



SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT 2025



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ABOUT US

Located in the Mengen district of Bolu province, a region renowned for its nature and culinary arts, our facility, which opened in 2022, has 10 bungalows with a capacity of 20 beds. We also have a breakfast room with a capacity of 60 people. Our hotel welcomes you, our valued guests . Our rooms are designed with our guests' personal needs and comfort in mind. We do not have rooms for guests with physical disabilities.

Our breakfast room has a capacity of 60 people.

Room service, wireless internet, air conditioning, TV , minibar, a large garden, barbecue area in the garden, and parking are available.

Due to physical limitations, there are no rooms for disabled guests.



OUR MISSION AND VISION

Our mission is to prioritize social peace, well-being, and benefit in all the services we provide, working tirelessly without regard for time or boundaries. We bear a great responsibility in spreading a culture and awareness of sustainability for a better future. As Çampınarı Nature Houses, we contribute to sustainability, both individually and socially, through the use of sustainable and recyclable products. to life transition facilitate on together movement to do preference we are doing.

Our vision is to contribute to the development and well-being of the society we are in, while moving forward in a way that is compatible with the universal conditions of our time; to be a business that all individuals and organizations in the sector trust, respect, and want to work with; to be a high-quality, hygienic, and preferred establishment by providing quality, continuity, and absolute guest satisfaction; to contribute to gastronomy and the culinary profession; and at the same time, to represent our country in the best possible way in terms of tourism both nationally and internationally.

SUSTAINABILITY

OUR UNDERSTANDING AND POLICY

Çampınarı Nature Houses, we are aware that sustainability efforts in tourism minimize negative impacts on the environment and cultural heritage, and we understand the responsibilities that sustainable tourism brings. We strive to leave a better world for future generations.

In this context, we continue our work on many issues included within the concept of sustainability, such as reducing environmental impacts, energy, water and waste management, preserving cultural and social heritage, providing economic and social benefits to local people, and protecting the environment. In today's world, where the importance of climate change and global warming is felt more and more every day, we aim to fulfill our responsibility in the best possible way and strive to ensure that environmental awareness is embraced by our employees.

we aim to transfer experience and knowledge to future generations by bringing together our Head Chefs from various locations and at different times with individuals who are receiving training in this field or who have an interest in cooking.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

To be respected in the world, we respect the environment and people. Without compromising the comfort of our guests, we aim to control water, electricity, energy, chemical, and solid waste quantities, and minimize potential harm to the environment and natural resources. Through measures taken in line with sustainable tourism principles, we have reduced the use of natural resources and implemented practices to minimize, and if possible eliminate, damage to the soil, water, and air. Updated.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is a form of management that includes processes such as reducing waste at the source, separating it according to its characteristics, collecting, storing, recovering, transporting, disposing of waste, and controlling it after disposal. At İhlas Kuzuluk Thermal Hotel, our primary goal in our Waste Management System is to reduce the amount of waste, manage the waste generated effectively, dispose of it with minimal environmental damage, and recover recyclable materials. Our staff receives training on the importance of waste separation, and waste separation is monitored by the relevant departments.

We prioritize procuring large-packaged products whenever possible , thereby preventing excessive packaging waste. We reduce packaging waste by purchasing large-packaged boxes and buckets instead of single-use breakfast products. We store our used vegetable oil and hazardous waste in accordance with legal regulations and send them for disposal/recycling to licensed companies. Reusable soap dispensers are used in the common areas of our facility. For room cleaning, we use concentrated products and a dosing system. This allows us to achieve more effective results with lower doses, minimizing waste and protecting the environment. We are protecting it.

OUR WASTE MANAGEMENT EFFORTS



WATER CONSERVATION

To reduce overall water consumption without compromising health, hygiene, and guest satisfaction, we use water-saving equipment, inform guests, and train our staff on this matter. The following water-saving measures are implemented and maintained at our hotel:

- We train our staff to detect and prevent water leaks from in-room toilets, and we ask our guests to report such leaks to us.
- We irrigate our nature-friendly garden using drip and sprinkler systems. Furthermore, automation in the irrigation system minimizes water consumption. The aim is to achieve this.
- Towel and linen changes in the rooms are done upon guest request, and guests are informed about this. If no guest requests it, the linens are changed every two days. is being done.



ENERGY SAVING

- Replacing incandescent and fluorescent lamps with LED and energy-saving lighting systems in the lighting system. It has been passed.
- Solar-powered lighting systems have been used for some parts of the garden lighting system.
- Sensor-controlled lighting systems have been implemented in restrooms, toilets, stairwells, and staff areas.
- The cooling and heating systems in vacant rooms are only switched on when guests are about to use them.
- The lighting in the rooms uses " Energy " technology. Saver Card system It will be passed.



PURCHASING

We prioritize the recyclability of packaging materials used in food and beverage purchases . is provided.

- In procurement, priority is given to suppliers holding ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification or an internationally recognized environmental certificate. is provided.
- A sustainable purchasing approach has been adopted as a central purchasing system, and a procedure in line with this approach has been implemented. It has been created.
- We prioritize sourcing products in large packages wherever possible in our procurement processes, thus helping to prevent excessive packaging waste. We are working.
- Our hotel prioritizes the purchase of recyclable products.
- In our business, we prefer returnable products instead of plastic bottles. is being done.
- Our company prioritizes purchasing from local vendors.
- Our company prefers environmentally friendly chemical products for use. is doing.
- We verify the documentation of all our business partners before finalizing a purchase.



CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Mengen, known as the "Land of Chefs," is located 56 km from Bolu. Its greatest feature is its reputation for producing many famous chefs. Since 1981, the traditional "Mengen Culinary and Tourism Festival" has been held annually. This festival has an international character.



ruled by the Hittites, Phrygians, Persians, Alexander the Great, Romans, and Byzantines, the Turkification process of the region began with the victory at Malazgirt in 1071. Mengen, which continued as a sub-district (nahiye) of Gerede in the early years of the Republic, was elevated to district (kaza) by Law No. 5071, passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on June 11, 1947.

In addition, agriculture, animal husbandry, transportation, and small crafts constitute a part of the district's economy.

Mengen is a forested region with high plateaus. The main ones are: Soğucak, Akçakoca, Bürnük , Sırlıklı , Çukur Yayla, Çorakkadirler Yaylası, Göl Yaylası, Aktepe, Ağalar, Küçükkuş , Cıvcıvler, Mamatlar , Elemen, and Afşar plateaus. Şirinyazı Pond, located near Bürnük Village, attracts visitors interested in nature tourism and has become a popular destination. Surrounded by forests, the pond has accommodation facilities and picnic areas. Geyik Lake, Gökçesu Waterfalls , and Babahızır Tomb are also places worth visiting.

Somut Olmayan Kültürel Miras

UNESCO SOKÜM ÇALIŞMALARI (Somut Olmayan Kültürel Miras)

Kısa adı UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) olan Birleşmiş Milletler Eğitim, Bilim ve Kültür Kurumu'nun Paris'te 29 Eylül-17 Ekim 2003 tarihleri arasında toplanan 32. Genel Konferansı, 17 Ekim 2003 tarihinde "SOKÜM" Korunması Sözleşmesini kabul etmiştir. Sözleşme, TBMM'nin 19.01.2006 tarihli oturumunda oy birliği ile kabul edilmiş, buna dair kanun (No:5448) 21 Ocak 2006 tarih ve 26056 Sayılı Resmî Gazete 'de yayımlanarak yürürlüğe girmiş ve Türkiye'nin taraf olma süreci 27 Mart 2006 tarihinde tamamlanmıştır. 2008 yılında İl Tespit Kurulları tarafından envanter çalışmaları başlamış olup, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Araştırma ve Eğitim Genel Müdürlüğü, 4848 sayılı Teşkilat Kanunu'nun 13. Maddesi uyarınca icracı birim olarak belirlenmiştir.

Bu doğrultuda Bolu İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü tarafından oluşturulan ve Valilik Makamınca onaylanan İl Tespit Kurulu 2008 yılında çalışmalarına başlamıştır. Bakanlığımıza bugüne kadar sunulan 11 adet dosyadan 7 tanesi Ulusal, 4 tanesi İl Envanterine kaydedilmiştir. Mudurnu Ahilik Geleneği, Mengen Aşçılık Geleneği değerlendirilmeyi bekleyen dosyalardır.

Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Araştırma ve Eğitim Genel Müdürlüğü 22/08/2014 tarih ve 183108 sayılı yazıları ile SOKÜM envanteri;

	ULSAL ENVANTERDEKİ ADI	ULUSAL ENVENTER NUMARASI	KOMİSYONDA VERİLEN KARAR
Birikme	Barana, Sıra Gecesi, Yaren vb. Geleneksel Sohbet Toplantıları	01.0006	İl Envanteri-Ulusal Envanter
Çoban Kavalı	Çalgı Yapımcılığı (13/03/2013)	01.0028	İl Envanteri-Ulusal Envanter
Koroğlu Türküsü, Oyunu, Hikayesi	Koroğlu Hikaye Anlatı Geleneği (13/03/2013)	01.0046	İl Envanteri-Ulusal Envanter
Gelin Tacı	Oya Sanatı	01.0051	İl Envanteri-Ulusal Envanter
Sepetçilik	Sepetçilik El Sanatları Geleneği	01.0052	İl Envanteri-Ulusal Envanter
Kızık Yayla Bayramı	Yayla Şenlikleri	01.0057	İl Envanteri-Ulusal Envanter
Mengen Davul Oyunları		SIRA NO	UNSURUN ADI
Tokalı Örtü			İl Envanteri
Nakışlı Poğ			İl Envanteri
Kemik Tarak			İl Envanteri

1

Lavaş-Yufka

Lavaş-Yufka

27.02.2015

İl En.-Ulusal Envanter

Bu unsurlardan Koroğlu ve laavaş-Yufka Unesco Dünya SOKÜM Dünya Kültür Mirasına Türki cumhuriyetlerinin hazırlamış oldukları ortak dosya teklif edilmiştir.



Höşmerimi, registered on July 19, 2022, is a dessert made by cooking a dough consisting of wheat flour, milk cream or whipped cream, milk, butter, and salt in a pan, and then topping it with white sugar, honey, molasses, or jam. Mengen Höşmerimi is consumed as a dessert during holidays, special occasions, and after meals. Mengen Höşmerimi has a long history and holds an important place in the culinary culture of the Mengen district. It has a production method specific to its geographical location, which is why its reputation is linked to its geographical boundaries.

2) Mengen



Cheese, registered on October 6, 2023, is a low-fat, semi-hard cheese produced in the Mengen district of Bolu province using cow's or sheep's milk. It is light yellow in color, cylindrical in shape, and has a similar appearance to Kashar cheese. Mengen Cheese can be consumed fresh or fried in a pan or on a grill.

3) Mengen Kaldırık Dolması



, registered on July 19, 2022 , is a dish made by wrapping a filling consisting of corn flour, wheat flour, dried onions, milk, sunflower oil, yogurt, and salt in the leaves of the kaldırık plant and then cooking it. It is served with yogurt poured over it. Optionally, cream or clotted cream can be added towards the end of cooking.

Trachystemon Borage (*Asteris orientalis* L.), an edible plant with blue-purple flowers whose leaves are harvested in March-April, is also known as borage in geographical regions.

The harvested leaves can be used fresh in the production of Mengen Kaldırık Dolması, or they can be lightly blanched and stored in the deep freezer, or dried in the shade and stored in a dry and cool environment.

Mengen Kaldırık Dolması has a long history. It holds an important place in the culinary culture of Mengen district. It has a production method specific to its geographical location. For these reasons, its fame is linked to its geographical location.

3) Mengen Kedibatmaz :



Registered on July 19, 2022, Mengen Kedibatmaz is a dish prepared by cooking a dough made from corn flour, wheat flour, and salt added to boiling water, shaping it, and then topping it with goose liver fried in butter, chicken liver, walnuts, or cheese. This dish has a very soft consistency and can be easily swallowed without chewing. Mengen Kedibatmaz is frequently made during holidays and special occasions. It has a long history and holds an important place in the culinary culture of Mengen district. It has a production method specific to its geographical location, which is why its reputation is linked to its geographical boundaries.

MENGENDE CLOTHING



The women of Mengen are also known for their clothing. Their dresses in harmonious colors, the printed fez they wear, their embroidered and beaded headscarves, their three-layered skirts, and the sash they weave and embroider themselves are so beautiful that those returning from abroad immediately open their chests and take out their clothes.

FES: A dark red or burgundy colored headdress worn by married women, made of felt, with gold ornaments called "birlik" and "beşlik" attached to the part that touches the forehead.

POĞ: In the region, the cloth worn over the head or fez is called a poğ.

A) Embroidered poğ : Made specifically in the district, the poğ is embroidered with various names, colors, and shapes. Its most important feature is that it is made with dyes that never fade. Estimated to take one or two months to embroider by local women, the poğs are meticulously finished with tassels.

Names include: Döngel embroidery, mulberry leaf, oak leaf, elti pattan, goosefoot... **B) Wire poğ :** Also made in our district, the poğ is embroidered with special wire and original needles on a large frame. During the embroidery, after each thread pass, the thread is crushed and broken. Once the embroidery is finished, lace trimmings made with sequins and beads are sewn onto the edges of the poğ. The same embroidery is used to make covers and panels.

FİSTAN: The clothes worn in the village are called fistan. Fabrics for fistan are chosen from silk, silver, and richly patterned fabrics. The dresses, which are open from the bodice and front to the chest and extend to the ankles, are used as everyday clothing. The most distinctive feature of these dresses is the embellishments, called "memük," placed on the bodices and cuffs. Those with silver and wire embellishments are worn with a wire-trimmed poğla (a type of headscarf) when going to celebrations.

UNDERWEAR: Also called knee-length, this garment is worn under a dress. Fabrics, usually predominantly red but with various colors and patterns, are chosen. The waist is elasticated, the crotch is diamond-shaped, and it tapers slightly towards the ankles. The same "memük" embellishments used on dresses are also applied to the hems of undershirts.

UNDERWEAR: This undergarment, now called a vest or undershirt, is sewn by women from Şile fabric. Sewn with half sleeves and a round neckline, the undershirt extends to the knee. The edges of the neckline are completely decorated with various embroideries.

THREE-SKIRT: The fabric of the three-skirt, which is usually owned by every bride, is very special. It's a garment worn over a dress, which the bride-to-be wears for ten days after her henna night. It's open at the front, has long sleeves with slits, and is sewn with a full back that reaches the ankles. All the edges are decorated with lace called "kaytan." The V-shaped neckline extends to the waist and is fastened with two buttons.

BELT: The belt, which serves as a waistband, is woven and then embellished in various ways. The square-shaped belt is folded from one end, and long ties made from the same colors as the embroidered fabric are tied to the four-finger-thick end. The belt is tied over a dress and also over a three-layered skirt.

AL, a red silk and chiffon embroidered with sequins, is worn only by brides, tied around the neck in a style called a "çelme" over a poğ (a type of headscarf).

SOCKS: In our region, socks are knitted from animal wool using spinning wheels and tools called "kirmen." First, the toe section is knitted with colored threads. The remaining part of the socks is knitted under various names (mirror-stitched, double, stitched, etc.). These socks are highly appreciated by foreigners.

JEWELRY: The main jewelry items of the region include rings with gemstones worn at the engagement ceremony, small gold ornaments attached to the fez, gold pieces tied to a red ribbon around the neck, and thick bracelets worn on the arms. Rose-shaped earrings are also worn in the ears.

No makeup is used in the region. Henna can be seen on the hands and fingers of every woman. Mengen women, capable of handling all kinds of tasks, also distinguish themselves with their clean and harmonious attire. This is because they all wear different clothes for holidays, weddings, and everyday life. They are even more meticulous about their attire, as they sew and decorate these clothes themselves.



Baş bağlama çeşitleri



Baş bağlama çeşitleri



Göynek



Saita

OUR NOSE SOCKS



The most important part unique to our district is the toe of the sock. In the summer months, the sheep's wool is shorn to make socks and bedding. This shorn wool is washed in our wells with abundant water and in places called "olluk" . It is then spread out on the balconies (kaklık) of houses to dry. The wool set aside for knitting socks is thinned by beating it with tools called "yay" . Then, it is spun into yarn using tools called "kirman", which are used to twist the sock yarn. The yarn is now ready. The motifs of the socks to be knitted are determined and the colors are chosen . The motif of the socks, which are knitted with five needles, also varies according to the person who will wear them .

THE ART OF MACHINING SPECIFIC TO THE VISOR.



The saying "A girl is in the cradle, her dowry is in the chest" reflects the great importance women in Mengen place on dowry preparations . These hand-embroidered covers, crafted day after day with meticulous care, remain as a gift from our grandmothers. The embroidery is done on fabrics woven on hand looms using cotton thread, employing various techniques . While embroidery techniques are generally categorized under "Turkish

embroidery," in our region, since the number of threads is counted, we can also call it "counted stitch . "

Places to visit in Mengen

Mengen district, which is part of Bolu province , is located 63 kilometers from Bolu city center . east of It is located in Bolu city center . special vehicle or districts inter- buses with 1 hour One in time transport This transportation can be provided . For Ankara – Zonguldak road and D750 road available .

This district is famous for its chefs. Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror had his kitchen established by a master chef from Mengen, and because the chef's assistants were also from Mengen, the culinary arts flourished in the region. From that day to the present, the culinary arts have continuously developed, and Mengen's cuisine has also evolved.

Every year, chefs in the district festival is being organized . This festival takes place in the grove . One in the field It is done and to oneself trusting cooks meals by between them They compete .

region has been under the rule of many civilizations throughout history, but there are no historical structures from the past that have survived to the present day and are on display. incoming tourists , natural areas and unique taste for It is coming . Thanks to this region plateau tourism It has developed .

The noteworthy natural areas here include: Gelin Kayası, Mamatlar Yaylası, Akçakoca Yaylası, and Ağalar. Lake and Şirinyazı It is a pond .

Bride's Rock

The famous Bride's Rock is located on the cliffs to the left of the road when going from Mengen to Pazar Köy. It is in Güneyhisar neighborhood, which is part of Mengen.

From a distance, the rock resembles a bride in a veil. Its name comes from its story and shape. The rock quickly attracts the attention of those who see it, and their interest grows when they hear its story.

The story, told by the locals and based on legends, goes like this: In times past, there was a young girl here of legendary beauty. Her family decided to marry her off to a man she didn't want, without asking her opinion.

The young and beautiful girl prayed until the wedding day, but nothing changed. When the wedding day arrived, a wedding procession was prepared, and as it was heading towards Pazarköy , it passed by these rocks. Just as they were passing, the young girl looked at the rocks and offered one last prayer, saying, "Oh God, turn me into stone, but let me not reach this house in time." Upon this prayer, the girl turned to stone right there, and from that day on, this rock has been called Bride's Rock.

This legend has been told in this way from the past to the present. Thanks to this , the rock has become famous and attracts tourists. yourself drawing One place into It has arrived .

Mamatlar Plateau

It can be reached in 35 minutes via the Mengen – Gökçesu road. You can use private vehicles or village buses to get to Mamatlar Plateau, but if you choose to go by bus, you will need to walk for about 15 minutes after getting off.

Mamatlar Village is located near the plateau , and it takes its name from this village. It is described as the most beautiful plateau in the district by those who have visited the plateaus of the district.

The plateau is surrounded by trees, two of which are estimated to be 900 years old. These ancient trees are oak and their trunks are over 2 meters thick . with surrounded the one which... in the highlands plenty of clean air and plenty of clean area It is found .

Here you can do sports, camp, and have a picnic. It's a place you can go with your family or a group of friends. There are no entry restrictions or fees; it is a public space.

Akçakoca Plateau

It is located 29 kilometers from the district center. It is situated between Eskipazar , Gerede and Mengen. intersection It is located at Mengen . connected to Akçakoca Village It is located on the Eskipazar - Mengen road. over It is possible to go . Private vehicle . with 40 minutes transport It can be provided .

many people interested in plateau tourism and nature. person visit It is a stop . Features Summer in the months from the heat those who escaped for places to go One It is a place with clean and cool air . with peace you can find One It is an area . Week end Beautiful One picnic by spend those who want frequently preference he One It is a plateau .

Features of the plateau someone also, near found Kabalakli It is the region . Here One source water It exists and this source is on the ground trout facilities It is established .

It is a place visited by people who come to the region for picnics and sports, as well as campers during the summer months. incoming tourists camping and picnic to do for here preference They can .

It is a public space, and the only requirement for engaging in activities here is not to pollute the environment.
Agalar Lake

It is located approximately 8 kilometers southwest of Mengen town center and can be reached in 20 minutes by private vehicle via the Mengen – Gökçeşu road.

This is one of the best-known picnic areas in the Mengen region. Wild ducks and fish live in this lake. Tourists visit for various activities including fishing, sports, trekking, camping, and picnicking.

There are no shops near the lake, so everyone who comes prefers to bring all their own supplies.

The water here is clear and cool, and there is plenty of green and clean space in the surrounding area. Tourists and locals frequently visit this place for picnics.

Şirinyazı Pond

Bürnük Village, which is part of Mengen . It is 16 kilometers from the center of Mengen. This area can be reached in 25 minutes by private vehicle or intercity buses via Pazarköy Street.

In the midst of greenery is located the one which... This pond , artificial One It is a pond . Forestry Department by It was made , forest in fires to use for It has been done . It has been done . location because of One duration later with the environment integrated and natural One to the lake It resembles . Inside various living things They have grown and multiplied .

Initially, the region Only picnic and camping purposeful was being used but in the lake fish to grow up after later fishing rod fishing It has developed . Picnic to do those who arrive fish They have also started to hold on , and this action gradually It has spread .

Today, activities such as fishing, camping, picnicking, and trekking are quite common in this region.

This area, which boasts both clear water and clean air, attracts both domestic and foreign visitors every year.

It is an open area and there is no entrance fee. There isn't .

Places to Visit in Mengen on a Day Trip

are surrounded by nature. One holiday They can get it . Besides this order region near found date beauties visual chances There are .

of Hadrianapolis in Karabük , Gerede Keçi Castle in Gerede district of Bolu, and Bolu Museum in the center of Bolu are all worth visiting. Additionally, those wishing to continue their vacation amidst natural beauty can visit Yedigöller National Park, which is located in the center of Bolu.

Ancient City of Hadrianapolis

It is located in the Eskipazar district of Karabük. It is 46 kilometers from Mengen and can be reached in 1 hour via the Eskipazar – Mengen road. accessible .

The ancient city is believed to date back to the Roman period and is of Roman importance . belonging remnants There are 3 in the city . Byzantium His church and a piece cistern remnant It has been found . The city's prominence out from its features One one of them is inside found They are mosaics .

This area, which contains many historical artifacts, is particularly art history and architecture with those interested visit they can One It is a place .

Excavation work continues to this day, and the site is closed to visitors when significant work is being carried out. Otherwise, it is open to visitors at all times.

There is no entrance fee.

Gerede Goat Castle

Located 34 kilometers south of Mengen district, this structure can be reached in 35 minutes by private vehicle. To get to this castle from Mengen, you can use the Ankara – Zonguldak road.

This castle dates back to the Bithynians and was restored in 1993. It has an interesting story behind its name.

Many tourists visit to hear the story from the locals and to examine its architecture.

is built on a hill overlooking Mount Akut , and reaching it is difficult. Once at the top, a unique view unfolds.

There is no entrance fee.

Bolu Museum

Located in the center of Bolu, this museum is 63 kilometers from the Mengen district. It can be reached in 1 hour by inter-district buses or private vehicle. The Ankara- Zonguldak and Ankara- Bolu roads can be used to get to this museum.

It was established to preserve and display historical artifacts found in the Bolu region. The museum is divided into two sections: archaeology and ethnography. It exhibits approximately 1700 artifacts. Furthermore, due to the large number of historical coins in the museum, a special section has been created for coins.

Large-scale artifacts are displayed in the museum's garden. These include large stones, tombs, sarcophagi, columns , and sculptures. It is here .

Yedigöller National Park

This natural area, located in the center of Bolu, is 54 kilometers from Mengen. It can be reached in 1.5 hours via the Yedigöller road.

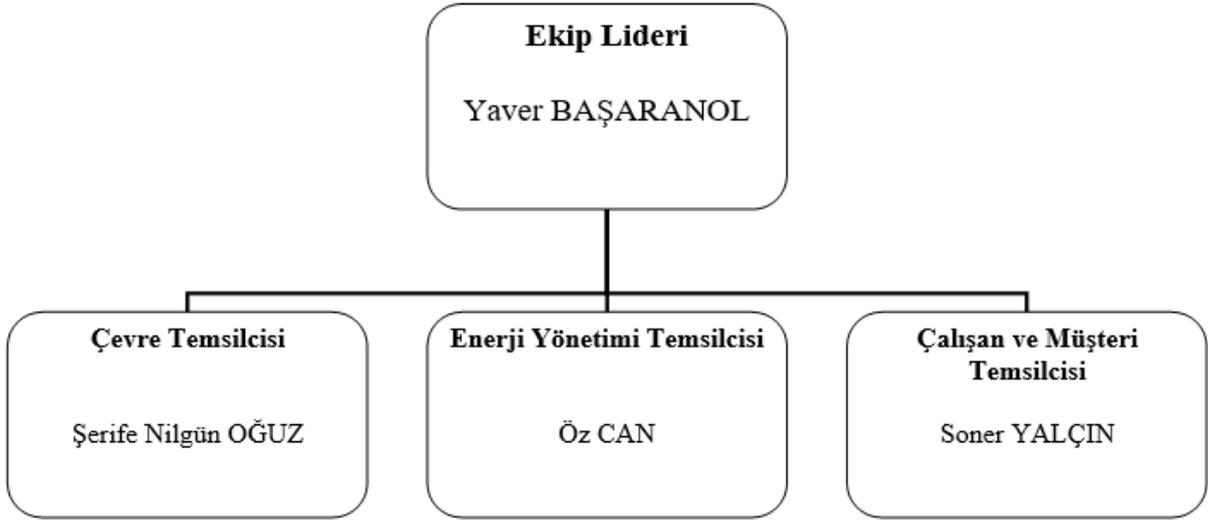
This is a place where anyone who wants to observe wildlife, camp with a caravan or tent, trek and do sports, fish, cycle, picnic and take beautiful photos can go. Accommodation is also available, offering the possibility of a wonderful holiday .



PERSONNEL AND WORKING LIFE

At ampınarı Nature Houses, employees undergo an Orientation Training program from the moment they start work, where they are informed about the rules they must follow and our expectations of them. Then, each year, they go through a series of training processes according to a plan created based on needs, equipping them with the skills to provide excellent service. We provide our newly hired personnel with Hygiene and Sanitation Training, Waste Management and Recycling Management Training. We instill this awareness in our personnel for a sustainable life. We provide internship opportunities for tourism students to gain work experience. We support our employees with training and career management programs.

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK EKİBİ



Her başarı, büyük bir ekip çalışmasının sonucudur.

ENERGY DATA

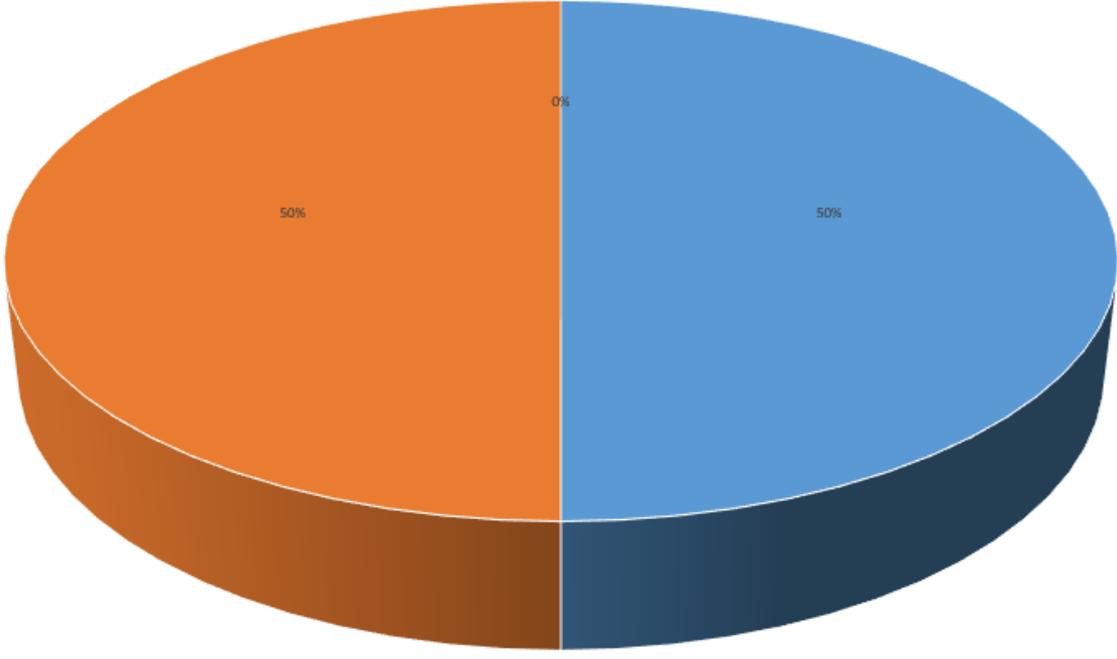
ÇAMPINARI DOĞA EVLERİ 2025 YILI AYLIK VERİ TAKİP ÇİZELGESİ					
AYLAR	MİSAFİR SAYISI	ELEKTRİK	DOĞALGAZ (KWh)	LPG TÜP	SU (Ton)
OCAK	31	3890,67	18004,82		
	Kişi başı	125,51	580,80		0,00
ŞUBAT	0	3308,46	27814,49		
	Kişi başı	#SAYI/0!	#SAYI/0!		#SAYI/0!
MART	0	2859,45	21691,75		
	Kişi başı	#SAYI/0!	#SAYI/0!		#SAYI/0!
NİSAN	0	2442,30	23992,84		
	Kişi başı	#SAYI/0!	#SAYI/0!		#SAYI/0!
MAYIS	0	2177,82	3809,58		
	Kişi başı	#SAYI/0!	#SAYI/0!		#SAYI/0!
HAZİRAN	10	2078,19	4076,24		
	Kişi başı	207,82	407,62		0,00
TEMMUZ	26	2115,42	5166,86		
	Kişi başı	81,36	198,73		0,00
AĞUSTOS	33	2117,31	4900,15		
	Kişi başı	64,16	148,49		0,00
EYLÜL	41	1989,63	10931,97		
	Kişi başı	48,53	266,63		0,00
EKİM	57	2420,67	19004,73		
	Kişi başı	42,47	333,42		0,00
KASIM	71	3671,67	17217,22		
	Kişi başı	51,71	242,50		0,00
ARALIK					
	Kişi başı	#SAYI/0!	#SAYI/0!		#SAYI/0!

CARBON DATA

SONUÇLAR		
Raporlanan yıl için Toplam CO2e		
18,11 tCO2e		
Toplam Misafir Odası Karbon Ayak izi	18	tCO2e
Toplam Toplantı Alanı Karbon Ayak izi	-	tCO2e
Günlük olarak kullanılan oda başına karbon ayak izi	70,5	kgCO2e
Günlük olarak kullanılan toplantı alanı m2 başına karbon ayak izi	12,4	kgCO2e

Spesifik bir müşteri için CO2 emisyonları		
Misafirin konaklama gecesi sayısı	322	
Misafir tarafından kullanılan toplantı alanı miktarı	0	Metrekare
Misafir toplantılarının süresi	0	Saat
Misafir odasının karbon ayak izi	22.693	kgCO2e
Misafirlerin toplantısının karbon ayak izi	-	kgCO2e
Misafirlerin toplam karbon ayak izi	22.693	kgCO2e

TOPLAM KARBON AYAKIZI



■ Raporlanan yıl için Toplam CO2 ■ Toplam Misafir Odası Karbon Ayak İzi - A ■ Toplam Toplantı Odası Karbon Ayak İzi - B