


# **KULA-SALİHLİ GEOPARK**





The Kula-Salihli geopark located in the central part of the Gediz Graben in the Aegean Region and in the west of the inner western Anatolian Plateaus covers the entire administrative borders of the Kula and Salihli districts of Manisa. The total area of the geopark is 2320 km<sup>2</sup>.



Located in an area where stress tectonics are active and effective, the Kula Geopark and its surroundings are quite complex geologically and tectonically and very rich in geomorphology. Geopark, from paleozoic aged metamorphic rocks (schist, gneiss) to prehistoric volcanic eruptions, contains the evidence of more than 200 million years of the globe and is home to a very rich geodiversity.



Turkey's youngest volcanic area of Kula Salihli someone who is inscribed in the field of natural, geological, location is the most important area in terms of Turkey's cultural and archaeological riches because of geotourism. Salihli-Kula Geopark (the Geopark Kula) of Turkey and the Turkish labeled a UNESCO World Geopark is the first and only.



# GEOSİTS

## 1-KULA DİVLİT VOLCANIC PARK



Kula Divlit Volcanic Park is located in the eastern part of Kula-Salihli Geopark, northeast of Kula town center. Kula divlit volcanic park contains all characteristic landforms formed due to advanced volcanic activities in the 3rd phase of Kula volcanism. It is possible to observe Kula divlit slag cone and lava flow, parasitic cones, spatter cones, lava tunnels and ditches in the park area.

## 2-KULA FAIRY CHIMNEY

Fairy chimneys are composed of relatively soft rocks and erosion-resistant hard rocks covering them. A typical fairy chimney consists of two parts. The lower part of the fairy chimney, consisting of relatively soft rocks, is called the "skull cap", which stands on the body, protects the body against erosion and consists of erosion-resistant hard rocks





# 3-KURŞUNLU SPA

It is one of Turkey's most important 15 geothermal fields. Located in the lower grounds of the Kurşunlu stream, it is on the Izmir-Ankara road and is an important thermal tourism area. Almost all of the resources in the leaded geothermal area are dry due to the wells drilled today. The outlet temperatures of the sources in the area are between 42-55 °C. Water is obtained at 51-114 °C from the wells drilled in the field.



# 4-MUD BATH

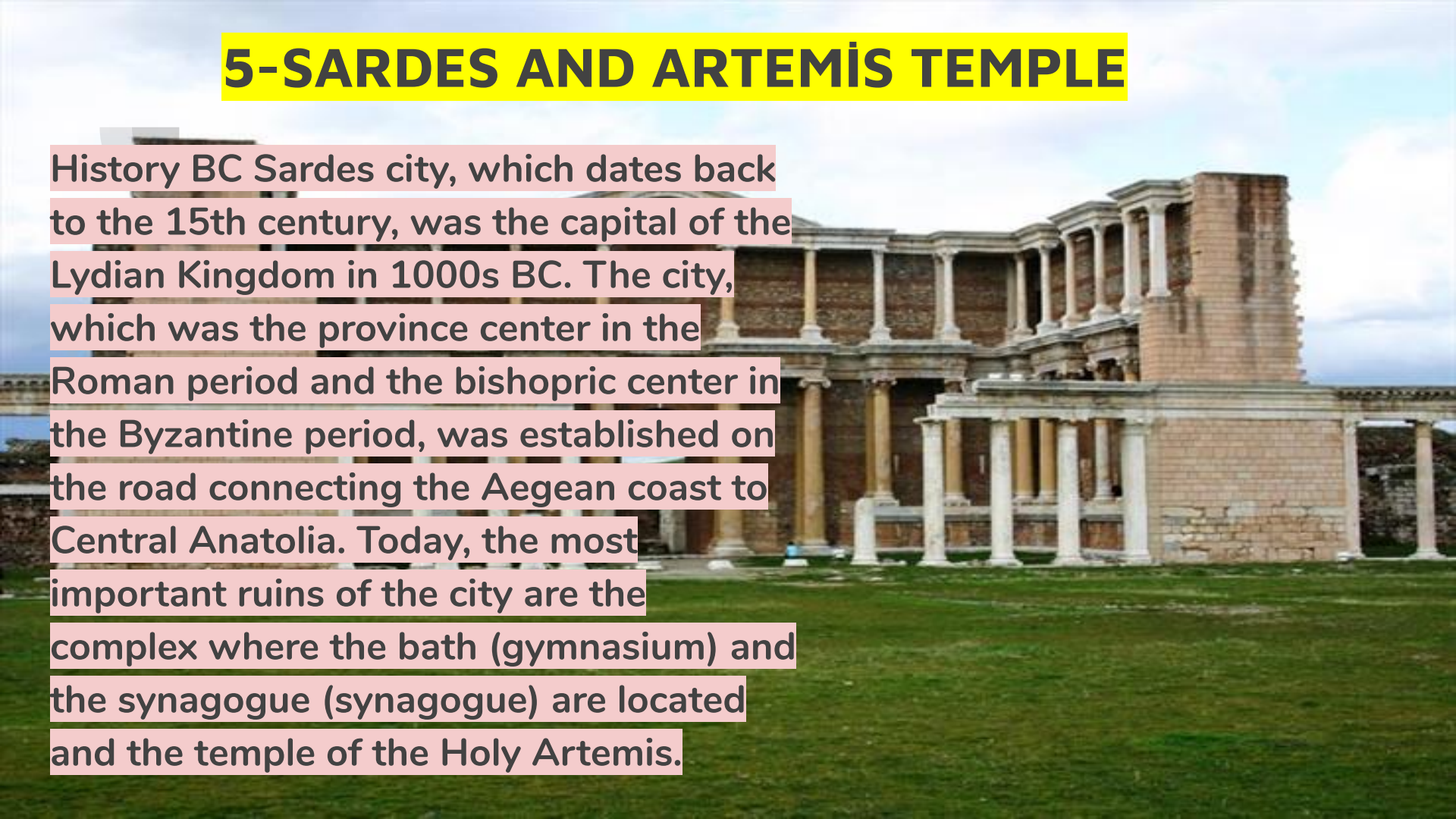
The spa, whose history dates back to the Lydian kingdom, got this name because of the sediments in its water. Today, after the hot spring water is rested and its deposits are settled in a pool, hot water is used in thermal facilities. The temperature of the water coming out from the thermal source is 52 °C.





# 5-SARDES AND ARTEMIS TEMPLE

History BC Sardes city, which dates back to the 15th century, was the capital of the Lydian Kingdom in 1000s BC. The city, which was the province center in the Roman period and the bishopric center in the Byzantine period, was established on the road connecting the Aegean coast to Central Anatolia. Today, the most important ruins of the city are the complex where the bath (gymnasium) and the synagogue (synagogue) are located and the temple of the Holy Artemis.



# 6-THOUSAN TUMULUS

There are king tombs known as Bintepe on the Salihli-Akhisar road 8-10 km north of the Gediz river.

These tumulus (filling soil) tombs, which are spread over the region between the ancient city of Sardes and Marmara Lake, are 119, belong to the Lydian nobility.



# 7-LAKE MARMARA

Marmara Lake, which has an east-west length of 10-11 km and a width of 3-5 km, covers an area of approximately 56 km<sup>2</sup>.

Depending on the water surface area, the depth of the lake is 3-5 m and its average height from the sea is 79 m. In 1951, the water of Gördes and Kum streams was directed to Marmara lake, which is a shallow lake with tectonic origin.





**THANKS FOR PARTICIPATING**

**WE HOPE WE CAN**

**WELCOME YOU ALL**

**ONE DAY**