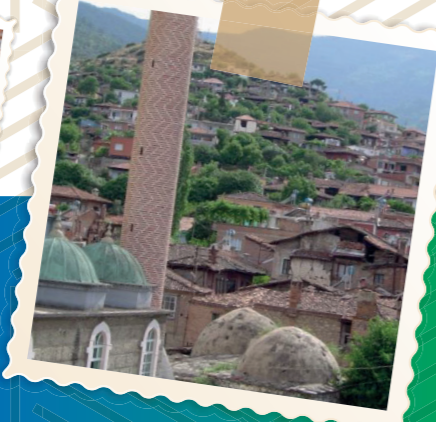


BOZDOĞAN

HISTORY



The great Menderes River, which was taken from the south, passed through a large arm called Akçay, South-North direction extending on the wide plain and on the slopes of the Mardan mountain 1792 altitude was established. Bozdoğan partially preserves the qualities and characteristics of the middle period with its general appearance. M. M.S 13. y.it is estimated that Y was founded by Turks. 14.y. Bozdoğan, considered among the advanced towns of the "Aydinoğulları" government in Y, is a place where the soldiers were brought to the body with masks after the end of Byzantine domination by the Turks. The Seljuks brought large Turkish tribes and placed them everywhere they conquered. It is a historical fact that the tribes of beyli or Bozdoğan, who were born in this region, were named after the Byzantines. In fact, they settled in

Anatolia, the Turkish tribes in the name of Bozdogan was a large size and they settled in it is known at the time when they named the site as their own size and principality. Bozdoğan, having a long life of 800 years, was an accident in the administrative organization after the Tanzimat. A number of works have been unearthed in the excavations carried out within the borders of the district Rich in the historical artifacts of Bozdoğan. Near Kavaklı Village, the city of the state of Aria, near the village of Yazikent and Koyuncular Neopolis was understood to be located. It is obvious that the ruins bearing the traces of Roman, Byzantine and Greek cultures in Bozdoğan, Körteke Castle (Körteke village) remained from the Roman era, and the cisterns and Arch Bridge in the covered and konaklı villages carried the traces of the Seljuks.



Nazilli Chamber of Commerce

The Nazilli Chamber of Commerce serves its members in its own service building on the Denizli – İzmir highway. At the institution, which has a total of thirteen employees, a General Secretary, a General Coordinator, an Investment Support Officer, a Trade Registry Director, two Trade Registry Deputy Directors, an Accounting and Tribunal Officer, two Chamber Register Officers, a Quality Management Representative, a Presidential Secretary, and a service officer are on duty.

Nazilli and six districts (Bozdoğan, Buharkent, Kuyucak, Karacasu, Yenipazar, Sultanhisar) are the areas of responsibility at the Nazilli Chamber of Commerce. There is an administration board consisting of nine members and headed by Nuri ARSLAN and a council composed of thirty-three members headed by Gürdal Yüzügüler.

There are twelve professional committees, each with a president and five / seven members. There are approximately 3050 active members and it is a legal requirement for a business operator or company to register in Turkey.

When one looks at the service aspects of the chamber; it can be seen that the procedures related to cham-



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ber and trade registry are capacity report and work machine registration procedures, approval of documents used in export (A.TR, EUR 1, Certificate of Origin ...), KOSGEB government support and lending of loans, and courses such as Entrepreneurship, Real Estate Consultancy, Foreign Trade, and Business English. It is an information point for other chambers, public institutions and organizations, schools, and municipalities, as well as institutions and organizations such as KOSGEB, GEKA, TKDK, etc. and participation in various projects is seen.

Where the members are looked at in general, it is seen that the 3050 members comprise of 175 joint-stock companies, 195 cooperatives, 1140 limited companies, 1,500 person-owned enterprises, and 40 publicly-owned companies. When looking at the area of responsibility (Nazilli and 6 districts around), it is seen that the members are working mainly with agriculture and industry-trade activities based on agriculture (About a 75% share). The products most processed and packaged by the members are chestnuts, dried figs, cotton, olives, and olive oil. It is seen that registered members export more than 230 million dollars.



Nazilli Chamber of Commerce



BOZDOĞAN



SHINING STAR OF REGION



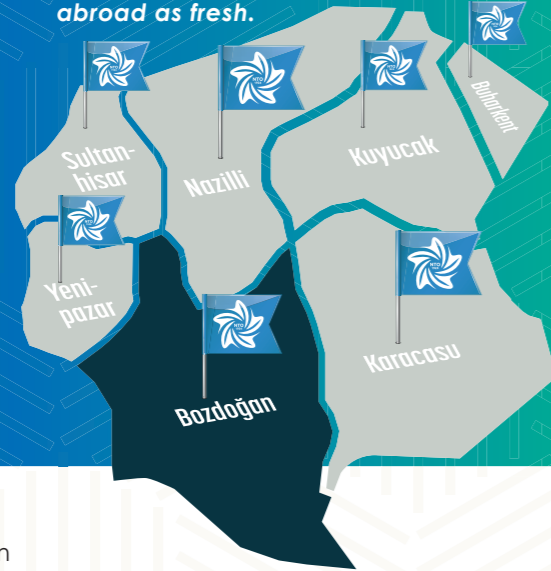
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ECONOMY OF BOZDOĞAN

Economic life in Bozdoğan is largely based on agriculture. In addition to agriculture in the county economy, there is a trade segment based on the purchase of agricultural industry and more agricultural products. Bozdoğan is a very developed district of Aydın in terms of Agriculture. Fertile Bozdoğan plain irrigated by Akçay River is completely divided into agriculture. With the construction of Akçay and büyük Menderes bridges, agriculture was developed depending on time, products diversified, production increased, arable and irrigable soils increased and production of modern tools and equipment in agriculture became widespread. Products such as tomatoes, pepper potatoes, eggplant beans are grown as vegetables in the bozdanda. The Pepper has a special place in the county. In general, red powder pepper production is made for drying. Thanks to the favorable climate and fertile soil Bozdoğan is

a town with plenty of fruit. Fruit after the Republic showed an important development. Figs olive Chestnut apple walnut peach citrus fruits such as quince and pomegranate are grown in recent years, but high system vineyard has developed rapidly. This grape, called Cardinal grape, is a sweet, juicy grape with a large grain of Black core. This grape species grows very early. All of the grapes produced are exported to abroad as fresh.



THE RAVENFLY

It's a kind of mushroom. Although it is in every region of Turkey, it is Bozdoğan who led the trade. Of course it grows in the woods. It is usually found in March, April May. 90% of the amount obtained is exported abroad. Used as a luxury food ingredient.

SESAME

Sesame cultivation is performed in approximately 150 decare in the district. The development of cotton cultivation has reduced sesame production. Yield 60 kg per Decar, it is.

PEANUT

October is held in approximately 2000 decare area. Yield per Decar approximately 300 kg . that's it. It is generally grown in sandy areas.

POTATO

Potato production is made in approximately 9500 hectare area in the district. Yield per Decar 2200 kg. total production is 21000 tons.

PINE NUTS

Altıntaş, Hushim and güre villages of our district are grown and are of economic importance for these villages. It is a kind of pine that can live for many years (150-200 years) and is grown for its fruit rather than its timber. In the last spring, ripened seeds (pistachios) are extracted by laying their cones in the sun or by pouring them into boiling water. Approximately 8 tons of domestic peanuts are produced in our district.

OLIVE

Olive groves in the district planted in the first place. 7700 tons of olives are produced per year and this ratio meets 2.5% of Aydın province production.

FIG

Before the Kemer dam was established in Bozdoğan, fig trees were wide. However, as a result of the establishment of Kemer dam, figs were damaged and many figs were transformed into cotton fields. The amount of fig produced in the region is approximately 7300 tons and Oran Aydın province covers 7.5% of fig production. When it comes to figs, it is necessary to mention the "iğelek" (ball with local variation). It grows in cool places and is used for the insemination of figs.

COTTON

Cotton production in our district increased with the establishment of nazilli cotton weaving factory. Approximately 20000 decare cotton cultivation is being done, approximately 240 kg per decare. the product is taken. All of this cultivation is irrigated agriculture. The annual production rate is around 6000 tons.

TOBACCO

Tobacco farming is carried out in an average area of 39500 decare. Usually in the mountain villages are irrigated in the land of Kıraç. Yield per Decar is approximately 80 kg . that's it. Annual production is around 3000 tons.

GRAIN

Cereal production is made in a large part of the area, such as 30.37% of the eligible areas. Barley wheat corn is foremost among the grain products grown. **Barley:** every year, about 29,000 decare are planted in the field of barley and approximately 200 kg per Decar . the product is taken. Total production amount is 4600 tons. **Wheat:** in the district 21.000 hectare field wheat farming is done. Yield per Decar approximately 250 kg . it is. **Corn:** in the district 10500 hectares of corn cultivation is done. That's 2,000 decare. the

product is planted in Egypt. Average yield per hectare is 800 kg in hybrid corn . 350 kg in the native corn it is.

ANIMAL

Animal husbandry, which is an integral part of Agriculture in our district, is among the important sources of livelihood. The yield per animal in our district is above the country average with the increase in culture and hybrid breeds. Our district has an important place in the economy of cattle animal husbandry. The efficiency of the growing Holstein(alaca) Mantophon breeds, including dairy cattle and fattening cattle, per unit, has increased compared to previous years. Especially as a result of artificial insemination studies which have been carried out for many years, there has been a decrease in the number of native breeds and significant increases in hybrid and cultural races. Animal husbandry, especially cattle, is a sector based on agriculture and is directly linked to the existence of land planted. In villages with large plains in the Akçay River Valley where irrigable land is sufficient, the culture race with cattle and hybrid races(holştayn) are grown more intensively(Alamut, kavaklı, visit, Yazıkent, Haydere, Reed, Yakaköy, Kazandere). In areas with high altitude as a residential area, indigenous races and their hybrids are usually grown. The first place in the production of animal products is milk production. Daily milk produced by milk collectors and dairy products (yoghurt, butter, etc.) in dairy products (yoghurt, butter, etc.) converted and evaluated.

OREGANO CULTIVATION

In Alamut village of our district, there is a kinali Partridge production farm in the nature of the private sector. Farm-grown partridges are kept under natural conditions and hunted for a fee. Between 1992-1998, 12,000 Partridge was produced and 10,000 were left to nature. 2.700 of the partridges left under natural conditions were hunted by hunters.

TROUT BREEDING

İlçemiz sınırları içerisinde bulunan Kemer Baraj gölü ve Akçay nehri, kültür alabalık yetiştiriciliği için uygun bir ortam oluşturmaktadır. Baraj gölünde özel sektöre ait kafesler içinde yetiştirilen alabalıklar taze. soğutulmuş veya işlenmiş olarak iç ve dış pazarlara sunulmaktadır. Ayrıca Akçay nehri üzerinde Alabalık yetiştiriciliği yapan işletmeler etrafında oluşturulan piknik alanlarına , çevre il ve ilçelerden bir çok aile gelmekte ve ilçe ekonomisine önemli katkıda bulunmaktadır. Halen ilçemizde 3 adet alabalık yetiştiriciliği yapan, 1 adet de alabalık işlemesi yapan tesis mevcuttur.

FOREST PRODUCTS

İlçemiz, orman varlığı bakımından Aydın'ın en gelişmiş ilçelerinden biridir. İlçe arazisinde ormanların kapladığı alan 537.617 dekar olup, genel alan içerisindeki payı %60,90' dır. Orman alanında; fıstık çamı, karaağaç, pıral meşesi, sakız çamı, tepsih ağacı, yabani zeytin, iğdin, kızılçam, karaçam, gibi ağaçlara rastlanmaktadır.

MADRAN WATER

Bozdoğan's water coming out of Madran Mountain is one of the three mineral waters of Europe and one of the three of the highest quality water. On the other hand, it is the only water in our country that receives the standard of Child Health and it has become the name and brand in Europe. In this, the importance of Pınar water plant processing the water in our district and distributing it to the world is great. For example, the water of American soldiers in Iraq is going from our district. The beauty of water is not only the taste that it leaves in the palate, but also the convenience it provides in the digestion and the juiciness. The ecological characteristics of Bozdoğan and Mardan mountain and the nature of our Timi also contribute greatly to having a very healthy water feature scientifically.

PİDE

Pide is an important and regional food

in Aydın's districts. Bozdoğan, Karacasu and Yenipazar, especially in the districts and many masters have been brought forward, but Bozdoğan pide podinin separate features and taste is now known throughout the country. There are very nice, decent and clean pide salons in our district and there are even people coming from the surrounding cities and districts to eat only. Especially İzmir tours for this purpose. These pides can be minced, cheeses, tahini, pastrami, as well as doughnut style. However, cheese and tahini pide served with Buffalo cream is a kind of food culture that is peculiar to our district.

İLEK (MALE FIG - 'TOP')

The male fig, called as the "top", is a plant species that is used for fertilization of figs and does not give any characteristics anywhere else in Bozdoğan. In June, Fig Garden owners in the surrounding provinces and districts collect these stems and carry them to their gardens and ensure that their pearls are core and taste. This is the characteristic of the insect that lays its eggs in it. These eggs from the Flies, other figs fertilization event provides going. This statement is interesting for the guests in our district because of the fact that it is called a ball among the lleke people, which is one of the important sources of income in our district.

CAPRICORN KEBAB

There are restaurants in our district which are fond of the taste of the palate and which have an advanced drinking culture. The characteristic of this kebab is that it is made of boy. As is known, many people do not eat Capricorn meat. However, the Capricorn kebab is made from fresh Capricorn, which has not yet completed its age, so it is a very good meal for both healthy and palate tastes. It is the most important food culture in the summer months of kebab district, which is made in The Shape of a well or a turn. Apart from our district, kebab construction is almost none of this property. There are of course different productions.