

[Back to main page](#)



**Artillery Systems Cooperation Activities
ASCA
Izmir-Turkey**

7th - 14th March 2012

[Registration Form](#)

Point of Contacts :

**Ms. Müge DUMAN
T.O.C. Travel Organization Company**

Phone : +(90-312) 447-5620
Fax : +(90-312) 447-5621
E-mail : muge@toccali.com

Programme

6 March 2012

Arrivals

7 - 8 - 9 March 2012

07.00 - 09.00	Breakfast
09.00 - 10.30	1. Session
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 - 12.30	1. Session
12.30 - 13.30	Free at Leisure
13.30 - 15.00	2. Session
15.00 - 15.30	Coffee Break
15.30 - 17.00	2. Session

10 March 2012

09.00 - 17.00	Tour Programme
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11 March 2012

Free Time

12 - 13 - 14 March 2012

07.00 - 09.00	Breakfast
09.00 - 10.30	1. Session
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 - 12.30	1. Session
12.30 - 13.30	Free at Leisure
13.30 - 15.00	2. Session
15.00 - 15.30	Coffee Break
15.30 - 17.00	2. Session

15 March 2012

C/out from the hotel

Guests will be informed about the optional weekend tours on their arrival.

Transfers

Transfers from airport to the hotel will be provided by TOC (Travel Organization Company) if required.

Airport - Hotel transfer fee per person / One way : 40.- Euro

Mövenpick Hotel İzmir

ADDRESS

Akdeniz Mahallesi Cumhuriyet Bulvarı No: 138 35210 İzmir, Turkey

Tel: +90 (232) 488 1414

Fax: +90 (232) 484 8070

Hotel Web Site: http://www.moevenpick-hotels.com/en/pub/hotels_resorts/worldmap/izmir/welcome.cfm



HOTEL ACTIVITIES

Dry cleaning, laundry, ironing, parking, babysitting, doctor, currency exchange, car parking, hair dresser, tailor, gift shops, drugstore, internet access, loastra/shoe shine, secretarial services, newspaper and magazine etc. For more information please click the titles.

SPORT & LEISURE

With an extensive and fully equipped gym, our health and fitness professionals are dedicated to ensuring that our guests accomplish their targets. Coupled with our other facilities and classes such as Step, Yoga and Pilates, this makes the Coral Health Club an exhilarating experience.

The unique Coral Health Club includes a variety of massages, sauna, dry sauna, gym and an indoor swimming pool at your service between 7.00 am and 11.00 pm every day.

ROOM FEATURES

Voice mail, direct dial telephone, minibar, safe box, tea/coffee machine, television, radio, air conditioning heating, shower, bath, wc, hair dryer, telephone in bathroom.

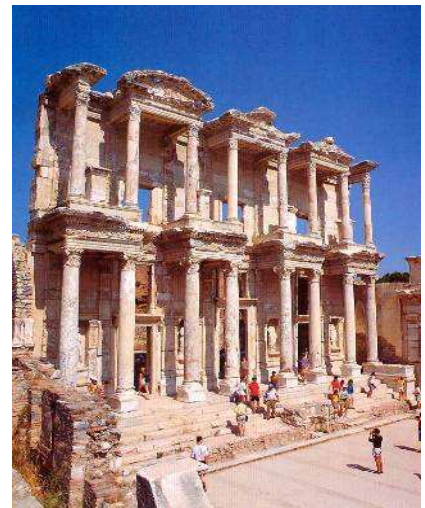
Social Activities - Places To See

Ephesus

The ancient city of Ephesus is located outside the modern city of Izmir's Selcuk. Ephesus is largest archeological site in Turkey. First founded around 2000 years B.C., it was rebuilt in the year 1000 B.C. by Lysimachus, left here by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. fortified the city by walls for the first time. It was one of the great cities of



the Ionian Greeks in Asia Minor (province of Asia) and became the capital of Asia Minor. In Ephesus there are the remains of the first church to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In this church Third Ecumenical Council was gathered in 431 A.D. Ephesus was one of the 12 Ionian Cities.



Selcuk

Selçuk is the central town of Selçuk district, İzmir Province in Turkey, 18 km (11 ml) northeast of Kuşadası, 3 km (2 ml) northeast of Ephesus. Its name comes from the Seljuk Turks who settled in the region by the 12th century. Selçuk is one of the most visited touristic destinations within Turkey, known for its closeness to the ancient city of Ephesus, House of the Virgin Mary and Seljukian works of art.



Sirince

Şirince lies in the 8km east of Selçuk in the midst of natural and historical beauties. The history of village dates back to the 5th century A.D. Once the village was called Kırkınca or Çirkince which means ugly. The previous name of the village is said to be "The Ephesus on the hill" as well. According to some historical sources when Aydınoğulları Principality took Selçuk, some of the towns inhabitants fled to Şirince. The village is surrounded with grapevines, olive trees and peach orchards. Besides two churches, which were built in early 19th century, the classical Anatolian architectural properties are worth visiting. Şirince is a lovely village with its web like streets, two storied authentic houses, hardworking and hospitable people and special wine made at homes.



Turkey



Where Europe and Asia come together :

A country of sun and history, Turkey is situated on an area where Europe meets Asia. Hosting different cultures for many centuries makes Turkey a paradise of information and culture. Turkey extends over 780.580km² and has a population of approximately 68 million. A land rich with mountains, rolling steppes, rivers, agricultural valleys and 8,400 km (5,200 miles) of coastline made it prominent as a centre of commerce. The capital city Ankara has a population of over 4 million. Turkish is the official language, which is written using the Latin alphabet and is spoken by some 150 million people worldwide. There is no doubt that one visit will not be enough, and you will want to return as you discover one extraordinary place after another. All of them, no matter how different, have one thing in common; the friendly and hospitable people of this unique country.

Izmir



Izmir is the pearl of the Aegean, a fascinating city whose history begins in the mists of legend. Turkey's third largest city and second most important port, Izmir is the center of tourism in the region. This modern city still retains traces of its ancient, Ottoman and Levantine past.

The ancient name for Izmir and the heroic Amazon who founded the city according to Herodotus and Strabon. Izmir, historically Smyrna, is Turkey's third most populous city and the country's largest port after Istanbul. It is located along the outlying waters of the Gulf of Izmir, by the Aegean Sea. It is the seat of Izmir Province, which has an area of 7350 km². The city of Izmir is composed of twelve metropolitan districts (Balçova, Bayraklı, Bornova, Buca, Çiğli, Gaziemir, Güzelbahçe, Karabağlar, Karşıyaka, Konak, Menemen, Narlıdere, and Torbalı), each with its own distinct features and temperament, but all headed by the Mayor of Izmir.



Climate

The climate of Izmir can be easily characterised by its lengthy, sunny summer months and mild, winter weather. Between June and August, temperatures in Izmir regularly exceed 30°C / 86°F and can often top 35°C / 95°F. However, the added humidity levels can make the climate feel even hotter. The winter climate can be quite temperate, although often rather wet, with around 80 percent of the annual precipitation tending to fall between November and March. Snowy weather is extremely unusual in Izmir, although in the past, has made a rare appearance in January or February.

Izmir Weather and Climate Chart

	Maximum	Minimum
January	12°C / 54°F	3°C / 37°F
February	13°C / 55°F	4°C / 39°F
March	15°C / 59°F	5°C / 41°F
April	20°C / 68°F	8°C / 46°F
May	26°C / 79°F	14°C / 57°F
June	31°C / 88°F	18°C / 64°F
July	33°C / 91°F	20°C / 68°F
August	32°C / 90°F	20°C / 68°F
September	28°C / 82°F	17°C / 63°F
October	23°C / 73°F	12°C / 54°F
November	17°C / 63°F	8°C / 46°F
December	13°C / 55°F	5°C / 41°F

Attractions of İzmir

Clock Tower

Clock Tower build for the 25th anniversary of the antrhonnement of Abdulhamit II in 1901. The architect is Raymond Pere. Some part of the construction expenses was provided by the people of İzmir, due to the donation campaign organized by Kamil Paşa, then the governer of İzmir.



Konak Mosque

Konak Mosque is small mosque remarked by its octogonal plan and Kütahya tile reventments was first built in 1755 by Ayşe Hanım. During the years of the First World War it has gone through a serios restoration and it was again restored in 1964.

Kadifekale

Kadifekale Hill (Velvet Castle), the ancient Mount Pagus (185m/607ft), on which the acropolis of Lysimachos once stood rises over the east side of İzmir (access road signposted). The summit, crowned by the remains of a medieval citadel, offers an incomparable panoramic view encompassing the whole city, the Gulf of İzmir and the hills. The massive, well-preserved walls of the medieval citadel, which originally had 40 towers, incorporate foundations and other masonry from the Lysimachean acropolis as well as work dating from Roman, Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman periods. On the slopes of the hill stood the Roman theater and the stadium (with seating for 20,000 spectators), of which practically no remains survive, although the outline of the stadium can still be traced. According to tradition the Tomb of St Polycarp Bishop of

Smyrna who was martyred in A.D. 156 during the persecution of Christians by Mark Aurelius lies above the north side of the stadium.



Agora

A little way south of Fevzi Pasa Bulvari in the Basmahane district of Izmir on the Osmanpasa Bulvari are the partly excavated remains of the agora (market), which originally dated from the Greek period but was rebuilt after an earthquake in the second century A.D. during the reign of Marcus



Aurelius. Along the west end of the square which is laid out in gardens, stand thirteen columns with fine capitals. On the north side is a three-aisled basilica 160m/175yds long with a vaulted roof borne on pillars. The marble figures which were found here are now in the new Archeological Museum. The Kadifekale citadel offers a view of the whole agora, enabling visitors to appreciate the full extent of the site.



Bazaar

The bazaar in Izmir is situated to the northeast of Konak Square extends throughout a maze of narrow streets and lanes with innumerable workshops, little shops and stalls, several 18th century caravanserais (some of them restored) and a number of small mosques dating from Ottoman times. Of particular interest is the well- restored Hisar Mosque (1597).