

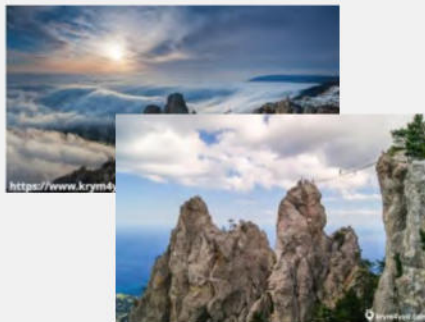
CRIMEAN DIGEST



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CRIMEAN POINT OF VIEW: SIGHTSEEING HIGHLIGHTS

MOUNTAINS OF CRIMEA



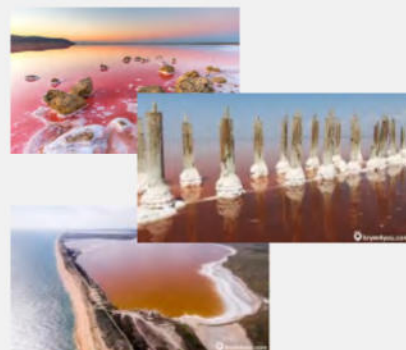
- Ai-Petri Mount
- Roman-Kosh Mount
- Chatyr-Dag Mount
- Mount Demerji

TEMPLES, CHURCHES, AND MONASTERIES



- Bakhchisaray Holy Dormition Monastery
- Dervish Tekie Monastery
- Juma-Jami Mosque
- Egie Kapai Synagogue

LAKES OF CRIMEA



- Koyashskoye Salt Lake
- Donuzlav Lake
- Lake Sasyk-Sivash
- Lake Moynaki

**EDITION
1 - 2022**



**International Association
of Friends of Crimea**



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YouTube

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MOUNTAINS OF CRIMEA

One cannot state that the mountains of the Crimea are very high, they are lower than the ones of the Caucasus, the Altai and the Alps. The height of the largest mountain Roman-Kosh is only 1,545 m. 200 million years ago in this place there was a huge Tethys Ocean. Crimean mountains are mostly of sedimentary origin. But sometimes their formation was accompanied by the rise to the surface of red-hot magma. One of the most notable evidence of volcanic activity is Mount Kara-Dag. Sometimes magma solidified inside the massifs, so the famous Ayu-Dag (Bear Mountain) was formed. But most of the Crimean peaks are composed of calcareous rocks, which are easily weathered to form bizarre shapes.



Source: of-crimea.ru

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AI-PETRI MOUNT



Ai-Petri Mount is part of a large mountain mass with an area of more than 300 sq. km and with a length of 25 km. It is located at an altitude of 1,234 m above sea level and has three main peaks: the main, the eastern and the western one. The main peak is Bedene-Kir (or "Quail Mountain"), but the highest is Roka (East) with the height of 1,346 meters. The Western summit is 1,100 meters above the Black Sea level.

On Ai-Petri Mount there are about 4 big caves, about 18 small caves (not more than 30 m), 3 big waterfalls and a dozen waterfalls, which are seasonal and active only in spring. The Grand Canyon of Crimea is present in the area, many hiking trails, small springs and mountain rivers.

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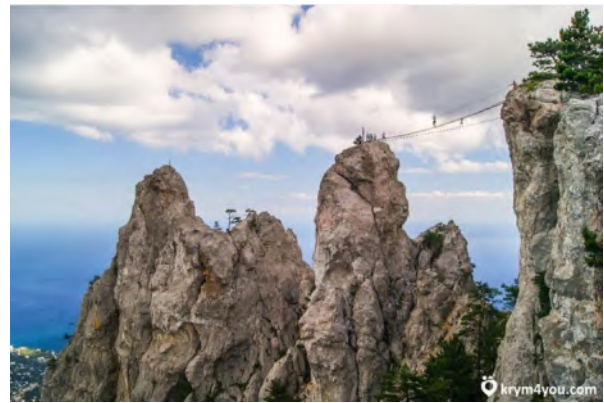


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AI-PETRI MOUNT



UsefulTravelArticles.com



krvm4you.com



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ai-Petri Mountain Adventure● Ay Petri Crimea● Peak Ai- Petri	N 44.452118 E 34.060042	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● By car from Yalta and Bakhchisaray● By Miskhor-Ai-Petri aerial cableway - 15 minutes


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MOUNT ROMAN-KOSH



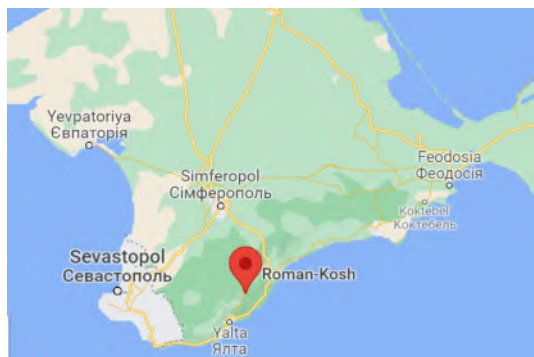
 krym4you.com

Roman-Kosh Mount is located near Partenit village in Babugan yaila (plateau) near Gurzuf in the Crimean Nature Reserve. The nearest settlement is Krasnokamenka, from which it is easiest way to get to the mountain. In translation from the Turkish the name means - "Mountain Among the Forests," but some linguists see it as an expression - "Wood Pasture". Roman-Kosh is an unborn volcano. Like Kara-Dag, it had to erupt at a time when the Crimean mountains were just forming their shape. But the powerful limestone layers held back the monstrous magma pressure, and that is why only an unimpressive flat hill is left on the surface.



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MOUNT ROMAN-KOSH



How did Orman Kosh Become Roman Kosh

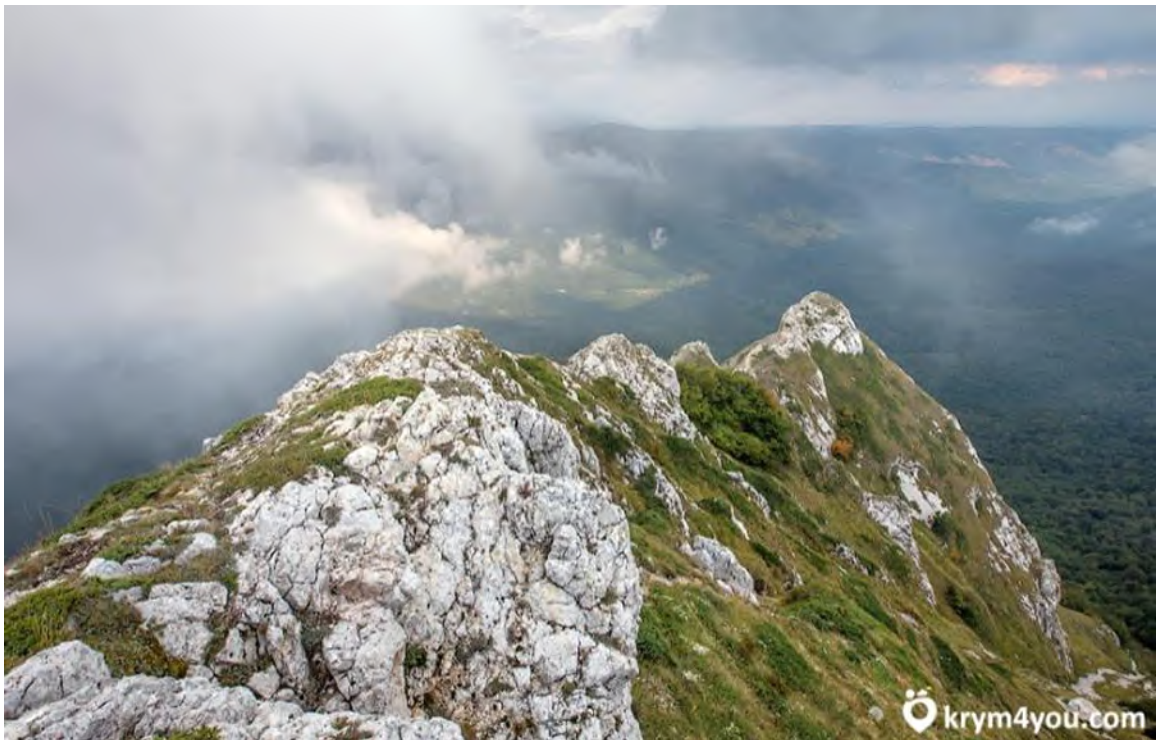
Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
Crimean Tourist Portal Hotel-All	N 44.613657 E 34.242077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urban district of Yalta, you can get from Yalta by trolleybus No.60, and by car - 20 minutes. Then you can go on foot

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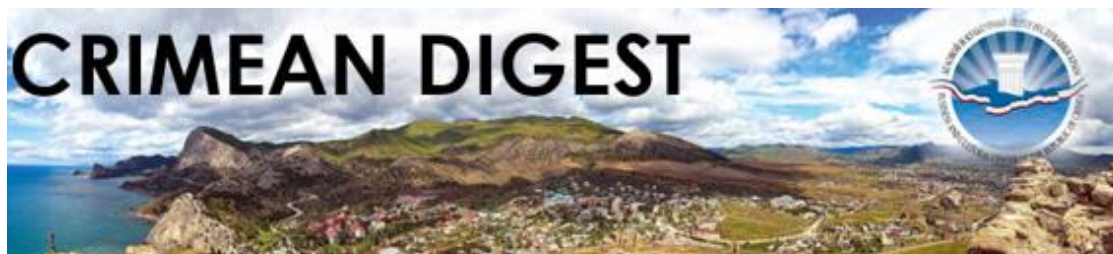
CHATYR-DAG MOUNT



Chatyr-Dag, part of the Crimean Mountains, is the fifth highest mountain range in Crimea. It is located in the southern part of the peninsula.

Chatyr-Dag consists of the lower and upper plateaus, the latter of which has two peaks: Angar-Burun (1,453 m) and Eklizi-Burun (1,527 m). There are over 1,000 sinkholes, 200 caves, shafts and cavities. The caves in the lower plateau are open to visitors. Chatyr-Dag (ÇatırDağ) means "tent mountain" in Crimean Tatar.

But the main treasure of Chatyr-Dag is a fantastic cave, decorated with stalactite-stalagmite masterpieces and fancy drapes of wall formations. It is here that the famous marble cave is located - one of the 5 best in the world.



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CHATYR-DAG MOUNT

Chatyr Dag is divided into two plateaus: the upper (older) and lower (harder and younger). The most visited is the lower plateau -there are more sights and tourist routes. Namely on the lower plateau some of the most visited caves in Crimea are present: [Emine-Bair-Koba](#), [Marble Cave](#) and [Emine-Bair-Khosar](#). These caves are not far from each other and fall into one tour. On the plateau is quite cool even in hot summer, so it is advisable to take warm clothes with you when you visit the Chater-Dag mountain. At the entrance to the caves are closets with outerwear, the cost of the route includes warm jackets and if necessary pants and boots.



Chatyr-Dag Mountain

Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
Crimea Tourist Portal TripAdvisor	N 44.783607, E 34.291148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Over Simferopol-Yalta highway: near the village of Perevalnoe turn at the sign in the direction of the Marble Caves.

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MOUNT DEMERJI



Demerdzhi Mountain massif is divided into two parts - Northern and Southern. The height of Northern Demerdzhi is 1,359 meters, and of South - 1,239 meters. Their tops are flat, covered with dense tall grass. Plants that are found nowhere else are growing in this area. Demerdzhi slopes are decorated with beech and hornbeam. The rocks themselves consist of limestone, conglomerates, clay and sand. The age of some rocks that make up Demerdzhi, is up to 1 billion years. Scientific researches are often conducted here. It is interesting that at different times of day cliffs Demerdzhi are painted in different colors. Therefore, these places are often visited by masters of landscapes.

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MOUNT DEMERJI

The Valley of Ghosts. It consists of stone sculptures of various unusual shapes. They resemble animals, birds, and idols. It is believed that as soon as the dusk falls, these figures come to life.

Funa Fortifications were built in the early 15th century by Theodorites, to protect the dry silk road. Also the location of Funa at the foot of Demergji Mountain, opens a beautiful overview of the fortress Aluston (Genoese fortress, now the city of Alushta). Not much is left from the Funa Fortifications nowadays, but even what is present is very impressive.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
usefultavelarticles.com tourwings.ru FUNA FORTRESS	N 44.766667 E 34.416667	● By car: Perevalny village - in 15 km you will see a sign for Lavanda village - to Luchistoe village. You will have to drive 10-15 minutes along the asphalt road. A variant – by jeep with a cost from 3-4 thousand RUB for the car, by horses from 1-2 thousand RUB.

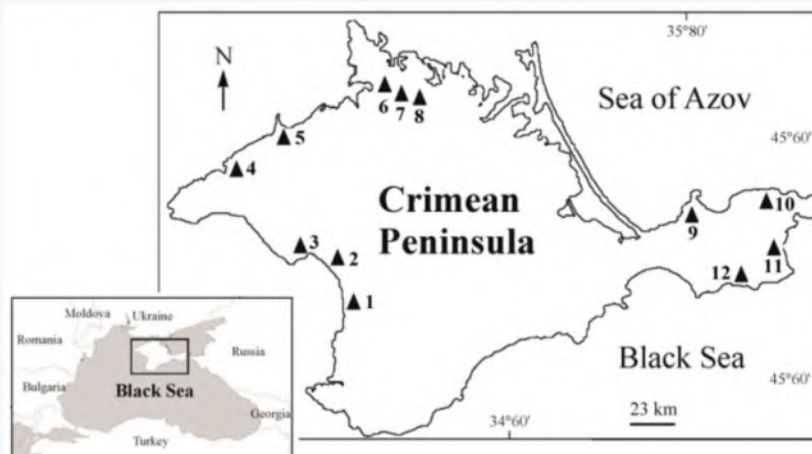
LAKES IN CRIMEA

There are more than 300 lakes and estuaries on the Crimean Peninsula, with a total area of 395 km². Almost all lakes are located in the low steppe part of the peninsula, except for a small number of small freshwater lakes of the Crimean yailas (plains) and salt lakes in the center of the Kerch Peninsula. The vast majority of lakes are shallow, with a depth of no more than one meter. In the summer some of them dry up.

Crimean lakes, depending on their location are divided into groups:

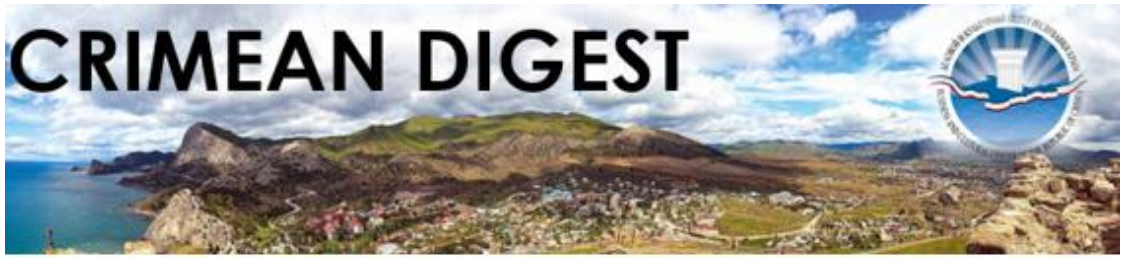
1. The Perekop group of salt lakes;
2. The Tarkhankuta group of salt lakes;
3. The Yevpatoria group of salt lakes;
4. The group of salt lakes in Chersonesos;
5. Fresh lakes on the highlands;
6. Kerch group of salt lakes;
7. Genicheskaya (Chongaro-Arabatskaya, Prisivashskaya) group of salt lakes.

Figure 1. Distribution of the studied saline lakes in the Crimea: 1—Kyzyl-Yar, 2—Sasyk-Sivash, 3—Moynakskoye, 4—Dzharylgach, 5—Bakalskoye, 6—Krasnoye, 7—Kiyatskoye, 8—Kirlutskoye, 9—Aktashskoye, 10—Chokrakskoye, 11—Tobechikskoye, 12—Koyashskoye.



Source: <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/12/2/349/htm>

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KOYASHSKOYE SALT LAKE



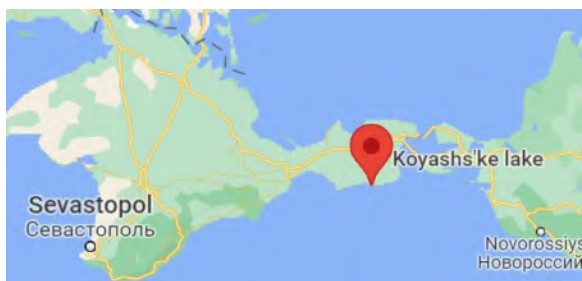
The Koyashskoye Lake is located on the east coast of the Crimean Peninsula, between the cities of Kerch and Feodosia. The lake is a part of the [Opuk Nature Reserve](#) and is located on the western edge of the reserve. The Koyashskoye Lake is considered the most saline lake of the Crimean Peninsula. Maximum salinity of the lake comes at the end of July and lasts until mid-August, reaching 390 grams per liter. Average annual mineralization is 360 grams per liter. Koyashskoye Lake is relatively small, but very popular among tourists. The lake received its popularity due to its color from red to light pink. The lake changes its color as it dries up: the drier the weather is, the richer the color becomes.

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KOYASHSKOYE SALT LAKE



In addition to the beauty of the lake and the healing salt, there is a healing mud at the very bottom of the lake - brine. The brine is rich in minerals and active microorganisms, which, when applied to the skin, can improve the general condition of the body: heal the joints and help in the fight against many skin diseases.

Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
Atlasobscurexpress.co.uk public-welfare.com	N 45.046474, E 36.186374	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● By buses from the Kerch bus station or● By car by the road "Kerch – Marevka", it's 35 km to the village Marevka, then walk about 7 km on foot or go from Kerch to the village Yakovenkovo , and then walk another 5 km along the sea coast to the west.

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DONUZLAV LAKE



Donuzlav Lake is unique in its configuration, size and geomorphology as well as the composition of flora and fauna in the ecosystem. The Donuzlav Lake is stretched from southwest to northeast. The bay is characterized by a narrow natural waterway in the middle of Donuzlav. The area of the Donuzlav Lake is more than 48 square kilometers, length-27 km, the width of the lake in the upper and middle parts of Donuzlav is about a kilometer in some places about 500 meters at the bottom of 5-6 km and near the mound it increases to 10 km. The coastline of the Donuzlav Lake is much cut forming many bays and coves. The majority of the Donuzlav's bay areas is shallow with depths of up to three meters. In the axial part of the Donuzlav bay canal was dug to depths of 10-12 meters. Depth in some basins of the Donuzlav Lake exceeds 20 meters, the maximum depth of the lake - 28 meters.

[Source: donuzlav.com](http://donuzlav.com)



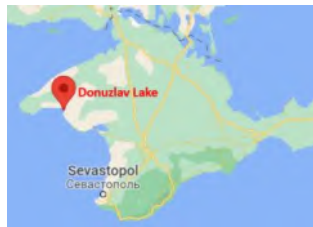
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DONUZLAV LAKE

Donuzlav health resort is located in the southern part, where the lake is separated from the sea. On both sides there is warm water, gentle entrance and sandy beaches. On the territory of the resort there are many treatment facilities, which are engaged in the prevention of various diseases:

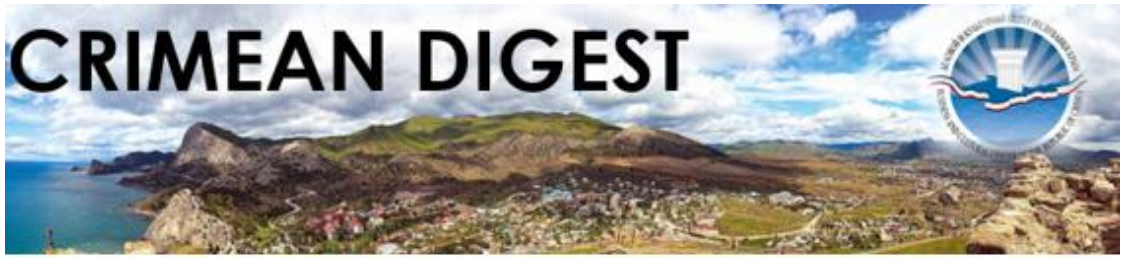
- cardiovascular;
- musculoskeletal;
- digestive and nervous systems;
- infertility.

Besides, various regenerating and rejuvenating procedures are performed here. Most of them use natural ingredients: clay, therapeutic mud and sand. For example, during one of the procedures one has to lie down on warm sand, and then the patient is also covered with sand from above.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
donuzlav.com Crimea travel portal	N 45.372234, E 33.061919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By public transportation: you can get from major Crimean cities by suburban buses to the settlements of Mirny or Novoozerny. ● By car: It takes about 40 minutes from Yevpatoria.

CRIMEAN DIGEST



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LAKE SASYK-SIVASH

Lake Sasyk Sivash is the largest lake and salt lake in the Crimea, near the city of Yevpatoria. The lake is very shallow, its average depth is 0.5 m and the maximum - 1.2 m. Once upon a time, this place was a shallow bay. But years later, under the influence of wind and frequent winter storms, formed sandbank, to divide the sea from the Gulf, which led to the formation of the salt lake Sasyk Sivash. The unique characteristics of the lake hidden at the bottom, which is a therapeutic mud and contains many useful trace elements. One of the most notable and minerals that make up the local salt is beta-carotene, it gives such an unusual shade of pink, and provides a high level of life of the human body.

[Source: funzug.com](http://funzug.com)





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LAKE SASYK-SIVASH

Sasyk-Sivash lake is very beautiful, it is famous for its unusual pink color resulting from the production of various carotenoids by local algae, and therefore it is called the Pink Lake of Evpatoria. Such color the reservoir gets only in summer when the air temperature rises above 25 degrees. The reservoir is fed by groundwater and sediment, which are few in local areas. It has freshwater areas, mainly near the northern shore, where the richness of flora reaches its climax - several dozen species of birds (ducks, gulls, swans, herons, cranes) and fish (amur and carp).



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
Crimea Travel Portal Russia Beyond Republic of Crimea, lake Sasyk-Sivash in the autumn haze	N 45.195388, E 33.487605	<p>● By Public transportation: from the bus station of Evpatoria on the bus number 17, but you have to walk about a kilometer.</p> <p>● By private car - 30 minutes.</p>

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LAKE MOYNAKI

Lake Moynaki was formed about 5 thousand years ago as a result of separation from the sea, by the formation of a sand spit. Fresh springs, replenishing the lake, did not let it completely disappear during the hot summer, constantly recharging it with water. The bottom of the lake consists of a slab of shell rock, it is this substrate that keeps the lake from going underground and turning into a swamp. The lake is about 2 km long and 870 m wide. The lake is very shallow, the depth reaches 1.5 m in some places, but mostly knee-deep. Healing properties of the lake were known long before the modern Evpatoria. The ancient Greeks, the Tatar-Mongols used the healing properties of water and mud. Wounds received in battle or in everyday life were healed instantly on the lake.

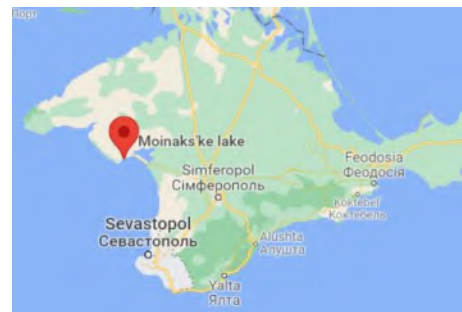




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LAKE MOYNAKI

It is believed that visiting Moynaki Lake is good for your health. Mud from the bottom of the lake (sludge) and salt-saturated water (brine) are used to treat joints, injuries of the musculoskeletal system, diseases of the skin and respiratory organs. In addition, treatment with brine and mud promotes immunity. About 20 different trace elements, organic acids and several biologically active substances were found in the mud of Moynaki Lake.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There from Evpatoria
Travel Portal of Crimea Moynaki Mud Treatment Center	N 45.183925, E 33.326758	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By public transportation: streetcar number 1; bus number 9, 17; route cab number 3, to the stop "Moinaki". ● By car: from the center along Internatsionalnaya Street, then turn at the sign to the village Zaozerne

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TEMPLES, CHURCHES, AND MONASTERIES

Crimea is a region steeped in the history of different peoples and cultures - many nations live in peace and harmony. Travelers come to the peninsula in search of spiritual harmony. Tourists and locals of different faiths have the opportunity to "talk" to God in holy places, of which there are many on the peninsula. There are some of the most revered shrines that have been gathering believers under their vaults for centuries, giving them a feeling of peace and unity with God.



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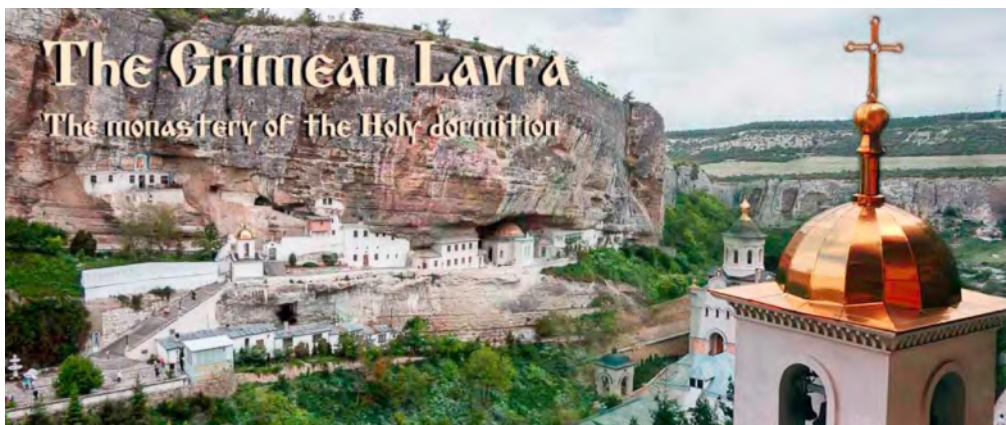


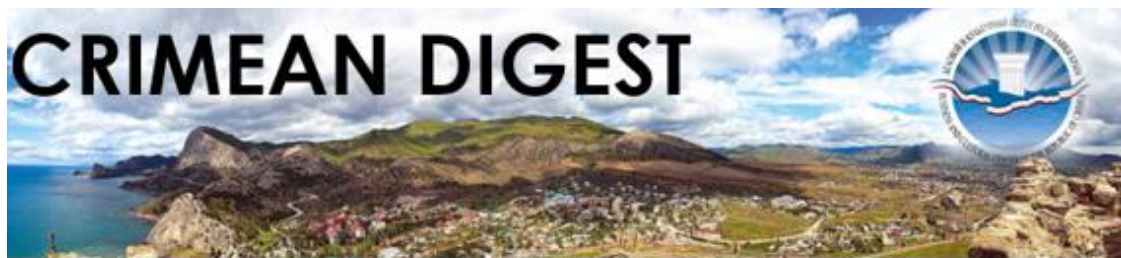
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BAKHCHISARAY HOLY DORMITION MONASTERY

A few kilometers from Bakhchisaray cut through the mountains scenic gorge Maryam-Dere, which in translation from the Tatar means "Valley of Mary". Here and here many centuries ago came Uspensky Monastery, one of the oldest in the Crimea. In the academic world there are two versions - according to the first, the monastery was founded by Greek monks ikonopochitateli in VIII-IX centuries who fled from Byzantium. Location of the monastery was interesting and profitable: it seemed to exist on the border of two worlds-Christian and pagan. During the Turkish invasion of the Crimea in 1475 Assumption monastery escaped defeat. Soon near the monastery has established a new capital of the Crimean Khanate - Bakhchisaray. This proximity allows after arriving to the Khan of the Orthodox states, to pray among co-religionists. Wonder at the end of the XV century monastery became the residence of the Metropolitan. New revival of the Holy Assumption monastery began in 1993. Abbot of the monastery became a monk father Silvanus (Mackay). Dragged into a monastery, pilgrims worship the holy place to pray at the famous icon of the Mother of God, called "Tricheirousa".

Adapted from the Source: restcrimea.com

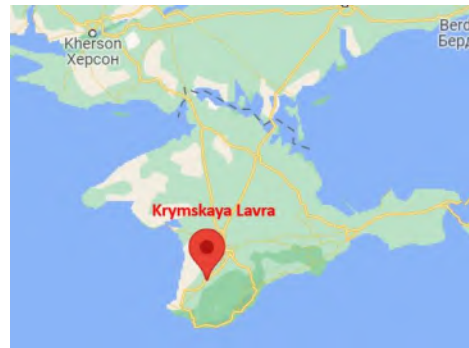




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BAKHCHISARAY HOLY DORMITION MONASTERY

The upper floor has three churches: the Assumption Church, the Church of the Holy Evangelist Mark and the Holy Apostles Constantine and Helen, thirteen cave cells and a bell tower. In the middle is the Innokentievskaya Church, the abbot's house with a fountain, and three cave cells. In the lower - a refectory with services, two living room houses, the holy gate and two fountains. On the left side of the ravine - St. George Church and with it two cemeteries: the brotherhood and the military. The entire ravine of the hermitage, especially its right side, where the main sanctuary, is covered with lush greenery of different trees of the southern Crimea, which are inhabited by many songbirds.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
crimeainspire.com Wikipedia restcrimea.com Website of Lavra	N 44.744096, E 33.910369	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After visiting the Bakhchisaray palace, following the signs to Chufut Qale, in 10 minutes you will find yourself at the foot of the gorge of Maryam Dere. Address of the Holy Dormition Monastery in Bakhchisaray: Basenko street 57

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DERVISH TEKIE MONASTERY



In Eupatoria there is a unique architectural monument of the 15th century - the abode of mendicant Muslim monks, the Tekke of dervishes. This is the only monument of this kind that has survived to this day in its original form on the territory of the former USSR.

It consists of three buildings: the Tekke itself, a mosque and a madrasah. Inside the monastery, along the perimeter, there were one-story vaulted cells of dervishes. The premises are dark and cramped, the floor is earthen. Much later, a small mosque, Shukural Efendi, was attached to the Tekka from the west, which is now reminiscent of the walls and the partially collapsed minaret located at the eastern wall. Next to the mosque, there is a madrasah building, in which, after restoration work, a museum of Crimean Tatar culture is located.

Adapted from the source: usefultravelarticles.com

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DERVISH TEKIE MONASTERY

Today, the Tekie dervish complex is open to tourists as a historical and cultural attraction. On the territory there are the temple of the dervishes, the ruins of the Juma-Jami Mosque, the former building of the madrasa with the Museum of ethnography of the Crimean Tatars, the consecrated spring. If you are lucky, you can see a unique show of dervishes, when the monks spin in a ritual dance.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
Travel Portal of Crimea nashaplaneta.net	N 45.199523, E 33.380969	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Bus № 6 and 8 to the stop "Karayeva Street".● By car - to the intersection of Karayeva St. and Internatsionalnaya St.● By foot - Karayeva St., Internatsionalnaya St. or Povorotnaya St.

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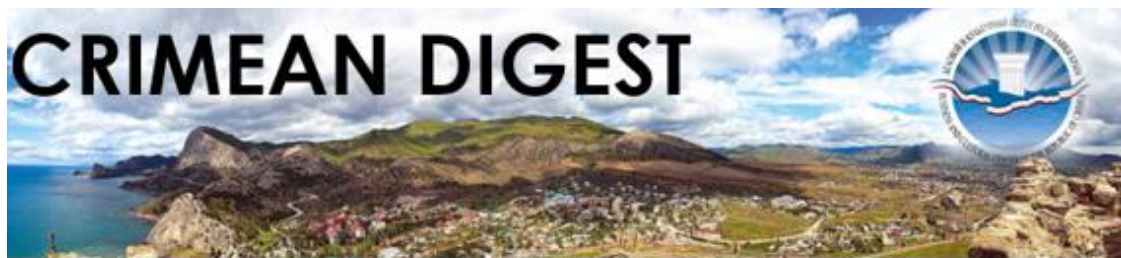


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JUMA-JAMI MOSQUE



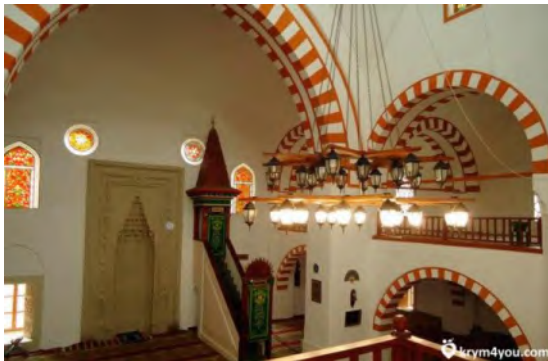
Juma-Jami (Friday Mosque) is named after the Prophet Muhammad, who was born on Friday. Juma-Jami Mosque was founded in 1552 during the second year of Devlet Giray Khan's rule and was under construction up to 1564. The mosque is the only multi-domed mosque in Europe and is a monument of world importance. The architecture of the mosque is unique: the huge dome is surrounded by 12 domes of different sizes; on the sides there are two peaked minarets. The height of its central hall is 22 m, the minarets are almost 30 m high.



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JUMA-JAMI MOSQUE

In the Crimean Khanate Juma-Jami Mosque played an exceptional role, it was here that the Crimean khans declared their right to the throne. The mosque held solemn prayers and the ceremony of dedication to the khans. The right to khanate was given in Istanbul. The future rulers, arriving on the Crimean peninsula, were directed to Gezlew, present-day Evpatoria, where the solemn ceremony was held. The ancient act, on which 18 khans, ruling in the Crimea, signed one by one, had been kept in a mosque for a long time.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
usefultavelarticles.com tripadvisor.com YouTube: Juma-Jami Mosque	N 45.196076, E 33.377455	● Route 1 by streetcar or by shuttle bus. The stop is "Karayev Park" or "Orbita Pansion".

CRIMEAN DIGEST



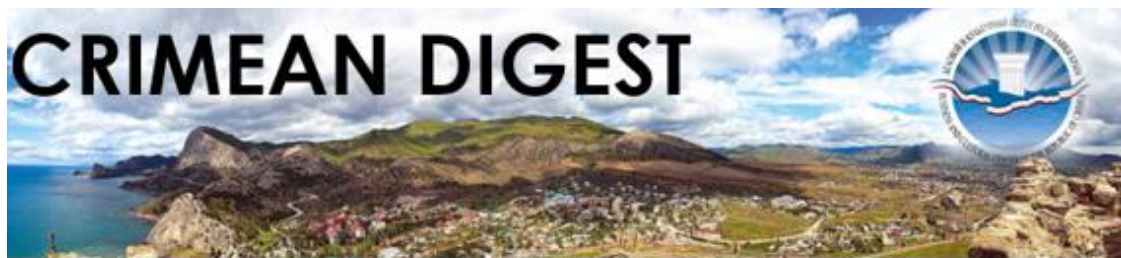
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STATE AUTONOMOUS ENTERPRISE**

EGIE KAPAI SYNAGOGUE



The building was built in the form of a basilica, designed by the city architect A. Heinrich, of yellow limestone of Mamai. The masonry of the stones of the main western facade, their alternation of wide and narrow rows, copies the masonry of the walls of the Temple of Jerusalem. The inside of the synagogue is divided into three naves with metal pillars in two rows. Above the side naves are the choirs. The cornices of the three naves are decorated with small arches and above each of the three entrances there are arrow arches which protrude beyond the walls. The lighting is two-light. On the sides of the double pitched roof are round windows. The lower, side windows of the synagogue are rectangular with semi-circular arches. There are two floors in the temple. On the first floor there is an altar and benches for prayers - here services are held. And on the second floor there are rooms for the women's and youth clubs, concerts and weddings are held and there is a small museum that tells about the culture of the Jewish people. To enter the synagogue, you need to wear a special headdress, which is given at the entrance.

Source: poluostrov-krym.com



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STATE AUTONOMOUS ENTERPRISE**

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Every fall, parishioners erect an unusual tent of bright greenery in the temple courtyard. It is a "sukko" (translated as "tent, tent"). Its construction is associated with the [holiday of Sukkot](#), when the believers leave their comfortable city apartments and live for a whole week in a sukko, merrily feasting in the circle of friends and relatives. During Sukkot, miracles happen. Of course, the inhabitants of sukkot enthusiastically tell each other about them. Not forgetting the family legends that their grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to tell in the festive green tent in the same way.



Useful Web-Sites	Geographical Location	How to Get There
Travel Portal of Crimea Video: Egie Kapai Synagogue (in Russian)	N 45.198343 E 33.376335	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the old part of Evpatoria, in the area of the Little Jerusalem - 34 Prosmushkin Brothers street (corner of two ancient streets - Karaimskaya and Prosmushkin).

CRIMEAN DIGEST



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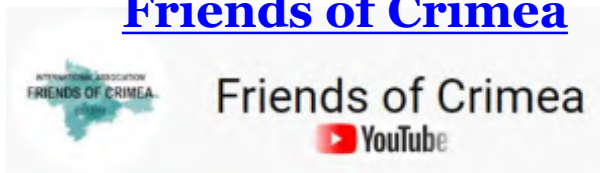


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