

Adana at a Glance



Adana's Basic Indicators

Size (based on inhabitants) / Turkey's 6th largest province

Adana's foreign trade volume / 4,91 billion \$

Adana's export / 2,16 billion \$

Adana's import / 2,75 billion \$

Socioeconomic development index / 16th (among 81 provinces)

The share of Adana in Turkey's GDP / 3,3%

Its share in vegetative production / 3,65%

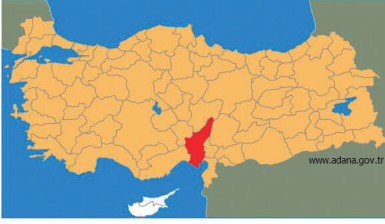
Unemployment rate, yearly-average / 13,2%
2013 data



Mustafa BÜYÜK
The Governor of Adana



The Governorsip Building



Map showing location of the city of Adana in Turkey

Geography

Surface Area / 14.045,56 km²

Neighboring cities / Hatay, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Niğde, Mersin

Biggest counties and their population /

Seyhan: 771.947, Yüreğir: 421.455, Çukurova: 346.505, Ceyhan: 159.243, Sarıçam: 138.139, Kozan: 128.153

Highest Mountain / Demirkazık Hill with 3756 meters, Aladağlar

Rivers / Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers

Lakes / Çatalan Dam Lake, Seyhan Dam Lake, Ağyatan and Akyatan lagoons, Yumurtalık lagoons

Surface / Mountainous in the north, plains in the south

Climate / In the center and shores, the weather is hot and dry in the summer and warm and rainy during the winter. In areas farther away from the sea, terrestrial climate is dominant.



General view of Seyhan River which flows through the city of Adana

Population and Demography

Inhabitants / 2.149.260

Yearly population growth / 11,05 %

Population of the city and county centers / 1.907.685

Population density / 154 people/ km²

Urbanization rate / 88,76%

Net immigration speed / -5,7 ‰

Unemployment rate, yearly-average / 13,2%
2013 data

Adana, which is the sixth largest province in Turkey based on inhabitants, has a young population. Urbanization rate and inhabitants density is above Turkey's average. This young population that is concentrated in the urban area forms a big potential for growth. Yearly population growth has decreased compared to last year and is below Turkey's average. Between 2012 and 2013, 50.598 people have immigrated to Adana while 62.933 people have emigrated.



The Adana Folk Dance troop performing a dance called "Çiftetelli"





The seal from the early bronze age that was unearthed at the Misis-Tatarlı Tumulus, an important religious center of the Hittite state in Cilicia.

History

The oldest civilizations in Adana

1900 B.C.: Luwian Kingdom

1500 B.C.: Arzawa Kingdom

1900-1190 B.C.: Hittite Kingdom

1190-713 B.C.: Kue Kingdom

713-663 B.C.: Assyria Kingdom

663-612 B.C.: Cilicia Kingdom

612-333 B.C.: Persian Satrap

333-323 B.C.: Hellenistic Period

312-133 B.C.: Seleucid Period

178-112 B.C.: Pirates

112 B.C.- 395 A.D.: Roman Period

638: Conquest of the Umayyad

700-800: Abbasi rule

900-1000: Byzantine rule

Turkish rule

1000-1100: Seljuk rule

1377-1510: Ramazanoğulları, Ottoman and Memlûklular Period

1516: Adana is conquered by İbrahim Paşa and affiliated with Egypt

1840: Adana is given back to the Ottoman state after the London Accord

1867: The establishment of the Province of Adana

1871: The establishment of the Adana Municipality

Recent History

18 December 1918: Enemy forces officially invade Adana

20 December 1921: The signing of the Ankara Accord with occupying states

5 January 1922: Adana is freed from enemy occupation

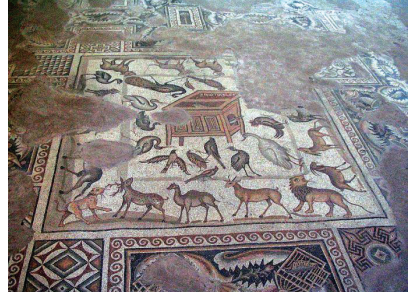
1956: Opening of the Seyhan Dam and Hydroelectric Plant

5 June 1986: Adana Municipality becomes a Metropolitan Municipality and the establishment of Seyhan and Yüreğir counties

The History of Adana

The name "Adana" comes from "Adania and Danuna" back in 1550 B.C. and the name hasn't changed throughout history. Byzantinian Historian Stefan (Etien) writes that the city of Adana was built by two brothers named "Adanos and Saros" and that Adanos gave his name to the city while Saros gave his name to the river. Archeological findings in the region have unearthed settlements that date back to the Paleolithic Age. The Tepebağ Tumulus was built in the Neolithic Age and is believed to be the oldest city in the Çukurova region.

Adana has been home to the Luwian, Arzawa, Hittite, Hue, Assyria, Cilicia, Persian, Hellenistic, Seleucid, Byzantine, Armenian, Memluk, Seljuk and Ottoman states since 2000 B.C. Adana, which was occupied in 1918, defeated its enemies in 1920. The Ottoman rule ended in the beginning of 1921 and gave way for the TBMM Government. After Adana was freed in January 5, 1922, the province was moved from Pozantı to Adana.



The Misis Mosaic was made by the Romans in 4th century A.D.



Hittite bas relief, Hittite King II. Muvattali, 1310-1285 B.C.



Sacred bowls from the early bronze age that were unearthed during the excavations at Misis



Anawarza mosaic. It is believed that the Anawarza Castle and city were built by the Assyrians in 9th century B.C, or that it was rebuilt on top of an older settlement.

Artifacts in the Adana Archeology Museum

Adana has a very rich history that dates back 4000 years. There are a total of 43500 artifacts on display at the museum from the Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze, Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. There are marble and limestone statues and bas relief tombstones in the museum. The most important artifacts among these are the “God Tarhunda on a chariot” statue, “the Aphrodite statue” and the sarcophagus. On one of the long sides of the sarcophagus is a bas relief that depicts Hector’s dead body being returned to Troy in exchange for ransom; on the right, a depiction of King Priamos pleading with Achilles and dragons in the background.

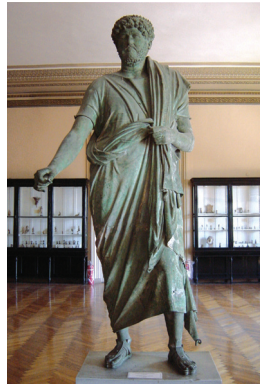


There are figures from the War of Troy on a sarcophagus dating back to 2nd century A.D. in the musuem.

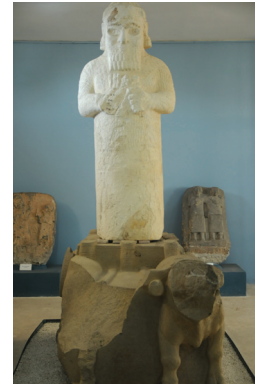
Medusa bas relief on a sarcophagus on display at the Adana Archeology Museum.



The statue of Roman Emperor Augustus on display at the museum, 27 B.C. – 14 A.D.



The statue of Roman Emperor Hadrian on display at the musuem which was built in 1924 in the county of Seyhan.



Tarhunda, the God on a Chariot, from 800 B.C., belonging to the Hittite Period. Found in Çineköy.

The liberation of Adana on January 5, 1922

On August 5, 1920, Mustafa Kemal, Fevzi Çakmak and the TBMM members came to Pozantı and made the district the city center. On November 1920, the French Government officially recognized the Turkish TBMM Government. After the signing of the Ankara Accord in 1921, occupying states entirely left in 1922. This is when the city center was moved to Adana.



The 7mx15m Turkish flag that was carried around the streets of Adana to celebrate the liberation of Adana on January 5, 1922.

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www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr
Adana Archeology Museum Directorate

www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr
Adana Misis Mosaic Museum



Municipality



Hüseyin SÖZLÜ
Mayor of Adana
Metropolitan Municipality

Metropolitan Municipality Mayor:

Hüseyin SÖZLÜ
(Since April 2014)

Metropolitan Municipality Council: Consists of 79 elected members from various walks of life such as craftsmen, farmers, merchants, architects, engineers, sociologists, bankers, lawyers, tourism professionals, teachers, businessmen and retirees.



The old Municipality building which hosts the Adana Metropolitan Municipality Theatre and the 75.yıl Art Gallery.



Adana Metropolitan Municipality

The Adana Metropolitan Municipality was established in 1989 and consists of three bodies; Metropolitan Council, Mayor and Municipal Committee. The Metropolitan Council, headed by the Mayor Hüseyin SÖZLÜ, consists of elected members and is the final decision making body of the organization.

Non Governmental Organizations

In the city of Adana, all chambers and commodity exchanges under the roof of TOBB; such as the Adana Chamber of Commerce (ATO), Adana Chamber of Industry (ADASO) and the Adana Commodity Exchange (ATB) are the strongest NGOs. ATO, which was established in 1894 to regulate and monitor cotton trade, is one of the oldest trade chambers in Turkey.

Today, ATO has more than 25000 members. ADASO is one of the top organizations which support social and cultural activities in the city while working to improve the economy of the city. ATB was established in 1913 and is responsible for regulating safe trade of agricultural products and farm animals. The chamber has more than 1400 members.

Political parties that represent Adana in the TBMM and the number of seats:

Justice and Development Party	: 6 ●●●●●●
Republican People's Party	: 4 ●●●●
Nationalist Movement Party	: 3 ●●●
Independent members of the TBMM	: 1 ●



Navel type oranges which originate from California



18% of Turkey's total watermelon production comes from the Adana-Ceyhan district.

Agriculture

Agricultural production value / **4,75 billion TL**

The share of vegetative production value in Turkey / **3,7%**

The share of live stock and animal products value in Turkey / **1,58% and 0,99%**

The share of soy production in Turkey / **first with 69%**

The share of peanut production in Turkey / **first with 41%**

The share of citrus production in Turkey / **28%**

The share of corn production in Turkey / **28%**

The share of watermelon in Turkey / **18%**

The share of cotton production in Turkey / **12%**

2011-2013 data

Çukurova, which is the world's third biggest plain, after California in the US and Po in Italy, will be the world's most important granary in the future. The Çukurova Region, where Adana is in the center, is a region where poly-cultural agriculture is widespread thanks to the fruitful lands enriched by the alluviums carried by Seyhan, Ceyhan and Berdan rivers and agreeable weather conditions. The total agricultural land in Adana is 539.000 hectares. 82,6% is fields, 8% is reserved for fruit and 6,9% is reserved for vegetable production. Irrigated agriculture is applied in 40% of the fields. Adana's most important agricultural products, in terms of shares in Turkey, are; soy, corn, peanut, citrus, watermelon, cotton, wheat and honey. Total vegetable production in Adana has increased by 27,8% between 2005 and 2011 while fruit production has increased by 10,2% in the same period. Adana has a 5% share in all of Turkey's vegetable production and 5,7% in fruit production. The biggest share in agricultural production in Adana goes to watermelon, with a share of 77, 9%.



More than two thirds of Turkey's entire soy production originates from Adana. The share of peanuts is around 40-45%. 28% of corn and citrus in the entire country comes from Adana while the share of cotton in this regard is 12%.

Turkey exports 31% of all tangerine productions, 23% of orange productions and 12% of its entire grapefruit productions. Adana is one of the cities that produces the majority of oranges, tangerines and grapefruits.



In the past, Adana produced the majority of cotton in Turkey but ever since cotton fields were replaced with fruit orchards and fields where corn, soy and peanuts are grown, only 12% of the entire cotton production is now realized in Adana.

There are 17 stock farming facilities that has more than 200 cattles and 10 milk production facilities in Adana.



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www.adanatarim.gov.tr
Provincial Directorate of Food,
Agriculture and Livestock



Economy

Adana's important macroeconomic indicators

The share of Adana's economy within

Turkey's gross domestic product / **3,3%**

The foreign trade volume of Adana / **4,91 billion \$**

Exports of Adana / **2,16 billion \$**

Increase rate of exports compared to 2011 /
9,02%

Imports of Adana / **2,75 billion \$**

Increase rate of imports compared to 2011 /
2,41%

2012-2013 data



**Botas Port is located in Yumurtalık
as the world's 5th biggest energy
distribution center.**



**The loading and unloading capacity
of the Yumurtalık Free Zone Port is
40.000 tons per day.**

In recent national strategic documents, the region of Çukurova is being named as an alternative to the Marmara basin in terms of development and a metropolitan attraction center. Energy investments that are being planned in the Ceyhan Energy-Specialised Industrial Zone have accelerated thanks to the regulation in incentives by the Ministry of Economy. In addition, the positive developments in exporting in recent years, the planned refinery, shipyards, petrochemical industry and flat iron production, have taken the region one step closer to making Adana a center of investments in energy.

There are also positive developments at the Adana Hacı Sabancı Organized Industrial Zone, which realizes 750 million dollars worth of exports every year and is considered the admiral ship of Adana's economy. The 277 firms that are operational at the zone are very important for the economy of the city. 56 of them are textile companies and make up the majority of the zone. This is followed by 39 companies in the metal industry, 30 in the food industry, 23 firms in plastic production. 22 firms in construction materials, 18 firms in chemical products, 13 firms in the paper industry, 13 firms in the furniture sector, 12 firms in the petrol products industry, 8 firms from the

machinery sector, 6 firms from the casting, 6 firms from the painting sector, 6 firms from the financial sector, 5 firms in the electricity sector, 5 firms in the storage sector, 4 firms in the packaging sector, 4 firms in the seeding sector, 4 firms from the transportation sector, and 3 firms from the glass industry. The textile sector has a 20% share, the metal sector has 14% share and the food sector has an 11% share in terms of number of companies in the zone.

Investment incentives

During the January – October 2012 period, Adana was the second province in Turkey in terms of investment incentives with a total of 2,74 billion TL worth of investments. 87% of the investments were made in the energy sector. Adana is the number one province in Turkey when it comes to energy investments. This corresponds to 23% of the total investments in Turkey regarding energy.

Workforce

If we were to look at unemployment numbers in Adana, the ratio of unemployed people had risen to 22% in 2009 due to the global economic crisis but this number has finally decreased to 13,2% in 2013. Rate of employment has risen to 43,3% in 2013, lying under Turkey's average.

Transportation Infrastructure

The Çukurova International Airport, which will be Turkey's second biggest airport after completion, will contribute greatly to the region's economy. Transportation opportunities in the city of Adana increase the economy and the competitive power of the city in foreign trade. Highway transportation is the main transportation method inside the city. The distributions of agricultural products, which are crucial to the city's economy, are carried mainly through highways. Important corridors between production centers and markets pass through the city. The total highway length in the city is 5597 kilometers, including village roads. Motorway length has increased since 2008, reaching 154 kilometers. Railway length is 183 kilometers and hasn't changed much since its establishment. In sea transportation, Adana has the Botaş Port and the Toros Adana Yumurtalık Free Zone (TAYSEB) Port. The TAYSEB Port can accommodate 9 ships at a time, including very large ships.



Adana Airport, which is only 3,5 kilometers from Adana city center and 69 kilometers from Mersin, has one composite runway and a 13 airplane capacity apron, has increased its passenger capacity to 5 million a year with the addition of the international terminal.

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www.ekonomi.gov.tr
The Ministry of Economy

adana.sanayi.gov.tr
Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology

www.hazine.gov.tr
Undersecretariat of Treasury

www.tuik.gov.tr
Turkish Statistical Institute

www.cka.org.tr
Çukurova Development Agency

ec.europa.eu/eurostat
The EU Statistics Office (Eurostat)

www.iso.org.tr
İstanbul Chamber of Industry

www.adana-to.org.tr
Adana Chamber of Commerce

www.adaso.org.tr
Adana Chamber of Industry

www.adanatb.org.tr
Adana Commodity Exchange

Distribution of foreign investments according to countries

Country	Number of Companies
Germany	46
USA	21
Iraq	19
Syria	17
Holland	11
Italy	7
Spain	7
England	7
Israel	6
Other	74

Data, December 31st, 2011

Companies that have made it to the first 500 in Turkey

1. Sasa Polyester San. A.Ş.
2. Beyteks Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
3. Temsa Global San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
4. Elita Gıda San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.
5. Adana Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş.
6. Bossa Tic. Ve San. İşletmeleri T.A.Ş.
7. Artenius Turpkpet Kimyevi Maddeler ve Pet Ambalaj Malzemeleri San. A.Ş.
8. Amylum Nişasta San. ve Tic.A.Ş.
9. Akyem Adana Yem Yağ Biodizel Tarım ve San.Tic. A.Ş.
10. Güney Çelik Hasır ve Demir Mamulleri San. Tic. A.Ş.
11. Özmaya Sanayi A.Ş.
12. Karteks Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.

Culture and Sports Organizations

Adana is a city of festivals. It hosts festivals such as "The Altın Koza Film Festival", "Sabancı International Theatre Festival", "Adana International Aeronautics Festival", and the "International Çukurova Art Days". Adana has become one of our country's most important art centers with the Metropolitan Municipality and Seyhan Municipality City Theatre, Adana State Theatre, Hacı Ömer Sabancı Cultural Center Fine Art Gallery, AFAD - Kasım Gülek Art Gallery, Adana Metropolitan Municipality 75. Yıl Art Gallery and the Çukurova State Symphony Orchestra.

firms from Adana have made it to the first 500 and 12 companies have made it to the second 500. The majority of the companies are from the agriculture-food, textile and chemical sectors.

The Role of Small and Mid Size Companies in Economy

Small and mid size companies are important factors in dynamic economies because they can answer needs quickly and turn innovative ideas into new products. In Adana, these companies are crucial in establishing new business fields. This in turn, creates a more competitive environment and sizeable revenues. These companies are also important when it comes to employment. Between the years 1950 and 1990, the economy of Adana was based on large companies. As a matter of fact, between the years 1968 and 1980, 12 companies from Adana were in the top 100 biggest firms in Turkey. While Adana was 6th in Turkey in terms of companies, 5th in terms of employment and 4th in terms of the scope of firms in Turkey, a transition occurred in the scale and number of companies in the 1990's. This resulted in the decrease of large companies and increase in small and mid size companies, especially in sectors such as service, production and tourism. Adana is an ideal tourism city with its undiscovered treasures, authentic and traditional but modern and comfortable nature and rich cultural heritage.

Top 500 Industrial Companies

If we look at the first and second 500 biggest companies in Turkey, the report compiled by the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, we can see that in 2013, 12

Tourism in Adana and the Mediterranean Games

Adana is the cultural capital of Cilicia with 297 archeological, urban and natural protected sites and 682 immovable cultural assets. The Çukurova Delta, which consists of the Akyatan Lagoon, Yumurtalık Lagoons and the Tuzla, Açıyan lagoons which were put under protection, is important for the observation of water birds and sea turtles. Aladağlar National Park, which includes the highest peaks of the Taurus Mountains, is one of the most interesting places in Turkey in terms of geology. The Glacier Lakes at 3000 meters and the 50 meter waterfalls at 700 meters are important mountaineering and ecotourism destinations. Adana is a heaven when it comes to plateau tourism. Health tourism and gastronomy are the strongest areas in Adana's tourism. Adana serves quality health tourism to all foreign visitors with its accumulation in the health sector which was reshaped with new investments. The tourism and hotel sector is developing in Adana and offer employment. Both these sectors are improving with newly built hotels on both sides of Seyhan River. The number of quality beds will increase with the completion of 4 and 5 star hotels with tourism certificates. The canoe, rowing and handball competitions within the scope of the 17th Mediterranean Games, which were organized in Mersin and Adana between 20th and 30th of 2013, were held in Adana and this has created an important economical activity in the region.

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Foreign Capital Investments

215 companies with foreign capital are operational in Adana. 21% of these companies are from Germany, 10% from the USA, 9% from Iraq, 8% from Syria and 5% from Holland. Adana is 10th in Turkey in terms of companies with foreign capital. In 2011, Adana has climbed to the fourth spot in Turkey after Izmir, Mersin and Aydın regarding foreign capital with a 12,4% increase. 39% of companies with foreign capital operating in Adana work in the wholesale market, 25% in manufacturing, 9% in agriculture, 7% in construction, 4% in real estate and 4% in the mining sector.

Foreign Trade

In 2012, Adana has increased its exports by 3% and has become the city that has increased its exports

the most. The majority of exports come from the manufacturing sector, with 85%. Adana mainly exports its products to Iraq, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, France, USA, Syria, China and Holland and receives imports mainly from Canada, Guatemala, South Africa, Germany, Panama, Somalia, Mauritania, Turkmenistan and Russia.

Countries and Exports, Export Volumes

Top Ten Countries in Export

Country	Export (dollar)
Iraq	325.731.018
Germany	188.044.323
Italy	96.230.633
Russian Federation	94.653.882
Spain	87.332.817
France	82.436.342
USA	44.162.909
Syria	42.938.780
China	42.839.299
Holland	41.447.524

Top Ten Countries in Import

Country	Import (dollar)
Canada	563.532.055
Kocaeli	
Industrial Zone	307.596.039
Guatemala	268.156.338
Italy	145.833.859
South Africa	143.181.909
Antalya	
Industrial Zone	139.336.121
Germany	118.313.511
Panama	114.394.804
Somali	110.795.347
Mauritania	75.368.327
Turkmenistan	70.459.703
Russian Federation	67.704.960

Data 2011



Education

Number of Schools/Institutions	1.008
Number of Classrooms	12.775
Number of Students	460.740
Number of Teachers	21.638
Student per Classroom	
Primary Education	37
Secondary Education	32
Vocational and Technical Education	45
2013 data	

Mandatory Basic Education

Mandatory basic education, which was previously regulated as 5 years of primary school followed by three years of secondary school, has been changed to 4 years of primary school, four years of secondary school and 4 years of high school, making mandatory education 12 years.

Primary and Secondary Education

In the 2011-2012 school year, student numbers per teacher in primary education was 20 in Turkey, while this number was 22 in Adana. Also, the number of students per teacher in secondary education in Turkey during the same period was 16 in Turkey and was 17 in Adana.

Classrooms consist of classes between 32 and 37 students in primary and secondary education. There are approximately 460740 students, 1008 schools and 21638 teachers.

Vocational and Technical Education

Classrooms in Adana, where there are 46114 students and 2690 teachers, consist of 45 students on average. Vocational and technical education was designed as a system that could provide qualified employees for the business sector. Students who graduate from these schools are given diploma supplements and/or sufficiency certificates as per their chosen fields.

Universities

There are two state and one foundation universities in Adana; Çukurova University, Adana Science and Technology University and Kanuni University. New foundation universities are expected to be established in the city.

There are 12 faculties, 4 tertiary schools, 13 vocational tertiary schools, one state conservatory, 3 institutes and 25 research and application centers at Çukurova University. There were 40709 students and 1599 academic personnel at the university during the 2011-2012 educational year. 36663 of the students were at graduate and undergraduate levels and 4046 of them were post graduate and doctorate students. In addition, 9786 new students registered in the university during the same period while 6369 students graduated.

The Adana Science and Technology University is a state university that was established in 2011. It has nine faculties; engineering and natural sciences, aviation and space sciences, nautical, fine arts, design and architecture, sociology, law, business management and tourism, foreign languages college, social sciences institute and science institute.

The ratio of university graduates in Adana compared to the total of university graduates in Turkey is 1,32%.



Çukurova University was established in 1973 on hills that overlook the Seyhan Dam Lake in the town of Balcalı. The Balcalı Hospital is the region's largest hospital.

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www.meb.gov.tr

Ministry of National Education

www.osym.gov.tr

Student Selection
and Placement Center

www.adana.meb.gov.tr

Provincial Directorate
of National Education

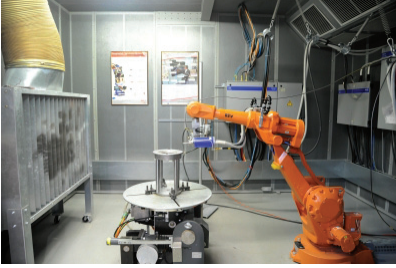
www.cu.edu.tr

Çukurova University

www.adanabtu.edu.tr

Adana Science and
Technology University

Science and Research



Research works at bioengineering and equipment engineering



Genetic works at the food analysis lab

26	Research and Application Centers
6	Institutes
3	Universities
23	Faculties
5	Tertiary Schools
13	Vocational Tertiary Schools
1.599	Academic Personnel
40.709	University Students
2011-2012 Data	

Science and Research

Science and research activities in Adana are carried out at 25 research centers at Çukurova University and the labs in Adana Science and Technology University. Besides universities and research centers, the Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute and the Çukurova Agricultural Enterprise have been carrying out important research projects for vegetative and animal products.

Research Centers Affiliated with Çukurova University

25 research centers at Çukurova University mainly operate in the fields of medicine and agriculture. The others are centers that work on machine design, space sciences and solar energy, career management, family management, biotechnology, environmental issues, archeology, Turkology and Atatürk Ideals and Reforms History.

The Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute

The Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute continues its activities in the county of Yüreğir in Adana on vegetative and animal

products. In the institute, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, projects of TÜBITAK, the Ministry of Development and foreign supported projects regarding field plants, tea, pasture plants, information and agricultural mechanization are being carried out.

Çukurova Agricultural Enterprise

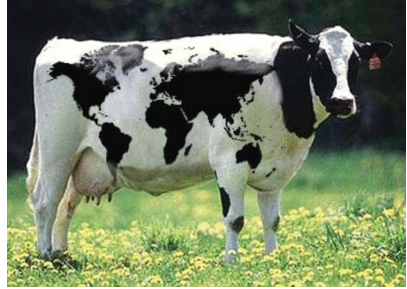
The Çukurova Agricultural Enterprise, which is affiliated with the General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises, a public corporation, continues its productions in the county of Ceyhan in Adana on a 42.830 decares land.



In 75% of the lands where wheat is grown in the Çukurova region and in the 15% of the entire lands in Turkey, seeds developed by the Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute are used.



Seminars on sunflower production are conducted by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock personnel at the Çukurova Agricultural Enterprise



Even though the institution was engaged in breeding horses, donkeys and sheep ever since its establishment, it only continues its operations in milking with a special breed of cattle

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www.cu.edu.tr
Çukurova University

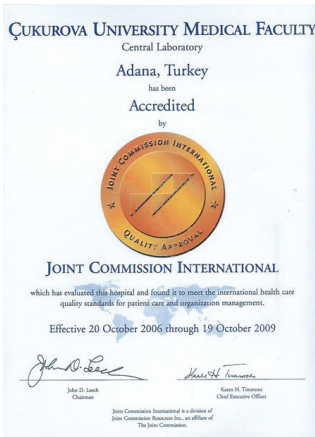
www.adanabtu.edu.tr
Adana Science and Technology University

www.cukurovataem.gov.tr
The Eastern Mediterranean
Agricultural Research Institute

www.tigem.gov.tr
General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises



**People buying books at the Adana
TÜYAP Book Fair**



**Çukurova University's Medical
Faculty Balcalı Hospital has
proved that it is one of the highest
quality hospitals in Turkey with the
"Joint Commission International"
certificate it has received.**

Social Life

Inhabitants	2.149.260
Yearly population growth rate	11,05 ‰
Population density	154 people/km2
Population in city and county centers	1.907.685
Urbanization rate	88,76%
Net immigration	-12.335
Net immigration rate	-5,7 ‰
The ratio of college and faculty graduates compared to population 15 and above:	9,7%
2012-2013 data	

Population

In 2013, the population of Adana has increased by 23.625 people compared to 2012. Yearly population growth rate has increased compared to last year, reached 11,05 and was below Turkey's average. Urbanization rate and population density are above Turkey's average. Adana, which is Turkey's 5th largest city in terms of population, has a young population that is centered in urban areas. This young population is an important potential for Adana.

Health

Health services in Adana are provided by a total of 25 hospitals; two of them university hospitals, 11 private hospitals and 12 state hospitals. These institutions educate personnel, provide health services and also cater to the needs of foreign tourists who come to Adana through health tourism. In addition, there are many health institutions and medical centers. Between the years 2000-2010, the number of total hospital beds in Adana have increased by 65%, reaching 5918. The newly introduced family doctor application is being successfully carried out in Adana. With this application, tracking the health conditions of individuals has become easier and faster.

Leisure and Recreation

Green areas, parks and water banks are ideal places for weekend getaways. People usually frequent the Seyhan Dam Lake. This large lake, surrounded by trees, is an ideal place for a picnic. Merkez Park next to the Seyhan River has a large park area close to the city. The Adana Archeology and Ethnography Museum, Atatürk House and Museum, Bebekli Church, Ulu Mosque, Yağ Mosque, Ramazanoğlu Mansion, Clock Tower, Tepebağ houses, Sinema Museum, Sıra Mansions and Gazipaşa Elementary School are other important structures in the city center. Karataş, Tuzla and Ağyatan lagoons, just 30 minutes from the city and the Yumurtalık ve Akyatan lagoons, 45 minutes from the city, have great courses for watching aquatic birds and endemic plants. During the summer, Yumurtalık (Ayas) and Karataş shores are ideal for swimming. Those in the city can go canoeing at Seyhan Dam Lake, sail, take a boat ride or fish. Sabancı Merkez Mosque, Merkez Park, Atatürk Park, bridges above Seyhan River and many other historical and natural spots are other weekend destinations.



Mountain biking races at Adana Old Dam



Adana Seyhan Dam Lake and its vicinity is one of the places where the people of Adana spend time in nature during the weekends.

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www.csgb.gov.tr

Ministry of Labor and Social Security (ÇSGB)

www.isvesosyalguvenlik.com

ÇSGB Regional Directorate

www.saglik.gov.tr

Ministry of Health

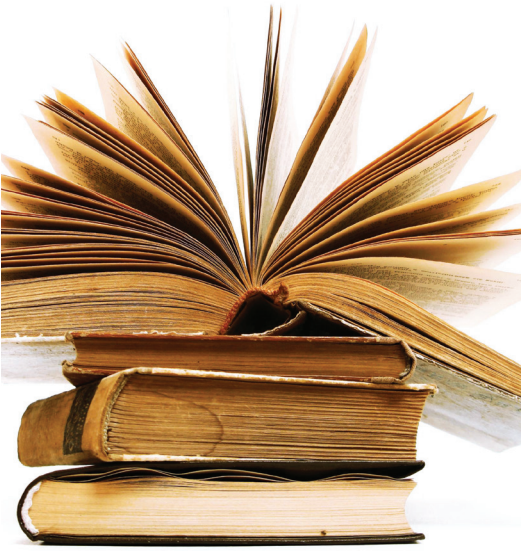
Provincial Directorate of Health

www.iskur.gov.tr

Regional Directorate of Labor and Employment Relations Institution

www.tuik.gov.tr

Turkish Statistical Institute
Regional Directorate



Culture

Number of libraries	17
Number of theatres	13
Number of orchestras	1
Number of museums	11
Number of art galleries	7
Number of festivals	10
2012 Data	

The Metropolitan Municipality Concert Hall where plays and oncerts are performed

Cultural Development and Art

The first city theatre to be established in Adana is the Adana City Theatre, which was built by Ziya Paşa in 1880. The State Theatres Adana Branch has been performing since 1981. As for classical music, the most important orchestra is the Çukurova State Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra performs every Friday night and Saturday morning at the Metropolitan Municipality Concert Hall.



Authors and Poets from Adana

Yaşar Kemal and His Book: *Ince Memed*

Yaşar Kemal (Kemal Sadık Gökçeli) was born in 1923 in the village of Hemite. He became internationally famous after writing *Ince Memed* in 1955. The book was nominated for a Nobel Prize. The novel describes the ignorance of Anatolian people during the first years of the Turkish Republic and the poverty in villages. The novel is about the story of Memed, who rebels against the rulers in villages.



Yaşar Kemal is the first Turkish author to be nominated for a Nobel Prize

Karacaoğlu and His Poems

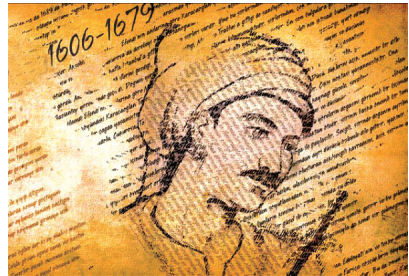
Karacaoğlu lived in the 17th century. It is believed that he lived in either Kozan or Feke. His place of birth and place of death is still unknown. According to the accounts of Hoca Hamdi Efendi, he died in the Cezel Plateau at the age of 96. His poems talk about the traditions of nomads and nature. Karacaoğlu has transformed Turkish poetry with his unique style. His Turkish works have a clear and simple tone. He has inspired many poets in the 17th and 18th century, as well as poets in the Republic period. Over 500 of his poems have been published.

Theatre and Festivals

The Sabancı International Theatre Festival is being organized since 1998 by the Sabancı Foundation, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and State Theatres. Many national and international troupes perform during the festival. The annual festival, which is the only festival that lasts for an entire month, is followed by nearly 60,000 people. While the plays were being performed only in Adana until 2005, some of the plays are now being performed at the Istanbul Sabancı University Entertainment Hall since 2005. So far, the festival has hosted 67 theatre troupes and 5,000 artists from countries such as Spain, Slovakia, Ireland, France, Bulgaria, Greece, England, The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Japan, Germany, Serbia, Russia, Australia, Italy, USA, Romania, Egypt, Switzerland, Denmark, Israel, Slovenia, Poland, Georgia, Moldova, Korea, Macedonia and the Netherlands. A total of 525 plays were staged during the festival. The festival, which welcomes guests from all over Turkey,



"Sabancı International Theatre Festival" is organized every year and is the only international festival that lasts for a month



Karacaoğlu, who lived in the 17th century, has transformed Turkish poetry.



The logo of the “Altın Koza” International Film Festival



Famous Turkish actress Fatma GİRİK received the Best Actress Award at the first film festival for her role in the movie “Ezo Gelin”



The poster of the festival organized to commemorate a member of the Adana Photography Amateurs Association

receives more than 60 thousand viewers each year. The 2013 festival began on March 27 with a play by Italian theatre troop “Studio Festi”. The show, prepared especially for the 15th anniversary of the festival by Italian, German, Turkish and French troops, included giant platforms on Seyhan River that depicted the fruitful lands of Çukurova, cotton fields, sunflowers and orange groves. The second part of the show was the stage for an amazing light and water show, accompanied by musician Can Attıla’s traditional Anatolian music concert.

Adana International Aeronautical Games Festival

The festival, which took place on May 18-20, 2012, is the only festival in Turkey for very light engine airplanes.

Film Festivals

Altın Koza Film Festival has become an important platform in the movie sector which welcomes movies and artists from all over the world. The festival, which symbolizes Çukurova’s cotton, was first organized in 1969 by the Municipality of Adana and the Adana Cinema Club. The festival, which is also sponsored by the Turkish Film Archive today, is one of the most important cultural activities in Turkey. The Altın Koza Culture and Art Festival has also increased importance for Turkish cinema by organizing the First National Feature Film Competition in 1992. The festival also showcases paintings, theatre plays, music and photography works. The festival, which continues to be organized since 2005, is now an international event with the addition of programs such as World Cinema, Mediterranean Films and the International Mediterranean Countries Short Film Competition.

Music and Adana Suna Kan

Suna Kan, whose talent was discovered at a very early age and dubbed the wonder kid, is regarded as the best violin virtuoso in Turkey. She worked as a soloist at the Presidential Symphony Orchestra for many years. She was born in Adana in 1936 and has been a state artist since 1971.

Symphony Orchestra

The only orchestra in Adana for classical music enthusiasts is the Çukurova State Symphony Orchestra which was established in 1992. The orchestra also invites foreign conductors and artists as guest musicians. The orchestra performed in Cologne on November 10 to commemorate Atatürk.

Art

Art, caricature, photography, relieve, graphic print and design exhibitions in Adana take place at the Adana 75. Yıl Art Gallery, Sabancı Cultural Center, Taşmekan Art Gallery, Uğur Boya Art Gallery, Akbank Adana Art Gallery, Anadolu Fine Arts Center, and the Adana Cement Industry Art Gallery throughout the year.

Architecture

The golden age of Adana architecture was the end of the 15th century and the 16th century when the Ramazanoğulları chose Adana as their capital. During that period, the city quickly grows with the addition of new neighborhoods. Many of the important buildings in Adana were constructed during this period. The first construction works in the historical neighborhood of Tepebağ date back to the Neolithic Age. Tepebağ, which is located on a hill across Seyhan River, is being turned into an archeology park and the houses and public buildings from the 18th century are being renovated and turned into boutique hotels, cafes and restaurants. The Ramazanoğlu Mansion was built in 1495 during the reign of Halil Bey. The three storey mansion was made with stone and bricks and is one of the oldest houses in Turkey.



Famous Turkish violin virtuoso Suna Kan



Oil on canvas by Ertuğrul ATEŞ, on display at the Adana 75. Yıl Art Gallery



Ramazanoğlu Mansion which was built in 1495 during the reign of Halil Bey



Yaverin Mansion was built in 1903 and restored in 2008 by the Municipality of Kozan



Sailing competitions organized by the Adana Tennis and Mountaineering Club



Off shore races organized at Seyhan Dam Lake



Rafting at Fek



Trekking

The Diversity of Adana

Adana, which is at the center of the fruitful lands of Çukurova, known as Cilicia in the antique age, is a trade and culture center. It has been home to many civilizations and today, its borders stretches from Tarsus in the west to Hatay in the east. It has cultural and natural diversity with assets such as Anawarza, Şar and Misis excursion sites, Karataş Magarsus antique city, Yumurtalık Ayas antique port city, Kozan-Sis, Saimbeyli-Haçin, Akören churches, the historical Varda German Bridge, Eynel-Kapukaya canyons, Kapuzbaşı waterfalls and Aladağlar National Park. Adana also has rafting course in Eynel Canyon, Fek-Göksu Canyon and Pozanti-Çakıt, trekking courses that lead to glacial lakes at Aladağlar, climbing courses at Demirkazık and Taurus Mountains and rowing-canoeing and off shore courses at Seyhan Dam Lake. Nature enthusiasts and ornithologists can observe endemic plants and aquatic birds facing extinction at Akyatan and Ağyatan Bird Preservation sites and Tuzla and Yumurtalık lagoons. Paragliding is available at Kabasakal, which is very close to the city center. Local delicacies include the world famous Adana kebab, dried eggplant stuffing, lentil meatballs, meatballs with garlic, turnip juice and other unique dishes. The region's cherries, fish at Karataş and Yumurtalık are also famous. Plateaus such as Tekir, Bürücek, Belemelik, Kamışlı, Fındıklı, Ecemiş, Kızıldağ, Horzum and Annaşa also offer traditional delicacies.

Seyhan

The county of Seyhan, which takes its name from the Seyhan River that flows through the city, is the first settlement area in Adana and is the management, business and culture center of Adana. It harbors important structures and areas such as the historical Tepebağ Quarter and Large Clock, Ulu Mosque, Ramazanoğlu Mansion and the Sabancı Merkez Mosque. Cultural spots such as the Adana Culture and Art Center, the Sabancı Cultural Center, Seyhan Cultural Center, Adana Archeology Museum, Adana Atatürk Museum, the Culture and Art Museum and the Metropolitan Municipality Theatre are all located in Seyhan.



The old government building, today's District Governor's Office, was built in 1901



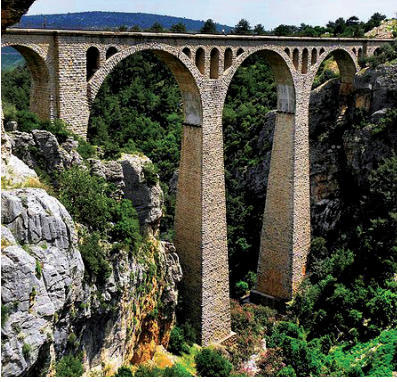
The Dişçi Ethem Mansion, renovated by the Adana Metropolitan Municipality



The Adana Saint Paul Catholic church, known as "Bebekli Kilise" by the locals



Ulu Mosque and Complex, the 16th century masterpiece of the Ramazanoğulları, is one of the most important historical structures in the city.



The German Bridge, 210 meters long and 108 meters high, was commissioned by Emperor Kaiser between 1903 and 1905 as part of the Baghdad Railway 7-B Project.



Yerköprü Waterfall



Western Church in Akören, 6th century B.C.

Natural and Cultural Heritage

German (Varda) Bridge

The construction of the bridge, located in the village of Hacıkırı, began in 1903 and finished in 1905. The bridge is one of the symbols of WW1.

Karaisalı-Kapıkaya and Eynel Canyons, Yerköprü Waterfall

It is a small borough in the north of the Seyhan Basin outside the city center. The majority of the borough is in the rural area and hosts summer houses in the high plateaus in the north.

Karataş-Magarsus

Karataş is a port city that was established on important trade and military roads in 1900 B.C. and its name in the antique age was Magarsus. Magarsus antique city was built approximately five kilometers to the west of the town center on the slope where the lighthouse is located. In the past, Magarsus had a magnificent castle, an amphitheatre that overlooked the sea and the Temple of Athena. Today, only rubble stones remain from the antique city.

Aladağ-Akören Church Valley

Akören is built on the ridge of a cliff. There are two churches in the area which were built in 6th century A.D. according to their epigraphs. The foundations of houses and cisterns are located around the churches. One of the epigraphs suggests that one of the churches was built on top of a Roman temple. Typical Roman tombs and ceramic pieces represent the Roman period.



Canoing in Çakıt Valley in Şekerpınarı

Anawarza Antique City

It is believed that the antique city, which encompasses a 2 kilometer square area from east to west and a 3 kilometer square area from north to south, was built by the Assyrians in 9th century B.C. and was built on top of an older settlement. Roman Emperor Augustus renamed the antique city Caesarea after visiting the region in 19 B.C.



Anawarza Castle built by the Assyrians in 9th century B.C.

Pozantı-Belemedik and Çakıt Valley

Pozantı-Belemedik is located on the easiest accessible transportation road that connects the Çukurova Region and the shores of the Mediterranean to Inner Anatolia. Also, by passing through Pozantı, it provides transport to and from Inner Anatolia (Cappadocia, Ihlara Valley, Konya, Ankara, Kayseri), the Eastern Mediterranean Region (Adana, Mersin, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay) and the Southeastern Anatolia Region (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Mardin). Aladağlar National Park and Demirkazık summit, Çiftehane hot springs, Ulukışla Karagöl and Bolkar mountains are regions that are active in tourism during the summer. People going to these touristic destinations can stay at Pozantı or take part in daily tours.



Ayas castle was built with a polygonal plan like Kızkalesi.

Tufanbeyli, Şar Komana Antique City

There are Roman, Byzantine and Hittite period remains in the village of Şar such as Ala Kapi, Kırk Church and the antique theatre. Tufanbeyli was an important center in the Cilicia Kingdom.



Kozan Castle was built by the Assyrians

Yumurtalık (Ayas Castle)

The historical names of Ayas, a 2500 year old historical city, include "Aigea or Hiegea and Aegea". "Hiegea" meaning hygienic, is known as the mother of Hippocrates in mythology. It is believed that the grandfather of Hippocrates was Aesculapius, the God of Health. It is believed that Hippocrates, who decided to open his first medical school in this region, realized the first organ transplant in the world by attaching the arm of a black man to a white man.



Karasis Castle was built in 333 B.C. by Alexander the Great.

Kozan (Sis) and Karasis Castles

The Kozan castle is in the line of sight of Andil, Anawarza and Tumlu castles. The castle, which was known as the Fog Castle in history, was built by the Assyrians and was renovated as the city exchanged hands. The Karasis Castle was built on a hill in 333 B.C. by Alexander the Great.



Demirkazık is the highest hill of Aladağlar with 3756 meters



The most important characteristic of Kapuzbaşı waterfall is that it flows down in the same way it exits its source.



Tepe Lake, one of the Demirkazık lakes at 3050 meters

Natural Parks

Aladağlar National Park

Aladağlar, which have the highest peaks of the Taurus Mountains, are one of the most interesting places in Turkey in terms of geology. Glacial lakes and Kapuzbaşı waterfalls are worth seeing. In the lower altitudes of the national park, there are Turkish red pine, black pine and fir trees. Nearly all of the plants that grow between rocks have colorful flowers. Wild boar, wild goat, wolf, various birds and coyotes live in the park. Aladağlar has popular climbing routes frequented by local and international mountaineers. You can watch the sunrise at 3756 meters at Demirkazık hill.

Kapuzbaşı Waterfalls

Kapuzbaşı waterfalls are larger than most waterfalls in the world, except Victoria in Uganda and Niagara Falls, in terms of altitude flow. Waters flow from 700 meters. The waterfalls feed from icy waters and snow on the peaks of Aladağlar.

Glacial lakes, “Trekking” Routes

Bolkar lakes, Çiftehan-Darboğaz lakes, Aladağ-Seven Lakes and Demirkazık lakes harbor Turkey's most popular hiking and trekking routes. There is a great trekking course that starts from Emli Valley and runs through Sokullupınar district and Seven Lakes.



Büyük Lake at Aladağlar

Akyatan Lagoon, Tuzla, Ağyatan and Yumurtalık Lagoons

The Çukurova Delta, which is made up of the Akyatan Lagoon, Tuzla, Ağyatan and Yumurtalık Lagoons, is very important for aquatic birds. This spot is the feeding and resting place of immigrating birds in Turkey. In addition to flamingos, the majority at the delta, ducks, Eurasian coot, teal, small sand bird, red tail, silver gull and great white heron also live at the delta. There are over 6000 flamingos currently living in Akyatan Lake, which is thought to have been formed approximately 10 thousand years ago. Nearly 30 thousand aquatic birds were recorded during the Akyatan-Tuzla Lagoons Management Project initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In addition, there are 163 flamingo nests in the lagoon.

Bolkarlar (the intersection of four cities)

The peaks of Bolkar Mountains range from west to east as Aydos Hill (3430 m), Eçerkaya Hill (3347 m) and Medetsiz Hill (3524 m). The trekking course which starts at Çiftehan and stretches all the way to Medetsiz Hill through Maden village is an ideal place for nature walks.



Karataş-Tuzla lagoon



Wild ducks make up the majority of aquatic bird colonies at the Akyatan-Tuzla lagoons.



The waterfall at Maden village