

Trek
in
Turkey

I. Lycian Way

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March-April 2010

Lycian Way



Anacamptis pyramidalis var. *alba* is the white variety of the Pyramidal Orchid found in Lycia.



There are some 140 different varieties of orchids in Turkey and the Pyramidal Orchids of the *Anacamptis* genus account for a few and thrive on the limestone soils



The Naked Man Orchid *Orchis italica* is found also found throughout Lycia.

This is a summary of the Lycian Way trek in southern Turkey. The trek is a little over 400 km end to end. It involves a lot of ascent and descent and the trail is generally across tufa or rocky limestone which makes slower progress. In general the entire trek takes about a month to complete. Because the trail has to cross 3 large rivers, and does so at their deltas rather than across the deep canyons they have carved further inland it fluctuates between mountain and delta. On the negative side the deltas interrupt the tranquility as they are built up. However, on the positive side these deltas are rich in ancient ruins.

Because of the time taken to do the walk and the fact its continuity is interrupted by the 3 deltas many trekkers will perhaps be

more interested in doing a more condensed section which avoids the more tedious delta sections and still provides a great taste of the mountains, villages and pastures. This condensed section would be from Karaoz to the end at Hisarcandir. This segment is 125 km and takes an easy 10 days, including an ascent of Mt Olympos.

The optimum time of year to do the trek is in the spring, preferably the end of March and the beginning of April. The snow has cleared from the higher sections then, water is not so scarce and most of the flowers are in full show. In the summer it is simply too hot with occasional temperatures well into the 40's. In the autumn the landscape is an arid brown and water is scarce. In winter it is too wet.

Given its position at an ecological crossroads Asia Minor boasts a wealth of flora and fauna. Lycia accounts for much of this flora but sadly much of the indigenous fauna has disappeared. Especially interesting are the bulbs, the Mediterranean maquis and the extensive forests of pine below 1400 metres and cedar above 1200.

As the temperatures on the coast soars in the summer and the landscape becomes arid people traditionally migrated up to the cooler pastures, or *yaylas*, above 800 metres for 4 months. They took their animals with them to benefit from the lush pastures. Many people still practice this from businessmen in the towns escaping the heat in villas to small farmers and herders who move up into their rustic ancestral summer farms or temporary pastoral shacks. Unfortunately during the

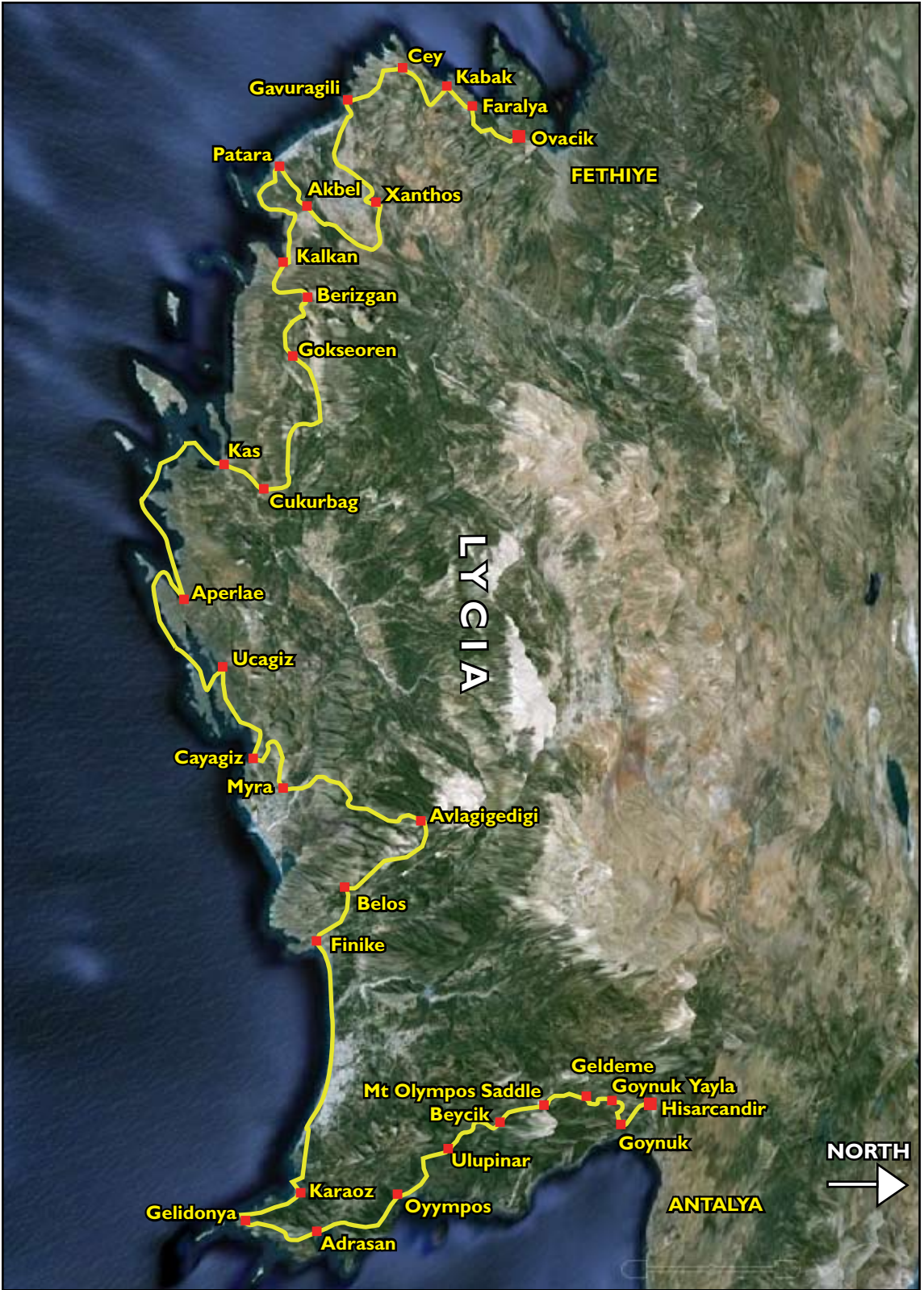
optimum walking months of March and April the seasonal migration has not yet occurred and the high villages and *yaylas* are still empty.

Accommodation during the trek is in rustic guesthouses, the occasional village house, hotels and tent. Food is readily available at the accommodation and even the camping sections rarely require to carry more than 2 days at a time. On a couple of sections water may be a problem and it is necessary to drink from semi stagnant cisterns which collect surface water in the spring and store in deep holes.

The very varied route is well marked although, sometimes it is overgrown. The book "The Lycian Way" by Kate Clow is an essential companion for both historical information and trail finding.



Day 1. After leaving Ovacik and traversing through the Mediterranean maquis vegetation on the southern slopes of Baba Dag mountain there is a wonderful view west along the coast to the famed Olu Deniz lagoon and the islands beyond.



Map of the route from Ovacik near Fethiye to Hisarcandir near Antalya through the coastal regions of the ancient kingdom of Lycia. For ease of fitting the map is not aligned to the north and the west is uppermost. To view in a correct alignment rotate the page anticlockwise 90 degrees in Adobe Acrobat.



Day 3. After the beach at Kabak the route climbs into a vast canyon in the limestone terrain and ascends the east side of the to reach the village of Alınca. The canyon is covered in forests of the Turkish Pine *Pinus brutia*, which thrive at lower altitudes than the Turkish Black Pine *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica*.



Day 4. The route between Bey and Gavuragili villages passes over a pastoral ridge covered in meadows shaded by oaks, olives and pine trees. This track leads up to a cluster of shepherds huts at Belcegiz near the centre of the meadows.



Day 3. Between the villages of Alınca and Cey is an Ottoman cistern which was used to store water during the dry summer months for the hand watering of olive trees and livestock. The water in this old cistern was muddy



Day 4. A villager from Bey returning to his village with some firewood which is still the main form of heating and cooking. Despite this the forests of Lycia are still in good shape and have largely avoided large scale commercial plundering



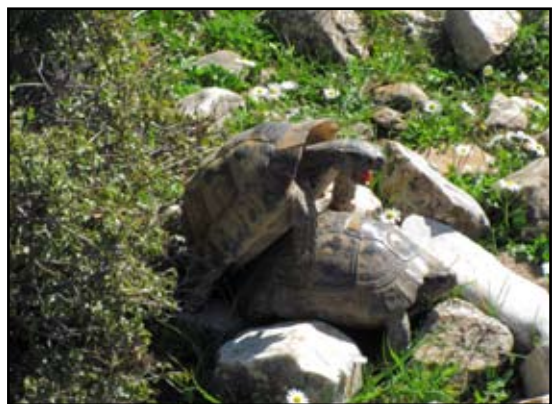
Day 7. Throughout Lycia bee-keeping is a major occupation and there are many thousands of hives producing excellent honey. The bees are often subdued with the smoke from cattle dung.



Day 7. Turkey is a botanical treasure house as it lies at an ecological crossroads and incorporates many Mediterranean species and Asian species like the Bearded Iris, *Iris germanica*



Day 8. The extended family is very important in Turkey and in the more modern areas it is common to see family groups on picnics at the weekends



Day 9. There are many tortoises in Lycia. At courtship the male knocks his shell against the female's shell. If she is not interested she will thwart his advances by parking under a low shrub.



Day 13. The ancient Lycian city of Aperlae was not that important but survived for 1000 years in the Hellenistic period until it was abandoned due to the threat from Arab pirates, and its position on a fault line which meant it is slowly being submerged into the sea as this tomb shows.



Day 16. The ancient city of Myra was one of the six main cities of the Lycian league until it was conquered by the Romans. There are many pre-Roman rock cut tombs in the cliffs above the ancient town and the magnificent Roman amphitheatre. Myra was also abandoned due to Arab pirate raids.



Day 15. The Dragon Lily, *Dracunculus vulgaris* is a native of SW Turkey and thrives on the coast in the limestone conditions.



Days 13 & 14. It is possible for those with some experience to rent kayaks in Kas and paddle the reasonably sheltered coast from Kas to Ucaziz via Aperlae. En route one can also paddle over the sunken city by Kekova.



Day 11. There are meadows of Red Anemone, *Anemone coronaria*, in the valley below Gokseoren



Day 17. During the summer months the Lycian coast becomes very arid and hot. Just inland however the mountains rise up to above 2000m and the land is lush and cool. Previously most pastoralists and farmers moved up to these cooler villages like this one by Zeytin at 700m, which is now nearly abandoned.



Day 18. The slopes of Karlioz Tepe mountain above 1500m were covered in Alpine squill, *Scilla bifolia*



Day 18. Above 1200m on Karlioz Tepe mountain the Turkish Black Pines, *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica*, gave way to the Turkish Cedar, *Cedrus libani* var. *stenocoma* which continue to grow up to nearly 1900 metres.



Day 18. The pasture at Avlagigedigi were covered in yellow Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*, which have poisonous corms.



Day 17. The high pasture, or *Yayla*, at Avlagigedigi was 1650m and still harbours snow into the middle of spring. The open grazing was surrounded by Turkish Cedars and some deciduous trees and contains a deep well, fed by the melting snows. The colours in the picture were caused by the alpenglow of the dusk.



Day 18. The Anatolian or Wheel-wing Cyclamen, *Cyclamen trochopteranthum* is endemic to SW Anatolia and Lycia, and grows well in the Turkish Cedar forests on Karlioç Tepe mountain over 1000m where it flowers in the spring,



Day 18. The campsite Avlagigedigi Yayla is in a pastoral setting in an alpine meadow in the surrounding Turkish Cedar forests. These forests once harboured bears, wolf and caracal, but they have recently disappeared leaving just wild boar.



Day 18. A typical cistern where the surface water from rain and snow melt is channeled through the stone wall into a huge underwater tank where it is used in the summer months by pastoralists.



Day 18. The forests around Avlagigedigi Yayla harbour both horses and cattle. The horses seem feral while the cattle are left to roam on their own in the high pastures.



Day 18. On the ridges of Karlioç Tepe mountain the sparsely forested ridges still have some snow drifts on them until the end of March, with many alpine flowers bursting through the edge



Day 19. Sheep and goats are the mainstay of the shepherds and one can look after a mixed flock of a couple of hundred animals. These flocks are protected by a few of the big Kangal dogs,



Day 12. Asphodel, *Asphodelus aestivus*, is a tall flower which is prevalent throughout the Mediterranean and is often conspicuous in mountain pastures where it occurs in colonies.



Day 22. From Gelidonya lighthouse there is a long and arid walk along the dry coast through maquis scrub and Trukish Pines, *Pinus brutia*, to the comfort and beach at Adrasan.



Day 22. The beach at Adrasan is fringed by small hotels and cafes. From its sheltered waters one can look north to Musa Dag, which one skirts to the west (left) of to reach the ruins of Olympos.



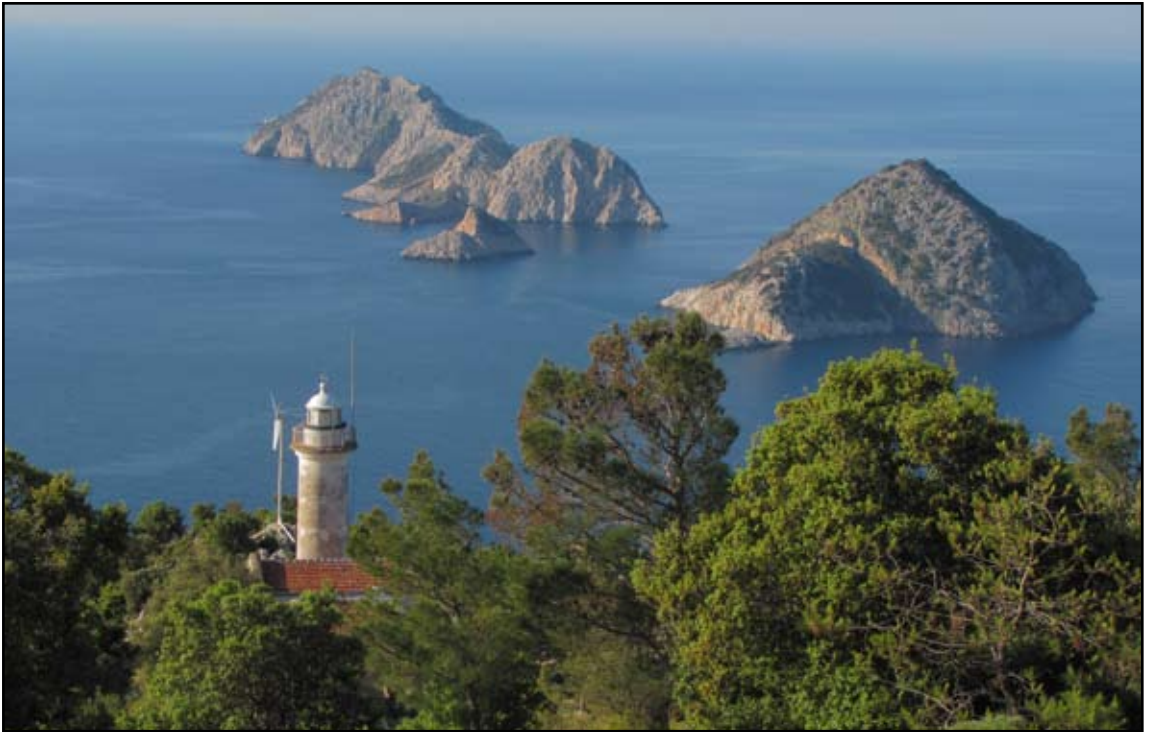
Day 23. Looking south from the foot of Musa Dag across the meadows and orange groves at Adrasan towards Eren Tepe mountain, beyond which is Gelidonya lighthouse



Day 24. Just to the north of the ruins of the ancient Hellenistic city of Olympos are the eternal flames of Chimaera. These flames issue from the ground in many places fueled by natural gases



Day 27. Above the village of Yayla Kuzdere there is vast and spectacular Oriental Plane, *Platanus orientalis*, with a bole that is about 6 metres in diameter. Plane trees are common near springs.



Day 21. The walk from Karaoz to the lighthouse at Gelidonya is short but scenic as it skirts round some turquoise coves. At Gelidonya itself is a lighthouse to warn mariners about the offshore islands and the currents between them, which have claimed many ships in the last three millennia on this wild headland.



Day 27. Looking from the orchards of Geldeme towards the lofty peak of Mount Olympos, *Tathali Dag*, at 2366 metres. The saddle is to the right of the photo and the route to the summit goes up the scree slopes from this saddle and one should allow an extra 4 hours return to complete this.



Day 29. The parasitic flower called *Cytinus hypocistis* derives its nourishment from the roots of its host.



Day 30. From the final pass the route initially follows the track down through the Turkish Cedar forests which are carpeted in a sea Wild Peony, *Paeonia mascula* across the forest floor



Day 30. The Turkish Cedar trees dominate the descent to Hisarcandir initially until the Turkish Black Pines takes over.



Day 30. The final day involves a long ascent up the Saricinar Valley in the photo for many hours. One climbs up to 1370 metres to cross the Hudacik Ridge on the left of the photo. After this ridge there is a pleasant forest traverse and then the final descent to end of the Lycian Way at Hisarcandir.

Turkey: The Lycian Way

Day	Start	Finish	Km	Up	Down	Time	General
1	Ovacik	Faralya	12 km	650	590	6	Leave resort town of Ovacik and follow the track through pines above Olu Deniz for a km. Then climb along a mule track for 2 hours through hot holly oak scrub to gain south ridge of Baba Dag mountain and Kozagac hamlet. Follow tractor track through hamlet and then pines over second ridge before the descent to bee keeping hamlet of Kirme. Then long descent through rural terraces and pines to pensions in Faralya village.
2	Faralya	Kabak	7 km	470	550	4	Leave Faralya and climb steeply through pines to flower filled saddle on broad ridge with many euphorbia and asphodel. Contour around open valley above rural hamlets to a second ridge with many hundred beehives. Descend through olive terraces, and then pines to Kabak hamlet well above beach. Allow an additional 2 hour tour down to the bohemian and ramshackle huts for walkers by Kabak beach before the climb back to hamlet.
3	Kabak	Cey	16 km	840	450	7.5	Leave Kabak and traverse north across the top of the village to cross a ridge. Then contour through beautiful pines in the vast canyon. Cross the streambed and climb up to the canyon lip to the village of Alınca. Descend the road for 4 km to the Ottoman sistrern at Sankakli hamlet. Here the Lycian way splits. Take the right fork and begin a sustained climb through pines high about the sea. After 3 km the forest path merges with road for last 3 km to pretty village of Cey and village house accomodation.
4	Cey	Gavuragili	18 km	390	940	8	From the devout village of Cey follow the road east then descend a path at a fork. Path contours down across hot dry slopes before a sustained climb up to friendly Bel village where the alternative route from previous day merges. From Bel head east on a track for 3 km then fork up a rural grassy lane to idyllic huts in meadow by the saddle on ridge. After the saddle head through some pine woods before beginning a long difficult rocky descent for 2 hours to reach pines again. Just beyond are a few modern villas and the deserted village of Gavuragili on a cliff top above the sea.
5	Gavuragili	Xanthos	16 km	170	200	8	From the deserted village follow the road to the Lycian ruins at Pydna. Cross the stream and follow the track along the swampy lagoons on the floodplain and estuary of the Esen Cay behind vast Patara beach. After the marshes the track dries off and weaves through mimosa and pine for two hours to reach the greenhouses of Kumluova and the ruins of Letoon. From here it is 2 hours walk on the lively road beside the river to the busy market town of Kinek surrounded by fields of greenhouses. The ruins of Xanthos, once Lycia's capital, lie just north.
6	Xanthos	Akbel	19 km	780	630	10	Head through impressive ruins to pick up loop of road then follow it for 4 km to Cavdir. Leave the road here, pass through a graveyard then traverse up through scrub to Xanthos aqueduct ruins. Follow the aqueduct remains as it contours round the hillside for 3 hours passing Caykoy hamlet to reach Inpinar spring gushing from rock. Then climb over ridge to road and climb it to lively village and cafés of Uzumlu. From here it is still 2 hours over 2 ridges to Akbel where there are simple cafés. To camp continue for half hour and cross main road.
7	Akbel	Patara	11 km	200	440	5.5	From camp south of Akbel skirt around north and west side of Das Tepe hill following ancient aqueduct for 2 hours to reach Delikkemer. Here a Roman engineering marvel carried water in a sealed stone pipe atop a wall spanning a saddle. After the saddle continue to follow the aqueduct for another hour past many hundred beehives until Tavas hamlet. Climb gently over a rise and descend a lovely shaded forestry track riddled with tortoisies. Then follow a faint path and road down to relaxed tourist village of Patara, also called Gelemis, where there are superb ruins and a beach.
8	Patara	Kalkan	15 km	800	710	9.5	Head to Patara ruins and fork east at the ancient city gate to follow a track for 2 km south to a hairpin. Then head up a small valley on a faint track for a hour to crest a boulder covered ridge. Descend east on track to a Shangri-la village above sea. Undulate through the village and then descend towards islands and pebble beach. From beach follow track north for 4 km above shore to Delikkemer aqueduct. After this ruin head east for 2 difficult hot hours above the shore over very steep, sharp limestone craggy scramble to reach new villas at Kalamar and Kalkan town just beyond.
9	Kalkan	Bezirgan	10 km	800	100	5	Head east on the main road to Kas for 2 km to Ulugol village. Here the route heads up through lovely olive groves for 2 km to reach a hamlet at a road junction with a domed Ottoman cistern. Head up a steep shadeless track climbing 450 metres passing shepherds huts as you gain the lofty pass. There is then a short descent down a track to the flat meadows and fields of Bezirgan, used as summer pastures. There are many houses dotted about these extensive and idyllic meadows and they form a large village.
10	Bezirgan	Gokseoren	10 km	460	340	5	Head through the rural village passing tranquil fields to the east and climb up beside the road to a pass. Drop down the east side to Saribelen village and fields. Walk through village to east side and ascend small path up through huge pines to high pastures at Sidek village. Here route splits with one fork contouring round hill across rough ground with great views for 4 hours. While other path goes over hill for 2 hours on deserted road. Both forks then meet later at the pastoral Gokseoren village.

Turkey: The Lycian Way

Day	Start	Finish	Km	Up	Down	Time	General
11	Gokseoren	Cukurbag	23 km	600	980	9	Head down the road and track for 8 km through the pines to join another large valley. Cross the stream on stones and climb up through pines and then scrub for 2 hours to burst onto a high pasture at a pass. Skirt round a large bowl with abandoned fields and houses for a further 2 hours to reach the Lycian ruins at Pheellos on the ridge. After enjoying the ruins and huge views start a long descent down the hillside to the village at Cukurbag and a km beyond to a bohemian pension in the arable fields or camp.
12	Cukurbag	Kas	6 km	50	470	2	Head south on a fading track across two large flat pastures and fields which are covered in asphodel flowers. After the second pasture weave through the scrub forest for a while to suddenly reach the edge of the plateau and revel in the view down to Kas town and the coast far below. From here begin the long descent through the scratchy hot scrub on a loose track for an hour to reach the quaint town of Kas and its centre between the large mosque and harbour.
13	Kas	Aperlae	20 km	0	0	5.5	After the previous days on hard rocky paths it is possible to skip the next 3 days of walking and rent kayaks in Kas and paddle the coast to Ucgiz over 2 days. Initially paddle south from Kas across a bay to a headland. Round it and veer east passing another 3 headlands some of which are sheltered by islands. This coastline is barren and lined with jagged rocks. Finally paddle east for 8 km along the wild coast with a few hidden coves to a deep narrowing bay where the ancient ruins of Aperlae flow into the sea. Paddle over some submerged ruins to reach the hamlet and simple pension.
14	Aperlae	Ucgiz	16 km	0	0	5	Head west back over the sunken ruins of Aperlae and paddle to the west end of Sicak peninsula where a channel leads to the open sea. Once in the open sea head east down the exposed rugged coastline of razor sharp limestone for 8 km to the islets in the gap over to Kekova island. Pass through the gap and paddle up the north coast of Kekova island passing beside and paddling over submerged ruins for most of the length. Then paddle over the ancient fort of Simena before paddling to the superb harbour and pretty town of Ucgiz with its ancient ruins also.
15	Ucgiz	Cayagiz	12 km	260	260	6	Leave Ucgiz heading east on the track towards the ruins of Simena at Kale. Before Kale branch off on a path through greenhouses and then enter flat scrub. The rocky path crosses easy grazing and reaches an inlet and some islands. From the inlet the rocky path climbs through open scrub and grazing and drops to a small pebble beach. After this there is difficult hot scrub above the shore for an hour until you reach the large sandy beach at Cayagiz. Walk along it for a km to reach the boatyards and hamlet of Kale where there is a campsite.
16	Cayagiz	Myra	8 km	230	250	4.5	As an alternative to the long suggested route from Adriake cross the iron bridge at the beach to the west and head north for a km through the dunes then scramble up to the road. Follow the road to Kas for 3 km with views of over the beach and Appolo's oracle to Sura ruins. Just after Sura take the small road right down to Myra. After a quick hour hairpin back to some small ruins and turn sharp left for a km through greenhouses. Turn left again for another km to reach the superior ruins at Myra. Pensions are nearby.
17	Myra	Avlagigedigigi	19 km	1770	110	10	Leave Demre cross the Demre Cay river and head up its east bank for a tedious 3 km. After a mosque climb steeply to the village of Kutluca and continue up to the very quiet village of Beloren for 2 hours. Then continue up a track to the idyllic but abandoned village of Zeytin and on up to ruins of church and a shepherds camps at Alakilise. Where track crosses streambed leave it and begin hard long climb on west side for 3 hours to Kirk Merdiven hermitage. Then traverse a cedar forest path for an hour to gain the ridge on a gorgeous yayla meadow at 1650m astride the ridge.
18	Avlagigedigigi	Belos	12 km	350	1120	7.5	From the idyllic yayla meadow drop down a km to pastoral Avlagigedigigi pass and climb up the cedar covered ridge to Karlioz Tepe summit at 1810m. Then roughly follow the ridge south east with great views through cedars for 3 hours before veering off the west side to a large cluster of shepherds summer huts. Pass the huts then fork down for 2 gentle hours through large pines. Finally enter scrub and descend past two more camps on a rough stony path to at last reach the small, but rich, Lycian ruins at Belos to camp at 900 metres.
19	Belos	Finike	9 km	50	920	4	From the intact sarcophagus drop into the small scrubby valley on a faint path and contour round it and a side valley for a hour to reach the oaks and pasture beside the house above Belen. Pick up the track here and follow it down passing Belen hamlet descending through the mature pines with the occasional shepherds camp. After 1.5 hours you reach minor ruins and the route forks right to begin a knee jarring stony descent to Finike. Alternatively continue down the road through scrub for 1.5 hours to reach seaside Finike town to conclude first mountain section of the walk.
20	Finike	Karaoz	32 km	120	110	10	Head east through Finike town and onto the huge beach. Follow the intermittent sand and gravel for an eternity passing villas, buildings and villages. Detour inland 3 times for half a km to detour to bridges to cross river channels before returning to the beach. After 7 long hours you reach Mavikent having passed a huge repetitive township building. From Mavikent follow the tarmac road for a further 10 km through pines above pleasant coves to reach Karaoz. All but the most dogmatic should consider public transport!

Turkey: The Lycian Way

Day	Start	Finish	Km	Up	Down	Time	General
21	Karaoz	Gelidonya	8km	300	90	2.5	Head to the east end of the beach and follow the track south into the pine forests. Continue along this pleasant track through the mature pines passing above turquoise coves along the coast below. After 2 hours a path branches off above the road and goes up for half an hour through the diminishing pines into the scrub to reach Gelidonya lighthouse high above the prominent headland. There are great views here over the islands beyond the headland and good campsites.
22	Gelidonya	Adrasan	15 km	570	780	6	From the lighthouse head north up the hill into the scrub with great views back over the islands. Skirt round the east of the summit and then descend the long rocky path through arid holly oak scrub to reach the comfort of the pines. Contour across the hillside through pines and occasional meadows passing high above coves far below. Eventually begin a hot, dry rising traverse through pines, scrub and across scree for a good hour to reach a saddle. Adrasan is 1.5 hours down the other side of the saddle beside a quiet beach.
23	Adrasan	Olympos	16 km	760	750	6.5	Head to the north end of the beach then head inland before the river. After a half km cross the car bridge to the north side and find the forestry track to follow north for 3 km to its end by huts. Then start up the trail in the steep shaded pine clad gully for a good two hours to near 700 m. The path then meets a track and contours east of the ridge for a km to a shepherd's hut and tiny spring. Head east over a saddle on the ridge. Then begin the sustained 2+ hour descent to Olympos ruins through shaded mixed dense woods covered in moss.
24	Olympos	Ulupinar	7 km	380	200	3.5	Head down from backpacker village into the ruins and explore them before heading onto the beach. Walk up the km beach and maybe wade the river to reach more conventional Curali village. Follow the village road north for 2 km to the Chimaera carpark. From the carpark follow the trail a km to the marvel of the eternal flames emerging from the ground. From here climb for a short hour to the smaller upper flames by the saddle. Descend for a good km through moist pines to the very good camp beside the clear, clean stream below.
25	Ulupinar	Beycik	10 km	850	230	5.5	Head down to the main stream and wade it under the huge plane trees then climb up the track to Ulupinar village. Go up through the village and cross the main road to find a quiet tarmac road heading up for a good hour. It reverts to a track climbing through the forest and crossing a deep valley for 2+ hours. The track then descends to Lower Beycik and you branch off it and head along confused paths to reach the tarmac road to Upper Beycik. Follow this road up for a km to the expensive village at 850 metres.
26	Beycik	Mt Olympos Saddle	8 km	930	40	4	Head up through the rest of the village and then veer north on a track up through pines. After 1+ hour you reach a meadow clearing with large plane trees and a spring. The path now weaves steeply through the pines for a good 2 hours. The pines are quietly replaced by cedars, some enormous. Approaching the saddle the path levels off and skirts round 2 castic bowls in the limestone terrain making good camps. The shoulder of Mt Olympos rises from this saddle at 1800m and the ascent takes 4 hrs return from here that evening or next morning.
27	Mt Olympos Saddle	Geldeme	16 km	150	1210	6	Having ideally climbed Olympos the previous evening head north across the saddle then veer west down a lush steeper gully for a km until you meet the rough track. Follow this track for 2+ hours down past a white house and into the cedar then pine woods. Finally meet a massive plane tree, leave the track here and head down a path to Yayla Kuzdere hamlet. The route from here to Geldeme is subject to landslip and it might be better for pound the tarmac road for 8 km to the quiet village of Geldeme with its comfortable guesthouse.
28	Geldeme	Goynuk Yayla	11 km	540	410	4.5	The route heads east down the road for a km and then heads up a narrow rocky scrub trail for 2+ km to reach the much shorter road alternative. At once leave the road again and head over a ridge to a meadow and onto a forest track beyond. Leave the track and descend into 5 stream valley on a path through pines then climb out of the valley on a track to the saddle on the east side of the prominent limestone cone of Asar Tepe. From the saddle descend a rocky trail down a gully for a km to the pleasant hamlet.
29	Goynuk Yayla	Goynuk	14 km	490	1300	7	From the hamlet descend to the track and amble round the head of the valley for an hour. Then cut off south and descend a rocky trail to the river to cross it. Once on the south bank contour round a pine ridge to a pristine stream and then start a long solid climb up a large side ridge covered in pine and cyclamen. From the lofty ridge crest begin a long descent traversing above the canyon the same river now passes through and eventually reaching the river at the canyons mouth. Jump or wade the river and follow the track on the north side to guesthouses at Gonyuk.
30	Goynuk	Hisarcandir	20 km	1560	730	10.5	Head back to the gorge and then north up the deep Saricinar valley through pines for 4 hours climbing to a pilgrims simple grave at 1000 metres. The trail now contours round the upper Beldibi canyon for good km and then climbs steeply up rocks to 1370m to cross the Hudacik ridge with great views across cedars. Descend a bit and then contour round valley head to east climbing slowly past springs for an hour to reach a good track at 1450m. Descend the winding track for 2 hrs past lovely cedars then pines to reach Hisarcandir at 850m and the end of Lycian VWay.
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