

## **A survey of particulars geo tourist dashte kavier in center of iran on the stable development semnan province**

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### **Abstract**

*The nowday, pattern and importance industry tourism very important for the standards expansion in the world .Iran has many important of historical building and physical geography, geology and Geo tourist, but any low notify in this subject ago (especially physical geography). Therefore we want by introduction these particulars to take necessary action in the physical geography Iran Dasht kavier on the subject of in south Semnan for the stable development Semnan province.*

*The semnan province has particulars Eco tourist and Geotourisme. Dasht kavierin south Semnan province has a very old geologic and very landforms geologic or geomorphology. Therefore I called heartland Iran center. This area notify for the very geologists of the period of ten days ago. Therefore, I want in this article notify this area, introduction to the interest geology or Geo tourist on the world that they are interest geo tourist for the stable development semnan province.*

*The semnan province has a very important of landforms continue: faults, folds, desert, kavier, diaper, and the other landform that has interest for geo tourist.*

**Key word:** *Geo tourist, Dasht kavier, Semnan, geomorphology, stable development.*

### **1) Introduction**

First, We will partial mention main definition and general terms of "tourist" and "eco-tourist", then will consider Iran role in this industry and its drawing landscape in 1404. And in a brief review; We will look at the amount of entrance tourists to Semnan as the central city of the province in the years of 85 and 86, however, the definition of "Geo-tourist" and "Geo-park" will be considered in main topic to each.

### **2) Some of the term**

#### **Tourist:**

tourist word root, meaning travel, tour and in fact tourism is those activities for relaxation, work and other reasons out of their usual residence environment to travel, maximum consecutive 1 year, shall stay there(paply yazdi-1385), so today tourism industry become as one important tool to introduce national and cultural identity and is considered as an economic growth cause.(Nazarian, Moshiri, 1385).

### **3) eco-tourism**

this term first in 1965 by (Hetzer) in re-thinking to education culture and tourism called Ecology tourism(eco-tourism) and today cited as conceptual ideas based on environment

protection, sustainable production and world currency. He has been presented four main criteria for the Eco-tourism:

- 1- at least the negative environment effect.
  - 2- Minimum negative culture effect and Maximum responsibility to the host society culture.
  - 3- The maximum economic benefits for the host society.
  - 4- Maximum recreational satisfaction to tourists participation.
- 4)** Kasler also knows the world symposium Eco-tourism related primarily to the natural environment and ancient resources such as bird, wild life, beautiful landscapes, corals, caves, fossils, ancient sites, wetlands and places with the rare spices at risk of destruction .
- 5)** Eco-tourism Association considers responsibility towards the environment and stability of the local people as the main conditions for eco-tourism.
- 6)** Tourism industry as the largest and most divers industry in the world considered. Many countries know the dynamic industry as primary source of income, employment, growth of private sector and development at infrastructural building, that can substitute as an economic activity which as a single – product economic. (Paply Yazely, Baghaie, 1387).
- 7)** Iran already 7% to 9% of the tourism market is assigned to itself (Zeyary, 1387) that the planning figure for the year 1404 is considered about 2 percent. Therefore, the number of entrance tourists should be 20 million people came to the desired goals, that this matter without the accurate plan and investment in related infrastructure in order to attract more tourists, was not available.
- 8)** In today competitive world, different countries try to improve their economic status with the introduction of its tourism attractions. No doubt, our country despite the hundreds of attractive and interesting places can use this God given wealth is strive to improve their situation.

Unfortunately, when we look the world list of attractive points of the earth, less find places (sites and ...) where introduce all this unique geological characteristics of our country to the world and even our compatriots. In this way, experienced natural geography and geology experts (geomorphologist) can explain and introduce these geological characteristics of each region, producing new thought, transfer active knowledge and economic prosperity to their countries. Obviously, what is presented require careful planning and expertise are otherwise irreparable damage will also along with. Among this, 8.5 million hectares of total 134 four regions of the country's tourism Area, the Semnan province contains seven regions more than 2.3 million hectares, In other words, 27 percent of four-regions and possible ecotourism located in this province which this comment has the first rank in the country and this shall be also 1.4 are of the province. (Bakhshandeh Nosrat-1387), however, unfortunately, when we look the entrance tourists statistics to Semnan province in years 85 and 86 presented by the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, not found any numbers of natural tourism which this matter needs reflection. (Zandmoghaddam, 1387).

**9)** Therefore, According to important Geotourism potentials of Semnan province and the unique Characteristics of Dasht-e-Kavir as the heart land of Central Iran, we can have a wider investments in this field for attraction of tourist in different aspects. Therefore, In this article, we will study some methods of capabilities, the same characteristics and obvious specialities of the area.

**Table 1- the rate of entrance tourists of Semnan for visit of interesting places(Zandmoghadamm, 1387)**

Total	Historic monuments	museums	location season	year
30300	21600	8700	spring	85
61000	12800	48200	summer	
45783	38456	7327	Autumn	
53238	44321	8917	Winter	
190321	117177	73144	Year total	
220801	187256	33545	spring	86
154602	141000	13602	summer	
5770	2520	3250	Autumn	
4780	1830	2950	Winter	
385953	332606	53347	Year total	
576274	449783	126491	total	Grand Total

Source: Statistics, Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization of Semnan Province

## 10) Material and Methods

In this research study has been used 3 methods:

### 1) Descriptive Method

First collection and use of library resources and paid basis and then made the classification.(In this way, used the geological topographic maps and aerial and satellite pictures described below)

**Table 2: Profile of data used.**

Scale	date	Data number	Type of data	row
30m	Aug-9-2002 (1380-11-8)	ETM <sup>+</sup> (164-35)	Landsate picture	1
1:250000	1381	NI31-3 NI39-3	Topographic map	2
1:100000	-	Semnan geological map	Geological map	3
1:2500000	1384	Geomorphological map	Geomorphological map	4

### 2) Analysis Method

Analyzed collected and classified in formation & considered facilities, potentialities, capabilities and present circumstances. Therefore, We look to Semnan with a new aspect in dividing it based on geo-tourism features.(Dasht-e-Kavir)

### **3) (Research Fields)**

Since the author in this thesis of M.A(Geomorphology of salt domes of south Semnan) has had a serious presence in the region and had other activities required to complete more field in the region and was active in a wide research field, finally paid the necessary conclusion has done.

### **Theoretical Research**

The study is trying of review potentialities of Dasht-e-Kavir as a geo-tourism region particularly and introducing this special potential to all authorities and regional and local managers need more attention to it. By specially look of geo-tourism region of Dasht-e-Kavir, it has much greater capabilities than other types of Urban tourist and .... Therefore, Geotourist can have more important role in sustainable development of Semnan province.

### **Main research questions include**

- Rate of Geotourism study and its importance of Dasht-e-Kavir in Semnan.
- Reasons for Study of Dasht-e-Kavir as the large geopark of central Iran.
- History of research(Geopark)

In China, due to geo sites and beautiful landscapes, local authorities and organizations considered geotourism as one of the tools of new economic growth. Chinese have created more than 10,000 jobs by creating each geosites, and there are annual more than one million visitors.(Kamyaby, 1387).

But Iran Geoparks in formation system in 1383, in cooperation with Geology Organization of Iran based on "Pattern of international network of UNESCO Geo Parks" has been writing by data base of geological sciences. Serious Action in the Study of Geotourism for west part of Qeshm-island has started and in addition to Qeshm, Geopark plan of Sabalan in Ardebil Province is now studying. Therefore, it should be mentioned here to a number of countries and those who support by UNESCO for creating Geoparks. China with 18 geoparks, USA and Germany each with 7 geoparks, Spain 4 geoparks, Italy 3 geoparks, and Australia 2 geoparks and .... (Khoshraftar, 1386)

### **Geopark**

Actually, it is called geological park. The lands where had unique geological phenomena and determine of 4 billion years of evolution and history of the earth. The main differences of geoparks with national parks is also because the national parks indicating vast nature intact and a huge diversity of plants and animals, types of natural habitats, and plant communities, is considered as or in fact, the range refers to biological resources. Since, the Iran national parks, about 20 has been registered.(Sabouri, 1386).

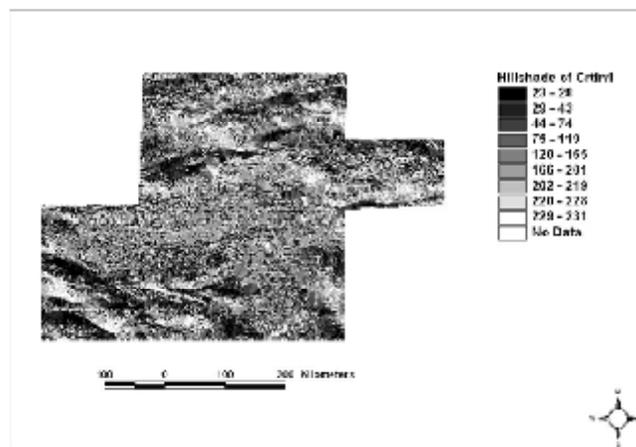
### **The study area Location(Semnan province)**

Semnan province with an area of over 9.7 million hectares and a population of about 580,000 people in the south of Alborz mountains and in the central part Iran has dry and semi-dry climate. It is the sixth province of geographical areas of Iran. It is located in 34 degrees, 14 minutes to 37 degrees, 19 minutes northern latitude and 51 degrees, 52 minutes to 57 degrees, 3 minutes eastern longitude. The province only for geographical and strategic position, been

caused to crossing millions of passengers and pilgrims for only the eighth Imam pilgrimage located in Khorasan Province in the east annually. Neighboring with natural tourist provinces of Golestan and Mozandaran in the North and Esfahan and Yazd in the south, and also neighboring with the large province of Tehran which has important potentials of transportation lines and is center of various political, economic and cultural interchanges with the west, been caused to create numerous capabilities for this province. In fact, Semnan is the East to west country route corridors of 565 Kms, From this route.

This province is in terms of security Rating 21 of 28 provinces of the country (Morris Method), has established suitable field of security for it. (Afshar-Mohammadian, 1368) In terms of natural features as well, desert, Kavir, mountains, forests (Urs, broad leaf Sharroud), Salt domes, 42 types of mineral materials, quarries, minerals such as salt, potash salt, Sodium Carbonate and Zeurite along with many kinds of vegetation, animals such as Zebra yellow Asian (Village Khaturan) cheetah and . . . .

The properties and natural characteristics along with cultural richness of this province which has Gnostics like Bayazid Bastami, Kharqani, Alla-adollah Semnani, . . . in the past and 42 units of university with more than 72, thousands of students in the present, (Abdollahi, 1387). Also temples, cemeteries, mosques, old shrines, traditional markets, museums, historical buildings, caravanserais and specially dry-region urban tissues, be considered. Then, we can look, Semnan has many abilities in order to use these natural features and cultural fields and provide sustainable growth and development (only limited water resources major limitation in this province is considered), So planning and participation of all government, private, humanity and cultural facilities shall demand.



**Pic. 1-Satellite picture of Kavir study area position(Slope and angle of radiation)**

## 2-1-Central Iran Zone

By the construction division of (Eshtuklyn) reported in 1968, the central Iran unit contains all parts of the country between Alborz in North and Esfand-Qeh-Marivan Zone in South and Loot part in East in a triangle is encountering.

According to the same report, as the neighboring regions, central Iran has platform features during the first periods, but was a very movable area from point of orogenesis during second and third periods. (Alp movement starting), All other slopes and mass internal penetration are shown that, finally this zone was compact during last phase of orogenesis and folds, faults, and complex thrusts has occurred. This area of geological features is introduced as a unit. (Jedary Eivazi, 1383).

All central Iran is divided into 4 parts are:

- A) Belt volcanic – sedimentary margins of south.
- B) Belt volcanic- sedimentary margins of North.
- C) Altitude scattered internal heights.
- D) Neogene Quaternary Basin.

The most important part, including Dasht-e-Kavir and also this study region, is in section D- Neogene- Quaternary Basin.

Not all large internal basin of Iran central plateau Formed in the late Miocene. Basin floor in the Quaternary and even now the viewing subsidence is gradual. But the most extensive are Dasht-e-Kavir and closed Basins which desert conditions is governed by them.

### **3-1-Dasht-e-Kavir**

In this study, Dasht-e-Kavir is triangular with 3 sides so that its head to the south and its base above to the Alborz mountains range is located. The First side is in the west angle around the city of Eyvan Kay with longitude of 52 eastern degrees and latitude of northern degrees. Second side is in the east angle of triangle and in the south of Sabzevar city before the city of Bardaskan and Bajestan Kavir with longitude of 57 eastern degrees and latitude of 35 northern degrees.

Third side is the head of triangle located in the south of central Iran around Khomein city with longitude of 55 northern degrees and latitude of 33 Northern degrees. And more than about 90% percent of Dasht-e-Kavir (heart land of central Iran) is located in Semnan Province. Therefore, the necessity and importance of large Geopark plan of central Iran in Semnan as a possible reality can be shown.

Map of geomorphology of Iran Dasht-e-Kavir

(From Servaty and Colleagues, 1370)

Semnan province tourism regions divided into areas according to features and capabilities of Geotourism.

#### **(Dasht-e-Kavir)**

In this course, we study tourism capabilities and geotourism of Semnan and present All this capabilities to three parts including:

Tourism and Geotourism attractions in the North bar of Semnan, Urban – Cultural tourism attractions (in Central bar of province), tourism and Geo-tourism attractions of south bar or Dasht-e-Kavir Geopark. But Geo-tourism is also a smart initiative. In fact every place with specific

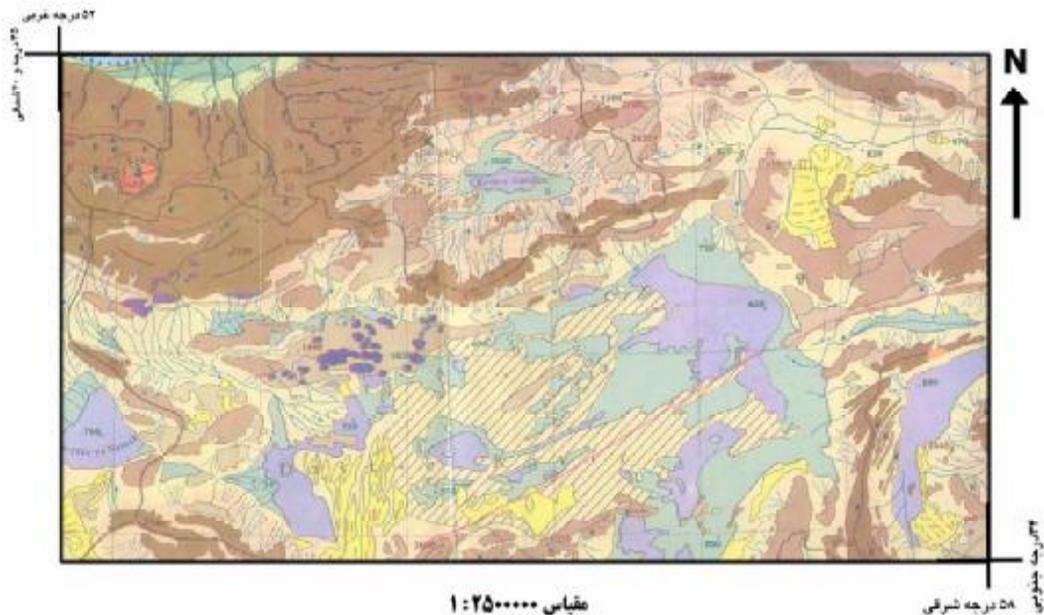
geographical conditions such as local environment, vegetation, beautiful potential cultural visits will be in this division. (Baghebany, 1386).

Geotourism conditions can be approved For:

Security, All participation in development, environment protection, reducing harmful types, visit of non-native people and be familiar with region customs. Therefore, the same areas based on the Geotourism division shall consist of:

- 1) places that the geological and rock climbing are recognized.
- 2) Landscaps and unique effects of geological and geomorphological phenomena.
- 3) Highly specialized areas, experts, Geomorphologists and geology.

In fact, Geotourism is finding a new reality, in other words, tourism is along with knowledge.



Pic.2- Dasht-e-Kavir geomorphological map(servaty and others)

#### **A-Tourism and Geo-tourism attractions of north bar of Semnan province**

This section includes all dynamical alluvial cone of province in southern marginal area of Alborz mountains and Northern area of Semnan. Province from EyvanKay to Shahroud.

In addition to, salt domes of EyvanKay with special attractions and Karstic-like form, salt cascades, Caull Flower for med salts with the largest salt tunnel in the middle east, beautiful fold of sard Dareh in the North of Garmsar, beautiful Fault of Abdul Abad in 50 Kms of Garmsar – Semnan Road

which is montioned as Noah's ship by honourable Proffessro Dr. Moshiri in the book of "Basis of Geomorphology" from Dr. Asghari Moghaddam, the northern city of Semnan, including. Shahmirzad and Mahdi-Shahr which have rural and recreational properties with Karstic-geomorphologic characteristics, in addition to Darban Cave with beautiful stalagmites and stalagmites. Continuing of this bar, between Semnan and Damghan, there is beautiful defile of Ahvan which is one of Foggy defiles of our country that has beautiful ups and downs in hot and dry province of semnan. There are agriculture and animal husbandry beautiful plantations in this defile.

Ending of this bar, there is the beautiful forest of Abr with beautiful trees of Urs in Shahroud City.



**Pic.2- Cascade of salt in salt domes of EyvanKay**



**Pic.3- Abdul Abad fault(Noah's ship – a name that is given by professor Moshiri)**



**Pic. 4-The fold at the North of Garmsar(Native people call this fold Dragon Mountain or picture)**

#### **B- Cultural- urban tourist Attractions(in the central bar of Semnan Province)**

As mentioned in definitions of tourist, eco-tourist, geo-tourist and geo-park , Ancient Cultural places and heritages are the major indices in all these definitions which emphasized. Fortunately, Semnan Provin with its special natural geographical status has these kinds of historical – cultural places and monuments. These ancient – cultural heritages Formed the particular culture of people of this section of central Iran. Variety of men and wemon garments, habitate type, accessories used by people, customs, joy and sorrow traditions should

be considered unique. Other historical monuments like mosques, passages, notable tombs, shrines, celebrities, old and traditional markets are all small parts of these cultural attractions in the central section of the Province.

The only important point for study is the beautiful caravanserais existing in the main path of province. Caravanseraies like Deh-Namak in Garmsar, Lasjerd and .... Can be effective for more attraction of tourism. In a better plan, they can be as good hotels for tourist's retirement. If so, tourists can better know customs, mood, geography and other familiar features of the region.



**Pic. 5- Gate of Semnan citadel**



**Pic. 6- Tower of Chehel-Dokhtar**

### **C- Geo-tourism and tourism attractions of Souther regions or Geo-park of Dasht-e-Kavir**

If only considered to capabilities of Dasht-e-Kavir required names, We would se that Dasht-e-Kavir is one of important regions of the earth, the earth plateau and the heartland of central Iran which shows The ancient geological history of this region.

The area which had been changed because of various geological events during millions of years and even now is changing widespread due to the accumulation of sediments in other areas.

Iran central Dasht-e-Kavir starts from north to south with different pedinconts geomorphologically and finally ends to the areas called holes or playa.

In this two main parts, we can obtain formed – apparent processes of the earth producing by many geomorphological processes.

One part of this province is the sandy places which include 200,000 hectares of Semnan.(Ahmady, 1377). They form(ERG) in two main parts in Dasht-e-Kavir which have beautiful and exquisite sceneries creating many barkhan hills, seif , silk , and compound silk, like Elb. The main two sections are:

1- Sulful mountains of Anarak and Jandagh(With 165/65 square Kilometers) with its Famous jen sand (2729.33 Km square).

2- Citadels of Damghan and Trod(with 167.47 Kms square) and citadel of Kharturan(with 1656.89 Kms square) other forms of beautiful sandy plains, such as sand plain or desert carpet rock(Reg) with dark kidney stones called Verny of desert , clay prairies(Reg)(Clay land) with defferent bloated faces, yold, oile in them, clay splits which called Shagh, bloated Kavir faces with polygonal beautiful shapes, all are geological attractions of the region.

One of the main unique geotourist attractions in plan of big geopark of Dashte-Kavir is salt domes of southern Semnan located in the north of Dasht-eKavir. In this region, more than 50 salt domes have been concentrated complex which are the most typical kind of salt domes of the world, these domes have been formed in the central Iran neogene basin producing by Miocene evaporate sediments and have very beautiful Karstik-like forms, but now, due to non-targeted harvest of pure salt can be one of the threatening factors for Geo-park plan in Semnan province. So it has been done more studies and researches in the region – nebka or single plane stand hill are one another attractions of this region. Other natural attractions are: Certain types of plant cover of dry and semi-dry areas of central Iran with strong roots plants such as odd, tamarisk, camel thorn trees and ... and specific animal life of this region such as; Camel – this desert ship- Asian yellow Zebra(Kharturan), Cheetah and ....

Certain life of immigrant tribes in this section with their customs and traditions of hospitality to guests in the desert areas is not subject that can be easily passed it off.

### **Conclusion**

As it is clear, capabilities of Semnan province and heat land of Iran – Dashte-Kavir- are so many which we can only mention their names and explanation of each of these cases in the domain of a multi – page article is not included. Therefore, it can be could that the importance of geotourist studies are so high which can be affected on the other forms of tourism in this region. In the other hand, the region is included a large part of province and has more relative stability so can be studied more. The authour of this paper tried to study these capabilities in a simple scientific way and attract the attraction of authorities and interested people of this part of the country to a targeted, integrated and accurate plan supporting by all governmental and nongovernmental organizations and institutions to be able to study "Central Iran large Geopark plan" more carefully. Also we can register this research project in the UNESCO in order to provide the fields of growth and sustainable development of Semnan Province faster and better, which is fulfil of the needs of present generations without risks to future generation's abilities.

### **Suggestions**

1) the necessity of get serious beginning of the study for plan of central Iran large geopark.

- 2) Applying all the specialist forces, especially geomorphologists in study and complicate of the plan.
- 3) Cooperation and participation of all organization, governmental, non-governmental and private institutions to promote this project.
- 4) Construction of related geo-site and introduction of capabilities and abilities of the province and Dasht-e-Kavir in relation to.
- 5) The necessity of collection and obtaining accurate and better statistics of tourists of province specially in natural fields.
- 6) Development of recreational, cultural and entertaining spaces and residential center in the province.
- 7) Resortation and maintenance of places, historical monuments and old context of cities interested for tourists in Semnan Province.
- 8) More observation right and security of foreign tourist financially and bodily.
- 9) Development of tourism culture in Semnan Province.
- 10) Giving advanced banking services to foreign and native tourists and initiation of necessary banking facilities.
- 11) Necessity for more presentations of private section supporting by banking necessary facilities.

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