

Mazandaran province Geotourism

Parviz Kardavani

Professor of Natural Geography Islamic Azad University, Science and Research
Branch, Tehran, Iran

Abdolreza Faraji Rad*

Associate prof. in Political Geography, Islamic Azad University, Science and
Research Branch, Tehran, Iran

Behnam Kavooosi

Ph.D. student in Geography natural tendency geomorphology, Islamic Azad
University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

By studying Still Life Appeal and Combined it with Tourism Industry appears Interdisciplinary geo-tourism industry. This field Split to Tourism mines, Geology, Geomorphology (desert tourism types, desert tourism, cave Tourism) and photography tourism, (from still life). Geotourism Emerged from Combined The words "geo" (earth) And "tourism" (Tourism) And Means Using tourism Of Earth Sciences, especially natural geography, Geology, Geophysics And Other natural sciences. Actually Geotourism is study science and use of outer processes to develop forms of tourism. Mazandaran province in northern Iran And with an area equal to 4/23756 square kilometers there's about 46/1 percent of the country area. Caspian Sea In the north, Tehran and Semnan provinces in the south and the provinces of Gilan and Golestan Respectively located in west and east this province. Mazandaran According to the latest divisions With 20 city The names of Amol, Babylon, Babolsar, behshar, Tonkabon, joybar, chalus, kelardasht, Ramsar, Mazandaran, Savadkooh, Ghaemshahr, galogah, Mahmudabad, Myandroud, Neka, nur, Noshahr, Fereydunkenar And abasabad, 56 cities, 49 districts, 113 villages and 3697 Abad. 43 percent of the cities of the province are located along the coast of the Caspian Sea. In this study, we examined the Mazandaran capacity of the province's geotourism. Aim is to measure the region's geo-tourism attraction areas descriptive analysis was performed.

Keywords: Geotourism, Mazandaran, tourism, Iran, the Caspian Sea.

*Corresponding author: a.farajirad@yahoo.com

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1. Introduction

Nature is divided into two parts Animate and inanimate. Living nature studying and his attractions including unique local flora and fauna that its merger with the tourism industry appears interdisciplinary ecotourism industry. If development This field Divided in to The various subsections, Including insects Tourism, herbs Tourism, rare plants Tourism, fauna Tourism, hunting and fishing Tourism, birds Tourism and reptiles and amphibians Tourism. Legacy left by natural and human activities in parts of the planet is registered as a Geotourism (Hose, 2006: 17). Geotourism actually has one or more geological heritage naturet that are important in the scientific aspects and has unique aestheticat -ecologic values (Cater, 2005: 18). With the development of geotourism in keeping with ecotourism, environment geological and Geomorphology phenomena in environment service of peace of mind curious people. Our country is the history of the development of geological phenomenon, with to a variety of effects and geographical perspectives, has great potential in the field of geotourism. In this study, we have examined the capabilities Geotourism of mazandaran briefly.

2. Theoretical Foundations

One Types of tourism which has recently been proposed is "geotourism and similar to ecotourism, That Require the use of earth sciences and other natural sciences. Penel says: Geotourism is a form of tourism in nature will have little effect on the environment and natural resources and shares in the preservation of species and natural (habitats Alvani, 2005: 23; (Brown, 2006: 43). The primary form of geotourism in the world began in the UK by Adam Sdvyk And the history of the early work dates back to the 17th and 18th century England And as an academic in the world today It will return the date that provide the first definition of geotourism in the world by Thomas Hose of England in 1995(Haj aLilo and Nekouei Sadri, 2011). Geological tourism And maintain Heritage the earth officially

proposed the Time that UNESCO has introduced a new title In Earth Sciences named Geopark and Invited the Geological organizations and centers different countries to Contributed In this context(AmriKazemi, 2002). From of Valentine's opinion, in the Geotourism visited from not polluted natural environment with the aim of looking at the scenery, scenes, flora and fauna (Mohammadian, 2006: 43-40). Ranyl believe geo-locations are the best place for tourism, especially scientific tourism. Geotourism Study For the first time was in National Geographic of America. To form Geological diversity the Diversity By internal and external processes is necessary. Nature Permanent Are diversity by water and wind erosion. This change Shaped by Own Erosion Not man, the most important Genesis factors Forms and effects of land Which Attract tourists interested to the Natural phenomena Therefore, Are (Haririan, 1990):

1. attrition
2. volcanoes
3. wrinkle and faults
4. domes and salt crystals
5. coral reefs

Erosion is considered the most important Cause and forming of the Geological phenomena and geomorphological. Water and wind erosion, Change temperature and crystallized minerals of the most motivations Erosion At ground level.

Rainfall Snow And rain, Seasonal showers, sea waves, Advance and retreat of sea water, Redirect rivers, Flow, water penetration The layer of the Earth And the dissolution of rocks And calcareous sediments, Silty, Marl and sandstone And the formation of caves And holes And lakes And aquifers, Influence of water on the rocks, Freezing And Their Destruction are the factors that change the face of nature Permanent And More Reveals outcrops and colorful Different effects Minerals layers of earth(Ahmadi, 2002).

Iran, which has great potential for geotourism, with world record "Qeshm Geopark by" UNESCO ", has the Middle East's first Geopark(Saghaei, 2004: 10; AmriKazemi, 2005: 73, Mahallati, 2004: 28). Iran with a variety of geological, climatic and variety geological features and unique nature Can From Geological phenomena across the country, such as Caves, Strait, Valleys, Fossil areas, Rift valleys,

Geological fissures, Geological formations, Karstic areas, A variety of minerals, Sand pyramids, Rocky beaches - rocky, Ancient mines, Kalut etc. as Geological heritage And geomorphology In format of Geosites Multiple potential After the provision of tourism infrastructure Used Place As a means of work The development of geotourism And the establishment of Geoparks.

3. Systematic approach in Mazandaran Province Geotourism

Mazandaran province could be due to unique natural capabilities as the main tourist attraction in the north of the country but concern about the pollution of the Caspian Sea as a result of river water pollution, oil pollution, agricultural pesticides and the increase in population is also sobering. One of the many factors influencing on the attraction tourism is Forest Park. The purpose of Founded this parks In the first place is free operation of Nature Data Instead of investing and energy expenditure, labor and cost in areas without forest. Another goal of creating forest parks is drawing people tired and annoyed of urban life in to the real nature (Karamooz, 2015).

4. Mazandaran potential Geosite province

Overall potential Geosites of Mazandaran province are: lakes, wetlands, mountains, valleys, plains, fossils, rivers, Devlin, caves, hot springs of Damavand and Haraz River basin, Lavij Village nur, Garmrud and larvae kelardasht, Sadat Ramsar neighborhood, Crater, the charters basalt (near the village of Plover related to Damavand), lava flows, and Canyon (Canyon Valley Branch with a depth of 350 to 400 meters with a time of severe erosion has been formed by uplift of the Alborz mountains), waterfalls, landslide (kelardasht and around of Lake Valasht), Different rocks, varied minerals, diverse Strati, alluvial fans, prospects for geomorphology, volcanoes and volcanic forms (Damavand), beaches and coastal forms.

5. Mazandaran Geoparks Potential

Investigate of geo-parks potential in Iran begins with This question that When we talk from GeoPark? To the protection of geological heritage, Economic development - social area from side of tourism, or public education in the field of geological values, Biological and

cultural area inevitably we refer to the management system. So, if there is a national park in an area where good management system is applied and the value of biological, geological and cultural is no longer necessary to protect its geopark plan; But previously have been ignored or receive less attention in geological heritage protection, establish a geopark help to a geological heritage protection. Hence, those national parks that is faced with poor conditions for better geological or geopolitical but previously in geological heritage protection has been ignored or receives less attention, to help establish a geo-park is a geological heritage protection. Hence, those national parks that are faced with poor conditions for better geological or geo-park or geosites potential become actual geosite(Nekuei Sadri, 2011: P. 118). According to what was said in the study Damavand has Geo-Park potential because the achievement of geology and geotourism uses to fill spare time and and increased interest to risk and damage and destruction and must be protected.

6. Mazandaran Province Geological

Mazandaran State contract in the central part structural zone Alborz. Results today Mazandaran cognitive old, Indicate that the oldest rocks Kahar Formation is that contain acritarch of Late Neoproterozoic. Alavi, (1991), with special emphasis on the role of tectonic facies rocks of the Alborz Basin, all of tectono stratigraphic mapping large rocks into several units and is divided as follows:

- Psyn- Ordovician sequence of Precambrian platform.
- Magmatic rocks (internal and external) Middle Ordovician to Devonian.
- Offshore Middle-Dunin Triassic sequence.
- Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic deposits of drought.
- Middle Jurassic-Cretaceous sequence of the continental shelf, with two dissimilar facies in the southern and northern Alborz.
- Alborz magmatic complex Cenozoic age, chemical composition, calc-alkaline and alkaline in central western to eastern Alborz.
- Orogeny Cenozoic sediments at the same time, with two dissimilar facies in the southern and northern Alborz, saying that:

Each of the units mentioned above includes a few or several tectonic formations, all in particular, with the requirements of sedimentary -

tectonic similar, have been accumulated. Between the Precambrian to Ordovician, continental crust Alborz evolutionary state is shallow continental sea. The geography of the northern slopes of the Alborz long study shows that older Paleozoic sediments and in some places like Amol and kendoran sedimentary discontinuity between the Permian and Triassic rocks is in the minimum size. Meanwhile, coal deposits are Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic in the northern, southern slopes or rocks many times the upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks have a considerable amount. It shows that at the time of Paleozoic, Mesozoic sedimentary basin north slope of the southern slopes of the Alborz deeper, while the Cenozoic age-old geography major change of circumstances and whereas in the northern range of thrust faults and uplifting occurred in the southern Alborz range, regressive sea, shallow and there are Sag where several thousand meters destructive pyroclastic deposits have left is to coincide with the orogenic (Sajedifar, ilar(2008), the Caspian Sea Geotourism, See <http://www.ngdir.ir/geoportalinfo/PSubjectInfoDetail.asp?PID=1235&index=42>)

7. Potential of Mazandaran province geotourism

In recent studies, researchers geotourism "Tourism geology" is called to the attractions of geological survey and exploitation of nature without hurting meaning that a broader concept than ever and covers a wide range.

Visit attractions geomorphology and geology geologist who is one of the most important attractions is today one of the main branches of geotourism formed. Mazandaran Province of Iran's most important regions in terms of development of geotourism, which will continue to have the potential to be examined:

1. Alborz

Alborz mountain range in the Caspian Sea coastal plain wall separates from inside Iran, is results of geological orogenic movements of the Third Age (orogenic alpine) and erosion late Tertiary and Quaternary Geology has created a lot of changes. Sedimentary of The first and second periods, especially limestone geology of the Jurassic period with considerable thickness in the

Alborz Geosynclinals internal motions of the Earth was distorted in the third period, raised have been resolved, then Damavand volcano eruptions of volcanoes in the lead reached its severity rating and to significantly increase the height of folding and erosion; the northern Alborz mountains is severely damaged.

River with high power, low-resistance classes split and cut perpendicular to the body, have been accused mountains. Destructive erosion, river sediment and have done erosion Construction much to the plains of Mazandaran. Plain margin of the Caspian Sea, a land crescent paved the slope of the mountains toward the sea. wrinkles remains the third period in the foothills of Mazandaran corrosion, control of remnants of the old alluvium of the mountains to the plains, numerous rivers and projects to plain data track with many branches falling into the sea. There are a series of remarkable phenomena of the plain of sand dunes and low-lying coastal has created natural barrier between the sea and the plains (Alborz Mountains (2015), see http://animal-informatics.com/_monographs/10/alborz_range.html).

2. Beachs

From about 4400 km coastline of the Caspian Sea, 695 kilometers in Russia and 600 kilometers in Azerbaijan, 820 kilometers in Iran, 650 kilometers in Turkmenistan and is located 1, 600 km in Kazakhstan. Deltas of the Volga, Turkey and Sulak River in Russia's Caspian Sea coast are the most important complications. The coastal area between the Volga and Atrak flat expanse of sandy beach ridges that only in some places by small rivers and deltas is cut. Coastal strip Dagestan (Russia) from the West is limited by the Caucasus Mountains. Iran's Caspian shore is relatively simple and is cut by Anzali lagoon in the west and east of Gorgan Bay. Many small rivers that pour off the coast of the Caspian Sea and Gorgan-Rud Sefid, only rivers that have formed the current situation in the delta into the sea (Lahijani, H. 1997). Iranian coast are mostly sandy and in parts of central and eastern part becomes mudflats cobblestone. The phenomenon of tectonic coast of Iran Alborz mountains to the coast and surrounded by several major faults with large height difference is distinct from the beach. Sea bed In Iran, the beach is so heterogeneous structure in the central part is deep of the Caspian basin. In this section

depth of 100 meters, is located at a distance of 15-7 kilometers from the coast. In parts of eastern and western Iranian coast, the seabed is of low dip as deep as 100 meters in the western part at a distance of 40-20 km from the coast and in the eastern part is placed at a distance of 70-60 kilometers (Features of the Caspian Sea (2015), <http://www.inio.ac.ir/Default.aspx?tabid=2015>).

Iranian coast of the Caspian Sea in the south length of about 800 km with a relatively simple form that only in the west and in the east by the Gulf of Gorgan is cut by the Anzali lagoon. Width Beach About one kilometer from the center up to 60 km in the large deltas (Sefidrood and Gorgan River) will change. On the coast of Iran Obvious phenomena (the shallow bed of the mountains border the beach) are: sand dunes on the bed, stacks of sand on the beach, dunes, wind, marsh, postal and Pyshtphha (beach before the steep hills and mountains), all of them in a coastal area rarely seen together.

Iranian coast could be based on sediment particle size, the three types of sand (the coast of Gilan and Mazandaran East), Cobblestone (west of Mazandaran) and clay (Golestan) divided.

Fits coastal sediments, with increasing depth, more fine-grained sediments are also leading to bottom slope, and the wave energy depends fluvial. The shallow seabed (up to depths of 10 m) also partly to comply with the general condition of the seabed in the central part of Anzali, Sari has a small area (approximately 2 km) and in the shallow section width of 10-15 km in the eastern part of the West about 30 kilometers, but in many places, despite a shallow sea bed, slope and beach area on land is different. Gilan and Mazandaran in the central part of the eastern section, fluvial and deltaic (Sefidrud, River Bridge, Haraz, Tajan, Hall, Babylon) have formed a broad expanse of low slope. Unlike the seabed in the western part of Gilan, dry beach is narrow and steep. In the western part of the Caspian seabed as shallow, narrow and steep coast is dry. In Golestan, as well as beach litter shallow, wide and low slope. Dispersion of fine sediments in the eastern part of the water line and in the western part begins from the depths of 5. 2 meters. Sefidrud in the delta area and in other parts of the coast of Iran from the depth of 5 meters, 8 meters deep clay deposits begins. The beach's shallow bed in the main part, prevailing sandy sediments (See chart below). About 60 rivers that pour off the

coast of the Caspian Sea are the main source of sediment deposits Sahlyand. The river now about 40 million tons of sediment a year, there might be two-thirds into the sea, comes only by Sefidrud

Table 1: Specifications of different parts of Iran on the Caspian Sea coast

Location Name	the bed Tilt to a depth of 10 m	Slope of the beach to the absolute height of 20 m.	The dominant Type of sediments on the beach	The dominant sediments at a depth of 5 m.
Astara	0018. 0	03. 0	Sand	Sand
Anzali	009. 0	003. 0	Sand	Sand
Dastak	008. 0	002. 0	Sand	Sand
kelachay	005. 0	01. 0	Sand	Sand
Nashtaroud	007. 0	08. 0	Rubble	Sand
Nur	01. 0	04. 0	Rubble - sand	Sand
Babolsar	008. 0	002. 0	Sand	Sand
Gorganrud	0007. 0	0009. 0	Silt, clay	Silt, clay

Source: Lahijani, 1999

In Golestan, beach and seabed slope is very low; therefore, the shallow water waves Access to the beach and does not constitute coastal ridges.

in this area,

The areas of the rivers run into the sea, the lagoon has been formed, An obvious example is in the area of Gorgan River.

The lagoon water level fluctuations of the Caspian Sea to react quickly,

So that in 1997 a reduction in the Caspian Sea level the two years before it was quickly running dry.

The other areas of the coastline through the action of waves on the beach, sandy beach ridges have a height of about 2 meters.

Depending on how dry the slope of the beach is that, the some areas, especially in central and eastern Gilan, Mazandaran, marsh behind the dunes is made. Its typical can be observed to Anzali within the city. In these areas, the vast expanse of coastal and low-slope. Downpour and high groundwater level in these areas to form a lagoon behind the beach dunes. Swamps appear individually in different areas their width is approximately 300 meters in some areas.

3. Mud volcano

One of the most unique and strangest phenomena is geotouristy-mud volcano. It is located in the hills flower the beautiful natural

phenomenon that throw mudvolcano caused by gas emissions from below ground the effects of the Earth's interior and the whole thing is safe you just have to be cautious, be close to them. Iran mud volcanos are a very interesting and almost unique geomorphological landforms and processes in building Iran's roughness. In fact, natural phenomena such as mudvolcanic is a conical hill and instead of lava, with flowers coming out of the mouth of the gas. It is mainly seen in the plains and plains overlooking the sea and most of them at a little distance from the sea (max 15 to 20 km) deployed. Major areas of this form unique to northern and southern shores are generally in the third area, especially in Chabahar in Sistan and Baluchestan, the district of Gomishan Golestan province in the south in the district of Khash(Iran Mud Volcano interesting phenomenon Geology (2014), see <http://geology90-91.persianblog.ir/post/93/>).

4. Waterfalls

Waterfall is One of the geological phenomena that the water of a river or a place of a high plateau at high speed down the slopes of a valley or down. Jaryand Rivers in mountainous areas, Waterfalls are all different. The water that flows along the slopes, many of the pieces of rocks and rocky edges passes And forms small waterfalls. Cascade rarely seen in coastal areas; but if the river flows into the sea from a height, the waterfall will be formed in its place.

4. 1. Rock NO Fall

Sang no Collection in the Mora deep mountain in the Alborz Mountains in the forests of eastern and consis of four waterfalls. The largest is about 12 meters high. Mainly hornbeam ironwood trees, wild vegetation and a variety of ferns, especially fern eagle. New rock waterfall to the city. The geographical location located is N 363955 E 533219 in Mazandaran province.

The waterfall is in southern Bushehr city and is located 3 km from the heart of the forest appellation it is because the water pressure or the so-called Mazeni light a large rock pool below the waterfall made of stone and applied light is to the stone. Collection of sang no in the depths of the forests of the mountains of Alborz The eastern Mora and four cascades, the largest of which is about 12 meters high. Mainly hornbeam ironwood trees, wild vegetation and a variety of ferns,

especially fern eagle. River bed sediment erosion over time and the very cold water. (Sang no waterfall, Behshahr (2015), see <http://www.irandeserts.com>).



Figure 1: sang no waterfall
Source: www.irantraveller.ir

4. 2 Shahandasht Waterfall

Shahandasht Waterfall-Larijan Amol in Mazandaran province is located in the geographi position N355431 E521527.

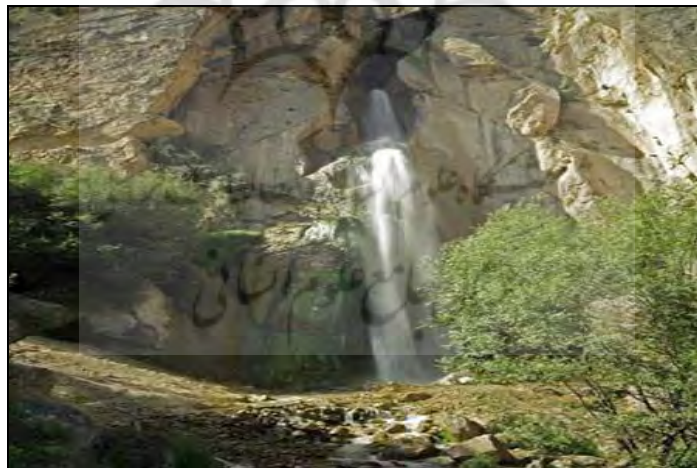


Figure 2: Shahandasht waterfall
Source: www.beytoote.com

The waterfall is one of the tallest waterfalls in Mazandaran province, as a national natural monuments registered on the national

monument list. The cascade of water, permanent and massive, glaring The south side of the road and the indescribable magnificent Haraz River next to the castle of King an avalanche on a pyramid-shaped mountain overlooking the village of Kings sliding down pours. Shahandasht village in the highlands overlooking the main Waterfall with a height of 43 meters, with a total of eight kings Plain multiple Waterfall is set 170 meters (Shahandasht waterfall, a blend of history and excitement (2014), see <http://www.bazarkhabar.ir/News.aspx?ID=75818>).

4-3 Gazoo Waterfall

Gazoo Waterfall white bridge- Shirgah geographical location is N 360908 E 525136 located in Mazandaran province. The waterfall with a height of 48 meters and lush and beautiful forest area lafor near the holy shrine, known as the three great Mazandaran gazoo is located 15 kilometers underwater Savadkuh. This attraction consists of two waterfalls that Waterfall around 5 meters height first and second Waterfall is about 43 meters. As the Waterfall in the rainforest like a snake on the neck of the woods (Gazoo waterfall (2014), see <http://www.makanbin.com>).

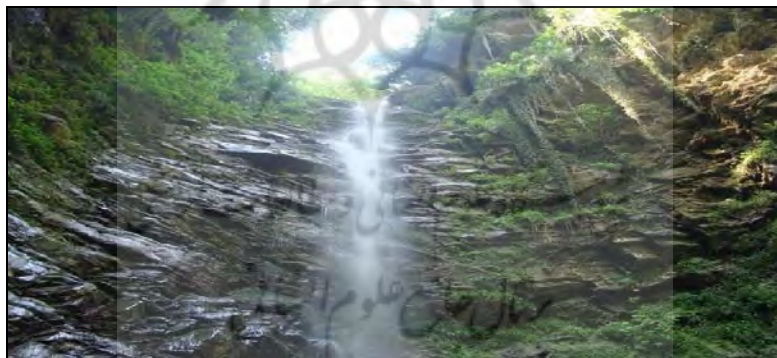


Figure 3: Gazoo waterfall
Source: www.makanbin.com

In the following We Will try analyzed and reviewed Geotourism potential Mazandaran Province:

1. Ghaemshahr Ghaemshahr city is a county in Mazandaran province is located in the north of the province. Vertical city in the north of the brook, East Surrey, to the south and from West Babylon Savadkooh is

limited. Ghaemshahr in terms of Its passage Firoozkooh rail and road close to the cities of Babol and Sari enjoys a privileged position in the province. Ghaemshahr City was probably the last place Topor family life And Ghaemshahr been read The historical texts called Jmno, lawn, Jmnan, Ali Abad shahi and. Among the sights of the city In addition to the Landscapes and see it As the ancient hill Taleghani, Seyyed Mohammad Zarin tomb tower and three ancient hill Jmnan Round Mountain, Hill Shrine Kathy in Ghaemshahr, Golpol lake in southeastern Ghaemshahr, drew a total The 28 km northeast of Ghaemshahr and plane shrine Yousuf Raza in place Razi hospital cited (Ghaemshahr (2011), see <https://fa.wikipedia.org>).

2. Mahmudabad

Mahmudabad city is a county in Mazandaran that from the north to the Caspian Sea, from East to Babolsar, Mazandaran and from West to light is limited to the south. Mahmudabad, Mazandaran Sea is one of the prettiest beaches that the development of coastal tourism is very important. The Caspian Sea coast is most important make up Mahmudabad city's attractions (Governor Mahmud Abad city (2015), see <http://mahmoodabad.gov.ir/>).

3. Noor

Beautiful and developed area nur in the province of Mazandaran from the north to the Caspian Sea, the East of Tehran, Alborz Mountains to the south and Larijan (city of Amol) and the West is limited to the Noshahr city. Noor in the past was known soldeh and considered the oldest regions of Mazandaran. Appellation nur is nur that is attributable to the purity of water and reflection is called by this name. Noor In earlier times due to natural and strategic position is very important. There are numerous castles and fortifications in the area and Kojour area, confirms this claim. Shores of the Caspian Sea, savasareh Waterfall inThe area of the city of baldeh, Nur Forest Park in 2 km from the city of nur, beldam cave in the village of oklav nur, monument Agha Zahid Shah Balu 21 km southeast of soldeh in the village of Deer Plain Light, Tomb of Sultan Ahmet, adobe bridge of nur, Nima house in the village knows Yoosh, house Tamishan 5 km East of nur, steel castle and waterfall fairy knows, the most famous

and historic landmarks make up this city. It results in light of Iran's capital city beach. (Elections in the city of Nur (2015), see <http://noor-noor.mihanblog.com/post/151>).

4. Noshahr

Noshahr City, which is a county of Mazandaran Province in north of the Caspian Sea, to the south Alborz Ridge, the East and the West to the city of Chalus is limited to the city of Nur. Noshahr that the former called Khajk village or Khachk, because of the special status of coastal and port talent, Habibullah Khan, Sardar Muhammad Wali Khan attention Khalatbary father was Tonekaboni and was even more prosperous and Habib Abad became known. In 1305 due to many changes which came into existence in the face of Habib Abad, renamed Dareh No and then with the construction of new buildings and streets and development of the city with multiple installations of port and pier construction, was called Noshahr in 1941.

Of the major attractions of the historic, touristic and cultural Noshahr can refer to the following: Tahir holy shrine tomb tower in the village of a thousand tattoo Kojour, Syed Ali Kiasltan tomb tower, tower Holy Sepulchre Hamza Raza Cultural Complex Kandelus, Sysngan Forest, Lake Elias The among the forests of Noshahr North, the mean ice lake near the Gachsar, complex Kandelus, Dave spring, summer area Kojour, salt cave and castle Çilek Chalandar (Governor Noshahr (2015), see <http://noshahr.gov.ir/>).

5. Neka

The city of Neka at 33 km southwest of the Behshahr, at main route Surrey - Gorgan is located and goes through the center of the city of Neka past and finally empties in to the Caspian Sea. A region that today is called Neka has been created over the last 70 years of the development from the historic village mahaleh. In the context of the history of this region, called Neka that means land and village or place of Venus. Neka in the region is quite plain and its climate is mild and humid. Palangan - lipo wetland plants At East Neka, Neka forests, lakes, ponds behind, Zaghmarz on track Zaghmarz-Neka coast, Imam Abdullah, Gomishan ancient caves (prehistoric) and mineral water

springs Qrmrz are the most famous sights are the city of Neka. (Informing Web site Neka governor (2015), see <http://neka.gov.ir/>).

6. Chalous

Chalous City is One of the prettiest, most popular and the most northern regions Its beautiful nature, the famous road And numerous historical and natural attractions, makes this area the attention of foreign tourists and domestic. The city from is limited in the north to the Caspian Sea, in the south of the Alborz Mountains, The East Noshar And from West to Tonkabon.

Although Chalous is located at lowland area, Forested Mountains of fskor and tajak in the south are seen. Chalous in Mazandaran province is the old areas of the Caspian Sea is located in the central plains. The area around the hypocrisy of the Past or Shalos and Chals recorded another small city around the two major names kabireh and Kacheh existed. Chalous Amir Timur was destroyed during the attack and then to a small village income for many centuries. In the first decade of the present century with government support, gradually became a beautiful city with great facilities for tourism (Governor Chalous (2015), <http://chaloos.gov.ir/khabar>). Numerous sights scattered around the city of Chalous. Akapol area Kalardasht waterfall in the forests of sardi kelardasht, waterfall Hrychan Hrychan in the village (near Col Hzarchm), chalous Forest Park in 7 km Tehran-chalous roads, Forest Park Namakabroud in Chalous (with lifts Namakabroud), Lake Valasht in the Southwest chalous and Kelardasht, Forest Park Finn, Dryvk dam lake in the valley but Hzarchm Abad, Cleary Hill in Chalous, Kndvchal swamp in the forest chalous and many other natural complications is only part of the region's beautiful landscapes. Bridge on the river Chalous, Haraz River bridge on the Red River, Village House in response to movement of the Kalardasht House chay ghoran in Chalous As well as historical places in the region That show the importance and history of this city.

7. Kalardasht

Kalardasht At the territory of the Mazandaran And the most important functions and good weather is a city of Chalous The South pass to the summit of Takht-e Soleiman up to about of Kandovan And

from the north to the Caspian Sea in Tonekabun, From East to Chalus, Noshahr and Kojour And from West limited to Qazvin and Alamut is.

From The phenomena that Kelardasht and has been discovered in the surrounding hills Turns out that Part of the area in ancient periods, and has been frequented residents. The mountainous and forested Kelardasht has a temperate climate. In terms of weather, Due to the distance of 40 km from the sea, Humidity is low. Although Alborz Mountains On the sides of the Caspian Sea Pursuant to stop moisture It sent domains and the abundant rain In this area of the north of the country But part of this rainfall Kelardasht altitude to snow and that's why the Kelardasht weather is more pleasant than in other regions of the province and cooler. Rainforests and lush, Sardarud River, the summit Alam Kuh and Taght-e Suleiman, other features of the region is bracing climate (Bararpour, 2008: 173 - 192). Kelardasht is very beautiful and amazing landscape, the eyes will stare visitor. Soaring mountains and Takht-e Soleiman in the western part Alam Kuh, and northern part of rainforests and vast, natural forests at southern part of the magic scenery, low-lying mountains and villages lying on the slopes of the mountains in the east, Kelardasht for exquisite and has spectacular views.

8-Amol

Amol city Including The beautiful cities of Mazandaran province that is limited North of the city of Amol, Northeast of the city of Babolsar, from the East to the city Babol, south of Tehran and the west to the city of Nur. Amol word that it Pahlavi type is Amoi said derive from of clans Ancient Amard or Amardha. Western ancient historian named Amard or Amardha of the tribe. Amardha Ethnic were mighty And the current area Amol has chosen as its center and later gave its name to the word statistician and Due to the multiplicity pronunciation became Amlad, Amard and Amol.

Amol history is linked with the legend, but documents about its history, confirmed that the city is At the Sassanian period. According to historical records, the town at least since the Sassani era to the Mongolian was capital of Mazandaran and at the time of Sassani coins have been found with the beat. Ibn Esfandiari brought on Complex At the city of Amol, at year 137 BC. Amol Fell in to the hands of

Muslims. After Islam Amol spread on both sides of the Haraz River and the palace of ruling was built on an island in the middle of the river (Azeri Damirchi, 1352: 26-32). Stone chambers (Kafrkly) Reineh, ancient way Straits cord is cut and sculpted the image of the king and his companions on the stone caravanserai Gamboj, Castle King February, the mosque, the mosque of Imam Hassan Askari Mosque, Agha Abbas, Syed holy mausoleum Tuesday, the shrine of Abraham, Grand Mir holy mausoleum, Paul twelve springs, and the Holy Shrine of Abdullah Qasim, waterfall Shahandashti, Tymareh waterfall, waterfall Promd, Reineh hot water, mineral water Astrabako, aMolo mineral water, spring water or water bowls iron, hot spring water ask, lake Sahon, Lake Lar, Lake Lahr Dam, Cave siyahpoor, old market, the tomb of Mir Haydar, Paul Twelve Steps, bathroom Ashraf, Castle Shahandasht Mashhad mir bozorg and major are considered attractions of historic city of Amol.

9. Behshar

Behshahr beautiful city is a county of Mazandaran province from north to the Gulf of Calaeh, from the East to the city Kordkoy, from the south to the foothills of the Alborz and the city of Damghan and the West is limited to the city of Sari and Neka. The city due to its favorable climate has always been to local tribal chiefs and kings and several palaces in this scenic area of of Mazandaran province; evidence of this claim.

Throughout the history of Behshar Different names Including Kabood robes, panjeh hezar, Kalbad and Khrgvran Has had been read. This area By Shah Abbas I Was purchased and in 1021 AH He ordered the city There it was established. The new city was named Ashraf Al-Bilad The residence of Shah Abbas I. At Mazandaran. Alexander Beek secretary Safavi historian, about the building of the city is writing: Excellent gardens and mansion Such as House, Bathroom, Forums and Building By skilled teachers was made And the city As Ashraf Were made.

Among the sights of this city can be mentioned the following: Abbas Abad historical complex Dam, Safavi Garden (Garden of the King) Chehel building, Springs monument building, White Abdullah Zadeh well, Miankaleh Peninsula, Old house Ahmed Ali Khan

thousand acres, Hosseinieh Sheikh Ali Zadeh, Afghan mansion set Gharetapeh race, Caves Ali Hill, Hutu and belt (prehistory, the period between rock), Altp village and Trojans (martyr e), Amyrkmal al-Din tomb tower At Mountain Village, Wildlife Refuge Miankaleh And Rock Springs bottleneck, Zngt Waterfall in the village of Zngt Behshar And the hills cache(Mokhtari Malekabadi and others, 2012: 93-112).

10. Babol

City Babol from the north to the city of Babolsar, from the east to the city of Vice City and literacy mountains, from the south to the foothills of the northern slopes of Alborz Mountains and west to the city of Amol is limited. The city Babol is now in terms of expansion of higher education, specialized medical services, the enjoyment of telecommunications infrastructure, an area of fertile agricultural land in the province is privileged positions.

According to the traditions and writings of historians, modern-day Babol was a city near the sea, pure and holy and considering the influence of Zoroastrianism in ancient times, natives May it Mithra or Mithras great place, great temple or temple called Mitra. Of course, it should be noted that there is no general consensus on this issue and some say May collation with the present Babol about 20 km away. In the late third century AD Islamic historians have called Mamtyr as one of the tabarestan areas. In the beautiful city of Babol for the first time in the year 881 AH Zhyraldyn Marashi on embryos, the rate Barforoosh name is mentioned. This village was located in the same place that today is the city of Babol. Babol current core so it can be taken into account. The city was built during the Safavi era residences beauty. In 1311 to commemorate the vicinity of West Babol that goes on in this town is going to be called Babol(Governor of Babol (2015), see [http://farmandari-babol. ir/](http://farmandari-babol.ir/)).

Babol's treasure, Ghasem Shrine monument, Grand Mosque, mosque narrators (the tomb of Sheikh Kabir), relying Srhmam, relying mat wholesalers, relying Moradbeik, executors house, home Najafi, bathroom Mirza Yusuf, holy mausoleum of Sultan Muhammad Tahir, holy mausoleum Darvish Fakhr al-Din Shrine Muhammad Mashhad Sara, Tower Srst, relying wholly headquarters, Sheikh Musa, mineral

spa and wished village, Mohammad Hassan Khan bridge and Old alam are of the sights of this city. City Babol is limited from the north to the city of Babolsar, from the east to the city of Vice City and literacy mountains, from the south to the foothills of the northern slopes of the Alborz Mountains and west to the city of Amol. The city Babol is now in terms of expansion of higher education, specialized medical services, the enjoyment of telecommunications infrastructure, fertile agricultural lands in the province has a privileged position.

11. Babolsar

City of Babolsar is one of the Counties Green and beautiful Mazandaran that is limited from north to the Caspian Sea, From the North East to the brook from the south to Babyol Southwest of Amol and from North West to Mahmudabad. Babolsar At the past was called Mashhad and some believe this place is called the head of Mashhad Ross Moussa al-Kadhim shrine of Abraham Ben Ali, known as Abu Jawad At this location Buried. The city in 1311 To Babolsar renamed.

Babolsar Now is one of the best and most beautiful Walkways and resorts in Northern Iran. Are Tourist and recreational role, the city has become one of the New tourist attractions. The spectacular centers can Named: The Holy Sepulchre Tower Abraham, Faculty of Letters (old hotel Babolsar), Bridge, Police building, Building Health and The main city square(Governor of Babolsar (2015), see <http://farmandari-babolsar.ir/sat>).

12. Tonkabon

Beautiful Tonkabon city is the famous forests and numerous natural attractions such as rivers, waterfalls, fountains, picturesque tourist village, Area known At Mazandaran province. The city from the north to the Caspian Sea, from the east to the city Chalus Qazvin province in the south And the West is limited to the city of Ramsar.

According to historical texts, Tonkabon is one of the important parts of tabarestan At the beginning of Islam. Tonkabon Accompanied with Gilan half of Its history And so Accent people of this city close to the Gilaki. Tonkabon, Klarstaq And the Kojour Mahal said the three also Whose center Has been Khorramabad. Current city

Tonkabon during Reza Shah Was built. In the south Khorramabad the works of Qlagrdn or neck Castle remains. This castle apparently is the same castle and is Tnka that name Tonkabon Retrieved from it. Maulana apostle of God in the events of 506 years. BC. Castle Tnka and Syed Zhyraldyn the events of 789 BC. Years Fortress Tnka has names. Khorramabad areas, Two thousand and three thousand And Lngay Tonkabon From the perspective of archaeological research It is important. The beautiful beaches of the Caspian Sea, Numerous forests and green, Lakes, rivers and numerous springs that And near the area are scattered in remote areas, Multiple natural parks such as the local park Khoshkedaran And caves such as the Cave of Khorramabad are form only part of the attractions of this beautiful city. Castle neck in the south of Khorramabad, old cemeteries, known as Gabri, the Shah Abbas, the holy shrine of Syed Zaidi elders in the village of al-Moayyid billah Abvalhsyn Lnga and the tomb of his son, known as Qasim shrine in the village of Jzma of two thousand, old police building, municipal building, bridges, fountains Kyle, Mount fluid, Darya Sar Dasht, hot water round ten and Danial Cave as well as other important sights of this city are considered(Municipal Tonekabon (2015), see <http://shahrdari-tonekabon.ir/homepage.aspx?site=DouranPortal&tabid=1&lang=fa-IR>).

13. Juybar County

Juybar County One of the small city of Mazandaran province is to the north shore of the Caspian Sea, East Surrey; south to Vice City and the West is limited to Babylon.

The city name in the past was agloo Village and rural district Center Gylkhoran Vice City have been in city center of ghaemshar Despite the enormous talents and rapid growth, this area right now is Come on one of Important cities in azandaran Very beautiful Juybar area in near Caspian Sea to visit Iranian foreign tourists Among its attractions Can be mentioned the following: Mehdi Mir-Hadi shrine to shrine two names and e Sadeq Reza (who is said to be a descendant of Imam Sadiq (AS)), Chykrvd beaches, historic bridge that, Adobe Bridge and rely Kord Kola(Juybar Tourist Attractions Fluor (2015), <http://amlak.iran-tejarat.com>).

14. Ramsar

Ramsar city Is one of the important cities in Mazandaran province that is limited of north to the Caspian Sea, From the south to the heights of central Alborz, From the West to the city city (of Gilan) And from the East to the city Tonkabon. The approximate height of 20 meters below sea level and its climate and relatively mild and wet. Historical track record of Ramsar In some of the literature, Are about ten centuries. Ramsar before the year 1310. N. was developed vilage was named head of hardware. Changes in recent years have caused right now the city One of the best North promenade Iran Become.

Tourist city of Ramsar Located In the foothills of the forest and the shores of the Caspian Sea At the dreamy atmosphere and lush and of the most beautiful areas in the north of the country and is in of Mazandaran province. Ramsar Located Confluence beauties is And At the center of amazing natural beauty And God's greatness to take God's place. Nevertheless Many attractions for this city Be outlined Of which Include the following cited: Javaherdeh, Forest Ramsar, Castle Markoh, Forest Park Safaroud Age or Age of twin Waterfall in the village Eshkevarat, Azarki At Ramsar stack stone Waterfall, Waterfall beard Bros. And springs Javaherdeh, Ktalm and Sadat mahaleh(Getting to Ramsar tourist attractions (2009), see <http://www.hamshahrionline.ir/details/94926>).

15. Savadkuh

City Savadkooh Is located in 75 km south west of Surrey and on the way home At Tehran Ghaemshahr (road Firoozkooh). Polsefid is the center of the city that is limited from north to Ghaemshahr, East Surrey, south of the Alborz mountains and the West. White Bridge is located in a mountainous area that can mention mountains. White Bridge is located in a mountainous area The mountains that can be Named: Saman see, Thee years ago, cetik, valvat, Ghetto and Lakta.

16. Forested areas Savadkuh

City Savadkooh Is Formed Of the composition and development of rural areas, Regions doors Mountainous and the beautiful landscapes, Climate moderation and dense vegetation. Called Beautiful Autumn landscape At this point of of Mazandaran province. We can see.

Savadkooh Only city No plain lands and sparsely populated Mazandaran; But despite the proliferation of municipal services At Shirgah, undersea and Paul White and having coal mines And the establishment of the University, Industrial development And tourism In recent years Has been growing. ShurMast lake At southwestern poolsefid, Castle of Congo in 20 kilometers southeast of Savadkooh, Abdul Haq shrine in the underwater, Lajim tower in the village of Lajym Savadkooh, Veresk Bridge on the valley, Paul Shirgah, Castle Kanglou, Cave Espahbod sun, Shah Agha Zahid tomb tower wing And Caravanserai Gaduk And the old neighborhood Alasht In the village of Alasht At Savadkooh Among the most famous Savadkooh city sights Are considered(Online Savadkuh publication base for Savadkuh rich culture (2015), <http://savadkohonline.blogfa.com/>).

17. Sari

Sari, Center of Mazandaran province is considered one of the Attractive and beautiful Northern region of Iran. The city has a long history dating and At time Seleucid Is known In the name of Syryks. Later at the Sassani era Renamed To Sarouyeh And Islamic eras To Saryh and Sari. Surrey city is located impressive nature, Attractive and invaluable Enjoyed And always Intended Local rulers. As a result, In addition The most important sights of This area are the attractive make nature, Mansions And old palaces(Governor of the Sari (2015), see <http://sari.ir/>).

Khazarabad, The beautiful beaches of the Caspian Sea, Darabkola Waterfall, Park Forest Khan, Forest Park martyr Zare, Wildlife Refuge hand basins, Numerous rivers, Cave Hylido And wetland set Srandon And Balndon The most important Natural and scenic areas this area are: Water Mirza Mehdi, New water reservoir, Abbas shrine, Imam Yahya, Jesus, son of Imam Kazim And Monument Share dome, Rskt tower, Sultan Abedin Tower And Farah Abad palace.

Conclusion

Nowadays Regional development Affected by The process of economic development, tourism and recognizing the geo-tourist attractions named Factories without smoke especially on the shores of the Caspian Sea. That one of the most important areas Tourist

destination in the country. And can have Very important role At fundraising And in the plain and Mountain and port cities, Promote His to global pseudo Including Noshahr Studied Because Economic capabilities, Strategic And tourism; And this phenomenon At different scales and size Affected structures of the communities And they With substantive and functional changes. Undoubtedly, the development of tourism infrastructure is possible with constructive engagement with the world. Mazandaran Province According to its geographical location, geo-tourism, geostrategic and geo-Economics can move quickly to the latest cross-regional and urban functions. In this way, regional, national and global levels to promote can their effects on the structure development, national and geopolitical power of the country will appear. Caspian has enormous potential geopolitical, economic, communication, etc. And the relationship of Iran with the world via the open waters, Can be a unique role At political management, land use planning and development of regional and national weighted played And through this increase the development and regional geopolitical of Iran northern. The results showed that Mazandaran West-oriented Noshahr, has ability to attract more national and international tourists.

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