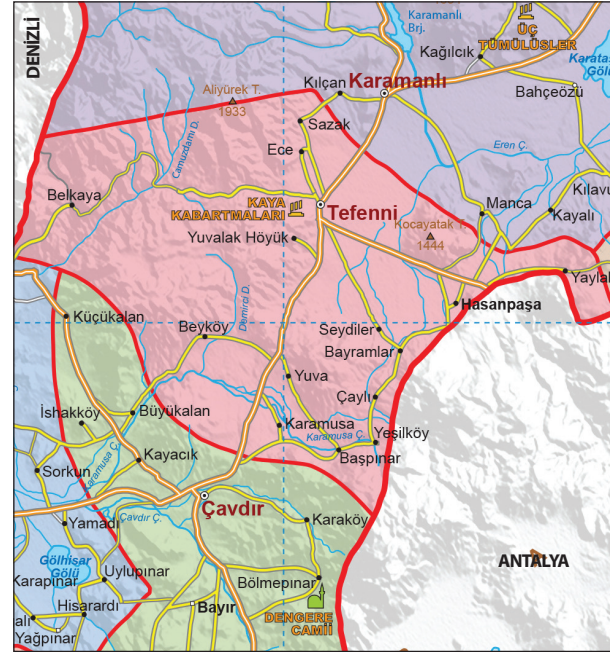


Tefenni

Tefenni and its surroundings, which date back to ancient times, were under the rule of Lydians, Phrygians and Romans for long time. The region came under the rule of the Turkish Beys right after the Malazgirt Victory of 1071. The first administrative structures in the region were established during the Anatolian Seljuk State and the Hamitoğulları Period. Tefenni, which was the district center of Burdur Sanjak of Ottomans in 1864, was declared district of Burdur in the Republican Period. Its current population is 10,697.



Beautiful accommodation facilities in and around Tefenni serve their visitors throughout the year.



Agustos 2021/5 bin adet

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Tefenni

The district of Tefenni has distinct features in the region with its rich culture and natural beauties. Three different names were given to the three separate entrances of the city: Seljuk Gate, Ottoman Gate and Republic Gate.

It is believed that the spring water containing sulphur, locally known as "gunpowder water", is good for kidney stones and stomach complaints.

The Yünüm Böget (Sheep Washing) Festival, held every year since the Seljuk Period in the village of Hasanpaşa, is the place of colorful scenes that start from the night and continue throughout the day.

The main livelihood of Tefenni district is agriculture and animal husbandry. In addition, Tefenni is known for its chrome mining, highland tourism and local agricultural products such as anise, fennel, poppy, and the newly discovered "Lathyrus Tefennicus" (Tefenni Damson).



Anise



Lathyrus Tefennicus



Sheep Washing Festival



Toy Museum



Barutlusu Park



Tractor Museum



Poppy



Fennel

