by the Solims, one of the indigenous peoples of Anatolia, known for their warrior character. The first information about Termessos and Solims is obtained from Homer's Epic of Iliad depending on Herodotus history and legend of Bellerofontes. Termessos'un rise to the stage of history BC. It begins with the date when Alexander was the only city in 334 that he could not get through the



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- The background image shows the archaeological site of Termessos, a well-preserved ancient city in the Taurus mountains of Turkey. The scene is dominated by grey stone ruins, including a prominent structure with two standing columns in the upper center. A wide set of stone steps leads up a hillside. The surrounding landscape is rocky and sparsely vegetated with green shrubs and trees. A large, semi-transparent white circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.
- The oldest of the existing structures in Termessos are the graves belonging to the Hellenistic period. The other remains belong to the Roman period. It is estimated that the people of Termessos left their cities when the Roman influence in Asia Minor decreased. The city lived its brightest times during the Roman period, which developed in 3 sections as the lower city, city center and cemetery. The city walls, towers, the king's road, Hadrian's Gate, Gymnasium, Agora, Theater, Odeon, richly decorated tombs, cisterns providing water to the city and the drainage system are the ruins of the most magnificent buildings of Termessos.



