

Autumn inviting travelers to Khansar

Iranica Desk

Khansar, this shining jewel nestled in the heart of Iran's mountains, with its mild summer climate and the delightful onset of autumn, sparkles like a brilliant diamond and stands as an ideal destination for those seeking the tranquility and coolness of nature. Its name, derived from the abundance of springs, promises unparalleled greenery and freshness through hundreds of bubbling springs, and its pleasant air enchants every passerby. Although the passage of time and natural disasters have claimed ancient buildings in this city, the strong determination of its people has preserved unique monuments like the Jaame Mosque as a lasting legacy for generations.

As summer gradually gives way to the many colors of autumn, Khansar, with the blooming of the last summer flowers and its ever-fresh springs, attracts a wide range of travelers. Those weary of city hustle and daily worries find a peaceful refuge beneath the cool shade of trees, enjoying the beauty of flowers and the crisp, pure scent of oxygen that refreshes their spirits, IRNA wrote.

The streets of Khansar, shaded by tall trees with green and occasionally golden leaves, create a dreamy atmosphere. The mud-brick walls, barely visible behind the dense foliage, stir a desire to stroll and explore every corner of this city. Pleasant weather, hospitable people, and unique local dishes combine to make Khansar an unforgettable destination. Throughout the city, the murmuring flow of water in the streams and the sweet songs of birds among the branches compose a calming melody.

In late summer and early autumn, walking through leafy orchard avenues and resting in the delightful shade beside flowing streams offers a dream-like experience for citizens exhausted by the fast pace of life. Yet this dream becomes reality just a few hours' drive from Tehran. Khansar, with its adobe houses, lush orchard alleys, and water-filled streams, remains one of Iran's most peaceful and enchanting tourist destinations. This six-hour journey from Tehran leads to a city that provides all urban amenities, including excellent restaurants, comfortable hotels, and recreational



Golestankuh Mountain
mojnews.com



Sarcheshmeh Forest Park
balad.ir

centers alongside its numerous springs. Come and immerse yourself in the unique nature of Khansar!

Among its notable attractions, Khansar Forest Park, spanning 15 hectares, is a showcase of beauty and tranquility. This park, with clear and abundant springs, offers refreshing charm in every season. With suitable spaces for rest and picnics, it has become one of the most important recreational areas in Khansar and a model tourist spot — an ideal place to enjoy nature with family.

Golestankuh Mountain

Surrounding Khansar, villages with charming natural beauty, such as Darreh Bid village, enrich the region's appeal. Located near Golestankuh, this village is blessed with springs like Agha Khan, Sefid, and Roghani, alongside suitable tourist amenities. Golestankuh, with its green plains blanketed by red tulips in

spring, offers a stunning landscape. Khansar's Green Tunnel, formed by interwoven branches and leaves of plane trees, presents a dreamy and unforgettable scene.

Golestankuh Mountain, rising to 3,631 meters north of Khansar Dam, is one of the highest peaks in Isfahan Province. This beautiful mountain hosts diverse wild plants, including Persian shallot and gum tragacanth, and in spring, its meadows carpeted with inverted tulips attract numerous visitors. Facilities such as restrooms, resting areas, and parking are conveniently available on the mountain slopes for the comfort of visitors.

Fritillaries meadow

The fritillary is a beautiful rain-sensitive flower, ranging from 30 to 70 centimeters in height depending on precipitation. This magnificent flower adds a special charm to the meadows of Golestankuh



Aryai Hill
kojaro.com



Abhari House
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Mountain, making a spring visit an unforgettable experience. Access to the Golestankuh Fritillaries meadow from Khansar is possible by traveling towards Darreh Bid village and following signposts. Travelers from Isfahan can also reach this pristine and beautiful nature spot by passing through Shahin Shahr and Morcheh Khort.

Marzan Gasht Spring

Marzan Gasht Spring is one of Khansar's scenic and vital spots, located at the heart of Sar Cheshmeh National Park and flowing through the city's alleys. This limestone spring, joining others in the area, forms the Khansar River, bringing freshness and vitality to the city. Beyond its aesthetic and environmental significance, the water of Marzan Gasht Spring plays a crucial role in supplying agricultural and domestic water for Khansar's residents. This spring is not only a natural

attraction but also considered a vital lifeline for the city.

Aryai Hill

Aryai Hill, situated 35 kilometers northeast of Khansar in Rahmatabad village, is both a historical and natural attraction and a living testament to the antiquity of human civilization in the region. This ancient hill, with a history exceeding 8,000 years, narrates the story of the formation and evolution of various civilizations throughout time. Archaeological excavations reveal that the hill served as a refuge for early humans in ancient eras. The caves within the hill reflect the daily activities of these ancient inhabitants, including hunting and farming. Aryai Hill is thus not only a historical site but also a valuable record of human life and activity in ancient times.

Aryai Hill has its own unique beauty in every season, but its appearance in autumn is particularly

exceptional. During this season, the yellow, orange, and red hues of the surrounding trees transform Aryai Hill into an enchanting painting. Visiting this hill on an autumn day offers the opportunity to immerse oneself in history while enjoying the wonders of nature. To reach this location, one must travel to the Rahmatabad area in Khansar.

Sarcheshmeh Forest Park

Sarcheshmeh Forest Park, another gem in Khansar's crown of attractions, is a stunning combination of enchanting nature and modern architecture. Its ponds, fed by springs originating from Sil Mountain, lend the park a special charm. These springs supply fresh drinking water that revitalizes this recreational area. The park offers excellent opportunities for walking and cycling, with spring and autumn considered the best seasons to fully immerse oneself in its beauty. At the heart of this park lies the tomb of Baba Pir Tork, a renowned mystic of the Safavid era, whose outstanding architecture stands as a valuable historical legacy.

Abhari House

The historic Abhari House, a legacy of the Qajar era, shines like a radiant gem in the city of Khansar. This beautiful building, constructed through the efforts of Haj Seyed Mohammad Baqer Abhari, is an authentic example of traditional Iranian architecture. Entering this house is like taking a journey into the depths of history, where visitors can intimately experience the art, architecture, and lifestyle of the people of that time.

The unique and stunning architecture of the Abhari House, featuring brick, wood, delicate stucco work, and beautiful wall paintings, captivates every visitor. The charming courtyard, turquoise water pool, luxurious rooms, and towering windcatchers are among the prominent elements of this historic house. The Abhari House is worth visiting in all seasons, but during autumn it takes on a special, dreamy appearance. The colorful leaves of the courtyard trees provide a delightful view and create a peaceful atmosphere. Imagine sitting in the courtyard on an autumn day, hearing the rustling of leaves and smelling the scent of rain-soaked earth.

Barak weaving preserves ancient craftsmanship in South Khorasan Province

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Also known as Kurki weaving and Kurgin weaving, Barak weaving is the process of producing a handmade thick fabric native to South Khorasan Province. This craft's history dates back to the Seljuk period. Barak is woven using camel wool or the hair of goats (known locally as Kork, i.e., mohair) and commonly features simple or checkered patterns; the fabric's name is directly derived from its characteristic colors. In the Arabian language, Barak is called Barrakan

and usually appears in natural, self-colored shades such as brown, black, white, milk white, and gray. The first step in weaving Barak involves pouring lime over the sheep to easily separate the wool from the fine underwool. Afterward, the raw wool is sorted by color, combed, straightened, and spun using a drop spindle to create yarn. The yarn then undergoes processes like starching, webbing, sizing, and anchoring threads together before moving on to warping and pirn feeding; following these

steps, the actual weaving begins. Barak is woven on the traditional textile machine. After weaving, the product is beaten and agitated with a yolk to fluff the fabric, giving it a felt-like texture. This treatment softens the scale-like surface of the fabric, making it comfortable to wear without irritating the skin. Highly fine, soft, and durable, Barak is extremely popular for its warmth, lightness, and easy maintenance. It has been used to make coats, suits, hats, gowns, leggings, shawls, and

occasionally rugs. Historically, it was primarily used to craft hats and gowns (qaba) for dervishes. However, the emergence of a higher-quality variant called Shamsheerak led the upper classes to take an interest in Barak, adapting it for more refined garment sewing. Travelers visiting Iran have historically referred to Barak as one of the region's handwoven crafts, often identifying it as Iran serge fabric. Today, Barak weaving thrives in Sarbisheh, Nehbandan, and Khouf.

