General Information About Conference Venue

Conference Date
September 28 – 30, 2009

Conference Hotel/ Venue
4th European COST 866 Workshop in Green Care in Agriculture will be held at Divan-Talya Hotel & Convention Center, Antalya, Turkey

Hotel Address
Divan Hotel
Antalya Talya (Five stars)
Fevzi Çakmak Caddesi No:30 07300 ANTALYA - TURKEY
Telephone number : +90 242 248 6800
Fax number : +90 242 241 5400
http://www.divan.com.tr
Location
- Unique location in central Antalya
- Situated on a private beach, perched on a cliff overlooking the bay and offering a breathtaking view of the Bey Mountains
- In close proximity to the town's entertainment and shopping centers
- Antalya Airport 11 km

Room Properties
- Air conditioning and balcony
- Direct-dial telephone
- High-speed cable internet access
- Mini bar, key card system, electronic safe, hair dryer and telephone extension in bathroom
- Satellite and cable TV
- Music broadcast
- 24-hour room service
- Dry cleaning and pressing service, Laundry Service
- Wake up service

Dining

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Offering</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tr>
<td>Teras Restaurant</td>
<td>270 seats</td>
<td>morning 07:00-10:30, evening 19:00-23:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pub Talya</td>
<td>60 seats</td>
<td>10:00 - 18:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piano Bar</td>
<td>100 seats</td>
<td>10:00 - 01:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beach Bar</td>
<td>50 seats</td>
<td>10:00 - 17:00</td>
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<td>Vitamin Bar</td>
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<td>07:30 – 21:00</td>
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Facilities and Services
- Wireless internet access in the meeting area and lobby
- Concierge services
- Business Center
- Secretarial services
- Outdoor Swimming pool with children section and private beach
- Fitness Center
- Turkish bath
- Sauna, massage, Beauty parlour, Jacuzzi
- Medical Room
- Doctor & Nurse
- Babysitting
- Parking lot for
- Coiffeur
- Tennis Courts, Table Tennis, Diving School, Cycling, Billiards

Meeting & Events
- Convention Center with a total of 2200 people, spread on 1700 square meters
- 4 large meeting rooms with 5.8 meters ceiling and sound insulation
- The option if breaking into 9 separate meeting rooms partitioned by soundproof modular walls
- Simultaneous translation, plasma TV, screen projection, high-speed wireless internet access, lighting system options
Some Views from the Hotel

Important Dates
Registration Deadline: September 11, 2009

Registration
September 27, 2009
Time: 18:00-20:00
Place: Divan-Talya Reception Desk

Registration Fee
125 EURO per person
Registration Fees Include:
Conference material, welcome cocktail, coffee breaks, gala dinner, excursion

Hotel Price
Single Room  € 80 (per room per night)
Double Room  € 115 (per room per night)
Rates are inclusive of buffet breakfast, set menu lunch, buffet dinner, and 1 soft drink for each meal and taxes

Welcome Cocktail
September 27, 2009
Time: 20:30
Place: Divan-Talya Convention Center Terrace
Opening Ceremony
September 28, 2009
Time: 08:30
Place: Divan-Talya Convention Center

Scientific Programme
September 27 – September 28, 2009
Place: Divan-Talya Convention Center

Gala Dinner
September 29, 2009
Time: 20:30
Place: Divan-Talya Hotel Pool Side

Scientific and Cultural Excursion
September 30, 2009
Time: 8:15 (Meeting point DIVAN Hotel)
Place: Visiting Dolphine center (www.beachpark.com.tr), school of disabled people, Sevgi Village, Aspendos and Perge antic villages and theatre

Information about Transportation from Airport
You can take a taxi from the airport. A taxi stand is located outside the arrival area, in front of the Terminal Building. Taxi service is provided the Antalya Airport Taxi Cooperative. Each taxi is metered and there are two different rates. After midnight (24:00) till morning (06:00) it will cost 50% more than the daytime fare. There is also public airport shuttle buses (HAVAS) run between the airport and the city center from 7.00 a.m. to 22.30 p.m. every 1 hour for a fee of 6 EURO per person (to be paid on the bus in Turkish Lira). But you may find HAVAS Service only domestic airport.

Local Time
GMT +2
Flights
Turkish Airlines (THY) has been designated as the official carrier company of the Conference. Web site of THY is www.thy.com.tr. Istanbul is readily accessible from all parts of the world, and served by more than 50 airlines. Turkish Airlines offers direct flight from 77 cities around the world. You can get electronic tickets for your domestic flights via www.onurair.com.tr www.flyair.com.tr www.flypgs.com www.atlasjet.com.

Visa
All participants are required a valid passport and may be required a visa for visiting Turkey. Please contact your nearest Turkish Embassy / Consulate for this purpose. Website of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs: http://www.mfa.gov.tr.

Rental Car & Driving License
There are offices of international car rental companies in the hotels (AVIS; www.avis.com.tr). National driving licenses of the foreigners are recognized throughout Turkey. Note that seat belts must be fastened at all times and speed limit is available in all roads. Driving is forbidden when alcohol is used and while using cigarettes.

Banking & Currency Exchange
The currency unit is “TL- Turkish Lira”. Some foreign currency can be exchanged on arrival at the airport in Istanbul. Most of the banks are open from 9:00 to 16:30 Monday through Friday, some banks in the city provide extended banking hours. Exchange facilities are also available in hotels and exchange bureaus located in the city center.

Credit Cards
Most of the hotels, restaurants and shops accept major international credit cards.

Climate and Dress
Antalya has Mediterranean Climate and a high temperature throughout the year. It will be given information about the weather condition before few days ago

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

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<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
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<th>March</th>
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<tr>
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<td>10,5</td>
<td>12,6</td>
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MAXIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

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MINIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

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<td>11,1</td>
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Communication
Public telephones operate with coins, cellular phones can be rented. Internet cafes are popular in the city centre and during the conference internet services will be provided by hotel.

Electricity
In the Turkey, the standard voltage is 220 Volts AC, 50 Hz. The standard plug is the 2 square twin pin type. Shaver outlets are 2 pin.

Emergency phone numbers
Police, ambulance, fire brigade and coast guard: dial 155

Post Office
The main post office is in the city centre on Gulluk Street, Antalya. Post boxes are painted bright yellow.

Weights and Measures
Officially and non-officially Turkey uses the metric system.
The city of Antalya stretches along the bay bearing its name, and is built at 39 meters altitude on a rocky coastline. One is immediately struck by the Taurus mountains rising to 3086 meters above this coastline, interspersed with valleys of varying sizes. Land and sea everywhere meet the beaches stretching for miles or the steep cliffs. The Taurus mountains against the blue backdrop of the sky, the precipices and especially the caves close to the sea add another dimension to the beauty of the region. Small and large streams emerging from the west side of the Taurus water the plains on their journey to the Mediterranean. This translucent running water, cascading into the sea at points along the coast, is another attractive sight. The summers are hot and rainless while the other months are warm and often rainy, with a mean annual temperature of 18.7 °C. In Antalya the average humidity rate is 64%, whereas the seat temperatures are 17.6 °C in January, 18.0 °C in April, 27.7 °C in August and 24.5 °C in September.
HISTORICAL SITES

TERMESOS
Termessos is perhaps the most interesting ancient city in Antalya region. It is a Psidian city built at a height of 1050 meters in the Taurus Mountains. Termessos constitutes an unusual synthesis of a large number of rare plants and animal species, which are under protection in the Termessos National Park when turning off the Antalya-Burdur highway (11 km) in the direction of Korkuteli, the Termessos signpost will be seen 14 km further on, and Termessos itself is a further 9 km. A visit to this site requires time and the stamina to walk uphill, because Termessos is built entirely on a mountainous area difficult to access.

The inhabitants of Termessos were known as the Solyms but unlike those of other cities of the time they did not come from the sea and were entirely of Anatolian origin. What is known of their history commences principally at the time that Alexander the Great surrounded the city in 333 B.C., which he likened to an eagle's nest and failed to conquer. Termessos, after a gradual decline, was finally abandoned in the 5th century A.D. Some of the remains found there are the walls, the Hadrian's triumphal arch, the cisterns, the theater, the gymnasium, the agora, the odeon and the heroon. Among the tombs which are scattered far and wide can be seen those of Alcates, Agatemeros and the Lion decorated sarcophagi, which are extraordinary.

PERGE
Perge is 18 km east of Antalya between the Duden and Aksu streams. This is reached along the Antalya-Alanya highway, turning north at Aksu, going 2 km further on. As it was not located on the coast, it was not subjected to raids by pirates and therefore continued its progress without interruption. It was settled in 1200 B.C. In 223 B.C. Perge, like Side, reached an agreement with Alexander and thus did not go to war or suffer the usual ravages.
It lived through the Hellenistic, the Roman and the Byzantine epochs. Its 15,000 spectator theater was built in the 2nd century A.D., and the nearby stadium could hold 12,000 people. With the exception of the Aphrodisias stadium, it is the best preserved in Anatolia. There are 30 rooms, believed to have been used as shops, underneath the stadium seats. A great many statues and other valuable items have been unearthed in recent digs, many of which are in the Antalya Museum. Some of the things worth seeing in Perge are the Hellenistic gate, the agora, the nymphaeum, the colonnaded streets, the sarcophagi, the basilica and the acropolis.

**ASPENDOS**
After passing Serik on the Antalya-Alanya highway, you turn north and continue for 4 km. It dates back to the 5th century B.C. The theater which was built in the 2nd century A.D. was periodically repaired by the Seljuks who used it as a caravansaray. It is one of the best preserved theaters to be found today. Allowing 0.50 m. per seat, the theater holds 7000 spectators, with an additional 500 in the orchestra. Today it is used for concerts, festivals and grease wrestling events. In addition to the theater the agora, basilica, nymphaeum and 15 km. of aqueducts are to be seen.

**XANTHOS**
This is the oldest and the largest city of the mountain province of Lycia, settled in the valley of the Xanthos river. Until the Persian invasion it was an independent state. When the people of Xanthos, who had bravely tried to defend their city, realized that they could not repulse the invasion, they first killed their women committed mass suicide by throwing themselves into the flames. About 80 surviving families and people who immigrated there rebuilt the city, but a fire which broke out about 100 years later razed it to the ground. In spite of this, the city was again rebuilt and, as a result of establishing good relations with the west, was considered as an important centre.

However, Xanthos again met with an unfortunate end. As a result of resisting the taxes the Athenians wanted to impose on them in 429 B.C., the city was largely destroyed and the inhabitants were drawn into a war. And thus Xanthos became "a city of disasters". The city itself consists of the Lycian acropolis and the parts remaining outside it, as well as the Roman acropolis. The most interesting building is the Roman theatre and the edifices of the theatre's western shoreline. Of these the most famous is the Harpy Monument, which is a family sarcophagus situated on a rock. The original of this relief-decorated sarcophagus is in the British Museum, and a very good copy of this is in its place. Close by can be seen very interesting Lycian sarcophagi from the 6th and 1st centuries B.C.

**MYRA**
Situated between Finike and Kas, Myra is 25 kms. from Finike and 48 kms. from Kas. It was one of the most important cities among the other six Lycian cities. It was settled in the 5th century B.C. Although it was originally a
coastal town, it has retreated from the sea because of the alluvium from the Demre stream. It was abandoned in the 9th century A.D. after the Arab invasion. The rock tombs, the theatre and St. Nicholas Church have survived to make it a place worth visiting. St. Nicholas, born in 245 A.D in Pataara near Fethiye (known variously as St.Nicholas, Father Christmas, Santa Claus, Heilige Nikolaus and Pere Noel) died in 326 A.D., having spent his life in Anatolia. It was in the years 1951-55 that it was realized St. Nicholas was Santa Claus (or Father Christmas).

The first Father Christmas symposium ever held in Antalya was between 5-7 December 1983. This is now held annually and is attended by religious and scientific people from all over the world. In these symposiums, in keeping with Anatolia’s St. Nicholas’ love for humanity, a call is made to people of different religions and beliefs for peace, friendship and brotherhood.

NATIONAL PARKS

Koprulu Canyon National Park
The Koprulu Canyon National Park is within the boundaries of Manavgat. It is a 14 Km. long and 100 m. wide valley between Balasan village and Beskonak. It is thickly covered in cedar trees and its resemblance to the "fairy chimneys" of Cappadocia, albeit in the from of nature, is striking. The ancient stone bridge straddling the Kopru stream is still in use today.

Termessos National Park
The Termessos National Park is 30 Km. along the Antalya Korkuteli highway. This was the site of the ancient city of Termessos. Animal species in danger of being decimated can readily find a breeding ground here. The park, which is covered by wild flora, is of unusual beauty.

Olympos National Park
To the west of Antalya rise the snowcapped peaks of the Olympos range, where many antique cities, caves bearing the mark of early man, innumerable plants and animals are under protection in the Olympos National Park.

WATERFALL
All the streams of the region aim at finding their way into the Mediterranean and they pour down the slopes of the Tauros, sometimes overland sometimes underground and, reaching their destination, result in lovely waterfalls, of
which there are more than twenty. The loveliest of these are the Duden Falls, 15 km. north of Antalya, the Kursunlu Falls 18 km along the Antalya-Alanya highway and those of Manavgat 3 km north of the town.

Eating Out in Antalya;

Food and Drink in Antalya
Turkish cuisine its richness and diversity. A few words here just to give you an idea...

Meze
Turkish people traditionally begin their dinner with meze (similar to antipasti or tapas) such as vegetables either stuffed or prepared in olive oil, spicy salsas, yoghurts and dips which are mopped up with crusty Turkish baguettes, deep fried seafood and the list goes on. Some people find that a selection of meze is plenty for their main meal.

Main Meals
The Turks are famous for their spicy kebabs of which there are a great many varieties. Fresh fish such as red mullet, sea bass or bream tends to be served simply either grilled or pan-fried. Earth-baked leg of lamb melts in the mouth and the various meat stews and casseroles will leave you asking for more.

Desserts & Pâtisries
Water-thin pastry soaked in syrup and layered with ground pistachio nuts is the famous Turkish sweetmeat not to miss. Deep fried dough balls in syrup (lokma) and Turkish style rice pudding (sütlaç) are all samples of desserts available in most any Turkish restaurant. Many Turks however stick to a platter of sliced fresh fruits and berries after their meal. Fruit in Turkey really does taste better!

Drinks...
Raki is the national alcoholic drink. Everyone drinks it. It has a strong taste of aniseed and when mixed with water takes on a milky hue. Turkish beers and lagers are excellent as are the wines on offer which come mainly from the vineyards around Ankara and Tekirdag by the sea of Marmara.

The big soft drinks companies (Pepsico and Coca-Cola) all produce in Turkey. Fruit juice is widely available. Also try ayran which is made up of plain yoghurt whisked in with spring water and a pinch of salt. It is surprisingly refreshing on a hot summer’s day.
Wining & Dining in Antalya
Whether you are looking for a traditional Turkish restaurant, an Italian Bistro, a pub, bar or cafe Antalya can come up with something to fit the bill. The city is roughly divided into sections which have their own atmosphere and their own cafes, bars, bistros and restaurants.

Kaleiçi
(old town within the Roman city walls) has its own unique blend of bars which cater to the young crowd. Further down you will find the Yat Limani (yacht harbour) which lives up to its name with up-market fish restaurants, bars and clubs to dance the night away. The area of Isiklar is packed with stylish yet relaxed European-style cafes, bars and bistros frequented mostly by locals. For a taste of a typical Antalyan fish house where the food is simple but tasty even if the surroundings are somewhat primitive go no further than the Halk Pazari or Peoples Market. Amongst the clutter and noise and smells of the sea you will have a genuine Turkish experience.

Shopping Out in Antalya;
There is a wealth of handicrafts available to the discerning shopper. Traditional items such as the world famous hand made kilims (rugs) in bold colours, beautifully hand-painted ceramics, copper and brassware and ornate Meerschaum pipes make charming souvenirs and gifts. Excellent quality gold, silver and leather goods are to be had at prices considerably less than outside Turkey. Busy street markets (the most central one takes place on Wednesdays between Isiklar street and the Talya Hotel) are packed full of stallholders jostling to sell you their best tasting fruit and freshest vegetables. Aromatic spices and herbs such as cinnamon, saffron, paprika and mint entice the senses. For more stylish boutiques Antalya can offer excellent quality fashion clothes and accessories for a fraction of the price in Europe. Look no further than Ataturk Street, Konyaalti street, or the recently opened shopping mall called Migros 5M (situated on the Konyaalti Beach side of town). Carpets and rugs are very much part of the Turkish tradition. The Yöüks, who are semi nomadic, live throughout the winter on the plains. They hand produce carpets using vegetable dyes and wool from their own sheep. The design and patterns used in the carpets reflect their nomadic culture which is expressed in the harmonious use of blues, dark greens and reds. This traditional style of carpet making is concentrated in the villages around Antalya

Useful Links

Travel Turkey  www.goturkey.com
Ministry of Culture and Tourism  www.kultur.gov.tr
Ministry of Foreigner Affairs  www.mfa.gov.tr
Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts  www.iksv.org.
Exchange Rates - Central Bank of Turkey  www.tcmb.gov.tr
Akdemiz University  www.akdeniz.edu.tr
Antalya Metropolitan Municipality  www.antalya.bel.tr
Antalya Promotion Foundation  www.antalyaguide.org
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality  www.ibb.gov.tr
Türk Hava Yollari  www.thy.com.tr
Lufthansa  www.lufthansa.com
Pegasus Airlines  www.flypgs.com
Condor Airlines  www.condor.com
Ogereturktur  www.ogereturktur
Turkis State Railways  www.tcdd.gov.tr
Varan Coach Lines  www.varan.com.tr
Ulusoy Coach Lines  www ulusoy.com.tr/eng/
Turkish Culture and Tourism  www.tourismturkey.org
Turkey In Brief

Official Name: The Republic of Turkey (Türkiye Cumhuriyeti)
Founder: Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK (1881-1938)
President: Abdullah GÜL
Prime Minster: Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN
Capital: ANKARA

Population: 72 million (as of 2008)
Language: Turkish (uses Latin Alphabet)
Currency: Turkish Liras (TL)

Location:
Located on the continents of Europe and Asia. The European part of Turkey is called Thrace, and the Asian part is called Anatolia or Asia Minor
Area: 814,578 Km2 (314,500 square miles).
% 3 on the European continent
% 97 on the Asian continent

Major Cities:
- Istanbul: 12.5 million
- Ankara: 4.0 million
- Izmir: 3.3 million
- Konya: 2.2 million
- Bursa: 2.1 million
- Adana: 1.8 million
- Antalya: 1.7 million

Religion:
99 percent of the population is Muslim. Asia modern country Turkey secured her all citizens freedom of belief with constitutional rules.

National Anthem: İstiklal Marsi
Lyrics by: Mehmet Akif Ersoy
Adopted as Turkey’s National Anthem on March 12, 1921

Administration:
Turkey is democratic, secular and social state that governed by the rule of law; committed to the nationalism of Atatürk and based on the principle of the separation of powers;

Legislative Power: The Turkish Grand National Assembly

Executive Power: President and the Council of Ministers.
Judicial Power: Independent courts and supreme judiciary organs.

Coastline: 8333 Km. (5000 miles)

Geographical Regions:
Turkey has 80 administrative provinces and seven geographical regions.
The first four of the seven regions are taken their names because of the seas which are nearest to them.
- Black Sea Region
- Marmara Region
- Aegean Region
- Mediterranean Region
The other three regions are named in accordance with their location in the whole of Anatolia.
- Central Anatolia Region
- Eastern Anatolia Region
- Southeastern Anatolia Region

Famous Landmarks
Ayasofya Museum, Topkapi Palace, Blue Mosque, Dolmabahçe Palace, ancient City of Troy, Ephesus, Aphrodisias, Pergamon, Pamukkale, Göreme- Cappadocia, Mt.Nemrut, Safranbolu

Some important products
As of 1998, Turkey is the world's largest producer of hard-shell nuts, fig and apricot, fourth STET in fresh vegetables, grape and tobacco production and seventh in wheat and cotton production. Turkish delight and helva are famous throughout the world.

Turkey is the leading producer through worldwide in textiles and ready wear clothing production. The exports of this sector constitutes 36 percent of total industrial exports. The leather processing industry is also very developed in Turkey, both in terms of technological level and high production capacity. It places second to textiles in terms of export figures.