



SUSTAINABILITY MANUAL

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY



THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

After the War of Independence which started on May 19, 1919 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the First Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) was convened on April 23, 1920

On January 20, 1921, with the adoption of the first constitution, it was stated that **"Sovereignty belongs to the nation unconditionally. The executive and legislative powers are vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly on behalf of the Turkish nation"**.

On April 23, 1921, the first anniversary of the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, April 23 was declared a national holiday with law number 112.

The Republic was proclaimed on **October 29, 1923**.

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

(1881-1938)



ATATÜRK, THE FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

He was born in Thessaloniki in 1881. His mother was Zübeyde Hanım and his father was Ali Rıza Efendi. He attended Neighborhood School, Şemsi Efendi School, Thessaloniki Civil High School, Thessaloniki Military High School, Thessaloniki Military Academy, War School, and War Academy, respectively. In 1893, while he was a student at the Military High School, his math teacher added "Kemal" to his name, and he became Mustafa Kemal. After the Ottoman Empire lost World War I, the Armistice of Mudros was signed. Following this agreement, when the occupation of the homeland began, Mustafa Kemal started the national struggle by landing in Samsun on May 19, 1919.

On April 23, 1920, with the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, Mustafa Kemal was elected as the Speaker of the Assembly and the Head of the Government. After winning the Battle of Sakarya, he was honored with the title of Gazi and the rank of Marshal. With the proclamation of the Republic on October 29, 1923, Mustafa Kemal became the first President of the Republic of Turkey.

HIERAPARK THERMAL & SPA



HIERAPARK THERMAL & SPA HOTEL DELUXE

Hierapark takes its name from Hiera, the queen of the Amazons and the wife of Telephos, the legendary founder of Bergama, who founded it in the early 2nd century BC during the time of the Pergamon Kingdom by Eumenes II. Hiera also means sacred.

Our hotel, which started its operations in 2017, is still excited to welcome its first guests. It was established to introduce the natural beauties of Pamukkale and to make guests experience the healing effects of thermal waters, which are an important area of health tourism. In addition to relaxation, cultural tours are organized for our guests who are interested in the history of the region. Our facility is located 5 km away from the Pamukkale Travertines, which are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is 5 km from the Hierapolis Ancient City and 14 km from the Laodikeia Ancient City.

It has a thermal pool, outdoor pool, indoor pool, children's pool, and a water park for children. Hierapark Thermal & Spa Hotel is waiting for you for an unforgettable holiday and a healthy life.

OUR QUALITY, ENVIRONMENT AND FOOD SAFETY POLICY

HIERAPARK THERMAL & SPA HOTEL DELUXE, aims to be one of the first choice hotels in its region with its continuous **in-service trainings and different perspective on hotel management**.

While achieving our goals, it is our top priority to consider environmental issues, reduce negative impacts on the environment, and ensure environmental awareness by using resources carefully.

In line with these goals, **our guest-focused service approach, which we have created by continuously improving our processes and systems according to the requirements of the era with the leadership and responsibility of our top management and the voluntary participation of all our employees, has become a philosophy.**

As a result, we have adopted the following **principles** in all our activities;

- **To be responsible for quality with all our managers and employees**
- **To work in compliance with laws and regulatory requirements**
- **To constantly monitor our control points to ensure safe food production**
- **To trust the support and productivity of our employees**
- **To ensure access to contemporary quality values and customer satisfaction at every stage of the service provided**
- **To act according to the principle of "continuous improvement" in all works**
- **To increase our skills and quality awareness through training**
- **To increase family awareness by considering the happiness of our employees**
- **To organize environmental activities, ensure participation in activities, and invite our guests to our work**
- **To evaluate the performance of our suppliers and be in constant communication with them to ensure the continuity of our product quality**
- **To show respect and support to society and the environment.**

General Manage

MAP

From Our Hotel

- Pamukkale Travertines 4 km
- Hierapolis Ancient City 8 km
- Laodikeia Ancient City 19 km
- Cable Car 27 km
- Tripolis Ancient City 33 km
- Güney Waterfall 36 km
- Kaklık Cave 48 km
- Aphrodisias Ancient City 67 km
- Keloğlan Cave 96 km
- Bozdağ Ski Center 107 km
- Işıklı Lake – Çivril 130 km

PAMUKKALE TRAVERTINES



PAMUKKALE TRAVERTINES

At the top of the list of places to visit in Denizli are the Pamukkale Travertines, the most iconic natural formation in the region, rich in hot springs and mineral spring waters, and on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. This is such a special place that the ancient city of Hierapolis, built right behind the Pamukkale Travertines, has been a popular destination for tourists since its vibrant times. For thousands of years, it has been known to be a remedy for rheumatism, skin diseases, and many other problems.

It is located 4 km from our hotel.

HIERAPOLIS ANCIENT CITY



This is an ancient Phrygian city located 18 km north of Denizli city center, right behind the Pamukkale Travertines. Although its exact founding date is uncertain, it is estimated to have been founded by Eumenes II during the Pergamon Kingdom in the 2nd century BC, and its name is thought to come from Hieria, the Queen of the Amazons, wife of Telephos, who is considered the founder of Pergamon according to Greek Mythology. Hierapolis is one of the places that was severely damaged by the great earthquake in 60 AD and subsequent earthquakes, losing almost all of its Hellenistic features. For this reason, the structures that have survived to the present day are all from the Roman Period. When you come here today, you can see the ruins of structures such as the Necropolis (city of the dead - tomb), Domitian Road and Gate, Octoconus Temple, amphitheater, Frontinus Street and Gate, Agora, North Byzantine Gate, South Byzantine Gate, school building, fountain building, sacred area of Apollo, water channels, Philippus Martynonu and Bridge, Pilared Church, cathedral, and Roman bath. The entire city has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1988.

LAODIKEIA ANCIENT CITY



LAODIKEIA ANCIENT CITY

Laodikeia Ancient City was founded at a very convenient geographical location, south of the Lykos River. The city's name is mostly mentioned in ancient sources as "Laodikeia on the bank of Lykos". According to other ancient sources, the city was founded by Antiochus II between 261-263 BC and was named after Antiochus' wife Laodike. Laodikeia was one of the most important and famous cities in Anatolia in the 1st century BC. With the contributions of the people of Laodikeia, many monumental structures were built in the city. The fact that one of the seven famous churches of Asia Minor is located in this city shows how important Christianity was here. A very large earthquake that occurred in 60 AD destroyed the city. The structures of Laodikeia are the Grand Theater, Small Theater, Stadium and Gymnasium, Monumental Fountain, Zeus Temple, and the Great Church.

CABLE CAR



ECOLOGICAL TRANSPORTATION

Bağbaşı Plateau and the Cable Car offer "ecologically sensitive transportation" with its technology gracefully placed in nature. Great care is taken to protect the environment and consume natural resources economically at every stage of its construction and operation. It embodies all the advantages of ecological transportation vehicles. The Denizli Cable Car system, designed to operate in all weather conditions, can continue to operate without interruption in conditions such as rain, wind, and high temperatures. In the summer, you will travel through a unique landscape to reach the coolness of the highlands from the greenery, and in the winter, you will travel to the snowy plateau. After the cable car journey, you can easily reach the plateau by taking shuttles. The facilities and bungalow houses on the plateau also provide accommodation. It is possible to find many things here for nature walks and a peaceful holiday.

The distance between our hotel and the cable car is 27 km.

TRIPOLIS ANCIENT CITY



This is an important ancient city built on the slope between Yenicekent Town, a district 33 km away from our hotel, and the Menderes River. The founding date of this place is not clear, but according to the remains found in the excavations, city life in Tripolis dates back to the Late Neolithic-Early Chalcolithic Period (5500 BC). It is a city that gained the advantage of becoming rich through trade due to its location at the intersection of Phrygian, Lydian, and Carian civilizations. But in the end, this place is also one of the ancient cities that suffered from earthquakes. Most of the structures that have survived to the present day are from the Roman Period of the 1st-3rd centuries AD. The city experienced its most magnificent period during this time. Although it is not as magnificent as Hierapolis and Laodikeia, it is one of the places you can visit if you happen to be in the Buldan area.

GÜNEY WATERFALL



Güney Waterfall is located within the borders of Cinlere Neighborhood in the Güney district of Denizli province. It is on the bank of the Menderes River, which passes about 4 kilometers south of the Güney district. The waterfall is one of the places worth seeing for its natural beauty. This hidden paradise, 70 kilometers away from Denizli, is a First Degree Natural Protected Area. It is fed by the water sources coming out of the slopes of Cindere Mountain, which is located 3 kilometers away from the center of Güney district. The water of the waterfall, which flows gently from a height of about 20 meters to the Büyük Menderes River, is calcareous and as a result, it creates limestone steps and various formations in the waterfall bed. Güney Waterfall, which should be watched from sunrise to sunset, has created a cave with stalactites and stalagmites called Damлатаş Cave with its water droplets flowing over the emerald green velvet-looking mosses in the form of a bride's veil, tulle curtain, and fan. There is also a lake with a swimmable depth inside the cave formed within the waterfall's flow set.

KAKLIK CAVE



KAKLIK CAVE

The cave, located in Kaklık Neighborhood of Honaz district, 30 kilometers from the city center, has been contributing to tourism for 21 years with its travertines, thermal water pools, mosses in different shades of green, constant air temperature of 32 degrees, and magical atmosphere. The images created by the waterfall flowing inside the cave with the stepped travertines reveal a rare view.

It is 48 km away from our hotel.

APHRODISIAS ANCIENT CITY



The city, dedicated to Aphrodite, the goddess of beauty, love, nature, and abundance, is located in the Karacasu district of Aydın. The story of the city's discovery is as beautiful as the city itself. Ara Güler went to Aydın in 1958 to take photos of the dam opening, and on his way back, he got lost and found himself in the town of Geyre in Karacasu. He saw that the villagers were living intertwined with history. Roman columns, column heads, sarcophagi... The master photographer took photos of them, and Aphrodisias began to come to light. The Temple of Aphrodite, the best-preserved stadium of the ancient world, and the monumental gate known as Tetrapylon, which is the symbol of the city and was a center of art with its famous sculpture school during the Roman Period, are worth seeing. The 270-meter stadium, one of the best-preserved stadiums of the ancient period, has a seating capacity of 30,000 people. In the Aphrodisias Museum at the entrance of the ancient city, which is one of the rare museums integrated with the ruins, the artifacts unearthed during the Aphrodisias Ancient City excavations are exhibited. Especially the marble sculptures are of dazzling beauty. Inside the ancient city, there is also an exhibition of Ara Güler's first photos of Aphrodisias, which shows the ancient city ruins and the villagers together. Aphrodisias has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2017.

KELOĞLAN CAVE



Keloğlan Cave is on the eastern slope of Mallı Mountain, 3 kilometers west of Dodurgalar Neighborhood, which is 18 kilometers east of Acipayam district of Denizli province. There are many stalactites, stalagmites, and columns inside the cave. Due to the highly fractured structure of the cave, the cave, which developed within Jurassic-Cretaceous limestones, is a very suitable place for karstification and has an indented structure as it is separated into many inter-passing islets with many speleothem columns.

BOZDAĞ SKI CENTER



Denizli Ski Center, which is at an altitude of 2420 meters and 75 km away from Denizli city center, is located on Bozdağ within the borders of Nikfer Neighborhood of Tavas District. The center has 9 pistes with a total length of 13 kilometers, 2 chairlifts, 1 ski lift, and a moving belt. The mechanical facilities serving amateur and professional skiers can transport 2,500 people per hour. The facility has social facilities that can meet all the daily needs of visitors. The region has been evaluated by experts as "advantageous due to less fog and less wind, a geographical location where every visitor can ski, a very beautiful topographic structure, and a very good snow type and holding feature".

IŞIKLI LAKE



Çivril Işıklı Lake has been granted A Class Wetland status with the International Ramsar Convention. It is at an altitude of approximately 800 m, and its area is around 3500 ha. The lake is fed by the Büyük Menderes River, Karanlık Stream, and Kuti Stream. Sets have been built on the eastern, western, and southern shores of the lake, which is fed by water sources coming from the east. For this reason, the water level in the lake has risen and the reeds have decreased. The lake also creates an important habitat for water birds. Important examples of species nesting in the region are: Little Grebe, Squacco Heron, Little Egret, Great Egret, Purple Heron, Glossy Ibis, Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Ferruginous Duck, White-tailed Eagle, Marsh Harrier, Long-legged Buzzard, Black-winged Stilt, Whiskered Tern, Black-winged Tern, White-winged Tern, and Meadow Pipit. Some of the water birds observed in the lake in winter are: Little Cormorant (max. 390), Great Egret (max. 140), Greater White-fronted Goose (max. 3100), Greylag Goose (max. 920), Eurasian Teal (max. 5025), Northern Pintail (max. 7800), Shoveler (max. 750), and Common Snipe (max. 1080). Also, White-tailed Eagle, Bearded Vulture, Pallid Harrier, Greater Spotted Eagle (max. 16), Imperial Eagle, Lanner Falcon, and Saker Falcon are the raptors that winter in the region. In addition, wild boars and deer coming from Akdağ to drink water are also seen.

HOW TO GET THERE?

- **Pamukkale Travertines**

- It is possible to reach Pamukkale Travertines, which are 4 km away, by minibus or taxi. It is also possible to get there on foot.

- **Hierapolis Ancient City**

- It is possible to reach the Hierapolis ancient city, which is 8 km away, by minibus, on foot, or by taxi.

- **Laodikeia Ancient City**

- It is possible to reach the Laodikeia Ancient City, which is 19 km away, by taxi.

- **Cable Car**

- It is possible to go to the cable car by minibus to Denizli bus station and then by minibus or one of the buses numbered 130 or 131.

- **Tripolis Ancient City**

- It is possible to reach it by taking a minibus to Denizli bus station and then taking Buldan minibuses.

- **Güney Waterfall**

- It is possible to reach it by taking a minibus to Denizli bus station and then taking Güney minibuses.

- **Kaklık Cave**

- It is possible to reach it by taking a minibus to Denizli bus station and then taking Kaklık minibuses.

- **Keloğlan Cave**

- The town of Dodurgalar, which is in the Acıpayam district, hosts the cave. If you want to use public transportation, which is about 3 kilometers away from the Denizli-Antalya highway, you can go to the cave, which is very close to the Dodurga district, by taking a minibus from the Denizli bus station.

- **Işıklı Lake – Çivril**

- It can be reached by taking the Çivril minibus from the Denizli bus station.

***Public transportation in residential areas is provided by supervised city minibuses for a fee or with city cards for municipal buses..

CULTURAL INFORMATION



TURKISH TEA

A type of black tea is produced in Turkey, and it grows on the shores of the Eastern Black Sea. This type of tea is also known as "Turkish tea". It is brewed with roasted black tea powder and served in its unique small glasses known as "**ince belli**" (slim-waisted).

CULTURAL INFORMATION



TURKISH COFFEE

Turkish coffee is one of the oldest coffee preparation and cooking methods that has come to the present day from the Ottoman Empire, which has an important place in Turkish culture. It has a unique identity and tradition with its distinct taste, foam, smell, and presentation style. It is the only type of coffee served with its grounds.

The culture and tradition of Turkish coffee have been registered on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on behalf of our country as of 2013.

CULTURAL INFORMATION



AYRAN

It is a type of beverage obtained by adding water to yogurt. It is one of the most common beverages belonging to Turkish cuisine.

The Göktürks, who ruled between 552-745 AD, added water to the souring yogurt to reduce its sourness. Thus, ayran was accidentally discovered.

The word ayran was first defined as "a beverage obtained from milk" in the work Divan-i Lügat-it Türk.

CULTURAL INFORMATION



GÖZLEME

Gözleme is a type of Turkish savory pastry prepared by filling thinly rolled phyllo dough with various ingredients and cooking it on a sac (a convex metal griddle) over a wood fire.

"Közmen," meaning bread cooked on embers, was one of the first terms used for gözleme during the Seljuk period.

Over time, it changed and took the name gözleme due to the evolution of the spoken language and the changing local dialects.

KEŞKEK



KEŞKEK

1 kg of wheat is cleaned and washed. A glass of chickpeas is added and it is soaked with warm water. It is left to rest for 4 hours. Then it is poured into a clay pot. Salt, a tablespoon of margarine, half a glass of oil, and pieces of meat are added. The pot is filled with water, leaving a space of 2 fingers from the top. It is put in the oven in the evening. In the morning, it is taken out of the oven and stirred with a wooden spoon. Oil is heated, and tomato paste and spices are added to prepare the sauce. It is served hot on clay plates.

DENİZLİ KEBAB



- Denizli kebab, which uses lamb meat not older than one year, is cooked with mastic wood over a tandoor fire. The lamb meat, which is first divided into two and then into 8 or 10 pieces, is carefully placed in the oven. After the cooking time, which varies according to the master, the kebabs are taken out of the oven and chopped with cleavers on a wooden board also made of mastic wood. The local delicacy, prepared with traditional methods, is served to customers with onions, tomatoes, and lavash pita. Those who eat the famous Denizli kebab, which is consumed without using a fork and knife, cannot give up on this taste.

KALE PEPPER AND PEPPER TARTAR



- The nutrient- and organic matter-rich soil and temperate climate of the Kale district of Denizli allow for the cultivation of Kale Pepper, a delicious and registered pepper specific to the region. Kale Pepper, known to have been produced in Kale and its surroundings for about a hundred years, is produced in the local region with a microclimate and covers the Akçay Basin. Kale Pepper can be consumed fresh, as well as fried, as tomato paste, powdered pepper, chili flakes, roasted, and dried (fried and boiled).
- Pepper Tartar is a delicacy made from Kale Pepper specific to the region. Dried peppers are boiled, their stems and seeds are removed, and they are fried in oil. Potatoes cut to an appropriate size are fried. Salt and garlic are crushed and added to strained yogurt brought to an appropriate consistency. The fried peppers and potatoes are laid on top of the yogurt. It is served cold.

MENEVIŞ HERB WITH YOGURT



The meneviş herb, which is common in the Mediterranean climate, consists of the fresh shoots of the terebinth tree, also known as the mastic tree. Yogurt-dressed meneviş herb, one of the cold delicacies specific to Denizli, is served by boiling meneviş and grape leaves in water and pouring garlic yogurt over them. Leek and dill are sautéed in butter and added to the meneviş and grape leaves, and it is cooked over low heat with the addition of bulgur. After it cools down, garlic yogurt is poured over it. To make the yogurt-dressed dish both more delicious and more pleasant to look at, chili flakes sautéed in butter and fried dried peppers are added on top. Yogurt-dressed meneviş herb, which is a delicious and light meal, is among the special delicacies that must be tasted in Denizli.

TAVAS BAKLAVA AND TAVAS HONEY TAHIN PİDE



Tavas Baklava is a syrup-based pastry prepared with its own traditional ingredients and methods on all special occasions such as engagements, weddings, and holidays. It requires a special skill to make Tavas Baklava, which leaves an unforgettable taste in the mouth with the walnuts poured on each layer of the 40 layers of phyllo dough meeting the syrup. What makes Tavas Baklava special is the ingredients used and the cooking technique. The baklava phyllo dough is rolled out using "urga flour," which is a mixture of wheat, whole wheat, and barley flour. It is cooked for 25-30 minutes in a wood-fired oven called a "kara fırın" (black oven) on a copper tray with oak wood fire. Tavas Baklava needs to be rested for a day to get its real taste. It is recommended to eat the baklava, which is ready to be served, by hand.

Tavas's famous delicacy, Honey Sesame Pita, is consumed as a dessert, unlike traditional pita. The leavened dough balls are rolled out by hand and coated with a sesame paste mixture. After being rested for a while, the sesame pita is cooked in a wood-fired oven, sweetened with honey according to taste, and served hot. This pita, which must be tasted, is called "içli-dışlı" (inside-out) by the people of Tavas.

CULTURAL INFORMATION



TURKISH BATH

There has been a Turkish bath culture in Anatolia since very old times. Turks brought the bath traditions they had while living in Central Asia to Anatolia when they migrated. They established their own traditions on top of the marble bath culture left by those who lived before them. Over time, baths became places where very special days were celebrated. "Bride's bath," "postpartum bath," "baby's fortieth bath," "vow bath," and "grief bath" for women, and "groom's bath," "circumcision bath," "soldier's bath," and "holiday bath" for men, which continue even today, are still current.

CULTURAL INFORMATION



HACIVAT KARAGÖZ

Karagöz and Hacivat is a shadow play based on imitation and conversation, played with two-dimensional figures on a curtain. The puppeteer of Karagöz is called a kurgusal, or imager. The changes in the dialogues in the play are made with head movements. It is not known for sure whether these two characters really lived, and if they did, where and how they lived. The narratives are based on rumors, because even if they really lived, they probably were not considered important enough to be included in history books during that period.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



DENİZLİ ROOSTER

The Denizli Rooster is the symbol of the ancient period, a world-famous local breed with the longest and most beautiful crowing in harmony with its color and body structure, which has made a name for itself in the most distant regions of our city.

According to some, it is said that it was formed and bred by the crossbreeding of the long-crowing Berat Roosters, which were brought from Albania to Istanbul during the Ottoman Empire and then to Denizli, with the local chickens in Denizli, but this is not correct. Because there is no resemblance between them in terms of color and body structure. The Denizli Rooster is a breed that has formed spontaneously as a result of the care shown by the people of this region to long-crowing roosters since ancient times.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



A section with products unique to Denizli has been designed in our hotel. In this corner, there are products made of Buldan cloth, a statuette of the rooster which is the symbol of Denizli, a statuette of Pamukkale Travertines, geographically marked sage and thyme, and examples of Yatağan knives.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Thymus is a genus belonging to the Lamiaceae (mint family). Thyme is a plant with an average height of 20 cm and a lifespan of 6 years. Like Lavender, Rosemary, and Mint, thyme also belongs to the Lamiaceae family. The growing season of this plant is from spring to autumn, and it blooms in the summer months. There are more than 200 different species of thyme, but the most common one is Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). Pamukkale Municipality provided great support to the sector by registering the name 'Denizli Thyme', which is one of the important factors in marketing the thyme grown in Denizli, which is the thyme center of the world, to the world.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



ADA ÇAYI - SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)

Sage (*Salvia*), with approximately 1000 species of shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and annuals, is the largest genus of aromatic plants in the mint family. Within the Lamiaceae family, "Salvia" is part of the Mentheae tribe in the Nepetoideae subfamily. Another aromatic plant grown in Pamukkale is sage. Since it adapts well to the soil and climate conditions of the region, quality sage can be produced. Sage, which is produced by local producers using natural methods, adds value to Pamukkale's eco-tourism. Sage, a medicinal plant, can be consumed by brewing its tea to protect against illnesses in the winter months. It is known to be good for sore throats and mouth sores thanks to its anti-inflammatory properties.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE


T. C.
TÜRK PATENT ENSTİTÜSÜ
COĞRAFI İŞARET
TESCİL BELGESİ

Tescil No	: 134
Başvuru Tarihi	: 20/02/2008
Başvuru No	: C2008/014
Yayın Tarihi	: 02/08/2009
Coğrafi İşaretin Türü	: Mahrûç
Başvuru Sahibi	: Denizli Ticaret Borsası
Başvuru Sahibinin Adresi	: Kayaalık Caddesi Uluçarşı İşhanı Kat. 5 Denizli
Ürünün Adı	: Leblebi
Coğrafi İşaretin Adı	: Denizli Leblebisi
Kullanım Biçimi	: Markalama
Coğrafi Sınırları	: Denizli ve yöresinde üretilmektedir
Diğer bilgiler	: Ektedir.

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Kutlu Kaya
Enstitü Başkanı
Markalar Dairesi Başkanı



SERİNHİSAR CHICKPEAS

Denizli, which meets a large part of the chickpea production in Turkey, is famous for its chickpeas produced in the Serinhisar district. The chickpeas, which are the raw material of chickpeas, are supplied from the provinces of Uşak, Balıkesir, and Kütahya. An alpine climate is required for chickpea production. Since the production is carried out by experienced producers who have been familiar with chickpea production since childhood in Denizli, which has a favorable climate, a traditional production method is used. The production process of chickpeas is quite difficult and long. For this reason, chickpea production is mostly carried out by family businesses, and traditional production knowledge is passed from generation to generation. Serinhisar Chickpeas, which are produced with well-planned, conscious, and high-quality production in the traditional production steps of roasting, moistening, and resting, have a unique flavor.

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN VISITING LOCAL, HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, AND SPIRITUAL PLACES

Please do not participate in tourist activities that involve animal abuse.

Please be environmentally conscious in tour areas.

The sale of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages to children under the age of 18 is prohibited in our country.

You cannot walk around in a swimsuit in all areas except the pool, you must wear clothes.

Before entering sacred places such as mosques, shoes are taken off, and women cover their hair with a scarf.

EXPERIENCING LOCAL CULTURE



The menu includes local flavors specific to Turkey and Denizli.

ENDEMIC SPECIES

HANIM ÇİĞDEMI

CROCUS BAYTOPIORUM (*Crocus baytopiorum*)



It is an endemic, bulbous species for Turkey. The bulb tunic is coarse and fibrous. There are 4-5 leaves, 0.5-1.5 mm wide, and flowering and leafing are simultaneous. There is a membranous leaf at the base of the flower bud; bracteole is absent; the neck is white and hairy; the lobes are 2-3 x 0.8-1.2 cm, blunt-tipped, pale blue, and with darker thin veins; the filaments are yellow, 3-5 mm, and hairless; the anther is 1.1 cm, yellow; the style is yellow; the stigma is 3-parted, thickening towards the tip, yellow or orange.

ENDEMIC SPECIES



Müşkürüm Çiçeği (Muscari)



Körboğa Dikeni (Eryngium campestre)



Yünlü Gelin



Sandras Menekşesi (Viola sandrasea)



Sıkı Değnek (Asyneuma compactum)



Denizli Sümbülü (Chionodoxa salbacus Yıldırım)

WILD ANIMAL SPECIES LIST



Geyik - Deer



Sakallı Akbaba - Bearded Vulture



Tilki - Fox



Sincap - Squirrel



Yaban keçisi - Wild Goat



Kirpi-Hedgehog

ÇEVREMİZİ KORUMAK İÇİN To Protect Our Environment



Consume less electricity !
Turn off and unplug unnecessary working devices.



Research it!
Find out where and how a
food you eat is produced.



Change your habits!
Use cloth bags instead of Plastic bags.



Notice them!
Put a bowl of water outside
for street animals.



Less water Consumption
Do not leave the water on all the time while brushing
your teeth and washing your hands.



Observe it!
your disposables and use them less.

ÇEVREMİZİ KORUMAK İÇİN To Protect Our Environment

Yenileyin!

Kırılmış ya da bozulmuş eşyalarınızın yerine yenisini almadan önce onları tamir etmeye çalışın.



Refresh it!

Before you buy a new one for your broken or damaged items, try to fix them.

Geri Dönüştürün!

Atıklarınızı uygun geri dönüşüm kutularına atın.



Recycle it!

Dispose of your waste in appropriate recycling bins.

Fidan Dikin!

Bir ağaç tohumunu çimlendirin ve büyüttüğünüz fidanı toprağa dikin.



Plant saplings !

germinate a tree seed and plant the seedling you have grown into the ground.

Kullanmayın!

Tek kullanımlık plastik pipetleri kullanmayın.



Do not use!

Do not use disposable plastic straws.

Doğaya Saygı Duyun!

Daha az kâğıt kullanın. Kâğıtların iki tarafını da kullanın.



Respect nature!

use less paper. Use both sides of the paper.

Paylaşın!

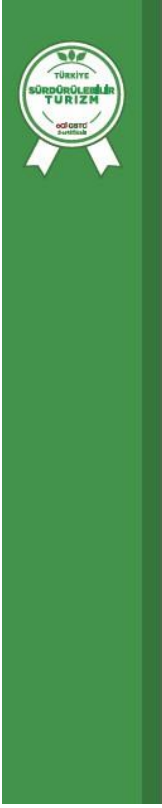
Kullanmadığınız giysileri giysi toplama kutularına bırakın ya da başkalarıyla paylaşın.



Share it!

leave unused clothes in the clothes collection boxes or share them with others.

OUR CERTIFICATES



GSTC Sertifikasyon Kodu : HABVTR230337

Sürdürülebilir Turizm

SERTİFİKASI

Türkiye Turizm Tanıtım ve Geliştirme Ajansı tarafından önerilen bu sertifika Bureau Veritas Certification Hong Kong Limited tarafından düzenlenmiştir. Bureau Veritas Certification Hong Kong Limited GSTC tarafından akredite edilmiş olup, akreditasyon kapsamı www.gstcouncil.org adresinde yayınlanmaktadır.

HIERAPARK TERMAL & SPA OTEL

GSTC tarafından tanınan Türkiye Sürdürülebilir Turizm Standardı, Versiyon 1.0, 19 Mayıs 2022'de belirtilen gerekliliklere göre yapılan denetime ve imzalanan sözleşmeye istinaden Bureau Veritas Certification Hong Kong Limited işbu belge ile yukarıda listelenen tesisin Türkiye Sürdürülebilir Turizm Standardı, Versiyon, 1.0 19 Mayıs 2022 ile uyumlu olduğunu onaylar. Bu belge, Sürdürülebilir Turizm kriterlerindeki turizm hizmetlerinin karşılandığını garanti eder.

Sertifika Numarası	BVGH-ST-H-0558
İlk Sertifika Tarihi	29 / 12 / 2023
Düzenleme Tarihi	29 / 12 / 2024
Geçerlilik Tarihi	28 / 12 / 2025

İmza

İBRAHİM TAGAY
Certification Manager

Kuruluş Türü
Konaklama İşletmesi



* Sürdürülebilir Turizm Programı, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı öncülüğünde geliştirilmiştir.



2024 YILI MÜZİK LİSANS BELGESİ

**HİERA TUR.İNŞ.TAR.HAYY. SAN.VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ. – HIERAPARK
THERMAL&SPA HOTEL**
KARAHAYIT MBL 127 KIZILSEKİ SK. NO: 15 PAMUKKALE DENİZLİ

MSF VE MÜZFED FEDERASYONLARI REPERTUVARLARININ YUKARIDA BELİRTİLEN
KONAKLAMA TESİSİNDE 2024 YILI İÇERİSİNDE UMUMA İLETİLMESİ İÇİN İŞBU
"MÜZİK LİSANS BELGESİ" (*) DÜZENLENMİŞTİR.

*İşbu Müzik Lisans Belgesine konu müzik hali bulunur izinin kaynağı MSF ve MÜZFED Federasyonları ile konaklama tesisi
arasında imzalanan sözleşmede belirtilmiştir.

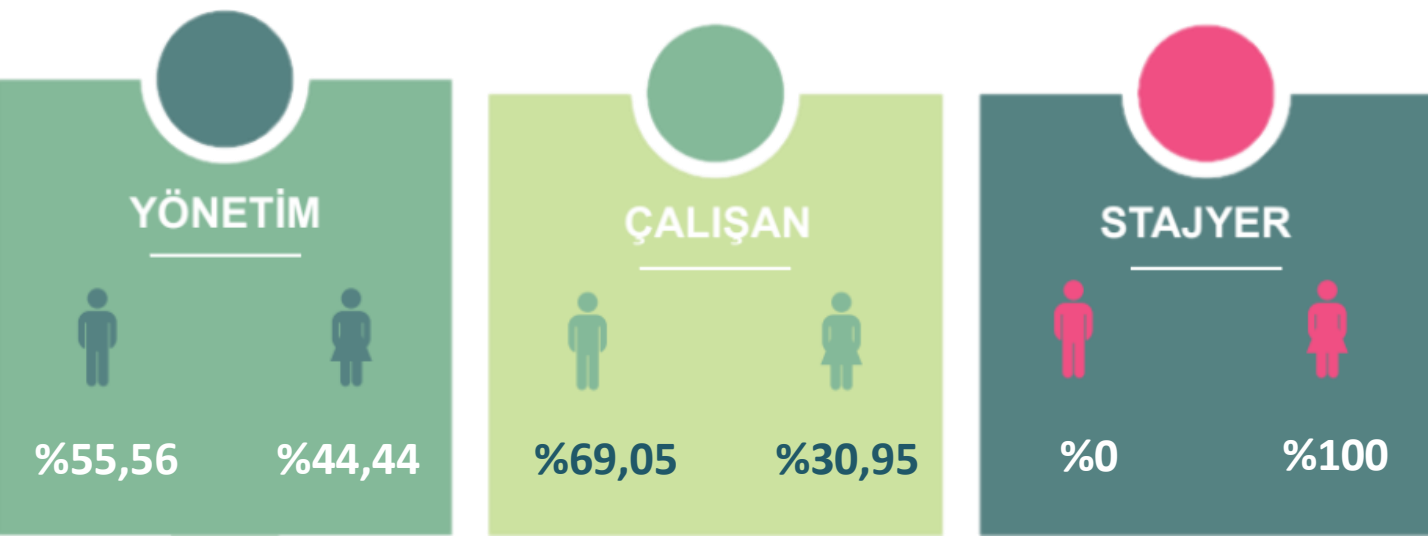
BELGE NUMARASI : 2024 / 2023-05518
DÜZENLEME TARİHİ : 29.03.2024
GEÇERLİLİK DÖNEMİ : 2024 Yılı
KURULUŞ TÜRÜ : 4 Yıldız
ODA SAYISI : 129



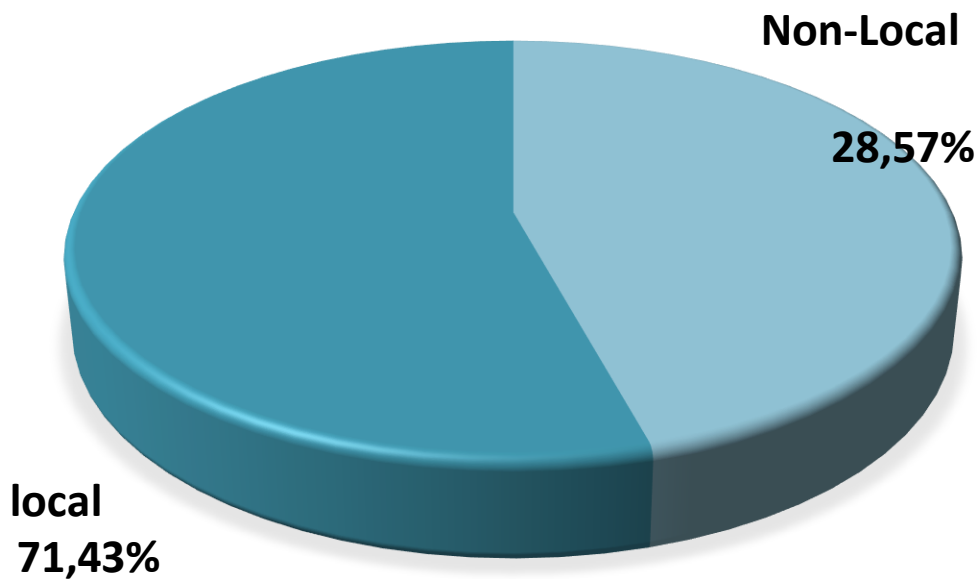
MSF
Müzik Sanatçıları Federasyonu

MÜZFED
Müzik Sanatçıları Federasyonu

HUMAN RESOURCES



EMPLOYMENT RATES



OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED TO PERSONNEL



Lodging Opportunity:

Lodging is allocated to our personnel. There are facilities in the lodgings that can meet their personal needs.

Personnel Shuttle Service:

For our personnel working in different shifts, transportation to the hotel is provided by shuttle.



Health Service:

Our employees can receive health services from the doctor's office in our hotel during working hours.

Meal Opportunity:

Meals are served for our personnel in the staff dining hall.



Laundry Opportunity:

The uniforms of all our employees are washed at our hotel. Those staying in the lodging can use the washing machine in the lodging.

ENERGY SAVING



90% of the lighting in our facility uses LED lights. The goal is 100%.

There is a system infrastructure that disables heating/cooling devices in the entire compartment when the balcony door is opened, but it has not yet been licensed.



We prefer highly energy-efficient, environmentally friendly devices and technologies.

Motion-sensitive sensor illuminators are used in general areas and staff areas..



Common areas are designed to utilize daylight for energy savings.

ENERGY SAVING



Outdoor lighting is controlled by timers.



Electronic energy cards are used in all rooms.



LED televisions are used in our rooms.

Minibars are positioned away from heat sources to save energy.



The use of air conditioning devices is reduced by keeping the curtains of empty rooms closed in summer and open in winter.



Energy losses are minimized by performing periodic maintenance and cleaning of all electronic devices.

ENERGY SAVING



We have solar panels to utilize solar energy.

In 2024, 54.41% of total electricity consumed was provided by solar energy.

The tires of cold rooms, deep mills, and refrigerators are checked and worn out, and energy losses are prevented



Dishwashers, washing machines, and dryers should not be operated unless they are fully loaded.

Our energy consumption is recorded and monitored monthly and annually.

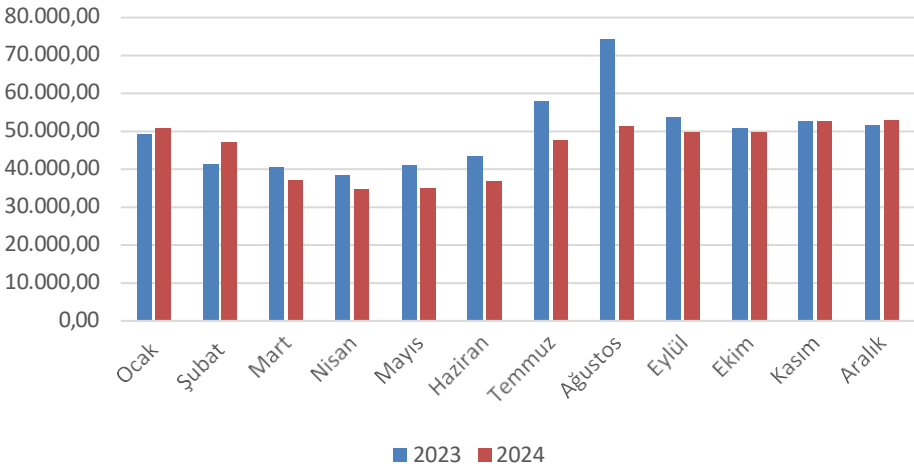


Our staff is trained on savings measures, and our guests are informed about our savings practices.

ENERGY SAVING

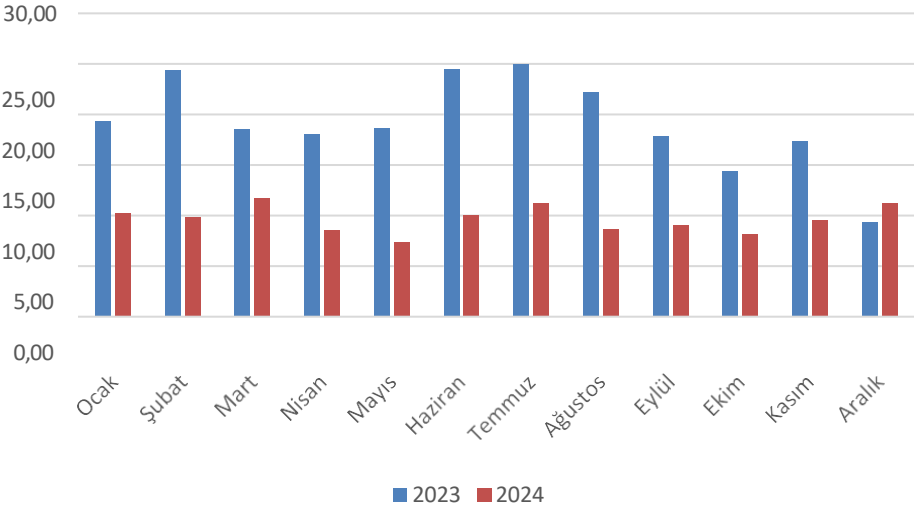
%5,83
Saving

Electricity Consumption 2023-2024



%49,78
Saving

Per Person Electricity Consumption 2023-2024



WATER SAVING



Water-saving aerators are used in all rooms and common areas

A dual flushing system of 6 and 3 liters is used in all toilets.



Shower cabins are preferred instead of bathtubs to save water.

Water loss is prevented by using a drip and sprinkler system when watering our garden.



WATER SAVING



Our employees are trained on water saving.
Our guests are informed about our saving practices.

Wastewater is connected to the sewage system in
accordance with the discharge regulation.



Photocell faucets and sensor
urinals are used in all common areas.

Knee-controlled timed systems are used in
production areas.

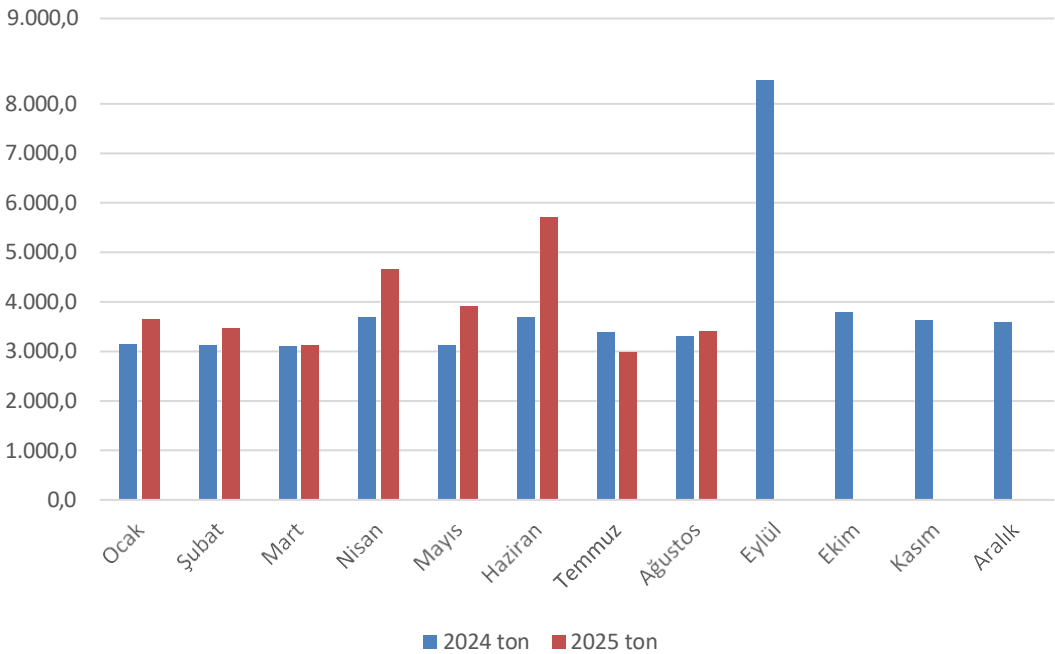


Our water consumption is monitored
and recorded on a monthly and annual basis.

WATER SAVING

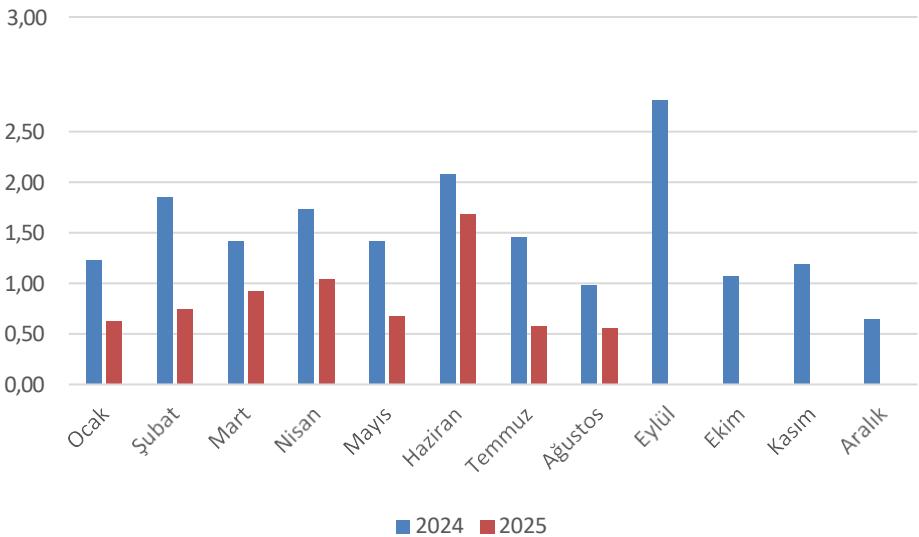
%5,65
Saving

Water Consumption 2024-2025



%14,06
Overconsumption

Water Consumption per person2024-2025



OUR TRAININGS



SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

If you would like to contribute to our nature and endangered species, you can donate by scanning the QR codes.



Scan me!



AĞAÇ DERNEĞİ
AĞAÇLANDIRMA ADINA ÇALIŞMA DERNEĞİ



Scan me!

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

