

**GEOGRAPHICAL DETERMINATIONS ABOUT WHAT NEEDS
TO BE DONE AT THE POINT OF BRINGING THE ÇOMAKLI
MOUNTAIN (MANİSA) TO SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

**ÇOMAKLI DAĞI'NIN (MANİSA) SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TURİZME
KAZANDIRILMASI NOKTASINDA YAPILMASI GEREKENLER
HAKKINDA COĞRAFI TESPİTLER**

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ABSTRACT

In order to determine what needs to be done to bring Çomaklı Mountain, which is one of our unexplored tourism resources and has a great tourism potential, to tourism in accordance with the principles and goals of sustainable tourism, this study was aimed to reveal the current tourism potential of Çomaklı Mountain. Efforts have been made to prepare a list of the types of tourism that can be developed on the mountain and the things to be done in addition to the tourism potential of Çomaklı Mountain in accordance with the determined pur-

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pose. At the end of the study, a list of what needs to be done to bring Çomaklı Mountain to tourism has been prepared and this list has been shared with the readers in the results section of the study. In order to bring Çomaklı Mountain to sustainable tourism, tourism master plans and projects should be prepared first and put into practice as soon as possible. In order to develop tourism, the deficiencies of the infrastructure and superstructure should be eliminated and the suggestions, opinions, thoughts and wishes of the local people should be taken into account in all planning.

Keywords: Çomaklı Mountain, Sustainable Tourism, Tourism Types, Tourism Plans, Tourism Resource.

ÖZ

Keşfedilmemiş turizm kaynaklarımızdan biri olan ve büyük bir turizm potansiyelini bünyesinde barındıran Çomaklı Dağı'nın sürdürülebilir turizmin ilke ve hedefleri doğrultusunda turizme kazandırılması için yapılması gerekenlerin tespit edilmesi için gerçekleştirilen bu çalışma ile Çomaklı Dağı'nın mevcut turizm potansiyelinin ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Belirlenen amaç doğrultusunda Çomaklı Dağı'nın turizm potansiyelinin yanında dağda geliştirilebilecek turizm türleri ile yapılması gerekenler listesinin hazırlanabilmesi için çaba sarf edilmiştir. Arazi gözlemleri, doküman ve içerik analizi ile eylem araştırmasının kullanıldığı çalışma ile araştırma sonunda Çomaklı Dağı'nın turizme kazandırılması için yapılması gerekenlere dair liste hazırlanmış ve söz konusu liste çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde okuyucularla paylaşılmıştır. Çomaklı Dağı'nın sürdürülebilir turizme kazandırılması için ilk olarak turizm master plan ve projeleri hazırlanmalı ve bir an önce uygulamaya konulmalıdır. Turizmin geliştirilmesi için alt ve üst yapı eksiklikleri giderilerek bütün planlamalarda yerel halkın öneri, görüş, düşünce ve istekleri dikkate alınmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çomaklı Dağı, Sürdürülebilir Turizm, Turizm Türleri, Turizm Planları, Turizm Kaynağı.

INTRODUCTION

In the period from the period of geographical discoveries to the period of the most recent scientific developments, geographers have been interested in mountains and mountainous areas and have tried to investigate these geographical places. In the first books prepared on the subject of physical geography,

sections related to mountains were included. From the point of view of human geography, in the book “*Mountain Geography*” written by Peattie, a number of basic concepts related to the characteristics of the human geography of mountains have been introduced (Somuncu, 2004, s. 2).

The tourism sector, which is one of the important determinants of socio-economic development, is an integral part of the global economic order. Tourism provides changes and developments that pave the way for local development to be realized in accordance with the determined and desired goals / objectives, ensures the effective and sustainable use of existing natural and human resources, and significantly reduces the differences in socio-economic development in the local area. Because of all these effects, its impact is an undeniable income gateway for many countries around the world, and important struggles are being made to develop it further every day. The tourism sector, which is shaped according to natural and human resources and their current situation, has reached an even more important position as of today, as the importance and scope of the concept of sustainability can be understood. Cultural, historical, archaeological, and be handed on to future generations and preserving natural resources in a sustainable perspective, the preservation of the existing balance of nature, species of flora and fauna, such as damaging a sustainable perspective in the adoption of a protective approach will ensure the longevity of the tourism industry (Çelik Uğuz, 2011, s. 333-334; Soykan, 2003, s. 1-11).

Mountains and mountainous areas are one of the important geographical units of the natural ecosystem and are geomorphological units that should be evaluated under the heading of tourism and have a potential tourism character. From the world point of view of the issue, it turns out that the importance, value and attention paid to mountain tourism or mountainous area tourism is not yet at the desired or expected level. As of today, the current understanding of tourism still has a great influence on the formation of tourism preferences, and this situation manifests itself in the summer period. However, the current understanding of tourism, also called marine tourism, is only experienced in the months that constitute the summer period, while mountain / mountainous area tourism represents one of the types of tourism that can be preferred all year round. Mountains and mountainous areas, especially since the 1980s, have begun to be introduced to tourism as a result of changes in tourist preferences, desires and expectations of tourists. Although the orientation of tourism under-

standing towards mountains and mountainous areas has created many positive effects, it has also revealed a number of effects that will be covered negatively. Perhaps the most important of these is that the destruction that may occur / may occur in these areas, the carrying capacity is exceeded, the natural life and the traditional way of life are / will remain under threat (Ceylan and Demirkaya, 2007, s. 28; Ceylan, 2003, s. 135-168).

Mountains and mountainous areas also host tourism types such as rural tourism and climatism, which are shaped by very different sustainable principles, as well as the most well-known types of tourism (highland tourism, winter tourism, alpinism, etc.). Mountains and mountainous areas provide an opportunity for local or foreign tourists who prefer ecotourism to see, get to know and watch natural life and elements in natural life (such as local lifestyle, endemic plants, endangered or endangered animal species, cultural texture) on site gives. Mountainous areas, which are one of the natural geographical elements that are also important in terms of health tourism, are biosphere reserve areas that should be protected, transferred to future generations, and the current tourism potentials should be realized (Özkan and Kubaş, 2012, s. 150; Ceylan and Demirkaya, 2009, s. 79-94).

Mountains and mountainous areas have always had an important position in human life, and these geographical units have taken on a mysterious appearance under the influence of factors such as difficulty in transportation and distance. Close or remote from the environment in various times in history by many communities / which are preferred against the dangers that may come as a settlement area to the mountainous areas, as they have the natural and human qualities, particularly as of today, at any moment, the importance apparently the new tourism destinations are considered to be more clear and precise manner (Duran, 2012, s. 45-46; Eskin, Tuncer and Demirçivi, 2017, s. 15-26).

Mountains and mountainous areas in the world are one of the important natural resources that have been evaluated under the heading of tourism especially in recent years and attributed as a new and current symbol of tourism activities. Especially after the eighteenth century, mountains and mountainous areas, which are preferred geographical locations due to their various qualities, have started to appeal to tourist activities under the heading of mass tourism as well as individual tourism activities. As of today, mountain / mountainous area tourism, which has a % 20 share in the understanding of global tourism, includes many branches of tourism such as camping, climbing, paragliding, mountain hiking, photo safari, bird watching (Şenol, Tokmak and Gnira, 2016, s. 140).

The tourism processes occurring in the mountains and mountainous areas exhibit close-to-each-other characteristics throughout the world. These: “Climbing peaks → development of infrastructure (marking roads, mountain huts, trails) → exploration of small groups → mountaineering → mass mountain tourism → environmental degradation → pollution → losses in the visual landscape → decrease in tourist satisfaction → decline in tourism”. The effects on the natural environment are grouped into ecological effects, social effects, socio-economic and socio-cultural effects, as well as positive-negative, direct-indirect categories. These effects and the processes that drive them do not occur in the same way all over the world as a whole (Emekli, 2015, s. 205-217).

In their study published in 2005, Nepal and Chipeniuk shed light on the conceptual and relational aspects of mountain tourism and expressed the components that make up mountain tourism mainly under three main headings. These are supply, demand and management. The main headings in question are divided into various subheadings within themselves, and each subheadings shows integrity in itself. The category of supply is diversity, marginality, difficulty of transportation, fragility, niche and aesthetics; the class of demand is APR, local recreationists, tourists and comfort migrants; the management department is expressed as a tourist center, the countries in front and the countries in the back (Figure 1; Nepal and Chipeniuk, 2005, s. 313-328).

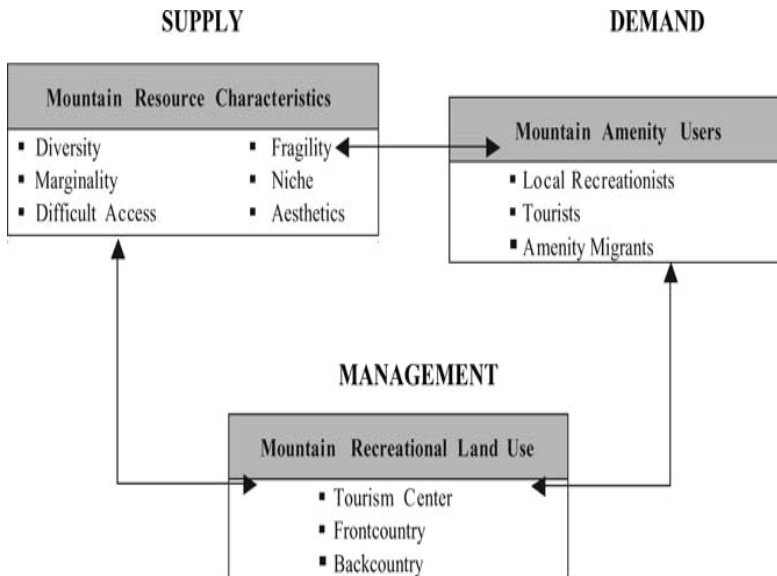


Figure 1. The Conceptual and Relational Framework of Mountain Tourism (Taken Directly From Nepal and Chipeniuk, 2005, s. 315)

The effects of mountains and mountainous areas on tourism are expressed as follows in a study published by “*Nepal and Chipenuuk in 2005*”. These effects were included in the relevant work as follows: “*Use of specific comparative advantage*”, “*Linkage with local production systems*”, “*Small-scale technological innovation*”, “*Revival of traditional activities*”, “*Optimal/judicious use of tourism resources*”, “*Local-level, participatory decision-making*”, “*Mandatory reinvestment of Tourism Revenues*”, “*Institutional capacity and human Resources Development*”, “*Monitoring mechanism*”, “*High value*”, “*Activities that take advantage of relative **inaccessibility***”, “*Niche tourism*”, “*Employment in environmental Conservation*”, “*Special interest Tourism*”, “*Niche marketing*”, “*Skill-based or culturally-specific crafts*”, “*Area-specific tourist goods and services*”, “*Attraction for the young and vigorous*”, “*Attraction for the venturesome*”, “*Attraction for the spiritually exhausted*”, “*Attraction for the exhibitionist*”, “*Attraction for potential amenity migrants*” (Table 1; Nepal and Chipenuuk, 2005, s. 317).

Table 1. Tourism Values of Mountainous Areas and Their Impact on Tourism

“Main Characteristics”	“Attributes”	“Implications for tourism”
“Diversity”	“Micro-variations in physical and biological attributes”	“Use of specific comparative advantage”
		“Linkage with local production systems”
	“Interdependence of production Bases”	“Small-scale technological innovation”
		“Revival of traditional activities”
“Marginality”	“Limited local resources”	“Optimal/judicious use of tourism resources”
	“Marginal concern to decision-makers”	“Local-level, participatory decision-making”
		“Mandatory reinvestment of tourism Revenues”
	“Unfavourable terms of trade”	“Institutional capacity and human resources Development”
		“Monitoring mechanism”

<i>“Difficult Access”</i>	<i>“Remoteness”</i>	<i>“High value”</i>
	<i>“Isolation from markets”</i>	<i>“Activities that take advantage of relative</i>
	<i>“Insular economy and culture”</i>	<i>Inaccessibility”</i>
<i>“Fragility”</i>	<i>“Resources vulnerable to rapid</i>	<i>“Niche tourism”</i>
	<i>“Degradation”</i>	<i>“Employment in environmental Conservation”</i>
<i>“Niche”</i>	<i>“Location-specific attractions”</i>	<i>“Special interest Tourism”</i>
	<i>“Endemic flora and fauna”</i>	<i>“Niche marketing”</i>
	<i>“Area-specific resources/ production activities”</i>	<i>“Skill-based or culturally-specific crafts”</i>
		<i>“Area-specific tourist goods and services”</i>
<i>“Aesthetics”</i>	<i>“Superior dramatic quality”</i>	<i>“Attraction for the young and vigorous”</i>
	<i>“Superior recreational quality”</i>	<i>“Attraction for the venturesome”</i>
	<i>“Superior spiritual quality”</i>	<i>“Attraction for the spiritually exhausted”</i>
	<i>“Superior resistance to human Modification”</i>	<i>“Attraction for the exhibitionist”</i>
	<i>“Superior quality as habitat”</i>	<i>“Attraction for potential amenity migrants”</i>

Source: Nepal and Chipeniuk, 2005, s. 317; Directly taken from Nepal and Chipeniuk, 2005, s. 317, adapted from Sharma, 2000, s. 6.

All of the processes described in the previous paragraphs, in spite of the mountainous area lacks a specific plan or instructions or the development of mountain tourism, both mountains / mountain areas as well as can create significant problems for local residents. This situation, which is also expressed as a kind of threat, can lead to the non-implementation of a number of sustainability principles. Completely eliminating or minimizing these risks and threats is vital for the tourism nature and management of the mountainous area. In summary, any kind of tourism that wants to be developed in the mountains or mountainous areas should be optimally compatible with the balance of nature dec carrying capacity and use, and the principles of sustainable development should not be ignored, and the development plans of tourism should be effectively imple-

mented (Çakıcı, Yavuz and Çiçek, 2014, s. 89; Çeken, Dalgın and Çakır, 2012, s. 11-16; Nepal, 2002, s. 104-109).

OBJECTIVE AND METHOD

The aim of this study is to evaluate the Çomaklı Mountain, which is an example of our unexplored tourism resources, from the principle and perspective of sustainable tourism and to determine what needs to be done to bring it to tourism. Qualitative research methods were preferred during the research period. The main framework of the study was created on the axis of action research and document analysis, content analysis and field observations (land studies) were also used. Action research can be used at the point of solving a problem that has various parameters (people, tasks and procedures), or in any environment where it is desirable that a number of changes performed give the desired / expected results. Action research involves both the detection and solution of a problem. Action research may not only focus on problems and may also cover areas of interest that are necessary for development. The reasons for using action research in this study are hidden in the principles and features of the method in question. *“In addition to disseminating scientific information, action research practically leads to the detection and solution of the problem. It uses feedback from data generated in an ongoing cyclical process. It is aimed at improving the quality of human actions. It focuses on problems that are urgent for practitioners. It tends to avoid the research paradigm that isolates and keeps variables under control. It is Formative; so much so that the definition of the problem, its goals and method may change in the process of action research. It contains an assessment”* (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2017 / 2021, s. 440-443 (Translator: Kaysılı, 2021, s. 440-443), McNiff, 2010; Hult and Lennung, 1980, s. 241-250; McKernan, 1991, s. 32-33; NSWDET, 2010; Kemmis, McTaggart and Nixon, 2014; Büyüköztürk, Kılıç Çakmak, Akgün, Karadeniz and Demirel, 2018, s. 2-25). One of the methods used within the scope of the research is content and document analysis. Previously prepared publications related to the research subject were tried to be obtained. The written, visual, physical and digital materials obtained were divided into various categories according to the priority and subject of use in the research. The next method, content analysis, and the research topic were preferred in order to make inferences in an in-depth and patterned way. Thanks to the content analysis, a general and external perspective on the current research topic has been developed. Thus, subjective evalua-

tions on the subject have been avoided to some extent, an objective perspective has been approached, and it has been ensured that the materials accessed and the results achieved draw a consistent appearance within themselves. All the works reached regarding the research subject were analyzed with all their details, a close link between the outlines, method and results of the study was tried to be established, and the relationship of consistency was always kept in the foreground (Özgen, 2016, s. 158-196; Bilgin, 2006, s. 1-126; Kırıl, 2020, s. 170-189; Baltacı, 2021, s. 71-99; Neuman, 2019, s. 586-599 (Translator: Akkaya, 2019 / 2020, s. 586-599). The methods used during the research and the results obtained thanks to these methods were evaluated in a holistic approach and the data obtained by different methods, general themes, inclusive and field-specific information and recommendations were reflected in the study dynamically and interactively throughout the evaluation (Teddlie and Tashakkori, 2009, s. 194 (Translator: Dede and Demir, 2015 / 2020, s. 194). The applicability of the results obtained during the study to different geographical locations was evaluated within the scope of ecological validity (Christensen, Johnson and Turner, 2014, s. 203 (Translator Editor: Aypay, 2014 / 2015, s. 203).

FINDINGS

A significant part of the results obtained within the scope of the research were obtained as a result of land observations. As a result of land observations, it has been determined that Çomaklı Mountain, which is a research site, has a high tourism potential, but the current potential cannot be fully evaluated. The field of geological, geomorphological structure, climatic conditions, vegetation, soil structure, such as human geography and physical geography were identified as having extremely favorable conditions for tourism development and planning of the attributes.

In order to use and develop the existing tourism potential of Çomaklı Mountain within the framework of sustainable principles, this study aims to determine the tourism types that are suitable for the natural and human structure of the mountain and to reveal the things to be done in order to ensure the permanence of the identified tourism types. system and a new tourism inventory record can be made for mountain tourism in our country, especially in the region where the mountain is located.

The types of tourism that can be developed with the perspective of sus-

tainable tourism in the Çomaklı Mountain, which constitutes the research area, are given below.

- **Trekking and Hiking**

Trekking and hiking, one of the most common and well-known types of extreme sports, is one of the sports branches most suitable for the natural and human structure of Çomaklı Mountain, which is a research area. Necessary trail studies should be carried out to reveal the trekking and hiking potential of the research area. However, before the mentioned studies are carried out, the places and routes where the trails will be located should be investigated in a planned and systematic way, and the geological and geomorphological structure of the mountain should not be damaged. At the same time, the degree of difficulty of the trails should be determined taking into account international criteria and rules, and warning signs indicating problems and solutions that may arise during trekking / hiking, as well as signs and markers reflecting the direction of the route should be placed in appropriate places of the trails. Trekking / hiking routes should be written in the announcements and brochures to be prepared for the promotion of the region. In addition, the names of the trails, their lengths, difficulty levels should also be included in the promotional brochures. Local and foreign tourists coming to Çomaklı Mountain should be informed about the relevant areas of activity and guides should be given to those who are new to the sport of trekking / hiking. In order for trekking and hiking sports to become widespread and to attract more tourists to the region, it is necessary to cooperate with tourism / travel agencies to promote the region effectively. At the same time, ads promoting the region should be prepared and placed in newspapers, radios, magazines, and these ads should be hung on billboards in many parts of the country, especially in the nearby cities. One of the most important points of trekking and hiking trails are recreation areas and cruising areas. The location of these points should be determined after a detailed study, and if possible, these points should be preferred where tourists can take the most beautiful photos of nature, take video recordings, or watch nature (Molvalı, 2004, s. 33-34; Ataberk, 2020, s. 229-242).

- **Paragliding**

Air sports, which have an important place in the sports activities carried out in nature, have reached their current popularity by gaining new branches as

a result of increasing interest and incentives every day. The International Air Sports Federation (FAI) in helicopter, airplane, glider, parachute, balloon, acrobatics, paragliding, wing sail, mikrolayt, general aviation, astronaut records, model aircraft, with a total of 17 separate branch is located in commissions and contest 11. Paragliding, which is one of these branches, is considered to be an important aviation activity in Turkey both in terms of tourism and in terms of training athletes (Karademir and Güven, 2016, s. 435).

With the advent of paragliding, many people who are interested in this sport or want to experience it have had the pleasure of floating like a bird in the sky and looking at the earth from a bird's eye view. Paragliding, which is included in the class of non-motorized flight vehicles of amateur aviation, is equipped with the latest technology developed after the delta wing, glider and balloon. One of the most inexpensive and practical methods of experiencing the sky and feeling free like a bird, paragliding is very popular both on a global scale and in our country, one of the main reasons is that it can be experienced individually and this experience is also carried out in nature (Pirselimoglu Batman and Demirel, 2015, s. 14; Özgülbaş, 2005; Anonim, 2006).

“Based on both adventure activities and nature sports activities; It can be said that individuals prefer to do paragliding activities primarily for reasons such as excitement, adrenaline, fear and freedom, then innovation, being different, getting rid of stress, escaping, being in touch with nature, watching the view from the sky, being in the air, taking risks. In addition to these, decanting energy, relaxing psychologically, happiness and life satisfaction are also among the paragliding motivations. In this context, it is also worth noting that the motivations of individuals who want to try paragliding, which is a dangerous and risky activity, differ in doing this activity” (Ön Esen and Kılıç, 2020, s. 2286).

In order to reveal the paragliding tourism potential of Çomaklı Mountain, which is the research area, the following should be done: 1) Landing and take-off areas to be used for paragliding on Çomaklı Mountain should be determined. 2) the difference in elevation between the top of the designated landing and amateur and professional paragliding those who stay must be told, and users the time difference between takeoff and landing, and time calculations of the distance to be travelled in the air must be provided. 3) Rental offices should be established for non-paragliding. 4) The participation of local people in par-

agliding should be encouraged and informed about paragliding. 5) Organizations such as festivals, festivals that will promote paragliding and attract people to environmental settlements should be held at the research site. 6) At first, courses, seminars and educational events should be organized for individuals in the amateur category by those who use paragliding professionally (Pirselimoğlu Batman and Demirel, 2015, s. 25). 7) A paragliding-themed congress, symposium, panel or workshop should be held at the research site. 8) The number of vehicles reaching the research area and its immediate surroundings should be

. 9) Accommodation facilities should be established. 10) After the detection of paragliding routes, the roads should be widened or rearranged. 11) The existing deficiencies of the upper and lower structures of the research area should be corrected as soon as possible. 12) Institutions and organizations specializing in paragliding should request information, tools, equipment and specialists, as well as auxiliary personnel about what needs to be done to develop paragliding. 13) Paragliding tourism should be integrated with other types of tourism (Dağdeviren, Saral, Coşkun and Yılmaz, 2020, s. 890).

- **Hunting Tourism**

The current situation of hunting tourism, which has the potential to be developed due to the rich appearance of the fauna, has an impact on the development of this branch of tourism. Thanks to the rich fauna characteristic of our country, it has a great potential for hunting tourism. This structure can provide a great opportunity in terms of hunting tourism, but it is also of great importance to be able to make this wealth favorable for tourist spending. Developments in the field of hunting tourism provide an increase in Turkey's tourism revenues and also pave the way for the discovery of new tourism areas (Özer, 2020, s. 71-86).

Hunting tourism reasons that led to the people, *“get rid of the daily stress, healthy living, alone with nature, in nature, relax, achieve, hobby, passion”*, hunting tourism in humans the effect of *“wellness, relaxation, being more vigorous, good communication in human relationships, discipline, and the consciousness of the calming nature”* is expressed in the articles published in 2019 Olcay and friends. (Olcay, Dağlıoğlu and Sürme, 2019, s. 288).

Together with hunting tourism, uncultivated land and pasture areas can be used as caravans or campsites. Thus, lands with marginal status where the plant-

ing process is difficult to be carried out and where the planting process is difficult are brought to agriculture. To some extent, this problem of settlements that have problems with transportation with the establishment of hunting grounds is being solved (Şafak, 2003, s.145). By activating hunting tourism on Çomaklı Mountain, which is the research site, the problem of the mass of the population living in the immediate vicinity of the mountain and having problems with transportation will be significantly solved, the attractiveness of the mountain will increase, and new and densely populated rural settlements will appear. This situation will also affect urban settlements located in the immediate vicinity of Mount Çomaklı, especially in Salihli, and growth will occur in an integrated manner between rural and urban space.

“The animal species to be hunted are officially determined according to the characteristics of each region and the animal population, and hunting activities are allowed within this framework. Animals hunted in Manisa; “hare, partridge, hare, grizzly goose, clumsy goose, jackal, quail, grouse, woodcock, rock pigeon, snipe, crowing juniper, blackbird, woodpecker, dovetail, fox, jackal, black marten, wild boar; and duck (mallhead), boz duck, fyu, teal, Hungarian duck, crested patka, apple-head patka, spinning wheel, spoonbill)”. Hunting of other animal species other than these game animals in Manisa is prohibited” (Atlı, 2019, s. 367). Rabbit, coyote, fox, quail and partridge hunts can be carried out at the research site taking into account the principles of sustainability. Hunting seasons should be followed, hunting plans and programs should be prepared, animals that are pregnant or in danger of extinction should not be hunted. Even when hunting, one should act with the idea of protection, no animals should be hunted if necessary, hunting rules and principles should be taken into account, the legal regulations of the relevant institutions and organizations on hunting should be followed, steps should be taken to protect the current balance of nature.

Hunting and hunting tourism in our country, which is home to organizations evaluated within the scope of the field, operated, or islettirile the hunting grounds, public hunting grounds, private plans and projects-hunting in the direction of the fishing activity, which allows them to be made of the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and national parks with wildlife development areas in the custody of private hunting grounds. These areas within the scope of hunting tourism are located close to the residential areas of the peo-

ple residing in the countryside as a whole (Ulusoy, 2016, s. 54). In the field of research, which has favorable qualities in terms of hunting tourism, the discovery of the potential of hunting tourism on the site is at the very beginning of the list of things that need to be done first to identify and develop this type of tourism. In order to reveal the discovered tourism potential with its current structure, plans and projects based on comprehensive and sustainable principles are needed. Animal species that can be hunted by the presence of animals on the site should be determined together with their numbers. Animals to be protected, animals that are prohibited from hunting, as well as animals that are in danger of extinction in species and numbers should be determined by the coordinates of the area where they live. Before the implementation of the project that will be prepared, it is necessary to try to determine the opinions, thoughts, wishes and suggestions of the local population and whether they will accept it or not. After the successful execution of all operations, hunting grounds with the status of a state catch should also be determined on the site. All hunting grounds in the region should be in the status of a state hunting ground, the boundaries of the hunting ground should be determined taking into account the opinions and opinions of local people, guidelines and implementation plans should be prepared to prevent poaching, criminal sanctions should be applied if they are directed to poaching, and hunting should be prevented during periods of a hunting ban.

- **Camping and Caravan Tourism**

As a result of both natural and human characteristics, Çomaklı Mountain, which is the research site, has geographical qualities that are very favorable for camping and caravan tourism. Both the geographical location where it is located and the transportation facilities caused by physical geography make Çomaklı Mountain an important destination for camping and caravan tourism. The location of the region close to provinces such as Denizli, Izmir, Manisa, Aydın, Muğla and Balıkesir and developed tourist attractions that can attract tourists makes the field one of the preferred tourist routes for camping and caravan tourism.

In order to reveal the camping and caravan tourism potential of Çomaklı Mountain, first of all, tourism plans and projects based on ecotourism principles and guidelines are needed, in which geographical information systems are used as the main method and prepared with the results obtained by this method. Dur-

ing the preparation phase of the development plan, the slope of the field of geographic information systems and should be used effectively, the presence of a water source and quality, soil texture and drainage, ground water level, the presence of natural animal in terms of the presence of sensitive areas, sensitive areas in terms of the presence of the presence of natural plant height, groups, Baki, average wind speed, relative humidity condition and geological-geomorphological units, the presence of which should be determined (Topay and Koçan, 2009, s. 116-128; Akpur and Zengin, 2019, s. 4-20).

Çomaklı Mountain areas and the location of the camping and caravan tourism route determination phase, the tourism plan, which will be made use of geographic information systems for design, analysis, planning and evaluation and subsequent decision-making during the implementation phase of the output obtained from the field of effective management of the entire storage with the multidimensional display and will be useful in changing the existing systems with the emergence of new needs (Bektöre, Korkmaz, Erşen and Atak, 2018, s. 35-50).

- **Photo Safari**

Photographing or accumulating is an important form of social activity and behavior that exists in almost all societies, is valued and helps to bear witness to history. An individual or individuals, called a photographer, records snapshots of objects they have seen in a natural or human environment, allowing them to look at the realities of the earth from another dimension. Nature photography is also an important branch of tourism that allows you to live / experience the situation expressed in the previous sentence, as well as being done as a hobby or professional. In addition to being mechanical / physical, nature photography, which expresses the semantic integrity of the expression of feelings and thoughts, depicts nature to some extent with the sensitivity and perspective of a painter. Nature photography, which increases the awareness level by sharing the images depicted with other people, is an important field of activity that is especially in demand lately, is developing and contributes to the development of tourism destinations, provides holistic view / care of nature. In general, the mountain landscape is the backdrop of a rural or, at times, urban environment. Images and objects acquire a certain form with its accompaniment. Sometimes it turns out to be a smoky mountain skyline, sometimes it turns out to be pierced

and crossed roads. Human beings have always tried to design mountains or mountainous areas that seem difficult to cross in the way they want to see, have built a residential area on it or its immediate surroundings, and have used their natural materials. Despite all this, the mountains and mountainous areas have always represented and continue to represent the geographical environment to which it belongs in great glory. Mountains and mountainous areas, which constitute the ecological diversity of a geographical place, constitute one of the indispensable and resource values of nature photography (Özhancı and Yılmaz, 2013, s. 83-89).

Photo tourism is considered as one of the alternative tourism activities. It can be carried out in different seasonal conditions in different geographical units. The type of tourism known as nature and culture photography can also attract the attention of domestic and foreign tourists in terms of geographical, seasonal and urban characteristics. Tourists visit tourism destinations with different characteristics due to these qualities. In the same way, tourists both experience and photograph the natural and cultural elements of the destinations they visit (Kement and Bükey, 2019, s. 23-30).

The discovery of the potential of nature photography in the geographical space that constitutes the research area is of great social and economic importance both for the region and for its immediate surroundings. In order to reveal the mentioned potential, it is necessary to carry out the necessary infrastructure and superstructure works, as well as plans and projects. At the last stage, newspapers, magazines, television ads should be prepared if possible, and the billboards of many cities, especially the nearby cities, should be rented for a certain period of time and local ads should be hung here.

There are important geographical components in the research area that can be used in the context of nature photography. Nature photography that can be used for uncovering the potential of the region as a result of the picture you interested in beginner or a professional photographer, those who are interested in photography as a hobby, will visit the region at least once, and the next individual or communities of the region will tell the engine that may be the subject of the photograph. Çomaklı Mountain, where the unique features of the four seasons are experienced intensively and clearly with seasonal transition periods, has qualities that can attract the attention of nature lovers and photographers

with its different types of animals it contains. In this case, the necessary step that can be taken is to prepare a list of things to do to explore Çomaklı Mountain and its qualities in this area as soon as possible.

- **Orienteering**

Orienteering is the activity of finding checkpoints or signs in an unknown geographical location with a compass and a map. Mountains and mountainous areas are generally preferred for orienteering, an activity that develops an individual or individuals physically and mentally. In this type of activity, individuals are engaged in the struggle to find the targets that have been prepared in advance and whose targets have been determined in a predetermined geographical environment, respectively. Athletes begin to move towards the final goal by processing the marks on the targets indicated by the orange flag on the maps they have. The main purpose of orienteering is to reach the destination at the end point by the shortest route, and therefore athletes need to know the terrain well or know how to read maps well (İmamoğlu, İmamoğlu and Uysal, 2018, s. 217-230).

Çomaklı Mountain, which constitutes the research area, has a very favorable natural structure for orienteering, which is one of the outdoor sports and has been of great interest especially in recent years. Çomaklı Mountain, which constitutes the research area, has a very favorable natural structure for orienteering, which is one of the outdoor sports and has been of great interest especially in recent years. However, since it cannot be brought to tourism, the current potential of the site cannot attract the attention of domestic and foreign tourists visiting the tourism areas of the Aegean Region.

Some of the reasons why orienteering tourism has not developed on Çomaklı Mountain, which constitutes the research site, are as follows: 1) There is a lack of trails, fields, equipment and instructors belonging to the sport of orienteering on the site. 2) Maps that will be used as part of sports are missing. 3) There are no types of trails and facilities. 4) Extreme sports are not recognized in the region 5) There is no sports culture in the region 6) There are no trained personnel and instructors. In order to reveal the orienteering sports potential of the region, the following should be done: a) Tourism plans and projects should be prepared. b) A professional / experienced individual or community in the sport of orienteering should be brought to the region. c) Training / seminars

should be held on how to use land maps d) Facilities and campgrounds should be established. e) Local people should be given trainings about the sport of orienteering. f) Land maps to be used within the scope of orienteering sports should be prepared. g) It is necessary to eliminate the shortcomings of the tourism infrastructure and superstructure of the region (Yavaş, Taşkıran, Alyakut, Özkul and Üzümcü, 2017, s. 1-12).

- **Bicycle Tourism**

The bicycle, which has passed into world history not only as a means of transportation, but also as a means of participation in sports, entertainment and cultural activities, has also begun to integrate into tourism activities, especially as a result of developments in recent years. Worldwide developments when analyzing the relationship between Tourism and cycling is growing stronger with each passing day, and with emphasis on the development of Tourism, many by the country in question all necessary steps are being taken to further strengthen the relationship, preparing plans and projects with all the details of the application are taken. The bicycle is environmentally friendly, provides integration with the local population, supports mental and physical development, helps to preserve the cultural fabric due to the fact that it is a tourism tool that directs the masses of the population residing in cities to rural areas, especially because it is sensitive to the environment. The bicycle, which is used as a tool in the development of tourism based on sustainable principles for rural areas, has a key role in local and regional development as a combination of nature, culture, sports and travel (Çelik Uğuz and Özbek, 2018, s. 84-102; Türkmen and Gökdemir, 2021, s. 19-32).

As a result of its geological, geomorphological, climatological, vegetative, hydrographic and soil characteristics, the research site has a very favorable natural structure for bicycle tourism. However, as the current potential of the site has not been discovered, the region cannot attract tourists within the scope of bicycle tourism. In order to reveal the cycling tourism potential of the site, the planning to be carried out by taking the example of bicycle destinations in developed countries in bicycle tourism in the world should be carried out in this direction. All roads to be built for bicycle tourism destinations should be equipped with outdoor signs. Care should be taken to ensure that bicycle routes are on areas with good and favorable conditions, and facilities that may be nec-

essary for the urgent and possible needs of cyclists should be made on road routes. The slope level of the roads should be adjusted correctly and protective borders should be knitted on the sides of the roads. Drying areas should be built especially for winter activities. All cyclists should be provided with maps showing the routes, rest points, areas of need and warning signs and markers with all the details. Facilities necessary for the food and beverage and accommodation needs of cyclists should be made. Various agreements should be signed with tour organizers by promoting the region and all steps should be taken to ensure that individuals or communities who want to experience bicycle tourism come to the region. In order to provide easy access to bicycle routes and the region, the main and secondary roads should be improved to meet modern and needs, and the number of transportation vehicles should be increased (Türkey and Atasoy, 2021, s. 50-69). *“Bicycle parks should be built in certain parts of the region. Organizations that non-governmental organizations related to cycling will organize with traditional events should be supported by local government departments. Within the scope of the laws and regulations in force, due to the fact that the bicycle is also a vehicle; the necessary legents related to bicycle paths in the zoning plans should be reorganized”* (Sağlık, Sağlık and Kelkit, 2014, s. 88-89). *“Women users who are concerned about safety should be given appropriate trainings and encouraged to use bicycles. Trainings should be given to individuals with low experience levels and the use of helmets should be encouraged. Bicycles should be integrated with means of transportation”* (Sağlam and Kömürcü, 2021, s. 1369).

- **Horseback Hiking**

One of the alternative tourism activities that should be developed at the research site is horse-drawn nature walks. In addition to being intertwined with nature, this type of tourism has a quality that accelerates human-environmental-cultural interaction with its structure that does not harm the environment as a result of being based on sustainable principles. The development of equestrian nature walks or equestrian orienteering events will make the region a center of attraction and accelerate the flow of tourists. Horses were used for the development of tourism activities in the region, tourism master plans and projects to prepare international standards should be taken into account in planning, horse trekking and orienteering activities in the region to provide training for personnel mounted with the introduction of the course to be shown to visitors

and the local community, tourism should be employed in order to ensure the communication between the visitors with the facilities guidelines, horses and equestrian sports for both tourism facilities that can accommodate visitors during all visitors are required to ensure optimum facilities that meets the needs of the horse must be built, sustainable tourism plans should be adopted while preparing conditions, equestrian, equestrian sports should be made compulsory use of protective equipment for tourism, and sport routes when determining the existing conditions of the area should be hurt, and the strain of positions that should be preferred for athletes, in order to discover and increase the equestrian tourism potential of the region, attention should be paid to advertising activities and the deficiencies of the lower and upper structures of the region should be eliminated, obstacles to transportation should be eliminated (Güngör, 2016, s. 81-99).

- **Motorsport Tourism**

Çomaklı Mountain has a potential for tourism that can be developed for cars and motorcycles in the context of motor sports. Favorable physical geographical conditions and the availability of tourist centers in the immediate vicinity make the region a favorable location for the development of motorsport. However, the lack of plans and project studies on this issue leads to the fact that the region cannot benefit from this type of tourism in a socio-economic and socio-cultural context. With a comprehensive and protective planning, the tourism potential of the region will be discovered and the region will receive the desired / expected share of tourism. Research in the field of motor vehicles must be built using the international criteria of the ways that you can use, those who set their heart motorsport eating, drinking and accommodation needs are met at Optimum or maximum level necessary to ensure that investments should be made, as in other branches of Tourism, Motor Sports given the importance of advertising and promotional activities in tourism, local people should be informed about tourism, and accidents and injuries, despite the health care team in the region, cabinet or an ambulance should have, road signs should be illuminated so that they do not place any negative situations even at night, traffic signs and markers should be supported, motor races should be organized with various awards, and all processes should be supported by local governments.

CONCLUSION

Çomaklı Mountain has the potential to host many types of tourism under the heading of sustainable tourism. The development of sustainable tourism types on Mount Çomaklı, which is the research area, will attract local and foreign tourists from many parts of our country, especially from nearby settlements, and even from abroad, to Mount Çomaklı, and the region will develop both socio-economically and socio-culturally.

The physical and human geography characteristics of Çomaklı Mountain should be determined correctly and the suitability levels for sustainable tourism should be determined using up-to-date methods. The carrying capacity of the mountain should be correctly identified, based on the principles of sustainable tourism plans and projects, prepare all stakeholders while doing all these suggestions, opinions, thoughts and wishes should be taken into account, so far brought out clearly the reasons for the development of Mountain Tourism Çomaklı must be solved by means of the consensus should be reached and current issues of all stakeholders, and the public and private sector must be within the continuous cooperation, and destination branding / image must be created.

Mountain and mountainous areas are one of the most sensitive, most protected and most vulnerable important components of geographical space. Mountains, which constitute one of the most important elements of natural heritage, may deteriorate their natural structure if they are made open to interventions carried out by humans and perceived / perceived as a threat, which can lead to irreversible damage to mountain tourism. The adoption of approaches that consider mountains and mountainous areas as part of the existing ecosystem and take steps at the national and international level to protect them will positively affect the types of tourism in these places. In order to protect the mountains and mountainous areas for tourism purposes, a number of conservation processes have been developed on a local and international scale. These policies are stated as follows. **1)** In order to achieve the goals of protection and poverty eradication, mountain-specific strategies should be developed in national development plans. **2)** The private sector should be encouraged through appropriate policy and regulatory support for the financing and management of its services in mountain ecosystems. **3)** Services in the mountain ecosystem should be encouraged, and what needs to be done to protect the mountain ecosystem should be placed in the focus of economic decision-making. **4)** The existing shortcomings of services in the mountain ecosystem should be addressed. **5)** Investments should be made

to reveal elements of mountains or mountain areas based on green economy and sustainable principles. **6)** Favorable investment environments should be created to develop mountains and mountainous areas, and in the process, trade and industry should be encouraged for the benefit of rural communities. **7)** In order to eliminate the negative effects of fossil fuels, alternative energy sources such as hydroenergy, wind energy, biogas and solar energy should be preferred. **8)** International cooperation should be ensured on the current problems of mountains or mountainous areas. **9)** Capacity development should be supported by technology transfer for institutions working to protect the existing natural and human structures of mountains or mountainous areas (Balıyev, 2018: s. 49-51; **İnnocenti**, Merciu and Merciu, 2012: s. 62-72).

Sustainable principles of Çomaklı Mountain, which constitutes the research area, the list of things to do to bring tourism and to discover the tourism ore it contains is given in the following articles (Ataberk, 2020, s. 229-242; Atlı, 2019, s. 359-378; Bektöre et al, 2018, s. 35-50; Ceylan, 2003, s. 133-168; Ceylan and Demirkaya, 2007, s. 27-43; Ceylan and Demirkaya, 2009, s. 79-94; Balıyev, 2018, s. 49-51; İnnocenti, Merciu and Merciu, 2012, s. 62-72; Çakıcı et al., 2014, s. 75-94; Çeken et al, 2012, s. 11-16; Çelik Uğuz, 2011, s. 332-353; Çelik Uğuz and Özbek, 2018, s. 84-102; Dağdeviren et al, 2020, s. 881-892; Duran, 2012, s. 45-52; Emekli, 2015, s. 205-217; Eskin et al, 2017, s. 15-26; Somuncu, 2004, s. 1-21; Soykan, 2003, s. 1-11).

1) In order to discover the tourism potential of Çomak Mountain, tourism master plans and projects should be prepared.

2) Opinions, thoughts, requests and suggestions of local people should be taken before proceeding to the implementation stage of the prepared plans and projects.

3) Planning and projecting activities should be completed with the participation of all tourism stakeholders, and all decisions should be taken by reaching a common opinion / consensus.

4) The types of tourism that are considered to be developed in Çomaklı Mountain should be determined as a result of land observations.

5) In order to bring the mountain to tourism, the transportation / access problem should be solved and the number of vehicles reaching the region should be increased.

6) All main and secondary roads leading to Çomaklı Mountain should be designed taking into account modern conditions, existing deficiencies should be eliminated quickly.

7) All main and secondary roads leading to Çomaklı Mountain should be designed taking into account modern conditions, existing deficiencies should be eliminated quickly.

8) Internet connection points have been determined and infrastructure works necessary for all visitors to use free wifi should be carried out.

9) Facilities necessary to meet the needs of local and foreign visitors who will visit Çomaklı Mountain, such as food and drink, accommodation and shopping, should be built.

10) Deficiencies such as machinery, vehicles, equipment, personnel and facilities required by the types of tourism that are considered to be developed should be eliminated.

11) Information meetings should be held with all stakeholders about all stages of tourism development in the appropriate time frames, and all processes that have not been agreed upon should be stopped until a joint decision is taken. In these processes, especially the local people who are the real owners of the region should not be neglected. All processes should be explained to the local people with everything.

12) Tourism plans and projects should be prepared in accordance with the principles and objectives of sustainability, and this principle should not be compromised in any period.

13) Ecological balance should be maintained at the stage of tourism development and after it, and the balance of nature should not be disturbed for the economic return of tourism.

14) Advertising and promotional activities should be carried out in local and national media in relation to the types of tourism developed in Çomaklı Mountain.

15) It should be constantly checked by the relevant departments whether all the work that has been done and will be done is in accordance with the plans and projects that have been prepared. A process that is not in the plan or project should be prevented from being reflected on the site.

16) It should organize events such as feasts, festivals, festivities that will attract tourists to the region and at the same time contribute to promotional activities.

17) In order for tourism to develop, it should be ensured that local and foreign tourists visit the region in cooperation with tourism organizers who are active nationally and internationally.

18) After the implementation of the tourism plan or project in the region and from the day the tourist flow begins, a tourist information office should be established and the working days and hours of the office should be determined in accordance with the needs.

19) Guides should be employed to introduce the local and foreign tourists to the region after Çomaklı Mountain and its immediate surroundings have been brought into tourism (Ataberk, 2020, s. 229-242; Atlı, 2019, s. 359-378; Bektöre et al, 2018, s. 35-50; Ceylan, 2003, s. 133-168; Ceylan and Demirkaya, 2007, s. 27-43; Ceylan and Demirkaya, 2009, s. 79-94; Bahiyev, 2018, s. 49-51; Innocenti, Merciu and Merciu, 2012, s. 62-72; Çakıcı et al., 2014, s. 75-94; Çeken et al, 2012, s. 11-16; Çelik Uğuz, 2011, s. 332-353; Çelik Uğuz and Özbek, 2018, s. 84-102; Dağdeviren et al, 2020, s. 881-892; Duran, 2012, s. 45-52; Emekli, 2015, s. 205-217; Eskin et al, 2017, s. 15-26; Somuncu, 2004, s. 1-21; Soykan, 2003, s. 1-11).

Based on the principles of sustainable mountain tourism in the mountainous area, natural environment, in addition to geographical, socio-economic and socio-cultural protection of the environment, poverty reduction and visitor satisfaction, incorporating all the details thought out large-scale planning / design process and requires the process to be managed with the right decisions. The main point of focus of the plans and projects prepared in this context is that economic development, social and cultural norms and values and natural geographical space should be valued at the same rate and should be acted upon from a protective point of view. While doing all this, it should be remembered that geographical features do not develop in the same way in all areas and therefore every mountainous area has or may have different geographical qualities from each other and it should be acted on the principle of respect for nature (Somuncu, 2004, s. 19).

Ethical Declaration

In the writing process of the study titled “Geographical Determinations about What Needs to be Done at The Point of Bringing the Çomaklı Mountain (Manisa) to Sustainable Tourism”, there were followed the scientific, ethical and the citation rules; was not made any falsification on the collected data and this study was not sent to any other academic media for evaluation. This research does not require an ethics committee decision. The article was written within the framework of the ethical rules of the journal *Anasay*, which was created by utilizing the rules specified for the authors, referees and editors of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

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