

# Laleh Park, one of the oldest in Tehran



● rahbal.com

Laleh Park in Tehran, with an area of about 35 hectares, is one of the most popular and oldest parks in Tehran. The park has access to Fatemi Street, Keshavarz Boulevard, North Kargar Street, and Hijab Street, from four directions: north, south, east, and west, respectively. In Laleh Park, you will find various plant species such as sycamore, willow, silver cypress, acacia, spruce, elm, maple, etc., creating a calm and quiet atmosphere, away from the hustle and bustle of the city, epiciran.com wrote.

## Large pool

If you want to spend an amazing and energetic evening in the park, head straight towards its large pool. It is a spacious round pool, with several small and large fountains pro-

viding the music of flowing water in the most pleasant way.

## Sundial

The sundial of Laleh Park is a large circle; if you open your hands, you may cover both sides of it. The sundial, as its name implies, represents the position of the sun in the sky.

## Japanese garden

Right in the middle of Tehran there is a Japanese garden. The southeastern part of Laleh Park in Tehran is designed like a Japanese garden, with spiral streams, special fountains, and green spaces. In this part, there are no signs of tall trees. Here you can see mathematical order and lined spaces.

## Statues

The statue of Omar Khayyam,

Persian polymath, known for his contributions to mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and poetry, is one of the most famous in the park, which was built in 1972.

The statue of the famous mathematician and astronomer Abu Reyhan al-Biruni stands out among the largest fountains of Laleh Park. It is the first large statue ordered by the Tehran Municipality after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. It was made by Mohammad Ali Madadi, in bronze, and it took about a year and a half to build.

## Other attractions

Established in 1993, Laleh Gallery is located in the north of Laleh Park, as one of its spectacular attractions. Laleh Gallery is a specialized center for exhibiting various works of art. An

outdoor meeting hall and an amphitheater are the other amazing attractions of the park. The amphitheater is a place used for performing various plays and street theaters.

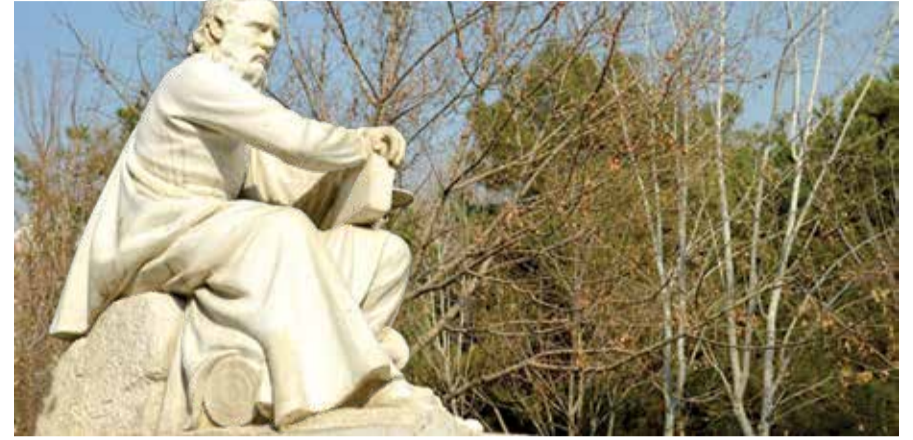
## Laleh Bazaar

Located in the west of the park, Laleh Bazaar was established in 1988. It is neither too big nor too small.

The various stalls of the bazaar are full of young people displaying and selling various commodities including their handicrafts and paintings.

## Museum of Contemporary Art

The Museum of Contemporary Art is one of the most famous museums in Iran, which was established in 1977. It is a comprehensive collection of



artworks made by top Iranian and foreign artists. This permanent museum keeps more than 3,000 works of visual art, some of which are by famous artists such as Picasso, Jackson Pollack, Magritte, Gauguin, and others. The proximity of the Tehran Museum of Contempo-

rary Art to Laleh Park is a good opportunity to see the unique arts in this collection.

## Iranian Carpet Museum

The building of the Iranian Carpet Museum, with a carpet-like appearance, is the first thing that attracts

the attention of visitors in the northwest side of Laleh Park. This museum, which was inaugurated in 1977, features a unique collection of exquisite Persian carpets which are masterpieces of artists from Tabriz, Isfahan, Kerman, Kashan, Khorasan, etc.

## Damavand sulfur hill

It is a common feature of volcanoes to have chimneys; these are vents through which sulfur gas escapes. The area surrounding the chimney is often green in color and covered in sulfur, too, and it is possible to stumble across hot springs in such regions.

Damavand, the highest of Iran's volcanoes, is not without these interesting geological features and you can find sulfur chimneys, greenish land, and hot water springs near its gaping crater. On windless days, if you happen to be passing along the southern face of Damavand, you will also spot a line of smoke going up from the side of the mountaintop, cheetah-adventures.com wrote.

A common route of climbing to Damavand's top is the southern way, in



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which lie the most famous elements of Damavand's climb: the Abshar-e Yakhi (Ice Waterfall), hot water springs, the Fake Summit of Damavand, Sulfur Hill, and the sulfur vents.

One of the most interesting features of this moun-

tain is its Sulfur Hill. Along the climbing route of this mountain, precisely after the point of the Fake Summit, the region of Sulfur Hill begins, and it extends up to the summit. The Sulfur Hill or Tappeh Googerd begins at a

height of approximately 5,350 meters, where the greenish-yellow color of the ground's soil gives it its name.

Also, you will know you have reached the hills by the overpowering odor of sulfur. Here, you may also



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notice the gas chimneys where volcanic gas is released into the air. At the end of the Sulfur Hill region, near the mountaintop, you will reach large chimneys whose diameter reaches up to one meter. Due to these elements,

the region has come to be called "Damavand Sulfur Hill."

On days when the wind doesn't disturb the line of smoke too much, taking photographs with the smoke line exiting the vents is nearly as

popular as the photographs taken at the very summit.

In case you have chosen the southern route for your climb, and if you decide to have a rest just before reaching the mountaintop, we recommend taking a moment's rest just before you reach Sulfur Hill; that is, on Triangle Rock, aka the Fake Summit of Damavand.

Furthermore, while climbing up, you can choose a route taking the direction of the wind into account so that sulfur smoke does not bother you. Still, the smoke will be bothersome to an extent and you can cover your face with a scarf. The time required to climb from the beginning of Sulfur Hill until you reach the summit is about one hour – of course, this depends on your speed as well.