

Nazilli is one of the oldest settlements in the Aegean region. There is no exact information about the first settlement of the district center. However, it is known that Luvis settled in the Menderes Valley, which remains in the Karya region.

The First Settlement Center in this region is the ancient city of MAS tavra founded by Lydia. At that time, the economic development of the cities of Ionian west of the region and the city between the Aegean and the countries of Önasya trade Road (Hierapolis-Tripolis-Mas Tavra-Nysa-tralleis-Magnesia-Ephesus) on the importance and development of the nazilli region. I. e.He. The Persians who defeated the Lydians in 546 conquered the region. Like all western Anatolia during Persian rule, this region was connected to Sardis satrap. I. e.He. Alexander The Great, who travelled to Asia in 344, added This region to Macedonia's borders. After Alexander's death, the region was conquered by Selovkoslar, which was founded later under Roman rule.

The Roman Empire.S. In 395, Eastern and Western Rome divided into two parts, the Eastern Roman Empire in other words remained within the borders of the Byzantine Empire. In the Roman period, the Menderes Valley, consisting of fertile areas, began to shrink trade and economy in this region as byzantine administration intensified political, religious, economic and cultural structuring in the direction of capital Istanbul. During the Byzantine period, Aphrodisias and Harpasa (Harpaz) became a bishopric center. When Seljuks, who started the process of Turkification of Anatolia, won the Miryakefalon war in 1176,

nazilli and its surroundings became under the influence of a brand new civilization and culture. During the Seljuks period there were tribes such as Gökhan, Dağhan, Gedikli, Haydarlı, Hodja-beyli, Kireges, Toygar, Alaytunlu, Redans, Bayındır, depending on the Oghuz tribes who settled in this region first. As a result of the settling of the Turks in Anatolia, cotton production was increased to the highest level by these tribes and tribes who were generally weaving. The Menteşe Beylik Sultanhisar and nazilli, which were founded in Muğla province in the last period of Seljuks, captured the region in 1280, and later the aydınlı Beylik sons became the center, and the Aydın son Mehmet Bey Nazilli, who established the Principality, added the region to his own beylik. In the Ottoman period, Yıldırım Beyazıt captured the nazilli region in 1390. After the defeat of Timur in 1402 by Yıldırım Beyazıt in the Battle of Ankara, these lands were captured by Timur forces for a short time. The Timur forces who lived in the Menderes Basin in winter due to the availability of climate withdrawal from Anatolia, and with the help of Timur, Aydın Musa Bey declared his sovereignty in this region. However, when Moses died in the same year (1402), his son, Gazi Umur Bey, was replaced by his son. At the same time, the Ottoman Empire came to the throne. Murat suppressed the disturbances in Anatolia and put the nazilli and its surroundings under Ottoman rule.



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 Yüzügöler.

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-



2 K WEB-TR
256 315 315 44 42

SEPTEMBER 2018

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



LONG LIFE CITY NAZILLI



SHINING
STAR OF REGION

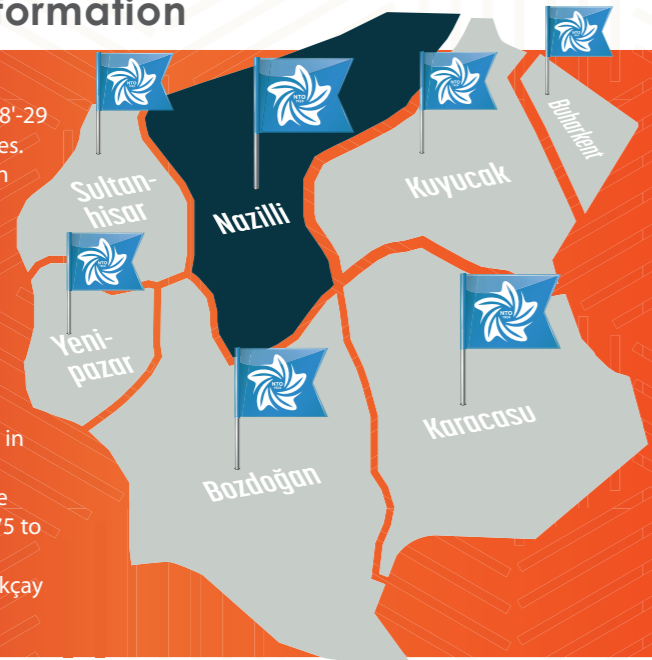


Yeni Sanayi Mahallesi, Şehit Naci Ülkер
Bulvarı No:18/A Nazilli - AYDIN
(256) 315 9 315 info@naztic.org.tr



Geographic Information

Nazilli, Aydın province is a district center. It is located between the 28'-29' latitudes and the 37'-38' longitudes. Nazilli is surrounded by Kuyucak in the East, Sultanhisar in the West, Yenipazar in the Southwest, Alaşehir district of Manisa in the Northeast, Bozdoğan in the south and Karacasu districts in the southeast. 644km² is the total area of the district. The plain formed by the büyük Menderes basin begins to expand in Nazilli and it is 10 km in length in north-south direction. The plain in which Nazilli is located is 75 to 80 meters high from the sea. Çerkez plain is located between Akçay Creek and büyük Menderes River.



Agriculture In Nazilli

Land availability, geographical location, climate conditions, water resources and suitability of soil structure show a great variety and richness in terms of agricultural products and plants in Nazilli. That require specific climatic conditions, tea, bananas, etc. apart from a few plants, all plants grown in Turkey are produced in Nazilli.

WHEAT

Wheat production is increasing day by day in our district. Wheat production and barley and rye production are also showing a steady increase. In addition, after the wheat is removed from the field, corn production is made as a second crop.

COTTON

Nazilli cotton production has a great potential in Turkey. Cotton, which is the raw material of our textile industry and one of our first-rate Foreign Trade products, is the livelihood source of many families in our region. The quality

of cotton fibers produced in Nazilli is one of the highest quality in the world. The fiber produced from cotton is used in textile and other industries, but the oil is removed from the cotton core and animal feed is used in animal feed arak.

The Nazilli Cotton Research Institute, founded in 1934, has a great contribution to the production of high-quality cotton and to the production of cotton seed by doing scientific research on cotton. As a result of the research done by the Institute Nazilli-84, Nazilli-143, m-503 type cotton production is also sent to other regions and it is aimed to get more yield. In our district, a total of 27,350 tons of cotton production is made in 8300 hectares.

TOBACCO

tobacco production is also made within the borders of our district. These tobacco, also known as Aegean tobacco, are grown in Sandy, clayey, iron and potash-laden lands. This production is very small compared to other industrial products in our district.



OLIVE

The province of Aydın is among the provinces with the highest olive tree in Turkey. Olive farming in our district, especially in mountain slopes, although a large amount of production and efficiency is very low. This is due to lack of irrigation, fertilization and pruning activities. Not fighting enough diseases and insects causes the deviation of the Develi.

Most Domat, mammal species are grown in our district. However, in recent years, it has been emphasized that the small-core olive species with thin crustaceans were grown in manzalina. Table olives are less, olive oil is more.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Sunflower, sesame, Potato, Peanut and Chestnut are also grown in Nazilli. Especially the production of Chestnut in Aydın province has been concentrated in the High sector of Nazilli. Chestnut is usually sent to the Internal Market from Nazilli. Legumes are also produced, but the economic returns of other products are decreasing day by day. 80% of Turkey's liquorice production is met from the Menderes. For this reason, licorice root has been produced in our district since ancient times. Licorice root is boiled to obtain a very sweet and viscous liquid. It is especially used for the adhesion of cigarette paper, paint production and some medical mixtures.

LICORICE ROOT

Licorice root in Turkey is abundant in every region except central Anatolia. However, the büyük Menderes basin constitutes 81% of the production in Turkey. In the 1850s, there were large markets in European and UK countries for licorice honey, which was used for chewing and winding tobacco, for the sugar industry and for the production of beer-like drinks. Because the villagers regarded licorice plant as harmful to their fields, Mac Andrews and Forbes, the company, in 1854, opened a factory in Aydın and Nazilli, and went on to evaluate it. In accordance with agreements made with landowners, either the landowners picked up their licorice roots and delivered them to the company, or hired mercenaries hired by the company to extract the roots from the soil and deliver them to the warehouses. When the Ottoman government abolished the tax on licorice honey exports in 1879, Forbes became very developed and opened new factories. The company met the fuel needs of these factories from Nazilli (Hasköy) lignite business.

Forbes takes 3-5 million licorice root every year from November to April, and in other months licorice root would not be removed. This product is of course found in cultivated fields. It was found that when the doctors treated their patients with a mixture of one tablespoon honey and half teaspoon cinnamon powder before breakfast, they found that within a week, out of the 200 people so treated, practically 73 patients were totally relieved of pain, and within a month, mostly all the patients who could not walk or move around because of arthritis started. Mac Andrews and Forbes have lost power over time against German and American companies, and licorice in Nazilli in 1927 has been processed and marketed by French Oriental industry companies.

FRUIT

Climate, water and soil factors due to the very favorable conditions in our district different types of fruits are grown.



FIG

Figs, a fruit peculiar to Aydın province and its districts, have become the symbol of the province. Figs, also called eaten locally, have an ancient and exotic structure. Figs and fig leaves have been symbols of power and peace since ancient times and have preserved their sacred qualities.

Figs grown in our region are not found in other regions. Suitability of the air of the county, Ru-tubetin and wind at the desired level ensures that the fig's maturation and quality are high. Figs are divided into varieties such as Sarilop, Goklop, Sofrabli, Bardacik and black-leaf. These types of yellows and Goblops are especially suitable for drying the dried figs are large. The yellow, spotless and scarless ones are called "applesauce", the colorfully dark, the cleft, the spotless and the smaller ones are called "Naturals".

The other fig, which does not conform to the qualities described and does not generally be eaten, is called "scrap" and they are used in the production of ispirito. Rich in minerals and vitamins, sugar passes directly into the blood because of its properties is an energy source ready. In addition, 9500 tons (dry) were produced in 8700 hectares in incir district, which has the properties of digestion facilitator, intestinal regulation and anti-constipation

GRAPES

After fig production, grape production has become quite advanced in our district. There are varieties such as Gemre, Salman and sultaniye. Especially the sultaniye type is cultivated for exportation.

ORANGE- LEMON- MANDARIN

Citrus is one of the important sources of income in our district. In recent years, production increased by planting orange or tangerine seedlings instead of cotton fields in Menderes plain. The most common type of Mandarin is Washington Orange. In total, 9200 tons were produced in 1328 hectares.

APPLE, STRAWBERRY, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUM

Apple, usually found suitable development environment in the mountain regions of Nazilli, increasing production day by day. Strawberry and peach production in recent years, both domestic and foreign markets due to the explosion of large demand in these two products began to produce a large amount. Fruits such as cherry and Plum also increase production is observed.

VEGETABLES

In our district, suitable for Nature conditions, advanced agricultural technology is applied and sufficient inputs are used in production. Greenhouse (under cover vegetables) has been very suitable in recent years. In this way, vegetable production before the time is offered to domestic and foreign markets. The most common vegetables are eggplant, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and lettuce.

NAZILLI COMMERCIAL LIFE

Nazilli's strategic position increases the investments in the field of construction as it becomes an attractive city with recent period breakthroughs in agriculture and industry. The long Bazaar is the with the heart of Nazilli should not forget that the most lively place of commercial life is the long bazaar. In addition, new shopping malls have been built and maintained with the increasing population. Bamboo Mall, Pearl Life Center.