



Iranica Desk

The city of Margun in the southwestern province of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province is a place of residence for nomads whose charming way of life, alongside their interaction with nature, has created a unique tourism magnet in the region.

This beautiful city is bordered by Lordegan in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province from the north, Boyer Ahmad from the south, Kohgiluveh from the west, and Dena from the east.

Amazing natural caves and lakes of the region along with its flowing rivers and roaring waterfalls have helped highlight the ecotourism values of the region.

With mild weather in the summer and moderate snowfall in the winter, Margun is among the most popular tourist destinations of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, having four seasons.

Maorzard Lake

Maorzard Lake is known as the most important tourism magnet of Margun. The lake is home to various types of fish, frogs, water snakes, eels, turtles, crabs, and water birds such as kingfishers, ducks, and geese. It is known as a wonderful place for bird watching. Maorzard Lake, which has been registered on Iran's National Heritage List, reflects freshness and vitality of nature like a mirror. The lands surrounding the lake are covered with oak and hawthorn forests and yellow flowers, mountain trees and green agricultural fields, as if an earthy heaven has opened its door to guests.

Shahniz Waterfall

Shahniz Waterfall is in a pristine area with pleasant natural landscapes, which is blessed with countless attractions in all sea-

The flight of birds over the waterfall, with a height of 18 meters, is a manifestation of the beauties of nature.

This waterfall is accessible through the road linking Margun to Cheshmeh Goli village.

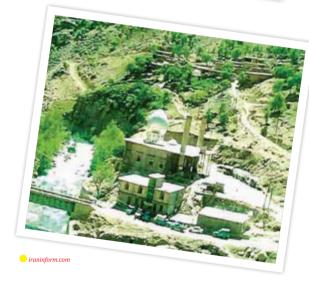
The diversity of the climate and the Zagros Mountains are reasons why most of the cities in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province have a four-season climate. So that at a distance of less than 10 kilometers you can enter the cold, snow-covered region from the lush tropical region.

The province has 500 drinking and mineral springs, 20 large and small rivers, more than 40 permanent and seasonal waterfalls, and dozens of forest parks, natural lakes, large and small dams, vast plains, impressive forests, and protected areas, with many species of animals.

Beautiful gardens, towering mountains with lush slopes, as well as the aroma of plants in the plains and mountains are only a small part of the attractions of this land.







Sibeh archeological site in Bastak

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A less known archeological site, called 'Sibeh' by the locals, is located in Kukherd village of Bastak, in the southern province of Hormuzgan.

The region hosts nu-

petroglyphs dating back from the prehistoric to the early Islamic era, as well as Dogonbadan (Two Domes) Tomb, built from 1732 to 1738 CE, and an ancient bathhouse.

The ancient city of Sibeh,

built, lies southwest of Kukherd. A seasonal river flows in the middle part of

Archeological studies carried out in the region show that this area may have been used as a seton which a number of tlement in the pre-Islamic new houses have been era, especially during the

Sassanid period.

The name of Kukherd, located on a famous ancient trade route has been mentioned in travelogues written by tourists, especially those dating back to the Safavid era.

Thanks to its strategic geographical location,

suitable climatic conditions and rich water resources, Kukherd has always been of interest in various eras.

The ancient monuments and artifacts discovered in the area date back from the prehistoric era to the

Kukherd, the name of which has been mentioned in a book entitled, "Cambridge History of Iran," is situated on an important road linking Bastak to Bandar Lengeh. Historical documents show that the old name of Kukherd was Sibeh, lit-

erally meaning a city with walls and battlements. Bastak, which has been on the route of caravans and merchants since ancient times, is known as "The City of Caravanserais". It is the birthplace of a number great regional

