

Beauty and tranquility in Bojnord



Bojnord

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Besh Qardash Park

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Iranica Desk

If you want to enjoy a pleasant trip with your family to a cool region during the sunny summer months, don't worry—Iran has four seasons, and one of the coolest cities in summer is Bojnord, the capital city of North Khorasan Province.

It is known for its chilly climate, especially during summer, due to its geographical position in the foothills of the Aladagh mountain range. As the largest city in the province, it is surrounded by charming neighboring towns like Ashkhaneh, Esfarayen, and Shirvan.

Baba Aman Park

Bojnord is celebrated for its lush greenery and significant annual rainfall, making it one of the greenest cities in Iran. One captivating destination in Bojnord is Baba Aman Park, known for its lush greenery, serene water features, and sacred shrine atop a hill—ideal for nature lovers and travelers alike.

Visitors leisurely wander amidst the shade of ancient 400-year-old trees. Every second, 400 liters of

water cascade from the hills into Baba Aman Park, enticing travelers from Mashhad, hosting the holy shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH), the eight Imam of Shia Muslims, and beyond. Various streams and man-made waterfalls adorn different corners of the park, further enhancing its scenic charm.

Towards the western section of Baba Aman Park lies Pardisan, a wildlife sanctuary spanning 350 hectares (Pardis means heaven in Persian). Within Pardisan Park, one can find breeding grounds for animals like yellow deer, goats, sheep, and roe deer. Visitors have the opportunity to explore the designated wildlife area and observe these animals up close. This park, just 15 kilometers from the city, has been repurposed as an accommodation site. It is conveniently located on the route from Shirvan to Bojnord, serving as the sole passage connecting the east of the country to the north.

Besh Qardash Park

Another tourist attraction that offers a delightful experience in the refreshing air of Bojnord is Besh Qardash Park. Bojnord's

parks each hold their own unique narratives, and this park is no exception. The presence of a waterfall and a picturesque water feature has truly enhanced the park's natural beauty. While exploring Bojnord, visitors can discover numerous natural and stunning sights that surround the city. In the past, before the harsh droughts hit, there used to be five springs in the area, all flowing abundantly.

Underground Qajar Barracks

The Underground Qajar Barracks is a notable attraction in Bojnord. This underground complex, believed to date back to the Qajar era, spans approximately 5,000 square meters. Situated near Qezelqan village in the Garmkhan district of Bojnord, along the ascent to Najafabad, this historic barracks comprises intricate labyrinths, extensive underground corridors, resting quarters, bakeries, bathing facilities for soldiers, and spaces designated for the maintenance of horses and other animals. Ongoing research and studies continue to shed

light on this ancient monument.

Hamid Waterfall

Hamid Waterfall is renowned as one of the most picturesque waterfalls in North Khorasan Province, situated seven kilometers east of Bojnord. Nestled at the conclusion of a meandering rocky valley, this 25-meter-high cascade beautifully highlights the rugged charm of Bojnord's mountainous terrain. Towering fig trees bearing exceptionally sweet fruits adorn the area surrounding the waterfall, while the lingering taste of mulberries in the vicinity is sure to leave a lasting impression.

The tranquil sound of the cascading water offers a delightful and calming experience. Adjacent to the waterfall, a stone room provides a welcome shelter for tourists, particularly during rainy spells. The journey from Hamid village to the waterfall unfolds as a scenic and unique half-hour trek. Noteworthy among the waterfall's charms is the enchanting reflection of its cascading sounds in the serene surroundings.



Baba Aman Park

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Underground Qajar Barracks

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Hamid Waterfall

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Nazok-Kari, intricate woodcrafting in Urmia



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Woodcrafts refer to items made from wood, and carpentry is one of the most significant professions in the cities of Iran. Carpenters have historically played a crucial role in various crafts related to architecture. One notable woodcraft is *nazok-kari*.

Nazok-kari, the art of creating intricate, both functional and decorative objects from wood, is a prominent handicraft in Urmia, the capital of East Azerbaijan Province. To create a nazok-kari product, the wood is first treated

based on the intended design, allowing for the precise cutting of delicate, thin shapes. There are typically two methods employed in nazok-kari.

The first method involves cutting small, fine pieces from different colored woods, which are arranged and glued together to appear as a single piece. These are then polished and painted, similar to wood marquetry. The second method focuses on a single type of wood, usually walnut, to craft objects. This technique involves cutting

and refining wood into bowls, plates, jewelry boxes, and makeup containers.

Commonly used woods include light-colored pieces from peat trees, which create a striking contrast with the dark knots found in walnut wood. This interplay of light and dark shades offers captivating effects once polished and burnished.

Nazok-kari products are categorized based on size into two types: large pieces and small pieces. Large pieces encompass larger items such as tables and

makeup boxes, while small pieces include various objects like pencil holders, cigar boxes, cigarette holders, spoons, plates, jewelry, and more. Other woods utilized in nazok-kari include maple, buckthorn, plane, pine, and alder.

In addition to wood, materials such as cold or hot gum and lacquer are used, alongside tools like manual or electric grinders, saws, chisels, clamps, and grinding machines, all essential for cutting, carving, and polishing the final products.