

DARDANELLES WARS  
GALLIPOLI HISTORICAL SITE PRESIDENCY

# Gallipoli Historic Underwater Park Diving Spots



GALLIPOLI HISTORIC  
UNDERWATER PARK



CANAKKALE  
SAVAŞLARI  
GELIBOLU TARİHİ  
ALAN BAŞKANLIĞI



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# DARDANELLES WARS

## GALLIPOLI HISTORIC SITE PRESIDENCY

Gallipoli Historical Underwater Park Project is a project set out to raise awareness about the Dardanelles Wars. In this perspective, historically important shipwrecks from the First World War have been identified in the Dardanelles and Aegean Sea using the latest digital techniques. The project is an ongoing underwater archaeological research project that aims to help preserve the Dardanelles War wrecks for future generations.

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Dardanelles Wars Gallipoli Historical Site Presidency was established in 2014 to protect the area where the Dardanelles Wars took place, to increase awareness and to pass it on to future generations. The site is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List as the best-preserved battlefield in the World. In addition to preserving the traces of the war, the aim of the study, started in 2017, was to detect the ships sunk during the Dardanelles Wars, and to open them to visitors by taking necessary measures.

When the Dardanelles is mentioned, the first thing that comes to mind will be the epic struggle on land in the Gallipoli peninsula during the First World War. However, although one of the most important naval events took place in the Dardanelles, it is not really known by most people. These last ones cannot access the war memorials, frozen at the moment of full violence during the war, then becoming an underwater cultural heritage located at different depths of the sea.

Our Presidency is developing 3D maps and 3D applications to present the war wrecks standing on the sea floor so that everyone can access to these monuments and understand what happened at that time, not only those who have the opportunity to dive.

Although the Dardanelles Wars are widely known, the ships sunk during the war and their stories are not well-known except for those who have the opportunity to dive with special permissions. Therefore, in addition to diving in the World War I themed Underwater Park presenting the war wrecks and what they experienced in the Dardanelles, the story of the ships is shared with three-dimensional views. For these reasons, the “Gallipoli Historical Underwater Park Project” is one of the most important diving centers in the World.

The wrecks have reached us today with their memories and last moment during the Dardanelles Wars. Offering more than a diving souvenir, it takes everyone who dives to the most gorgeous moment of the war, 106 years ago, at 14 different diving points, including 12 war wrecks and 2 natural reefs. Let's (re)explore them !



An underwater photograph showing a large, rectangular stone structure, possibly a part of a shipwreck or a fortification, resting on a rocky seabed. The water is a deep, clear blue, and the lighting is somewhat dim, creating a sense of depth and mystery. The structure has a grid-like pattern on its surface, possibly from a window or a door. The overall scene is serene and historical.

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## HMS MAJESTIC

*Assigned to support the rest of the fleet during the Dardanelles Wars under the command of Henry Fitzroy George Talbot, HMS Majestic is lying at 18-23 meters deep in the Dardanelles Strait. It is waiting today to present its story for divers, alongside the underwater beauties.*

---

Location:  
*Sedd el Bahr*



Depth:  
*18-23 meters*



Type:  
*Majestic-class Pre-dreadnought Battleship*



Year of Construction:  
*1893-1895*



Year of Sinking:  
*May 27, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*118 x 23 meters*

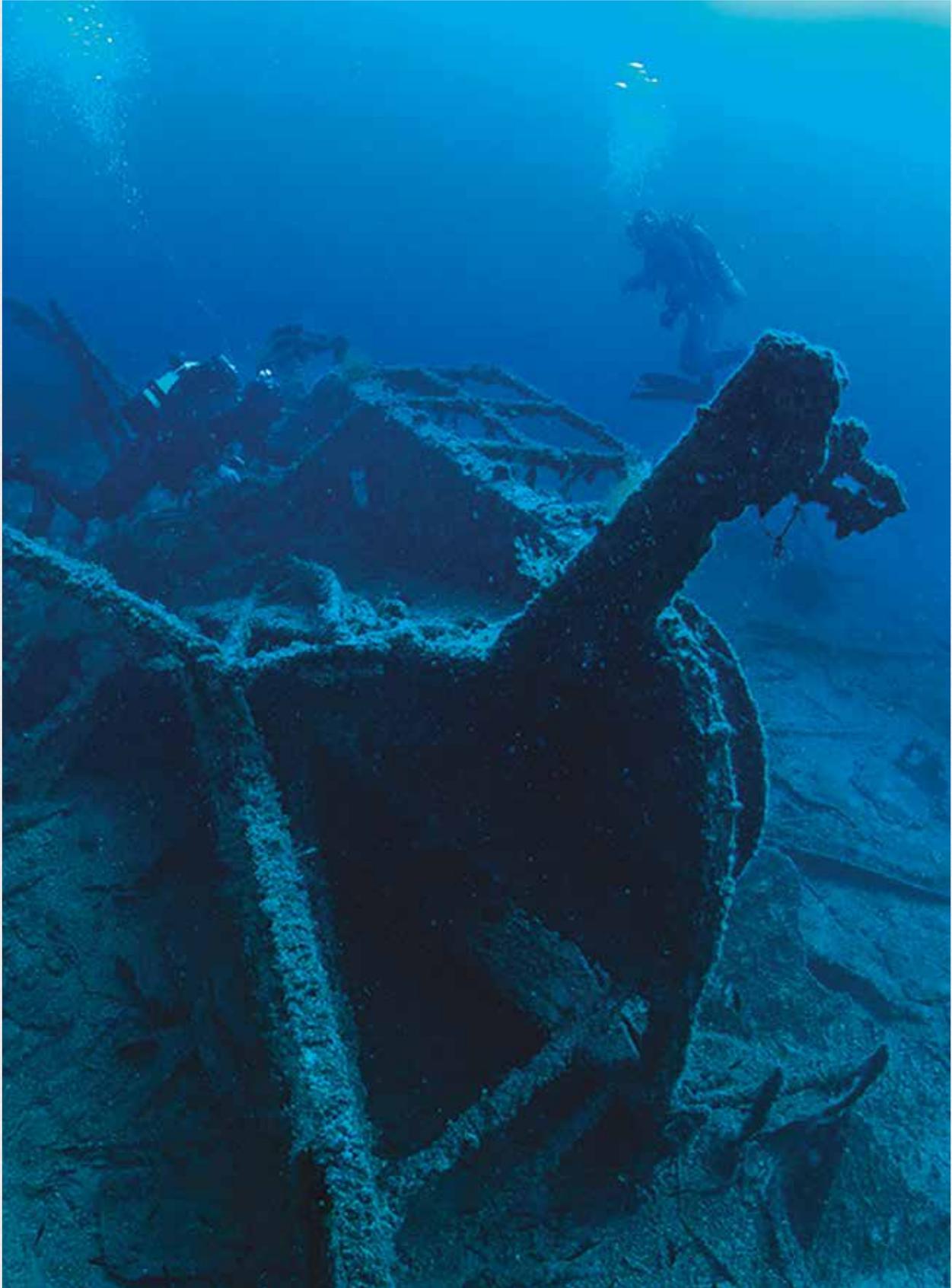


Tonnage:  
*14900 tons*



Commander:  
*Henry Fitzroy George Talbot*





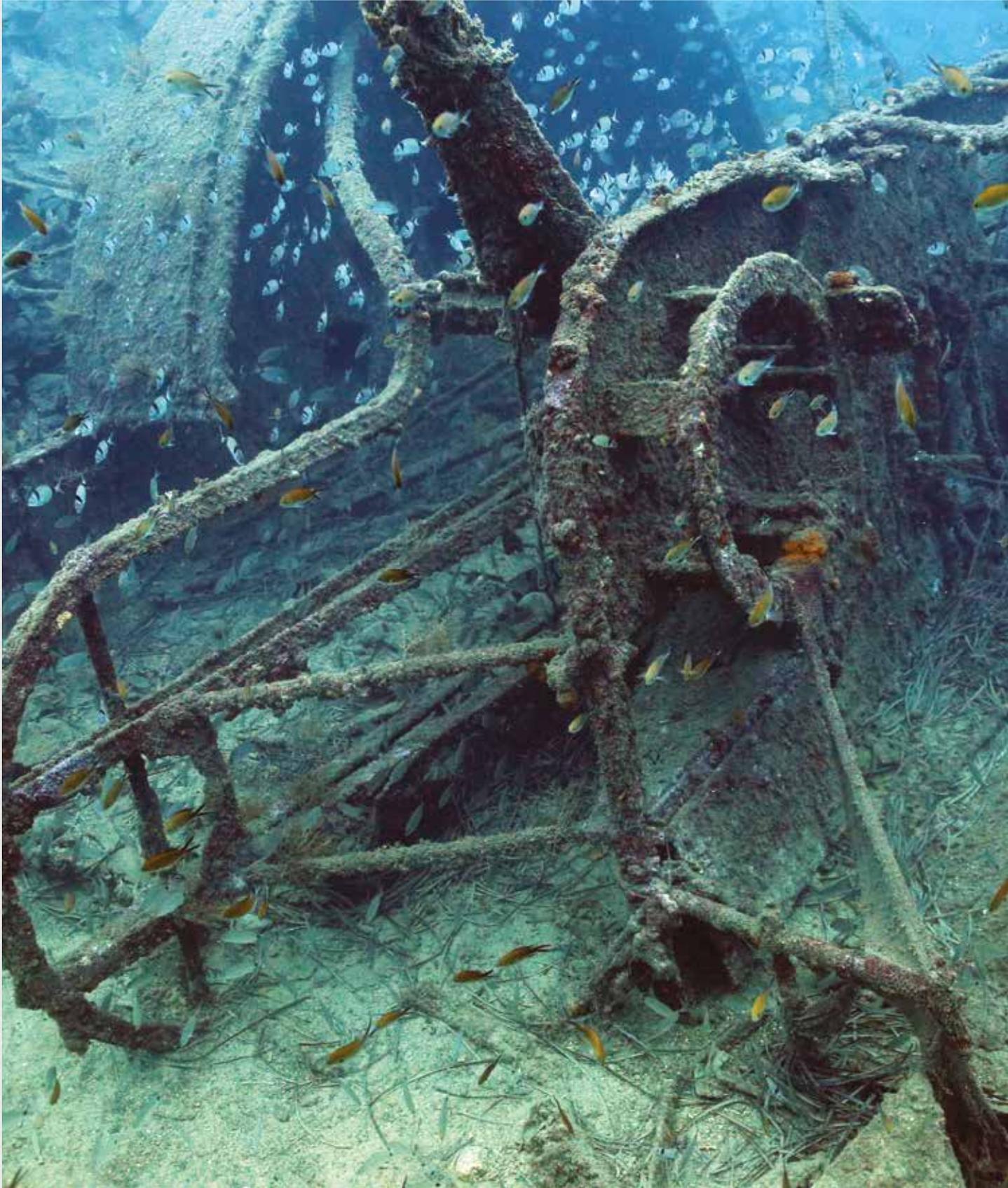
*HMS Majestic participated in the attacks to cross the strait on March 1st and 4th, 1915 and joined the Second Division of the Royal Navy during the Dardanelles Campaign, carried out lastly on March 18th, 1915.*

## 1. HMS Majestic

*It is a Majestic-class dreadnought and was built by the Naval Construction & Armaments Company of Barrow at Portsmouth Dockyard in 1894. Initially, as a royal flagship, it served on the Channel Fleet, guarding the South coast of England. In 1912, the radio and weapon systems got renewed. While planning the campaign to the Dardanelles, Churchill claimed that this ship was too much old. However, they thought that they could easily pass the strait and conquer Istanbul. So, they took Majestic into the naval fleet and send it to the front of the Dardanelles Strait on February 1st, 1915. The first task of the Majestic, reaching the strait on February 25, 1915, was to try to clear the mines after destroying the Dardanos (No. 8) and Baykuş Mesudiye (No. 7) batteries during the attack conducted on February 26, 1915, one day after. It participated in the attacks to cross the strait on March 1st and 4th, 1915 and joined the Second Division of the Royal Navy during the Dardanelles Campaign, carried out lastly on March 18th, 1915.*

*HMS Majestic was assigned to support other battleships during the Dardanelles Campaign. However, the British and French forces, realizing that this war could not be won by sea, started the land invasion. After the landing on April 25, 1915, HMS Majestic continued its duty in the strait to show the soldiers on the ground that the Navy did not abandon them and to provide them moral support. As the flagship of the Navy on the shore of the Dardanelles, HMS Majestic carried the flag of the Fleet Commander Rear Admiral Nicholson. It was torpedoed and sunk by the German Submarine U-21 around 6.30 AM on May 27, 1915. The ship's commander, Henry Fitzroy George Talbot, docked as close as possible to the shore to avoid the same fate as the Triumph, sunk by the U-21 two days before. Although*







*the battleship was surrounded by anti-torpedo nets, he could not avoid being the target of the U-21 after a long voyage of one month, full of unknowns. The U-21, which was the first submarine to sink an enemy ship by launching a torpedo in the history of the war, achieved great results by sinking two battleships in a short time during the Dardanelles Wars.*

*At 18-23 meters deep, the battleship HMS Majestic has lost its guns but remains well preserved.*

## Ian Hamilton

### What you will see while diving:

*“On May 27, 1915 the dreadnought Majestic was torpedoed and sunk at Hellasburnu. (...) A naval officer declared that the Majestic was lying at a depth of 6 fathoms, like an overturned whale, with its hull up. He said that the German submarine very deftly aimed its torpedo at the Majestic between the fully loaded freighters and the transport vessels.”*

- *A large number of unexploded cannonballs of different sizes on the surface of the wreck,*
- *Cable-shaped gunpowder with the feature of burning underwater,*
- *Front and rear turrets,*
- *A turret that broke down while sinking,*
- *The characteristic feature of Majestic-class ships and their double chimneys causing them to be targeted by the U-21,*
- *Flora and Fauna Diversity (Living Species) in and around the ship.*



## MASSENA WRECK IN ERTUĞRUL BAY (V BEACH)

*Named after one of the important marshals of the French Revolution, Andrea Massena, the wreck is waiting the visit of diving lovers at 5-7 meters deep of Ertuğrul Bay, along with Le Saghalien.*

Location:  
*Ertuğrul Bay (V Beach)*



Depth:  
*5-7 meters*



Type:  
*Pre-dreadnought*



Year of Construction:  
*1894-1898*



Date of Sinking:  
*November 9, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*113 x 20 x 9 meters*



Tonnage:  
*11735 tons*



Commander:  
*Unknown*



## 2. Massena and Le Saghalien Wrecks in Ertuğrul Bay (V Beach)

### MASSENA

*Built between 1894 and 1898, the ship was named after Andrea Massena, one of the important Marshals of the French Revolution. It is known that it had design problems and could not shoot accurately due to its weight. Its last mission was to ensure that the other ships could dock safely during the evacuation of the Dardanelles by the Allies. For this purpose, it was stranded on the shore as a breakwater on November 9, 1915. Today, Massena, located at a depth of 5-7 meters, remains well preserved, although it has lost its upper structure.*

*Located at 5-7 meters deeps, it remains well preserved, although it has lost its upper structure.*





Location:  
*Ertuğrul Bay (V Beach)*



Depth:  
*5-7 meters*



Type:  
*Senegal-class Transporter*



Year of Construction:  
*1880*



Year of Sinking:  
*December 10, 1915*



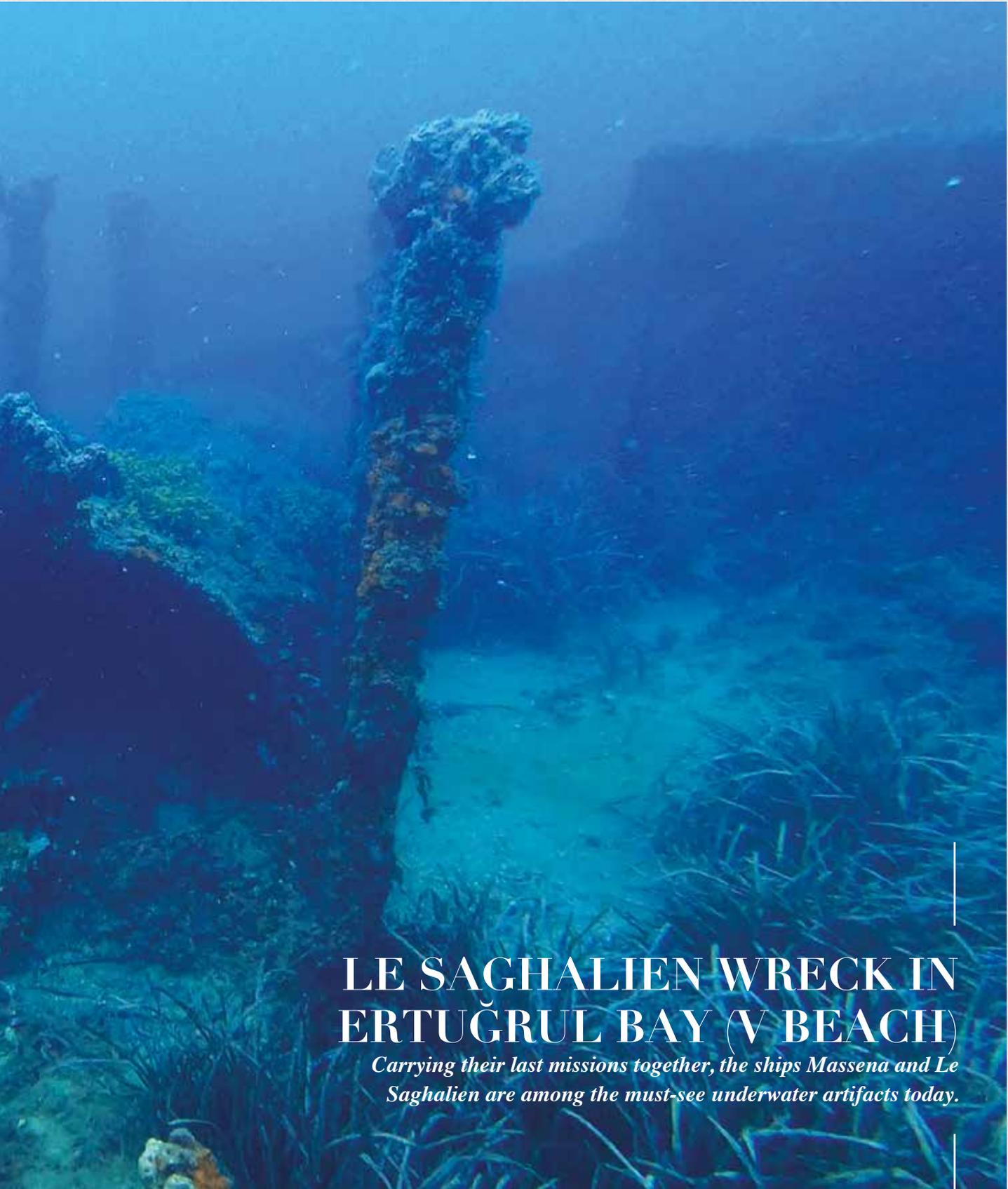
Dimensions:  
*130.8 x 12.1 meters*



Tonaj:  
*4050 gross tons*



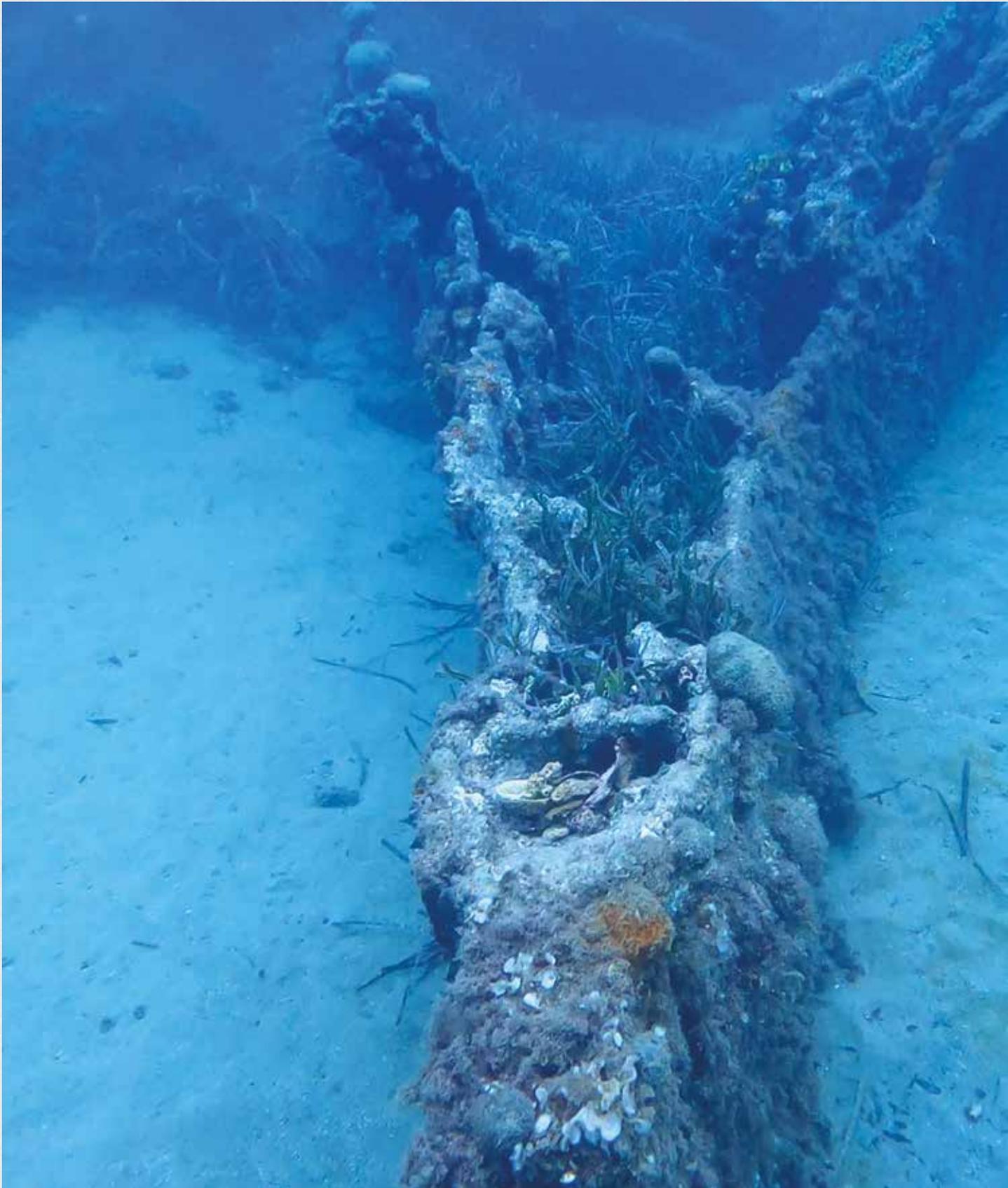
Battığı tarihteki Komutanı:  
*Unknown*



# LE SAGHALIEN WRECK IN ERTUĞRUL BAY (V BEACH)

*Carrying their last missions together, the ships Massena and Le Saghalien are among the must-see underwater artifacts today.*







## LE SAGHALIEN

*Built in 1879, Le Saghalien is a Senegal-class French Liner. Just before the Dardanelles Wars, on August 1914, it crossed the strait to take the French citizens out of Istanbul. Stranded on December 10, 1915, together with Massena, it was used as breakwater in Ertuğrul Bay for a safe evacuation of the British and French soldiers.*

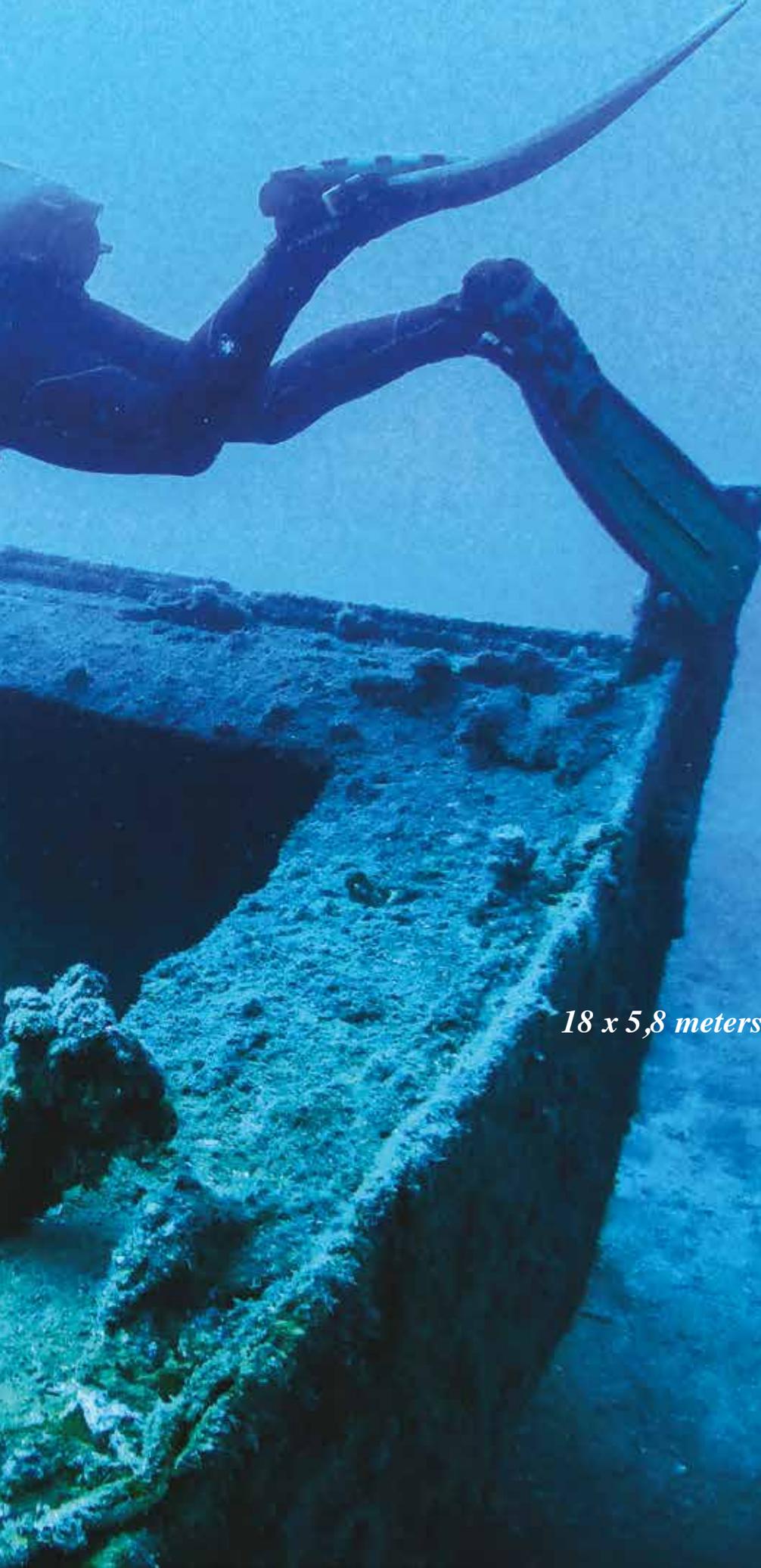
*Located at 5-7 meters deeps, it remains well preserved, although it has lost its upper structure.*





## HELLES BARGES

*The two barges, which took part in supplying materials during the war, played an effective role in the landing of thousands of soldiers in the Dardanelles. They are now quietly waiting for their visitors at 24-25 meters deep in the strait.*



Location:  
*Sedd el Bahr*



Depth:  
*24-25 meters*



Type:  
*Barge*



Year of Construction:  
*Unknown*



Date of Sinking:  
*April 25, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*18 x 5,8 meters and 23.5 x 6.6 meters*



Tonnage:  
*Unknown*



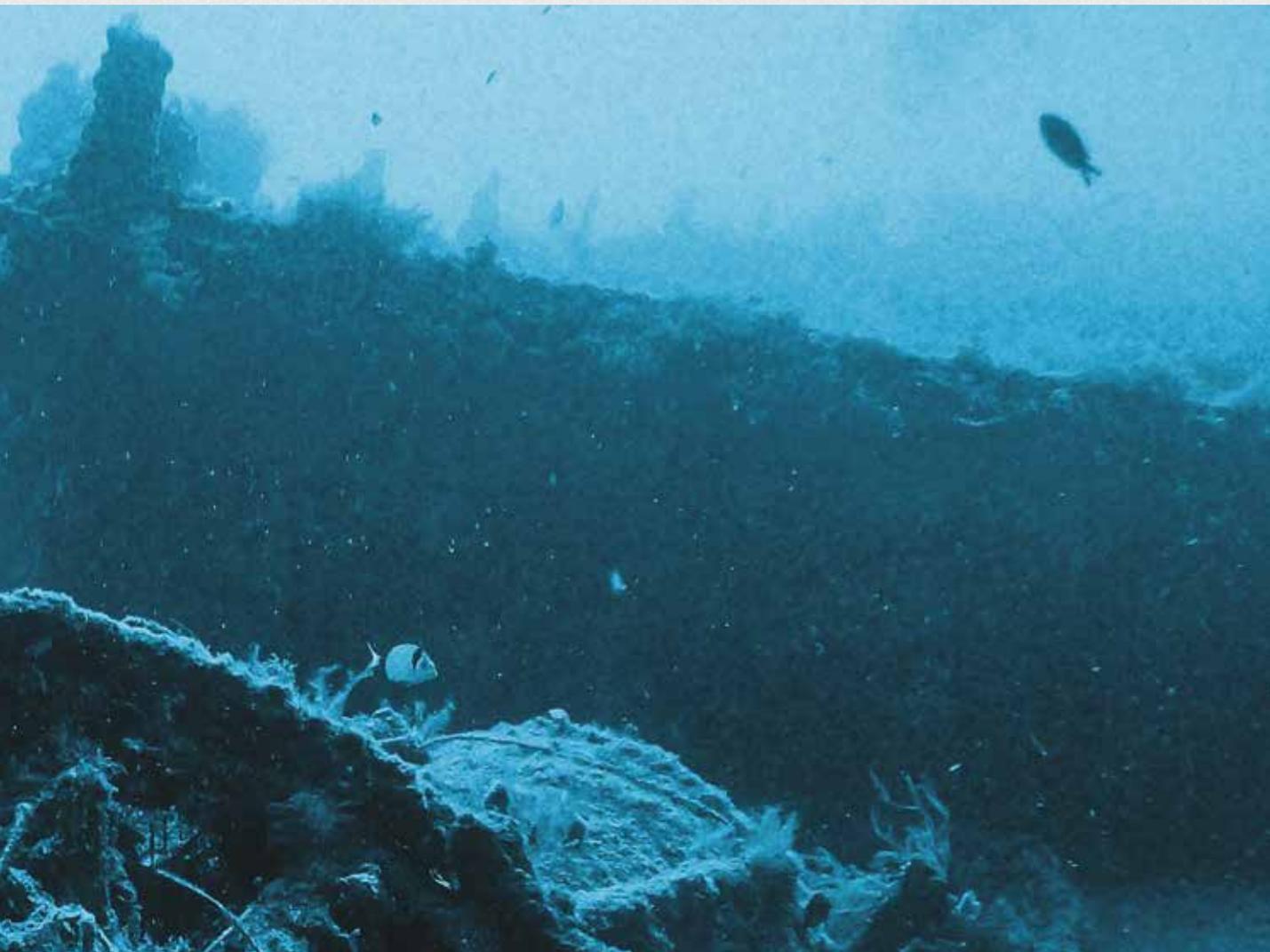
Commander:  
*Unknown*





### 3. Helles Barges

*The barges were sea vehicles with a flat bottom, a low water drawing system, a wide hull and equipped or not with a motor to transport soldiers, supplies, landing stage materials, animals to be used on site like horses and mules during the landing in the Dardanelles.*



*It is thought that the barges sank during the landing in Sedd el Bahr on the morning of April 25, 1915. Located at 24 and 25 meters deep off the Tekke Bay, the smaller barge is 18.2 meters long and its anchor and chain can still be seen on its head. The 23.5-meter-long barge is lying on the sand, right next to its steam boiler.*

*Thought to be sunken during the landing in Sedd el Bahr on the morning of April 25, 1915.*





Location:  
*Ariburnu*



Depth:  
*28.5 meters*



Type:  
*Barge*



Year of Construction:  
*Unknown*



Date of Sinking:  
*Unknown*



Dimensions:  
*17.5 x 6.5 meters*



Tonnage:  
*Unknown*



Commander:  
*Unknown*



## ARIBURNU BARGES

*Along with another submerged barge possessing the same characteristics, the Arburnu barge, whose sinking date and cause cannot be determined, is awaiting at 28.5 meters deep its visitors, keen on underwater diving.*



## 4. Ariburnu Barge

*The wreck measures 17.5 meters long and 6.5 meters wide and is located at 28,5 meters deep. Its wooden parts rotted while the metallic ones remain well preserved. The date and cause of the sinking are unknown.*



*The most obvious difference with other barges is that it possesses raised handrails. The presence of raised handrails leads to the thought that they are used for animal transport. In addition, there is another barge with the same characteristics at a depth of 54 meters near this one.*

*Located at 28.5 meters deep, the wooden parts rotted while the metallic ones remain well preserved.*



# KÜÇÜKKEMİKLİ BARGES

*This 17.5-meter-long wreck, used to transport soldiers, supplies and animals to the shore after the Dardanelles landings, helped the soldiers to reach land from shallow points. It is waiting for diving lovers at a depth of 30 meters in Küçükkemikli.*

Location:  
*Küçükkemikli*



Depth:  
*30 meters*



Type:  
*Barge*



Year of Construction:  
*Unknown*



Date of Sinking:  
*Unknown*



Dimensions:  
*17.5 x 6 meters*



Tonnage:  
*Unknown*



Commander:  
*Unknown*







## 5. Küçükkemikli Barges

*The wreck measures 17.5 meters long and 6 meters wide and is located at 30 meters deep. Its wooden parts rotted while the metallic ones remain well preserved. The date and cause of the sinking are unknown. Known to enable the soldiers of the transporter to reach the shore from shallow points during the landing, the barges possess a hull made of steel and a deck of wood. After landing, they were used to transport soldiers, supplies, ammunition and animals to the shore.*

*Located at 30 meters deep, the wooden parts rotted while the metallic ones remain well preserved.*





Location:  
*Ariburnu*



Depth:  
*18 meters*



Type:  
*Lighter*



Year of Construction:  
*Unknown*



Date of Sinking:  
*December 1915*



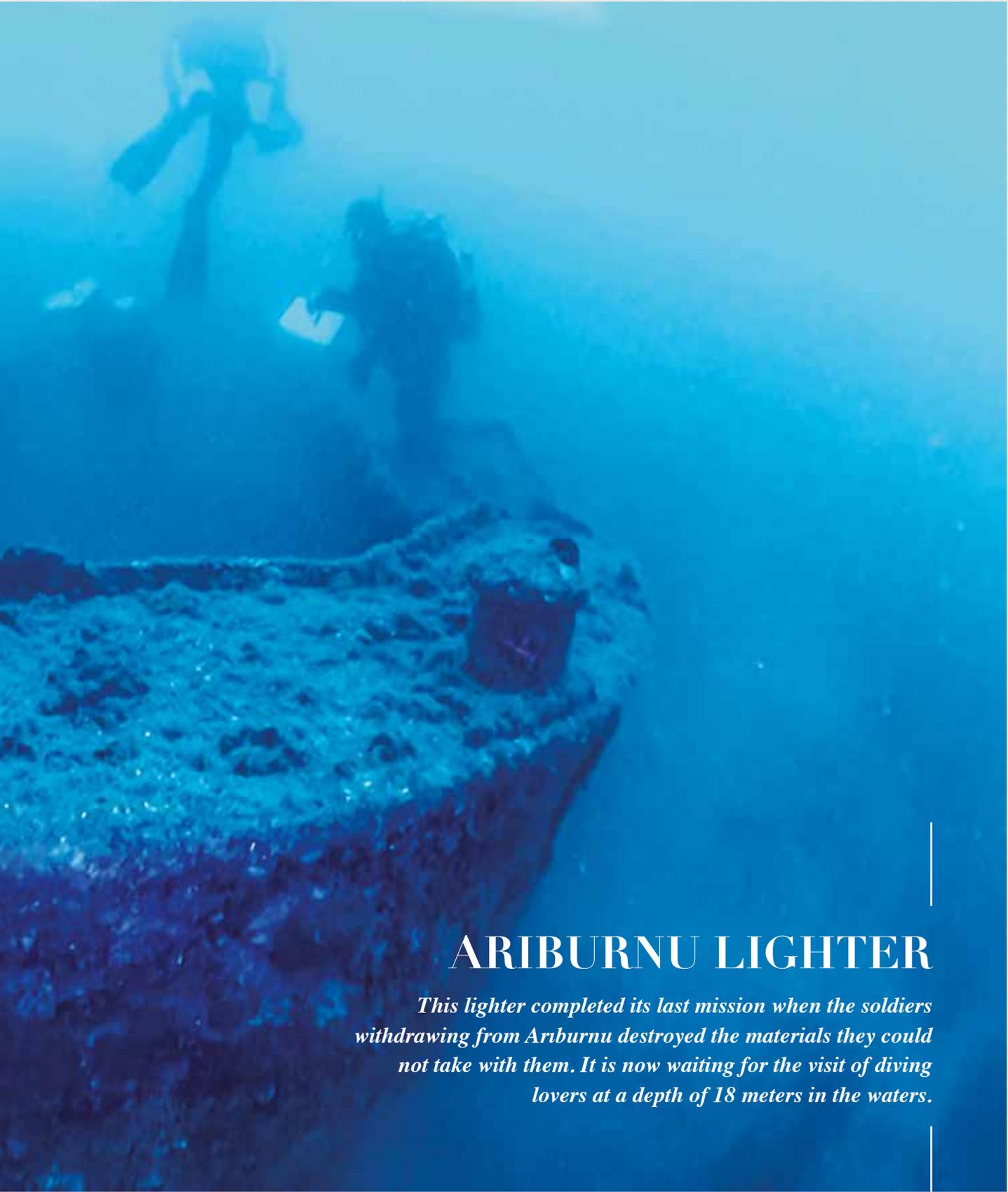
Dimensions:  
*11.50 x 3.50 meters*



Tonnage:  
*Unknown*



Commander:  
*Unknown*



# ARIBURNU LIGHTER

*This lighter completed its last mission when the soldiers withdrawing from Arburnu destroyed the materials they could not take with them. It is now waiting for the visit of diving lovers at a depth of 18 meters in the waters.*







## 6. Ariburnu Lighter

*The lighter, also called “Mule Barge”, was used to transport materials and animals between ships and the coast. It measures 11.50 x 3.5 meters and has a front covered to facilitate access to the shore. During the withdrawal from Ariburnu in December 1915, the Allies either destroyed or sank things that they could not take with them, such as equipment, ammunition, and supplies. It is thought that the lighter at Ariburnu was sunk during the withdrawal.*

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*The lighter, also called “Mule Barge”, was used to transport materials and animals between ships and the coast.*





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## LUNDY

*This 188-ton giant was built as a fishing vessel in England, later seized and brought to its last mission as a minesweeper under the command of Henry Charles Taylor. It is now waiting for its visitors at a depth of 27 meters in Suvla Bay, almost preserving its first day condition.*

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Location:  
*Suvla Bay*



Depth:  
*27 meters*



Type:  
*Minesweeper*



Year of Construction:  
*1908*



Date of Sinking:  
*Augusts 16, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*33.6 x 6.5 x 3.6 meters*



Tonnage:  
*188 tons*



Commander:  
*Henry Charles Taylor*





*Located at a depth of 27 meters, the ship maintains its integrity except for the damage to its stern, thought to cause the sinking.*

## 7. Lundy

*Built in 1908 in Beverley, England, it was a fishing boat belonging to Hull Steam Fishing & Ice Co. Ltd. just before the war. It measures 33.6 x 6.5 meters and possesses an Amos & Smith engine. The boat was used for civilian purpose before the Dardanelles Wars, but after the war began, it was seized and assigned as a minesweeper in the Dardanelles.*

*While loading ammunition on August 16, 1915, it collided with the ship “Kalyan” willing to escape from the fire of the Turkish artillery, and got damaged, then sank.*

*Located at a depth of 27 meters, the ship maintains its integrity except for the damage to its stern, thought to cause the sinking.*

*While loading ammunition on August 16, 1915, it collided with the ship “Kalyan” willing to escape from the fire of the Turkish artillery, and got damaged, then sank.*





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## HMS LOUIS

*The destroyer, damaged by colliding with a tugboat during the Dardanelles Wars and dragged into the sand, could not be rescued despite all the efforts. Today, it has become an important diving spot where fish and life diversity can be photographed perfectly.*

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Location:  
*Suvla Bay*



Depth:  
*13 meters*



Type:  
*Laforey-class Destroyer*



Year of Construction:  
*1913*



Date of Sinking:  
*October 30, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*81.9 x 8.4 x 3.2 meters*



Tonnage:  
*965 tons*



Commander:  
*Harold Dallas Adair-Hall*







## 8. HMS Louis

*It is located at a depth of 13 meters in the North of Suvla Bay. During the Dardanelles Wars, on October 30, 1915, it collided with a tugboat and got damaged. Stranded, it could not be saved despite all the efforts and broke into pieces.*

*The recuperation works were carried out only at night and the ship was painted in line with the surrounding rocky structure so that it would not be understood that the ship was unusable. Thus, it was thought that the Turkish side would not be able to target this destroyer. The 45-meter part of the 82-meter-long ship is lying on the sand while the rest is buried. The 4 Yarrow type boilers on the sand are in good conditions and represent an important spot for divers willing to take pictures among the fish and living diversity inside.*

*The 45 meters of the 82-meter-long ship are lying on the sand while the rest is buried.*



A diver in a black wetsuit and white helmet is exploring the wreckage of the HMS Triumph underwater. The diver is positioned on the right side of the frame, looking towards the left. The wreckage is a large, rusted metal structure, possibly a part of the ship's hull or a gun turret, and is covered in marine life. The water is a deep blue-green color, and the lighting is dim, creating a somber and historical atmosphere.

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## HMS TRIUMPH

*Built for the war, this Swiftsure-class battleship weighs 11.9 tons and accomplished its last mission on May 25, 1915 along with its crew. It became a mausoleum for the 73 soldiers resting inside. Quite well-preserved, it offers to its spectators the beauty of the underwater World.*

---

Location:  
*Kabatepe*



Depth:  
*10 meters*



Type:  
*Swiftsure-class Pre-dreadnought Battleship*



Year of Construction:  
*1903*



Year of Sinking:  
*May 25, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*132.9 x 21.64 x 7.72 meters*



Tonnage:  
*11985 tons*



Commander:  
*Maurice Swynfen Fitzmaurice*





*On January 15, 1903, it began its missions after the completion of its construction by Vickers-Barrow.*

## 9. HMS Triumph

*HMS Triumph was a Swiftsure-class battleship of the British Navy. On January 15, 1903, it began its missions after the completion of its construction by Vickers-Barrow. It served in the Channel Fleet protecting the South coast of England for 6 years until it was sent to the Mediterranean in March 1909. It was also deployed in the attack against Tsing Tao, supported by Japanese ships, when the First World War began. In January 1915, it came to the front of the strait to take part in the Dardanelles Naval Operations. It was torpedoed and sunk in an hour and a half by the German submarine U-21, along with the 73 soldiers, while it was bombing Kaba Tepe on May 25, 1915.*

*In January 1915, it came to the front of the strait to take part in the Dardanelles Naval Operations. It was torpedoed and sunk in an hour and a half by the German submarine U-21, along with the 73 soldiers, while it was bombing Kaba Tepe on May 25, 1915.*





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# WRECKS IN TEKKE BAY (W BEACH)

*Studies for the determination of the ships'  
identities continue.*

VINCENZO FLORIO

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Location:  
*Tekke Bay (W Beach)*



Depth:  
*7 meters*



Type:  
*Steam Transporter*



Year of Construction:  
*1880*



Year of Sinking:  
*1915*



Dimensions:  
*110 x 12 meters*



Tonnage:  
*2817 gross tons*



Commander:  
*Unknown*





## 10. Wrecks in Tekke Bay (W Beach)

### VINCENZO FLORIO

*The Italian-flagged steam cargo and transporter made its last mission in Gallipoli on behalf of England during the First World War. It undertook the task of transporting the Italian army to Tripoli during the Tripoli War that took place between Italy and the Ottoman Empire. It was bought by the British Admiralty in 1915 and sent to Gallipoli.*

*Sunk in 1915, it was used as a floating dock in the point of Tekke Bay.*

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### MARIA DELLE VITTORIE

*Another sunken ship is the Maria Delle Vittorie transporter. Information about this ship could not be reached and research still continues. In the cliché of the same name and found in Rome, the gains obtained by the Ottoman Army during the Second Battle of Vienna are exhibited.*

*Information about this ship could not be reached and research still continues.*





Location:  
*Anzak Cove*



Depth:  
*5-7 meters*



Type:  
*Steam Transporter*



Year of Construction:  
*1865*



Year of Sinking:  
*October 26, 1915*



Dimensions:  
*74 x 9 meters*



Tonnage:  
*860 gross tons*



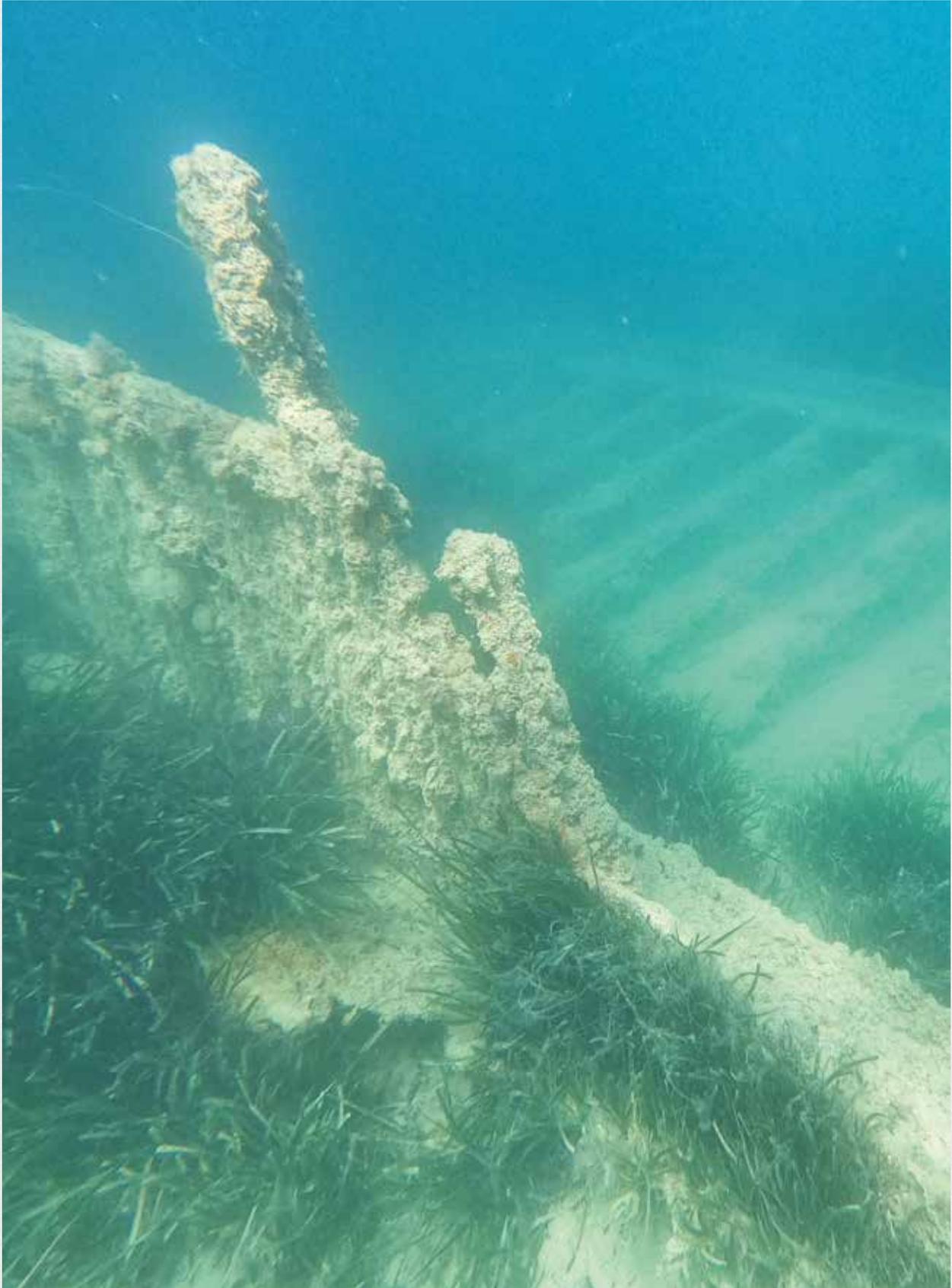
Commander:  
*Unknown*



## SS MILO

*Although it was built as a steam transporter in 1865, it took part in the fleet of the First World War and was used for material supply, coastal lighting and breakwater. Well preserved, it is waiting for diving lovers at a depth of 5-7 meters at the Anzac Cove.*





## 11. SS Milo

*The SS Milo, measuring 74 x 9 meters, was built in 1865 as a steam transporter. With the beginning of World War I, the ship entered the service of the British Navy and was used to transport supplies to the troops at the Anzac Cove in Ariburnu.*

*On October 26, 1915, it was stabilized, filled with concrete, in order to protect the ships approaching the open area. A generator was installed inside permitting the beach to be illuminated with floodlights. The ship was used for this purpose until the end of the war and was sunk during the withdrawal. Located at a depth of 5-7 meters, the SS Milo was mainly destroyed, but still maintains its good condition.*

*Located at a depth of 5-7 meters, the SS Milo was mainly destroyed, but still maintains its good condition.*

*Sunk as a monitor ship and breakwater.*





Location:  
*Akbaş Bay*



Depth:  
*10 meters*



Type:  
*Paddle Steamer*



Year of Construction:  
*Unknown*



Year of Sinking:  
*Unknown*



Dimensions:  
*Unknown*



Tonnage:  
*Unknown*

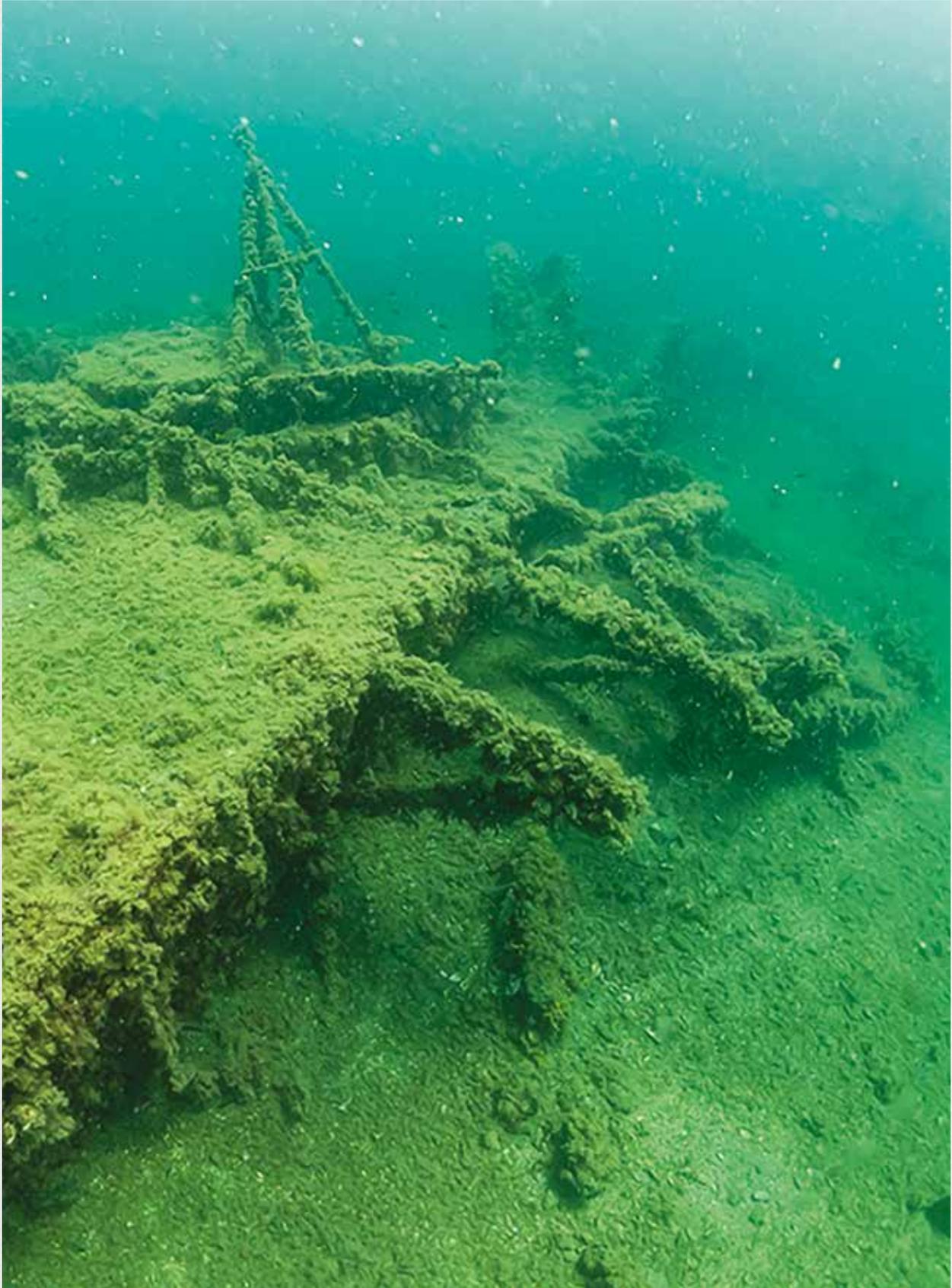


Commander:  
*Unknown*

## TUZLA

*Built initially for civilian transportation. On its last mission, it was dedicated to transport the wounded Mehmetçik (Turkish soldiers) to Istanbul. Today, with two other important wrecks at a depth of 10 meters, it is waiting for the visit of the curious divers.*





## 12. Tuzla

*Initially built as a transporter, this ship was used to transport the wounded soldiers during the war. While carrying the wounded Turkish soldiers ashore on the Dardanelles front, it was struck and sunk by a British submarine.*

*It is the paddle steamer used by the Ottoman Sea Company Şirket-i Hayriye to transport the wounded and ammunition. It is located in Akbaş Bay, on the strait, at a depth of 10 meters. There are also Tenedos and Chios shipwrecks near the Tuzla one.*

*Initially built as a transporter, this ship was used to transport the wounded soldiers during the war. While carrying the wounded Turkish soldiers ashore on the Dardanelles front, it was struck and sunk by a British submarine.*



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# ANTISUBMARINE NETS

*The nets stopped dozens of submarines during the Dardanelles Wars, offering today a unique historical beauty that underwater photographers must see.*

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Location:  
*Akbaş Bay*



Depth:  
*10 meters*



Year of Construction:  
*Unknown*



Year of Sinking:  
*Unknown*



Dimensions:  
*2 x 12 meters*

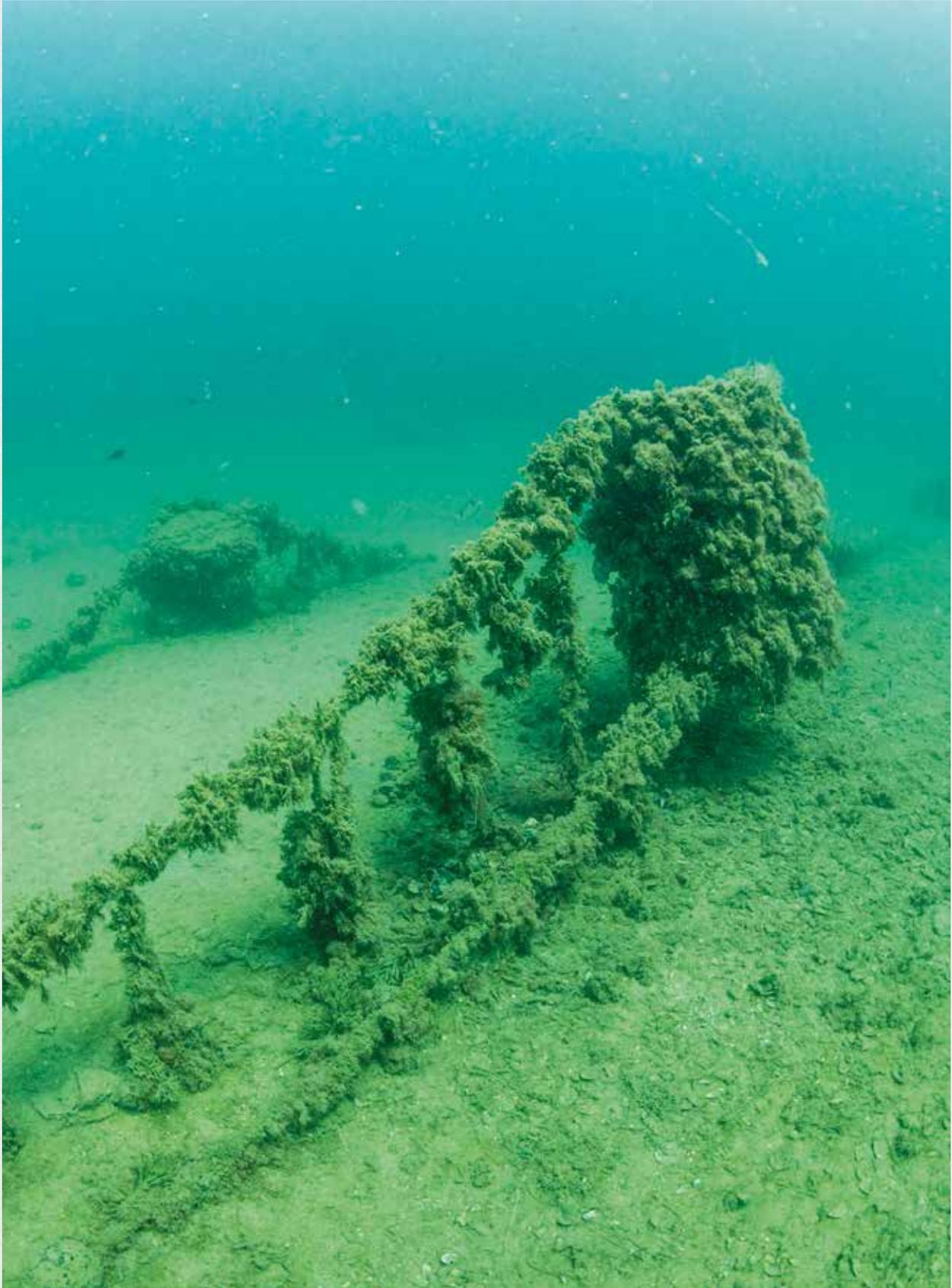


Tonnage:  
*Unknown*



Commander:  
*Unknown*





## 13. Antisubmarine Nets

*The Antisubmarine Nets are a part of the nets stretched during the Dardanelles Wars to prevent the passage of submarines between Akbař and Naęra. They are located at a depth of 10 meters in Akbař Bay.*

*The Antisubmarine Nets are located at a depth of 10 meters in Akbař Bay.*





## 14. Gulf of Saros (Dardanelles)

*Its underwater treasures make the Gulf of Saros a leading diving spot on Turkey's northwest Aegean coast.*

*The Gulf of Saros has strong currents and has not been disturbed by the effects of great urbanization and industrialisation. As a result, it is one of the cleanest and untouched regions of the Aegean Sea. The gulf cleans itself three times a year thanks to the currents, and saves itself from waste with the confluence of hot and cold waters.*

*Over 200 different sea creatures such as water beetles, lobsters, starfish and sea snails are living in the gulf. Therefore, you can find many diving spots: İbrice 14. Saros*



*Körfezi (Dardanelles), 67 Limanı, Cennet, Cehennem, Toplar Burnu, Asker Taşı, Üç Adalar, Kömür Limanı, Bebek, Minnoş Kayalıkları.*

*The most well-known of these is the Minnoş Kayalıklar, about 15 meters below the water level, alongside the colorful cliffs. After the first few meters, you can see dolphins and sea turtles and pass by orange corals. At the end of the cliff, you can come face to face with angler fish and big rays.*

*The last wreck in the Gulf of Saros is an Airbus A330, sunk in March 2019, ready today for new explorers.*

*It is one of the cleanest and untouched regions of the Aegean Sea. The Gulf cleans itself three times a year thanks to the currents, and saves itself from waste with the confluence of hot and cold waters.*



# 15. Other Diving Spots

## GÖKÇEADA

*Home to dozens of different types of sea creatures, Gökçeada counts many sea creatures, from groupers to dentex fishes, sea bass to corals, dolphins to Mediterranean seals, flat sharks to turtles. It possesses a colorful flora and fauna that will please underwater photographers. Vast seagrass meadows that evoke a sense of eternity, and extinct sponges are one of the few details you will see off the island.*

*It possesses a colorful flora and fauna that will please underwater photographers.*





## BOZCAADA

*Bozcaada is one of the most important diving spots of the Aegean Sea in terms of underwater richness. Its structure (12-35 meters only) creates a suitable environment especially for those who will dive for the first time. There are 8 diving spots around the island. The biggest advantage of the island is that there are always secluded areas where you can dive even during winds blowing from different directions. In addition, thanks to the cleanliness of the sea water, the visibility reaches up to 40-60 meters.*

*Octopus, colorful sea rabbit, colorful sponge and peonies, various shellfish, bream, lagoon and grouper are some of the creatures you can see in this rich nature. It is also possible to come across with many old anchors, broken plate pieces and amphorae in the sands.*



## 16. Bebek Kayalıkları (Bebek Rocks)

*Bebek Kayalıklar (Bebek Rocks) is recorded as the place where Halley's Comet first appeared in the History.*

*Pliny the Elder and Aristotle describe that in 467 BC, a large brown meteorite landed near the city of Aegospotami, the ancient settlement overlooking the Bebek Kayalıklar, while Halley's Comet was seen. It is estimated that the Battle of Aegospotami, which took place between the Athenians and the Spartans, resulting in the decisive victory of these last ones, took place in this region. It is also stated that the people fleeing the pirate raids left their babies on these rocks so that their voices would not be heard, that is why the rocks are called Bebek Kayalıklar (Bebek Rocks).*

*Bebek Kayalıklar also have a rich fauna in terms of moray eels. Additionally, there is a high probability of encountering species such as dolphins, anglerfish or cat sharks in this area.*

*Bebek Kayalıklar, which contains many diving points, offers hundreds of colors and species together for divers who want to discover new areas.*

*Bebek Kayalıklar, which contains many diving points, offers hundreds of colors and species together for divers who want to discover new areas. In the first 20 meters, a dense population of yellow and soft corals is observed. The corals, opening their tentacles and feeding on zooplankton at night, feed here during the day due to the intensity of the current. Other fauna species you can see here are the red and yellow blackheads located in almost all rock cracks, and insects trying to protect themselves from their enemies with their long antennae. Bebek Kayalıkları also has a rich fauna in terms of moray eels. Additionally, there is a high probability of encountering species such as dolphins, anglerfish or cat sharks in this area.*



## Diving Centers

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SEA DIVING CENTER	AYVACIK
BYEM DIVING CENTER	ECEABAT
AMFIBYUM DIVING CENTER	GELİBOLU
ÇANAKKALE ARGOS DIVING CENTER	GELİBOLU
DALABİLİRİM DIVING AND STUDY CENTER	GELİBOLU
KRAKEN DIVING CENTER	GELİBOLU
DIVEPARK	GÖKÇEADA
GÖKÇEADA DIVING CENTER	GÖKÇEADA
ÇNKLE BALIK ADAMLAR DIVING AND STUDY CENTER	MERKEZ
EFTELYA DINA DIVING CENTER	MERKEZ

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5336907232	krakendalismerkezi@gmail.com
0286 898 10 61	info@divepark.net
0286 887 32 77	gokceadadalismerkezi@hotmail.com
5424371410	balikadamlar17@gmail.com
286 212 09 80	fuldensasmaz@gmail.com



# Important Phone Numbers

Dardanelles Wars Gallipoli Historical Site Presidency .....	0 (286) 814 11 28
Coast Guard Çanakkale Group Command Post .....	0 (286) 212 75 00
Çanakkale Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism .....	0 (286) 217 82 05 - 217 37 91 -217 61 61
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Faculty of Medicine .....	0 (286) 218 00 18
ÇANAKKALE MEHMET AKIF ERSOY STATE HOSPITAL .....	0 (286) 217 10 98
Çanakkale Provincial Gendarmerie Command Post .....	0 (286) 213 98 42
Provincial Police Department .....	0 (286) 217 52 60
Ambulance (Emergency).....	112
Traffic Control .....	154
Police (Emergency) .....	155
Electricity Breakdown .....	186
Gendarmerie .....	156
City Police .....	153
Forest Fire Warning .....	177
Health Advisory .....	184
Coast Guard .....	158
AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency).....	122
Governor's Office Operator .....	0 (505) 455 55 85
Deputy Governor's Office Operator .....	0 (286) 217 19 99 - 60 90
Governor's Secretariat.....	0 (286) 217 12 34
Provincial Directorate of Administration .....	0 (286) 218 10 55
Provincial Directorate of Disaster and Emergency .....	0 (286) 217 17 64
Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs .....	0 (286) 217 44 91
Governor's Office Press and Public Relations .....	0 (286) 212 03 06
Directorate of Associations .....	0 (286) 212 99 26
Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation .....	0 (286) 217 98 25
KOSGEB Çanakkale Service Center Directorate .....	0 (286) 215 00 16
Kepez Port Administrative Authority .....	0 (286) 263 55 00 - 11 - 83

Strait and Garrison Command Office.....	0 (286) 217 24 60
Çanakkale Municipality.....	0 (286) 217 10 79
Onsekiz Mart University Rectorate (ÇOMÜ).....	0 (286) 218 00 18 - 19 - 20
Provincial Gendarmerie Command Office.....	0 (286) 213 98 42
Çanakkale Police Department.....	0 (286) 217 52 60 - 61
Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies.....	0 (286) 217 15 70
Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports.....	0 (286) 217 15 57
Customs Directorate.....	0 (286) 217 16 54
Chief Public Prosecutor.....	0 (286) 217 22 27
Directorate of National Education.....	0 (286) 217 11 35
Higher Education Credit and Dormitories Institution.....	0 (286) 218 11 58 - 59
Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization.....	0 (286) 217 32 53
Health Directorate.....	0 (286) 217 11 58 - 15
Türk Telekom Head Office.....	0 (286) 217 81 80
Revenue Office.....	0 (286) 217 05 09
SSI Provincial Directorate.....	0 (286) 263 13 13
Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology.....	0 (286) 217 47 62
UEDAŞ Electricity Distribution Inc.....	0 (286) 218 08 50
GESTAS Sea Transportation.....	444 0 752
Museum Directorate.....	0 (286) 217 67 40
Forestry Directorate.....	0 (286) 217 22 46 - 47
Meteorology Directorate.....	0 (286) 217 10 44
Directorate of Forestry and Water Affairs (3rd Region).....	0 (286) 212 34 17
Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.....	0 (286) 217 11 38
Coastal Safety Ship Rescue Department.....	0 (286) 213 55 70
Private Çanakkale Anadolu Hospital.....	0 (286) 218 24 24
COMU Faculty of Medicine Hospital.....	0 (286) 263 59 50 - 54 (5 Hat)
Çanakkale Airport.....	0 (286) 213 10 21 - 0 (286) 213 12 43











