



CASA DE MARIS

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MARMARIS





- ❑ The history of Marmaris goes back to 12000 BC. The materials found in the excavations carried out in the Nimara Cave on the Badr Island are great examples to confirm this information.
- ❑ Due to its geographical location, Marmaris is an important port and a coastal city where the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas meet. For this reason, it has been an important transition point between the Aegean and the Mediterranean from the first age to the present day.
- ❑ It has become a place where many civilizations ruled over time. It is possible to see the traces of Caria, Rhodes and island civilizations, Egyptian, Assyrian, Ionian, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman civilizations during trips to the region. The first name of the city was Physkos. Only the remnants of the ancient city's walls have survived to this date. Physkos means "City of Nature" in Carian language.



Physkos (Beldibi, Asartepe)



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The Name Origin of the City

The city was founded by the Turkmens who were the first settlers of the city in the Byzantine period, under the name Mermer-city. During the reign of Menteşeoğulları, this port city lived its golden age thanks to the international marble trade, was named Mermeris. (Mermer means marble in Turkish.)

The name Mermeris has been translated into Greek as Marmaras, Italian (Latin) as Marmarice/Marmaris, and into English as Marmorice. The name Marmaris was used extensively in the Italian occupation after the First World War and then became official with the Republican era.



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PLACES TO VISIT IN MARMARIS





- The castle, port and marina are located in the town center. The medieval castle, which is a museum now, overlooks the entire area around the harbour and gives you the vibes of the old city life.
- In 1520-1522, Suleiman the Magnificent went on a Rhodes expedition. He came to Marmaris with his army of 150,000 and conquered Rhodes. He ordered the construction of a castle, a caravanserai, and a bridge that completely encompasses what is now Kısaya1.
- Many of these historical structures are well preserved. Marmaris Castle, which is used as an Archeology Museum, is the only museum in Marmaris.
- In this museum, two-handled jar pieces which belong to the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods; Pottery, glassware, coins and ornaments found in the excavations in Knidos, Hisarönü and Burgaz regions are exhibited.





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Marmaris Grand Bazaar

Marmaris Historical Bazaar has many shops in which souvenirs, clothes, spices and local handicrafts peculiar to Marmaris can be found.

The historical İbrahim Ağa Mosque and Hafsa Sultan Caravanserai are located in the bazaar.





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Gökova – Lovers Path

In 1938, dozens of people were dying from malaria in Gökova. The Village Headman Mehmet Gökövalı (who lost 4 of his 8 children to malaria) went to the Governor of Muğla and asked for help. The governor thoroughly researched what to do to dry the swamp and finally found the solution in eucalyptus trees. Since there were no eucalyptus trees in Turkey they planned to bring them from Australia. Thanks to the Fisherman of Halicarnassus' efforts, hundreds of eucalyptus saplings were brought from Australia and with the help of the villagers these sapling were planted with a great order for almost 3 km. Day by day these saplings grew into big eucalyptus trees and flourished. Thanks to these trees which contain hundreds of liters of water in their bodies, the swamp dried up slowly, the mosquitoes decreased and malaria ended.





Amos is an ancient city from the Roman period.

It consists of a theater, a temple and some statue pedestals.

Amos is surrounded by a wall which dates from the same period. The theater of Amos is in very good condition today. It is even possible to distinguish the seating, the side wall and the stage house.

During his excavations in the area (1948), Professor E. Bean unearthed four fragments of inscriptions dealing with the terms of three separate leases from around 200 BC.

Amos Antique City was declared as an archaeological site in 1978.





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Phoenix Ancient City

The ruins of Phoenix, an ancient Carian city, are located on a hill 4 kilometers from Taşlıca Village. The city's history is estimated to date back to 2400 BC.



The ancient ruins of Phoenix are in very good condition and you can easily see the traces of this period today.





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Loryma Ancient City



Loryma Ancient City was established in Bozukkale Village which is at the southwest end of Bozburun peninsula.

Bozukkale Harbor is an important stopover point for blue cruise boats and yachts, where you can enjoy a stroll in the afternoon with a magnificent view towards the ancient walls of Loryma.





The Temple of Hemithea is located in Hisarönü.

According to mythology, two sisters were saved by the god Apollo when they were about to drown in the ocean

While one of the sisters, Molpadia, went to a Carian city, the other one, Parthenos, went to the ancient Bybassos. Molpadia was called Hemithea (the name "Hemithea" was a name given to half-goddesses in ancient times) due to her healing power and was so loved by the people of Kastabos (Hisarönü) that a temple was built in her name.

The history of the temple is estimated to date back to 4th century BC.





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Yalancıboğaz

When viewed from Marmaris, the strait-like part of the sea connects Cennet Island to the mainland. The peninsula is located on the route of daily tour boats. Alternatively, you can drive or take a minibus to reach the strait, which is only 8 kilometers away from the city center.

Once you reach the Bosphorus, you can walk to Paradise Island and Nimara Cave from there.

Yalancıboğaz was a marina in the past – accordingly, there are still marinas here and shipyards in Marmaris.

Marmaris Marina, the most prestigious marina of the Aegean and Mediterranean, is located in Yalancıboğaz and is also one of the leading yachting and tourism centers.





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Sedir (Cedar) Island (Cleopatra Beach)

Sedir Island, the largest of a triple island group filled with ancient ruins, appeals to those who are interested in both history and nature with its astonishing beauty. Although the name of the island comes from the cedar tree, there is no cedar tree on the island today. On the beach known as the Cleopatra beach, the sands, which emerged with geological formations and are under protection, are actually limestone droplets formed in a special way. It is forbidden to take this rare sand out of the beach, which is only seen on Crete Island and Sedir Island in the Aegean and Mediterranean.

Legend has it that Cleopatra and her Roman lover, the commander Antonius, swam here. The golden sands of the beach were specially brought here from North Africa by ships.

When you come to Sedir Island you can also visit the ancient city of Kedrai, which dates back to the 6th century.





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Bozburun

Bozburun is located 45 kilometers southwest of Marmaris. This is a popular holiday destination especially for yacht tourism. Life here is very calm. In this small town, there are many boutique hotels, hostels and restaurants.

Bozburun is best known for its yacht and gulet shipyards. Most of the gulets used in the famous "Blue Cruises" in the Aegean and Mediterranean are built here. Therefore, there are many shipyards in this region.





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Kızkumu

Kızkumu is located in Orhaniye, where you can see every shade of green and has a calm sea with the irresistible smell of pine trees.

According to the legend of Kızkumu, the fisherman and the princess fall in love with each other and meet secretly on the beach every night. One night, they are captured by the king's soldiers, who do not approve of this relationship. Realizing that her loved one will be killed, the princess runs away from the soldiers and runs towards the young fisherman who approaches her with her boat. At that moment, a miracle happens and the sea turns into a beach with every step the girl takes. However, a soldier takes aim at the princess, shoots an arrow and kills the princess. The beach ends at the point where the princess dies.

Walk to the middle of the sea on this beach and then immerse yourself in calm green water and enjoy nature.

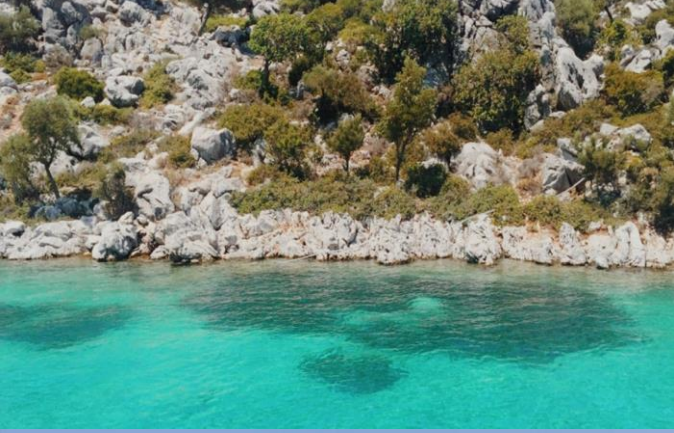




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Best Bays In Marmaris



There are many beautiful bays on the Aegean Region coastline due to the many indentations.

You can visit these bays with boat tours or with your own vehicle. Some of the bays you can visit are written below.

Turunç Bay

Kumlubük Bay

Amos Bay

Bördübet Bay

Bencik Bay

Cennet Bay

Çiftlik Bay

Akvaryum Bay





8 Rules That You Must Be Aware Of When Visiting Historical Places

Historical places are places that counts as the co-heritage of all humanity. Historical places are among the places included in almost every tourist's travel plan, both domestically and internationally. Historical places, which sometimes fascinate with their beauty and sometimes help us feel an important event in our bones, are strictly protected both by the countries where they are located and by various international organizations.

However, a large part of the responsibility for preserving historical places is on the tourists who visit these spots. If we want to pass down these cultural heritages without any damage to next generations there are some rules that we all have to obey while our stays.

1. Don't Take Any Objects From The Historical Places

One of the most common problems encountered in historical sites is visitors taking objects from that place. It is possible to come across tourists trying to take small pieces from works of especially architectural value.

Most of the holy places also considered as historical places. Especially taking things like rocks and dirt from the spots that are historically important like graveyards is totally forbidden. Although many tourists say they do this for souvenirs, this well-intentioned approach can cause irreparable damage to the historical artifact.



8 Rules That You Must Be Aware Of When Visiting Historical Places

2. Do Not Pollute The Surroundings Of Historical Places

One of the most common warnings you will see on touristic trips is the phrase "Do not throw trash on the ground." Especially in historical places known as archaeological sites, the problem of littering sometimes reaches unmanageable dimensions. Garbage thrown on the ground not only causes environmental pollution, but also can cause damage to the archaeological site and the destruction of historical sites by igniting garbage such as glass or paper due to hot weather.

3. Do Not Light Fire in Historical Places

Lighting fire is most of the times can be quite risky. Especially lighting a fire near a historical valued spot is directly throwing the whole area into the danger. Because of that in no matter what lighting a fire is forbidden in near of any historical place. So you shouldn't light any fire near of any historical places and, when you see any person who is trying it you should immediately report it to the authorities.



8 Rules That You Must Be Aware Of When Visiting Historical Places

4. Do Not Climb Objects Found in Historical Sites

Photo shooting is one of the most loved moments in touristic trips. Countless photographs are taken throughout the trip to immortalize the trip. We share the photos taken with the influence of social media on our social media accounts as soon as possible. One of the most important rules to follow is not to climb on historical monuments for the sake of taking better photos or to not engage in any actions that could damage these structures.

5. Do Not Touch Historical Artifacts

There are many museums and historical sites in Turkey and around the world where historical artifacts are located. Today, in almost all museums, historical artifacts are in protected glass cases. However, pieces that cannot be placed in glass cases are exhibited openly in the museum. Touching these pieces may cause the texture of the historical artifact to deform. Therefore, you should see these artifacts without touching them.



8 Rules That You Must Be Aware Of When Visiting Historical Places

6. Do Not Write or Draw on Historical Buildings and Artifacts

Writing and drawing on artifacts and buildings is one of the main reasons why many historical artifacts are irreversibly damaged. Although some people violate this rule based on religious and cultural reasons, writing and drawing are completely forbidden due to the damage they cause to historical artifacts. You should follow this rule and report the situation to the authorities if you see someone damaging historical artifacts in that way.

7. Be Careful with Your Bag When Visiting Historical Artifacts in Narrow Areas

One of the situations that cause damage to many historical artifacts in open-air history museums and archaeological sites is the damage of these artifacts by bags. Especially when visiting historical sites, make sure that your backpack does not rub against any point in narrow and crowded areas. While passing through crowded areas, your bag may cause a historical wall to be scratched or may hit an object on display and cause damage.



8 Rules That You Must Be Aware Of When Visiting Historical Places

8. Make Your Visit in a Way That Complies with Religious and Cultural Sensitivities

It is important to comply with certain sensitivities when visiting a historical point belonging to a different culture and belief, especially when you go abroad. You should be respectful, especially when visiting monuments that have a traumatic place in the memories of societies. On the other hand, when visiting historical sites of religious importance, you need to be both respectful and act in accordance with the rules of that belief. For example, when visiting mosques and shrines, you should choose a dress that is suitable for hijab. You should also be careful to follow these rules during your touristic trips and avoid damaging historical textures. In order to pass on these world heritages, which have been protected as much as possible by institutions and passed down to the present day, to the next generations with all their beauty, each individual needs to have the utmost awareness.



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NATURAL LIFE IN MARMARIS





Marmaris National Park was established in 1996 on an area of 29,206 hectares in Marmaris and Köyceğiz districts.

The area is remarkable in terms of interesting geomorphological structures, rare ecosystems, amount and species of animals and plants.

Areas with important natural features in the park;

- Adaağzı Area
- Günnücek Forest
- Bedir Island
- Keçi Island
- Nimara Island

are declared as natural sites.



Of the 541 plants in the area, 54 are endemic, 9 species are site-specific endemic, 5 species are endangered and 74 species are in the rare plant class.

The endemic Sweetgum tree grows along the shores of the national park.

The trees in the national park area are written below:

Red pine, black pine, Mediterranean cypress, kermes oak, gray holly oak, holm oak, dwarf juniper, arbutus, wild olive, rosary, laurel, carob, sumac, turpentine and sandalwood. Bush and grass species in the park area are oleander, sage, labdanum, fern, geven, heather, chasteberry, fennel, thyme.

The endemic species in the region are: *Onopordum caricum* (Thistle), *Globularia dumulosa* (Gutwort flower), *Cyclamen trochopteranthum* (Cyclamen), *Campanula Fruticulosa* (bellflower), *Liquidambar orientalis* (Sweetgum tree).

Endemic: A region-specific animal/plant species that lives/grows only in a certain region due to the ecological conditions of the region it is in, and is not likely to live/grow elsewhere in the world.

Site-Specific Endemic: A plant/animal that can live in a particular area. It can be an island, a peninsula, a mountain or an area of several square meters.

Onopordum caricum (Thistle)



Lifespan : Two years
 Florescence : 5-6
 Habitat : Fallow field
 Endemic : Endemic
 Element : Mediterranean
 Distribution in Turkey : Anatolia
 General Distribution : Turkey





Globularia dumulosa (Gutwort Flower)



Order: Lamiales
Family: Plantaginaceae
Genus: Globularia
Species: Globularia arabica

Globularia arabica



Order: Lamiales
Family: Plantaginaceae
Genus: Globularia
Species: Globularia ascanii

Globularia ascanii



Order: Lamiales
Family: Plantaginaceae
Genus: Globularia
Species: Globularia dumulosa

Globularia dumulosa





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Cyclamen trochopteranthum (Cyclamen)

Cyclamen is about 3 cm long and its subterranean tuber is rather small.

The leaves appear just before the flowers and they have the shape of a heart.

It's endemic to our country and it only grows in Antalya, Muğla and Denizli.

It grows in humid areas and blooms in February-April.





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Campanula Fruticulosa (Bellflower)

Bellflower is the common name of one-year old, two-year old or perennial plants from the Bellflower Family. They get their name from their shape.

There are about 300 species and many subspecies of the genus around the world.

It grows in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and in the Mediterranean and Caucasus.

Campanula Fruticulosa is one of the endemic species growing in Turkey.



14- <i>Campanula betulifolia</i>	çingirakotu	Endemik
<i>C. betulifolia</i> var. <i>betulifolia</i>		Endemik
<i>C. betulifolia</i> var. <i>exappendiculata</i>		Endemik
15- <i>Campanula bipinnatifida</i>	babadağ çanı	Endemik
16- <i>Campanula bluemelii</i>	saman çanı	Endemik
17- <i>Campanula bononiensis</i>	çalı çingırağı	Endemik
18- <i>Campanula bornmuelleri</i>	taş çingırağı	Endemik
19- <i>Campanula buseri</i>	gevrekçan	
20- <i>Campanula cervicaria</i>	ponpon çanı	
21- <i>Campanula choruhensis</i>	çoruh çingırağı	Endemik
22- <i>Campanula collina</i>	çayır çingırağı	
23- <i>Campanula conferta</i>	saklı çançiçeği	
24- <i>Campanula coriacea</i>	cevaz çançiçeği	
25- <i>Campanula crispa</i>	burum çanı	
26- <i>Campanula cymbalaria</i>	dulda çanı	
27- <i>Campanula damboldtiana</i>	ayaş çançiçeği	Endemik
28- <i>Campanula davisii</i>	toros çanı	Endemik
29- <i>Campanula delicatula</i>	narın çan	
30- <i>Campanula demirsoyi</i>	şah çanı	Endemik
31- <i>Campanula drabifolia</i>	dişli çançiçeği	
32- <i>Campanula ekimiana</i>	ekim çanı	Endemik
33- <i>Campanula erinus</i>	çatal çançiçeği	
34- <i>Campanula fastigiata</i>	bereket çanı	
35- <i>Campanula flaccidula</i>	sarkık çingırak	
36- <i>Campanula fruticulosa</i>	fethiye çingırağı	Endemik
37- <i>Campanula glomerata</i>	yumak çanı	
<i>C. glomerata</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i>	yumak çanı	



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Liquidambar orientalis (Sweetgum Tree)

Marmaris is the homeland of the Sweetgum Tree, an endemic tree species with a long life span of 300 years.

If suitable conditions are provided, these trees can reach 35-40 meters in length. The Sweetgum tree grows in Dalaman, Köyceğiz and Fethiye as well as Marmaris. It is also known as the Styrax Tree.

These trees make an unforgettable aroma of their own. For this reason, these trees are used in the perfume industry. They were also used in mummification in ancient times.

In addition to mummification, this frankincense was rubbed on women's bodies after bathing in Roman baths. It was also used as a love potion and beauty tool.



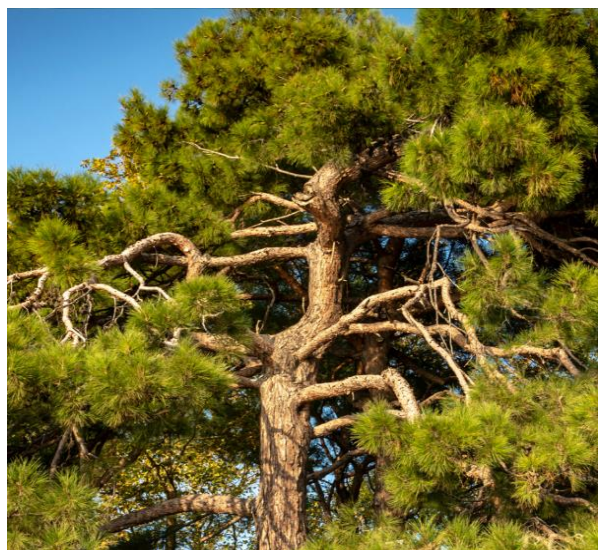


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Plants



Turkish Pine



Mediterranean Cypress



Quercus Aucheri Oak



Dwarf Juniper



Black Pine



Cermes Oak



Holm Oak



Oleaster



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Plants



Sandalwood



Bay Tree



Chinaberry Tree



Carob Tree



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Plants



Oleander



Cistus



Agnus Castus



Fennel



Sage



Fern



Erica



Thyme

It has been specified that 112 bird species, 213 insect species, 35 fish, 21 mammals, 29 reptiles, 7 amphibians (frogs, chameleons, etc.) live in the national park area.

Some of the species identified in the region are:

Wild boar, rock goat, jackal, fox, caracal, badger, mouse, bear, snake species, hedgehog, porcupine, lizards, hawk, pigeon, eagle, kestrel, falcon, ouzel, chukar, caspian gull, fieldfare, audouin's gull, black-headed gull, chiffchaff, robin, sparrow, nonett, chaffinch, goldfinch, black redstart.





- ✓ While searching for food, it aerates the soil by digging it. But when their population increase so much that it is difficult to find food, they come to villages and towns and damage agricultural lands.
- ✓ Wild boars live in herds of 15-20 individuals. They break their molars as they get longer because when the molars get too long they prevent the pigs from opening their mouths.
- ✓ There is no bush that wild boars cannot go into. They rest during the day and feed at night. They are especially active during the full moon.
- ✓ They can run very fast despite their short legs. They cannot move their heads easily due to their neck structure. They cannot change their direction quickly due to both the high running speed and the limitations in their head movement.
- ✓ Their sense of smell is so good that people who are looking for truffle (known as dolaman in Turkey.) follow the pigs' footsteps.





- ✓ It is in danger of extinction.
- ✓ In Turkey, rock goat is an important mammal species in terms of genetic diversity, hunting tourism, ecological tourism, sustainable hunting and wildlife.
- ✓ Wild goats use secluded areas and dens in rocky cliffs at 1500 m or higher as shelters.
- ✓ It meets its water needs from the food it eats. It is known to feed on tree conifers, ferns, shrubs and mosses in winter, and fresh shoots and alpine plant species in spring and summer.
- ✓ Rock goats are active during the day and they spend their time in the field from very early hours of the day until dusk.
- ✓ Having no defenses (other than horns) to protect themselves from the enemy, having steep cliffs around them to climb is their only escape route. In general, at least one spotter monitors the area while the herd is grazing and warns the herd in case of danger by giving a high whistle.





Caracals can live in a wide variety of habitats. Clear woods, heaths, shrubs, areas covered with stunted plants such as scrub, plains, hilly and rocky areas.

They have well developed senses of hearing and vision. More active at night, caracals have a wide diet that includes rabbits, hyrax, small rodents, small antelope, gazelle and a wide variety of bird species.

Caracals' greatest impact on ecosystems is population control for prey species. Caracals are mostly found in Muğla's Köyceğiz, Marmaris and Fethiye districts in Turkey.

Caracals can be easily tamed. They can easily adapt to living with people. They are very difficult to see in the wild due to their low density in nature and hiding skills.

They have a low population in Turkey and hunting them is prohibited.





- ✓ The colors of grizzly bears differ according to the areas they live in. Those living in open areas or on soiled slopes are closer to a cream or red-cinnamon color.
- ✓ They generally live in leafy and mixed forests; stony and rocky areas; or steep mountains covered with stunted vegetation.
- ✓ They live in the Black Sea Region, Taurus Mountains, Inner Aegean Mountains and Eastern Anatolia Region in Turkey.
- ✓ They feed on both meat and grass. They can be fed with a variety of foods from large mammals to small mammals, from bird eggs to insects and larvae.
- ✓ Their sense of smell is highly developed but their eyesight is weak. Although they walk slowly, they can run, swim and climb trees very fast.
- ✓ Depending on the weather conditions, they go into deep sleep in October and December and their body temperature drops a few degrees. They can wake up whenever they want.
- ✓ In the fires in Marmaris in 2021 and 2022, the most important habitats of the rare bear populations living in the low red pine forests were perished. A brown bear was photographed with a camera in the Bördübet locality, which started to turn green again after the fire.



- Seagulls are usually gray or white with black markings on their heads. It has a long beak and webbed feet. They can be very noisy.
- Differentiation of species can be made by looking at their legs and beak colors as well as their wing patterns.
- Their diet mostly has mollusks, crabs and small fish, but they eat almost anything. Large gulls also eat bird eggs.
- Plastic pieces thrown into the sea are deadly for this species. Pieces of plastic have been found in the stomachs of many dead seagulls. Since the stomach of the seagulls cannot digest the plastic, the plastic in their stomach gives them a constant feeling of fullness, causing them to starve to death.
- Seagulls usually do all their activities together. They hunt, rest, and fight together.
- They are common all over the world except for deserts and frozen areas of the poles.



Caspian Gull



Audouin's Gull



Black-headed Gull



- The Indian porcupine, which lives in Africa and Mediterranean countries, as well as in India and Nepal, lives in regions where the Mediterranean climate is dominant in Turkey (Aydın, Muğla, Kahramanmaraş, Adana and Antalya).
- They eat plant roots, potatoes, onions, melons, tubers and fruit.
- They drink a lot of water.
- During the day, they rest in their lairs or hide in the heaths. They are active at night.
- In case of danger, they puff out their arrows, slam their tail spines together and make a raspy sound. Contrary to what is said, they do not throw their spines.
- It is endangered.
- It is forbidden to hunt and kill the Indian porcupine within the borders of Turkey.





- ❖ Swallow birds have the meaning for revival of life, hope and love.
- ❖ Swallows are small, songbirds that can live all over the world except the poles and feed on flies.
- ❖ At the end of summer, when the days get shorter and the insects decrease, the young and adults migrate and spend the winter in Africa. They return in the spring. Unlike other migratory birds, they continue their migration routes during the daytime.
- ❖ They build bowl-shaped nests in the roofs and window cavities of buildings with mud and clay. The female swallow makes a nest in eight days by grouting the mud she brings with her beak with the male's saliva.
- ❖ They use their wide and flat beaks like a trowel to rub mud while making their nests. Most of their nests are only large enough for one swallow. They furnish their nests with feathers.





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Birds



Kestrel



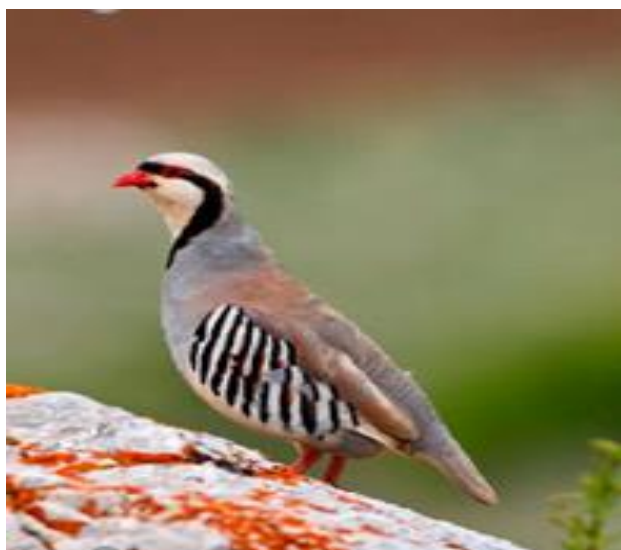
Ouzel



Fieldfare



Eleonora's Falcon



Chukar



Chiffchaff



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Birds



Robin



Nonett



Goldfinch



Sparrow



Chaffinch



Black Redstart



There are many routes to cycle around Marmaris. If you like to ride a bicycle, you can rent a bicycle from the Marvelos Smart Bicycle Rental System of Marmaris Municipality with 2 different methods :

Method 1 : You can download the Marvelos mobile application.

Method 2 : You can get a membership card by completing membership transactions at Marvelos Subscriber Center and subscription points.

You also can find out the locations of the bike stations from the link down below,

<https://marvelos.com/istasyonlar.aspx>



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In the fires in 2021 and 2022, a huge amount of forest area turned into ashes, thousands of animals were burned to death. And the fires still continue...

Most of the forest fires are caused by people's carelessness. We all should pay more attention.





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AS AWARE INDIVIDUALS, WE HAVE SOME OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO NATURE.
THE FIRST OF THESE RESPONSIBILITIES IS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE
HABITAT WE LIVE IN.

TO PROTECT THE NATURE WE SHOULD PROTECT OUR OWN CIRCLE FIRST.

