

Daryasar Plain to become a tourism magnet in Mazandaran Province



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Mazandaran Province in northern Iran has many natural attractions, each of which can draw numerous tourists and nature lovers. From the Caspian Sea shore and the green forests to the towering mountains and the caves in the heart of the mountains, they are highly attractive for those interested in ecotourism. Tourists travel to the province to enjoy its amazing climate and unique landscapes.

Among all attractions, the Daryasar Plain of Tonekabon, with its golden chamomile flowers, is known as "The Paradise of Ecotourism Lovers".

Every year in May, golden

chamomile flowers cover the Daryasar Plain, absorbing thousands of people from across the country.

To visit Daryasar Plain, you have to pass through Dohezar Road, a mesmerizing path surrounded by dense and towering trees. About an hour and a half of hiking awaits you from Asal Mahaleh village to Daryasar Plain. However, since the area has a beautiful nature, you will not notice that the route is so long, ISNA wrote. With an elevation of 2,000 meters above sea level, the plain is covered by snow throughout the winter.

Numerous bubbling springs, golden chamomile flowers, along with the view of a 4,175-meter high



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Sialan Peak, enhance the beauty of Daryasar Plain. In fact, this plain is a borderland that connects the lush forest of northern Iran to the snowline and glacier of Mount Alamut.

When the weather is fine, watching the stars in the sky will be very enjoyable; thus astronomy lovers set up tents and scientific equipment to make full use of the opportunity.

The head of Tonekabon Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Department said that Daryasar Plain hosts a large number of visitors throughout the year, especially in May. Dariush Rahim Mashaei added that efforts are underway to improve the tourism

infrastructures of the region, adding that collaboration with other related organizations is a prerequisite to achieving that goal.

He continued that more accommodations should be built in the area, pointing out that the establishment of eco lodges is a best strategy which could be adopted in this respect.

He noted that the Daryasar Plain has provided a golden opportunity which should be used to develop the tourism sector of the region.

Mazandaran Province, with green plains, snowy mountains, Hyrcanian Forests, and beautiful beaches, is one of the most popular tourist destinations for Iranians.

Hassan Padeshah Complex of Tabriz under renovation



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Hassan Padeshah Complex, also known as Saheb-ol-Amr Square, is a unique historical site reflecting the historical, cultural, artistic and architectural background of Tabriz, which is now the provincial capital of East Azarbaijan Province.

This 700-year-old complex, which was twice as large as Naqsh Jahan Square in Isfahan, was the main location for the parade of the armed soldiers and horsemen of King Uzun Hassan during the rule of Aq Qoyunlu Dynasty, according to IRNA.

Aq Qoyunlu was a confederation of Turkmen tribes who ruled eastern Anatolia and western Iran until the Safavid conquest in 1501-03 CE.

According to historical documents, 30,000 soldiers used to march in the large square, extending in an area of 160,000 sq. m, which was the seat of several rulers including Shah Tahmasab, a Safavid king. Jean Chardin, the famous French globetrotter who visited the square in 1671 during the reign of Safavid

King Soleiman, wrote: "Tabriz Square is the biggest I have seen in the world. It is much bigger than the square of Isfahan."

A small part of the square, encompassing Saheb-ol-Amr Mosque, Akbarieh School and the ruins of Hassan Padeshah Mosque and school remain from the past.

Various natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes along with negligence during various periods have caused a large part of the historical complex to be eradicated.

Deputy Head of East Azarbaijan Province's Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicraft Organization for Cultural Heritage Vahid Navadad said earlier that the renovation of Hassan Padeshah Complex is among the main priorities of the organization.

He added, "We have used the full technical and financial capabilities of the organization for implementation of the project." He continued that the project to restore the northern and southern chambers of Hassan Padeshah School was launched months ago. Navadad noted that the

northern and southwestern parts of Akbarieh School, as well as the eastern and northeastern sections of the complex, have been renovated, which is regarded as a significant achievement.

He said that Tabriz, as the capital of Iran during the Turkmen and Safavid periods, played a very important role in various administrative, artistic and scientific fields, thus specialized permissions were needed for the restoration of its old remains.

"The restoration of the complex's old school, which suffered serious damage, was prioritized last year," he concluded.

Like many cities in Iran, Tabriz has a long and rich history but saw many of its historic buildings destroyed by invaders or earthquakes. Tabriz became the capital of the Mongol King Mahmud Gazan (1295-1304 CE) and his successor. Timur (Tamerlane), a Turkic conqueror, took it in 1392. Some decades later, the Turkmen made it their capital. It was when the famous Blue Mosque was built in the ancient city.