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ARDABIL

Ardabil is an ancient city in northwestern Iran, and the capital of Ardabil Province that is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. The primary language of the people is Azerbaijani. The hot springs and natural landscapes in the Ardabil area attract tourists. The mineral springs of Ardabil (Beele-Darreh, Sar'eyn, Sardabeh and Booshloo) are notable throughout Iran for their medicinal qualities and is very popular as a health tourism destination.



 Sheikh Safi Al-Din Ardabili's Shrine



Sheikh Safi Al-Din Ardabili's Shrine:

tomb of Sheikh Safi-ad-din Ardabili located in Ardabil, Iran. In 2010, it was registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This monument is situated in the Ali-Ghapu area. Sheikh Safi, an eminent leader of an Islamic Sufi order established by the Safavids, was born in Ardabil where this complex is located. The Safavids valued the tomb-mosque form, and the tomb with its mausoleum and prayer hall is located at a right angle to the mosque. The glorious Chini Khane Complex inside Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in the name of the famous mystic, the ancestor of Safavid kings, was built in 735 A.H. by his son, Sadr al-Din Mousa.



Shorabil Lake:

Shorabil Lake is a lake located in a hilly area south of the Iranian city of Ardabil. Ardabil University is located near the lake and is covered with a thin white layer of minerals which are useful in healing skin diseases and rheumatism. The leisure complex of Shorabil is located near the lake. The lake is ringed by a scenic roadway offering views of the lake and the nearby Sabalan mountain. The basin was covered with mud and high concentrations of salt and other minerals so that no fish could survive.

Sareyn as a health tourism destination:

Sareyn is a city in Ardabil Province, Iran. Sareyn is known for its hot springs. The population is about 8,000, and increases to more than 20,000 in the summer because of the many tourists who go there due to the charming climate. Spas are undoubtedly one of the main ways of traveling, they are used both as recreation and as a cure for most diseases. You will surely experience the most unforgettable trip with the very good feeling that you get after these hot springs.



Malileh kari:

The product of the art of "tapestry" is with gold, silver and copper, which are turned into thin wires and are produced with the taste and art of the tapestry artist and with a lot of time and precision, jewelry and precious objects. The artifacts discovered by archaeologists around the tomb of Sheikh Safi al-Din indicate the three-thousand-year-old art of this art in Ardabil, and some craftsmen in this area date the beginning of tapestry to BC.



West Azerbaijan Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. The province of West Azerbaijan is located on the northwest of Iran. Cold northern winds affect the province during winter and cause heavy snow. The capital city and largest city of the province is Urmia. Overall, the province enjoys a wealth of historical attractions, with 169 sites registered by the Cultural Heritage Organization of Iran.



 Lake Urmia



Takht-e-Sulaiman:

is a peak of the Sulaiman Mountains, located near the village of Darazinda in Frontier Region Dera Ismail Khan of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan .A legend, recorded by the medieval Maghrebi explorer Ibn Battuta, has it that Prophet Solomon climbed this mountain and looked out over the land of India, which was then "covered with darkness", but he turned back without descending into this new frontier, and left only the mountain which is named after him.



Lake Urmia:

The lake is located between the provinces of East Azerbaijan and West Azerbaijan in Iran, and west of the southern portion of the Caspian Sea.

At its greatest extent, it was the largest lake in the Middle East and the sixth-largest saltwater lake on Earth. Lake Urmia, along with its approximately 102 islands, is protected as a national park by the Iranian Department of Environment.

jajim:

Rugs and carpets have an important role in Iran's artistic past. Jajims are a type of handcrafted rug, usually woven from cotton or wool, and recognised by their vertical stripe patterns that give them a rainbow-like appearance. Unlike other kinds of rugs and carpets, weaving on horizontal looms is easier due to its speed and practicality. Horizontal looms and cheaper material make them more affordable and budget-friendly than carpets. Jajims are usually woven in square outlines and are smaller than carpets. Jajim's are the perfect souvenirs due to their convenient size and price.



Urmia museum:

Urmia Museum consists of two sections: archeology and anthropology, in which works from different periods of the history of this land, especially objects related to prehistoric periods, are preserved. Local costumes, embroidery, embroidered velvet, manuscripts, delicate miniature works, etc. are also on display at the museum. One of the most important works in this collection is called Kalehshin inscription, which is also known as Kalehshin inscription and Kilehshin inscription. The inscription was previously installed on the border between Iran and Iraq, in the middle of a mountain range that separates the city of Oshnoyeh from the Iraqi city of Rawanduz.

ISFAHAN

Isfahan Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. Isfahan flourished between the 9th and 18th centuries under the Safavid dynasty, when it became the capital of Persia for the second time in its history under Shah Abbas the Great. The city retains much of its history. It is famous for its Perso-Islamic architecture, grand boulevards, covered bridges, palaces, tiled mosques, and minarets. Isfahan also has many historical buildings, monuments, paintings, and artifacts. The fame of Isfahan led to the Persian proverb «Esfahan nesf-e-jahan ast»: Isfahan is half (of) the world.



 Naqsh-e Jahan Square



Maranjab Desert:

Maranjab Desert is a popular tourism destination in Aran va Bidgol County of Isfahan Province. With its magnificent landscapes of sand dunes and hills, the natural attractions of Maranjab are as significant as its historical ones. One of them is Salt Lake. Another attraction of Maranjab is Jazire Sargardan (Sargardan Island) that is also located close to the lake. This island is floating not in the water, but in a sea of salt. Shah Abbasi Caravanserai of Maranjab is one of the landmarks of this stunning desert. This structure was built in 1012 AH by the order of Shah Abbas Safavid along the Silk Road so that the passengers, most of whom traveled through deserts, would spend nights in this roadside inn. Walking on the tall sand dunes and playing with the flowing sand, rapidly changing into different forms, is one of the important activities of a trip to Maranjab Desert.



Naqsh-e Jahan Square:

Naqsh-e Jahan Square prior to 1979, is a square situated at the center of Isfahan, Iran. Constructed between 1598 and 1629, it is now an important historical site, and one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. The square is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era. The Shah Mosque is situated on the south side of this square. On the west side is the Ali Qapu Palace. Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque is situated on the eastern side of this square and at the northern side Qeysarie Gate opens into the Isfahan Grand Bazaar.

Si-o-se-pol:

The Allahverdi Khan Bridge known as Si-o-se-pol is the largest of the eleven historical bridges on the Zayanderud, the largest river of the Iranian Plateau, in Isfahan, Iran, and is one of the most famous examples of Iran's Safavid architecture. The bridge served particularly as a connection between the mansions of the elite, as well as a link to the city's vital Armenian neighborhood of New Julfa.




Enamels:

Enamel is a piece of metal in the form of a glazed dish with Islamic painting on it and pieces in the form of screws, knots and flowers and then baked. The beginnings of this art of fire and earth can be traced back to the time of tile making. Because it uses the same colors in making enamel, it can also be used in making tiles. Enameling is a brilliant art of fire and earth with baked and bright colors that dates back to the years before Christ and its appearance on metal is seen during the fourth to sixth centuries BC and after 500 AD. The art of pottery has been manifested in Iran more than other places and one of its examples has survived from the Safavid era.

ALBORZ

Alborz Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran, centered in Karaj. Situated northwest of Tehran. Alborz is a mountain range in northern Iran. Due to the great snowy winters of the Alborz Mountains, Alborz is well-known as a sport tourism destination in Iran. There are several ski resorts in different places of the range such as Dizin Ski resort.



 Shah Abbasi Caravansary



Shah Abbasi Caravansary:

Shah Abbasi Caravanserai in Karaj is a stone-brick building related to the Safavid period, which is located in the city of Karaj in Alborz province. This historical caravanserai was registered in the national monuments of Iran. Shah Abbasi Caravanserai in Karaj can be considered as one of the most valuable works of the Safavid period, which was located on the Silk Road.



Varian village:

Varian is a village in Adaran Rural District, Asara District, Karaj County, Alborz Province, Varian was originally located on the bed of the Karaj Dam. Following the dam's construction, the village was relocated to higher grounds.

Dizin ski resort:

Dizin is the largest Iranian ski resort. It is located in the Alborz mountain range, about 70km North from Tehran. Dizin is the first ski and winter sport resort in Iran which has been officially recognized and granted the title by the International Ski Federation for its capability in administrating official and international competitions. The ski season in Dizin lasts from December to May, due to its high altitude.



Masonry:

Carving stone and turning it into the desired art forms is done by stone masons. In masonry, a piece of a natural and rough stone is removed and removed in a controlled manner. By removing parts of the desired stone, the desired shape and design selected by the artist appears. The originality of masonry dates back to prehistoric years and the main reason is the durability and stability of the stone. So, one can carve a stone and give this original art as a lasting souvenir from Alborz province to your friends and loved ones.

ILAM

Ilam Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. Ilam province is situated at the southwestern edge of Zagros mountains. Different atmospheric systems affect the province, causing fall, winter, spring, and occasionally summer precipitation. The Mediterranean and Black Sea air masses from the west trigger autumn and winter rains in the province. Ilam is inhabited by Kurds, Lurs, Laks and Arabs. For the same reasons, the culture of the Ilamians is diverse, mostly a blend of many cultures.



 The Vāli Citadel



The Razyān Canyon

Beautiful canyon of Razyān located on skirt of Kabir Kuh range, Ilam-Badr road. There is a seasonal river streaming through the canyon which in the most wonderful part of the canyon makes a meandrous relatively deep valley in the rocks and goes on its path. Passing the river Kabir Kuh's oak trees and umbrage of rocks appeared. Razyān Canyon is one of the most pleasant natural tourist attractions in the province and has been registered as a national natural place.



Gāvmishān Historic Bridge

Nearby the Darreshahr to Pol-dokhtar road, on the Seymar River, there is a great historic bridge called Gāvmishān. The bridge built originally in Sassanid era (224-651) and reconstructed by the Vāli family (19th and early 20th centuries) in Qajar Era. The Gāvmishān Bridge has been built from cobblestone, stone blocks, bricks and gypsum mortar and registered in National Cultural Heritage List of Iran.

The Vāli Citadel

Vāli Citadel situated in Pāsdārān St. in the center of the city. The monument was built during the reign of Mohammad-Ali shah Qajar. Having a central courtyard, the rooms and halls of the building are situated in northern, eastern and western side of the courtyard and whole the monument built by stone, brick and plaster. Vāli Citadel has many big and small rooms and halls which some of them are decorated by mirror works and stuccos (making patterns on plaster). Vāli Citadel is registered in National Cultural Heritage List of Iran.




Givēh Bāfi:

Givēh is one of the most interesting and valuable handicrafts of Ilam province; The old dress that was once widely used, especially in summer, is the local dress of each people, a symbol of that ethnicity that is of great value to them and does not even differ between young and old. All groups are interested in these local clothes. The texture of this footwear has been common in Ilam nowadays in the world.

BUSHEHR

Bushehr Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the south of the country, with a long coastline onto the Persian Gulf. Aside from the revived port city of Bushehr, which is the second main naval port of Iran after Bandar Abbas, Bushehr also has come back recently in the spotlight for three main reasons: Kharg Island, Bushehr Nuclear Reactor, The industrial corridor of Assalouyeh. Despite its unique potentials, Bushehr remains to be developed for absorbing tourists: Jashak Mountains, Persian Gulf Maritime Museum, House of Dehdashti, Lenj Build, ...



 Jashak Mountains



Jashk Mountains:

One of the most amazing natural phenomena in Bushehr province is the Jashk salt salt dome. This unique attraction is located in Jashkak Mountain and includes salt caves, salt waterfalls, salt springs, elf chimneys and other natural structures, each of which has its own charm. Jashk salt salt dome is also considered as the largest and most beautiful salt dome in Iran and is also known in the Middle East and was registered as the only national natural monument of Bushehr province in 2009.



Persian Gulf Maritime Museum:

Bushehr is one of the southern provinces of the country, which is located next to the Persian Gulf. With a long history and rich history, many sights of Bushehr province are historical monuments and old buildings. One of these buildings is the British Consulate General, which now hosts the Persian Gulf Maritime Museum. The vast space of the museum consists of two parts, inside and outside, and has exposed a valuable collection of tools and equipment related to navigation to the public. Historic military equipment has been placed alongside old maps, making the museum a source of inspiration for enthusiasts.

Ghalieh Mahi:

Ghalieh Mahi is the most famous and popular food of the people of Bushehr province, and the best type of fish for cooking this food is Sangsar, Humor, Shir and Sarkho are the famous fish of this region. The main ingredients of this food include fish, vegetables (coriander and fenugreek), tamarind, onion, spices (salt, turmeric and pepper) and wheat flour, and like most Bushehr dishes, this food should be very spicy. This food is used along with pilaf, or pilaf sugar, plain pilaf or saffron.



Lenj Build:

Iranian Lenj vessels are traditionally hand-built and are used by inhabitants of the northern coast of the Persian Gulf for sea journeys, trading, fishing and pearl diving. The traditional knowledge surrounding Lenjes includes oral literature, performing arts and festivals, in addition to the sailing and navigation techniques and terminology and weather forecasting that are closely associated with sailing, and the skills of wooden boat-building itself.

TABRIZ

East Azerbaijan Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. The capital of East Azerbaijan is Tabriz. A fine network of roads and railways connects East Azerbaijan to other parts of Iran and neighboring countries. The climate of East Azerbaijan is affected by Mediterranean Continental as well as the cold semi-arid climate. The ideal seasons to visit this province are in the spring and summer months.



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Bazaar of Tabriz:

The Bazaar of Tabriz is a historical market situated in the city center of Tabriz, Iran. It is one of the oldest bazaars in the middle east and the largest covered bazaar in the world. It is one of Iran's UNESCO world heritage sites.

Tabriz has been a place of cultural exchange since antiquity. Its historic bazaar complex is one of the most important commercial centers on the Silk Road.



Aras Baran:

is a large mountainous area stretching from the Qūshā Dāgh[2] massif, south of Ahar, to the Aras River in East Azerbaijan Province of Iran.[3] The region is confined to Aras River in the north, Meshgin Shahr County and Moghan in the east, Sarab County in the south, and Tabriz and Marand counties in the west. This biosphere reserve situated in the north of Iran at the border to Armenia and Azerbaijan belongs to the Caucasus Iranian Highlands. In-between the Caspian, Caucasus and Mediterranean region, the area covers mountains up to 2,200 meters, high alpine meadows, semi-arid steppes, rangelands and forests, rivers and springs.

Tabriz meatballs (Kofteri):

Tabriz meatballs, also known as Tabriz Kofteri, is an Iranian meatball recipe from the city of Tabriz. The dish normally includes a big meat ball with meat, rice, yellow split peas, herbs and other ingredients and its juice which is served in a separate dish with shredded Sangak or Lavash bread before the main course. Kofteri Tabrizi means meatball of Tabriz. The word is derived from Kofter: in Persian, koftan, means to beat or to grind.



Tabriz rug:

A Tabriz rug/carpet is a type in the general category of Persian carpets from the city of Tabriz, the capital city of East Azerbaijan Province in north west of Iran. It is one of the oldest rug weaving centers and makes a huge diversity of types of carpets. The range starts at Bazaar quality of 24 raj (Number of knots per 7 cm of the widths of the rug) and on up to the incredibly fine 110 raj. Raj is the unit of knot density. It shows the rigidity of the rug which based on the number of strings used for the foundation of the rug. Tabriz has one of the most diverse displays of designs from medallion, Herati/Mahi, to figural, pictorial, and even 3-d shaped rugs.

TEHRAN

Tehran is the capital of Iran and Tehran Province. With a population of around 8.7 million in the city and 15 million in the larger metropolitan area of Greater Tehran, Tehran is the most populous city in Iran and Western Asia, and has the second-largest metropolitan area in the Middle East, after Cairo. Environmentally, the climate of Tehran province is stable and has 4 seasons, in winter it's cold and snowy, in spring & autumn it's mild and fresh and rainy, and in summer it's warm to hot and dry. Tehran is the commercial heart of Iran. It is a tourism destination too. Tourism industry is very active in this great and big city: Health tourism, sport tourism, religious tourism, etc.



 Golestan Palace



Golestan Palace:

Golestan Palace is one of the world monuments of Iran in the UNESCO World Heritage List, which is an ideal place for photography and recording extremely beautiful images due to its unique architecture and decorations. In addition, the occurrence of important historical events in this place has made it a living document of Iranian history. This complex, which is considered one of the sights of Tehran, is located in the old part of the city and can be easily accessed by public transportation and was fascinated by all the beauty, history, architecture, culture and art of Iran.

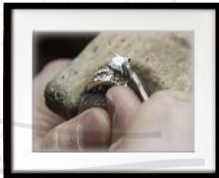


The National Museum of Iran:

The National Museum of Iran (Museum of Ancient Iran) is the oldest, most important, largest and richest museum in Iran. This museum is divided into two parts: ancient Iran and the Islamic era. In the section of ancient Iran, historical objects from the Paleolithic period to the Sassanid period are exhibited. In the Islamic section, works from the post-Islamic period are also displayed. More than 300,000 objects from different cultural periods of Iran, from prehistoric times to the Islamic era, have been kept and exhibited in this museum.

Shah Abdol-Azīm Shrine (Religious tourism):

The Shāh Abdol-Azīm Shrine also known as Shabdolazim, located in Rey, Iran, contains the tomb of 'Abdul 'Adhīm ibn' Abdillāh al-Hasanī (aka Shah Abdol Azim). Shah Abdol Azim was a fifth-generation descendant of Hasan ibn 'Alī and a companion of Muhammad al-Taqī. He was entombed here after his death in the 9th century. He was one of the pious persons of his time. During his journey many spies of Abbasid Caliph Al-Matawakkil tried to capture him but failed. A movie on the life of Shah Abdol Azim Al-Hasani has been made and is available in Persian and Urdu languages.




Inlaid work (Mekhrāj kari):

Tehran handicrafts are innumerable, but inlaid work is the most unique souvenir of Tehran. Placing the gemstone at the base is designed, the workman must do it carefully and patiently and hold the gem in place. In laying small stones, nail methods of engraving, bowl and fork are used, and for large gemstones, methods such as sloping, fork and wall are used, and in the past, this was done with a simple market such as a small hammer, a few sharp and wide-tipped.

CHAHARMAHAL AND BAKHTIARI

Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It lies in the southwestern part of the country. Its capital is Shahr-e Kord. The province is mainly active in the agriculture sector. Due to the beautiful scenery and nature Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province is well-known for Eco tourism. It is the source and birthplace of many springs, rivers and waterfalls that supply the water of the two great and vital rivers of Zayanderud and Karoon and cause the development of many cities in the country.



 Atashgah Waterfall



Atashgah Waterfall:

This roaring and extremely beautiful waterfall, which is also known as a miniature waterfall, is one of the most unique natural and tourist attractions of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province. This impressive waterfall has been created from the boiling and roaring of one of the water-rich springs of the great Karun River called Khorasan River on a high point. This river originates from the snow-covered and cold heights of Dena and Central Zagros in the south of Isfahan province and north of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, and finally calms down in Karun 3 dam lake in Khuzestan.



Zaman Khan Historical Bridge:

Zaman Khan Bridge is one of the valuable and old buildings located in Saman city. This historical bridge is one of the most important symbols of the local people of Saman city. In the past, tribes, nomads and travelers used to cross it, but now this bridge has more of a tourism aspect and is owned by the cultural heritage of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province, which you give to the private sector every year. It can be said that after agriculture, the most important source of income for the local people of this city is attracting tourists through this historic bridge.

Chaleshtor Castle:

Located five kilometers from the city of Shahr-e Kord, Chaleshtar Historical Complex was built toward the end of the Qajar era (1785-1925) as the residence of a Bakhtiari chieftain named Khoda Rahm Khan. The structures in this complex have a combination of Qajar era and European architecture and include a stone facade. The Khan-neshin, which is also known as the Khoda Rahm Khan Castle, has a balcony. Its decorations consist of mythical, floral, animal, bird and angel paintings and stone reliefs.



Chogha Bafi:

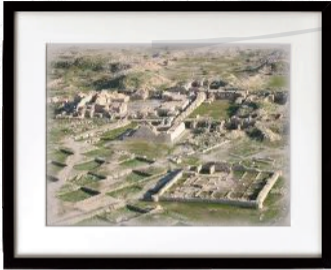
Chogha and Chokha are also pronounced. It is a kind of men's clothing for Bakhtiari that has no sleeves and is woven from natural white wool and is usually woven in white with patterns in woven colors. This tunic is woven in the hands of Bakhtiari women artists with skill and mastery of patience. For weaving this men's cover, a hanging tree is used and its weaving technique is the same as the kilim weaving technique, with the difference that it is much finer woven and has a thin thread and fabric.

KHUZESTAN

Khuzestan is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the southwest of the country, bordering Iraq and the Persian Gulf. Its capital is Ahvaz. The province of Khuzestan can be basically divided into two regions; the rolling hills and mountainous regions north of the Ahvaz Ridge, and the plains and marsh lands to its south. The climate of Khuzestan is generally very hot and occasionally humid, particularly in the south, while winters can be cold and dry.



 Chogha Zanbil



Gundeshapur:

Gundeshapur was the intellectual centre of the Sassanid Empire and the home of the Academy of Gundishapur, founded by Sassanid king Shapur I. Gundeshapur was home to a teaching hospital and had a library and a centre of higher learning. It is not an organised archaeological place as of today, and except for ruins, it is full of remains like broken ceramics. After his conquest of the Roman city of Antioch in 256, the Sasanian King of Kings (shahanshah) Shapur I founded the city of Gundeshapur, situated between Susa and Shushtar. The city, constructed as a place to settle Roman prisoners of war, subsequently became a Sasanian royal winter residence and the capital of the Khuzestan province. Gundeshapur was one of the four main cities of the province, along with Susa, Karkad-Ledan, and Shushtar.



Shevi Waterfall:

Shevi Waterfall is the largest natural waterfall in the Middle East. The geographical location of the waterfall is in a village called Shevi at Shahion district in Dezful City, Khuzestan Province. Under the waterfall and on its walls, there are blackthorns and other hydrophilic plants. Near this waterfall, there is another large waterfall, which is sometimes called the second Shevi Waterfall. Shevi Waterfall as a Natural Tourist Attraction is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Iran and is considered to be one of the most unique waterfalls in the Middle East.

Mat weaving:

It is one of the oldest handicrafts in the province and is very prosperous and its products are offered in all parts of Iran. Today, in different parts of Khuzestan, wherever access to palm leaves, reeds and twigs is possible, mat weaving can be seen. Abadan Khorramshahr, Shadegan and Azadegan plains are the production centers of this product.



Chogha Zanbil:

Chogha Zanbil is an ancient Elamite complex in the Khuzestan province of Iran. It was built about 1250 BC by the king Untash-Napirisha, mainly to honor the great god Inshushinak. The complex is protected by three concentric walls which define the main areas of the 'town'. The inner area is wholly taken up with a great ziggurat dedicated to the main god. The monuments were decorated with glazed baked bricks, gypsum and ornaments of faience and glass. Ornamenting the most important buildings were thousands of baked bricks bearing inscriptions with Elamite cuneiform characters were all inscribed by hand. In 1979, Chogha Zanbil became the first Iranian site to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

NORTH KHORASAN

North Khorasan Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is a province located in northeastern Iran. Bojnord is the capital of the province. This province contains many historical and natural attractions, such as mineral water springs, small lakes, recreational areas, caves, and protected regions, and various hiking areas. Saluk National Park is one of the most beautiful parks of Iran.



 Sardar Mofakham Mirror House



Sardar Mofakham Mirror House:

This building is in the city of Bojnurd, and belonged to Sardar Mofakham, one of the officials in the late Qajar period. As the name indicates, this building boasts of its mirror work and tile design. Mofkham Mansion is the largest and most significant architectural monument of the Qajar period in North Khorasan, which is located in the northeast of Bojnord City. Along with other monuments including Mirror House, Pavilion, Springhouse, and portal, Mofkham Mansion lied in a big garden in the Qajar dynasty all of which constituted Mofkham Government House. The Mansion's spectacular architecture with its colorful tilework can absorb you in the world of history.



Saluk National Park:

Saluk National Park is located in the northwest of Esfaryen in North Khorasan province and has a favorable diversity of plant and animal species. This protected area, after identification and introduction, the High Council for Environmental Protection is introduced as Saluk Protected Area, due to its valuable ecological features, and is currently under the control and management of the same name.

Spakho Fire Temple:

Spakho Fire Temple or Temple of Spakho is one of the oldest standing ancient structures in North Khorasan. According to the excavations and studies of experts, this fire temple belongs to the Sassanid era and next to it is a village known by the same name, Espakho. Espakho stone temple, which is sometimes called a church and sometimes a fire temple is located on a high hill in the foothills of the Aras forest and in the southern part of the village of Espakho.



Sofre Kurdi:

The Kurdish tablecloth, the most common art of Kurdish nomads, is the weaving of a type of kilim called the Kurdish tablecloth, which tells the life story of a weaver. This art is specific to North Khorasan and is one of the unique weaves of Kurdish nomadic women in this region, which is popular in the cities of Bojnourd, Maneh and Samolghan, Shirvan, Farooj and Esfaryen. The Kurdish tablecloth is woven from wool in various dimensions with very beautiful patterns and with deep themes and concepts that are rooted in the beliefs of this region. The patterns used in these hand weavings are also very diverse, which mainly includes abstract plant, animal and geometric patterns based on three shapes: square, triangle and circle.

RAZAVI KHORASAN

Razavi Khorasan Province is a province located in northeastern Iran. Mashhad is the center and capital of the province. This province contains many historical and natural attractions, such as mineral water springs, small lakes, recreational areas, caves and protected regions, and various hiking areas. Besides these, Khorasan encompasses numerous religious buildings and places of pilgrimage, including the shrine of Imam Reza, Goharshad mosque and many other mausoleums and Imamzadehs which attract visitors to this province. This province is the main destination of religious tourism in Iran.



Imam Reza Shrine (religious tourism destination)



Imam Reza Shrine(religious tourism destination):

The Imam Reza shrine in Mashhad, Iran, is a complex which contains the mausoleum of Imam Reza, the eighth Imam of Twelver Shias. It is the largest mosque in the world by area. Also contained within the complex are the Goharshad Mosque, a museum, a library, four seminaries, a cemetery, the Razavi University of Islamic Sciences, a dining hall for pilgrims, vast prayer halls, and other buildings. The complex is a tourism center in Iran and has been described as "the heart of the Shia Iran" with 25 million Iranian and non-Iranian Shias visiting the shrine each year, according to a 2007 estimate.



Qanats of Ghasabeh:

The Qanats of Ghasabeh also called Kariz eKay Khosrow, is one of the world's oldest and largest networks of qanats (underground aqueducts). Built between 700 and 500 BCE by the Achaemenid Empire in what is now Gonabad, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran, the complex contains 427 water wells. The site was first added to UNESCO's list of tentative World Heritage Sites in 2007, then officially inscribed in 2016, collectively with several other qanats, as "The Persian Qanat".

Tomb of Ferdowsi:

The Tomb of Ferdowsi is a tomb complex composed of a white marble base, and a decorative edifice erected in honor of the Persian poet Ferdowsi located in Tus, Iran, in Razavi Khorasan province. It was built in the early 1930s, and uses mainly elements of Achaemenid architecture to demonstrate Iran's rich culture and history. The construction of the mausoleum as well as its aesthetic design is a reflection of the cultural, and geo-political status of Iran at the time.



Turquoise cutting:

Turquoise has always been considered by humans throughout history. Perhaps the most important reason for human importance throughout history is the properties of turquoise. Among the types of turquoise stones. One of the characteristics of turquoise stone is its attractive color, which depending on its color, sky blue or dark blue can be very expensive or reasonable.

SOUTH KHORASAN

South Khorasan province is one of the provinces of Iran. This province is located in eastern Iran and its center is the city of Birjand. South Khorasan province, together with North Khorasan and Razavi Khorasan, formed Khorasan province until 2004, and in that year, with the approval of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and after dividing Khorasan province into three provinces, it was created in 2004.



 Birjand Castle



Fountain Morteza Ali:

Morteza Ali spring is located in the east of Tabas city and includes a series of several springs that flow from the southern slopes of the Black Mountain to the west. This spring is one of the most famous sights of Tabas, which has many fans among tourists due to its healing properties; But that is not all, and the existence of hot and cold springs that are parallel to each other in a valley, has created an amazing phenomenon that you will see in less places. More interestingly, the tallest arched dam in the world is located at the end of the Morteza Ali spring route, which has increased its reputation. If you pass this spring, you will surely see very old tombs in the walls of the strait that belong to the Zoroastrians.



Birjand Castle:

Birjand Castle or Birjand Fortress, also known as the Castle at the bottom of the city, is the largest historical monument in Birjand, which is located on top of the highest western hill in Birjand. The large and ancient fortress of Birjand is a mountain fortress for military purposes. The fort was a place of guarding, and the inhabitants of this fort were guards whose job it was to deliver news, provide security, and guard.

Kal Jeni Valley:

Kal-e Jeni Canyon in Tabas is one of the most beautiful natural wonders that you can see on your tour to Iran. This canyon is located in South-Khorasan province and has shaped by water movement and erosion throughout centuries. The water of Kal-e Jeni is being transferred by a canal to a village called Tashkuni that historians believe is the village that Cyrus the Great spent first 16 years of his life in there. Kal-e Jeni means the canal of Jinn and is known as a mysterious place among the locals of the area.



Carpet weaving:

The kilim has a long history as the first underlay and although it has an easier weaving method compared to the carpet, it is equally cheaper. Creativity, initiative and innovation in designs and colors have introduced kilim as a more artistic discipline than carpet, the taste and creativity of Iranian villagers and nomads play an important role in its production. The role and color of the kilim is a good way to identify a people and get acquainted with the customs and beliefs of each region.

ZANJAN

Zanjan or Zangan Province is a Northwestern Iranian province hosting a more than a million people, largely Turkic speaking. It is a mountainous province with close to 22,000 km² of land placed in Iran's third region. Most of the inhabitants live in the two major cities of Zanjan and Abhar. One third of the population live in rural areas.



 Zanjan Grand Mosque



Zanjan Grand Mosque:

The prostration and comprehensive school of Zanjan, known as Sayyid Mosque, was built in the 13th century AH (1242) during the Qajar period by one of the sons of Fath Ali Shah Qajar named Abdullah Mirza Dara, who was a disciple of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Mujtahid Sardani, to teach, pray and the popular references of this mujtahid are Zanjani. The Hosseini Zanjani family has been in charge of the mosque ever since. This mosque, which is located in the heart of the old part of the city and in a convenient place in terms of access, is connected to Qaisaria Bazaar from the west, Seyed Mosque alley from the east and Imam Khomeini and Sabzeh-e-Maidan streets from the north. The four porches, which are symmetrically placed on the four sides of the mosque, stand out more than anything in the courtyard of the mosque.



Khoein Tower:

In the past history of Iran, a mill or tower is a tall building or place that is usually used for surveillance, guarding, etc. Khoein Tower is one of the historical monuments of Khoein village in Ijrud city of Zanjan province. This historical tower, which is one of the sights of Zanjan in Khoein, is located 60 km from the Zanjan-Bijar road. Khoein Mill, which is very similar to watchtowers in the historical past of Iran, is located on the heights of the western side of Khoein village. The name of the tower is derived from the name of the village and the villagers also call it Gonbad or Gonbad.

Spa Abdal:

The springs of Zanjan province underwent changes and transformations after the earthquake of 1990 and caused changes in the underground layers, and the temperature of hot mineral waters in the province has increased. From these springs, we can mention the hot spring of Abdal village, which is located 30 km southwest of Zanjan-Tabriz road and within the city of Zanjan. This spring, which is located in Abdal heights, has healing and medicinal properties and is welcomed by the residents and travelers passing through the area.



Knife making:

Knife making is the most important and well-known handicrafts of Zanjan province and the quality, durability, elegance, fit, variety, cutting power and blade of Zanjan knives have long been famous and special. The city of Zanjan has been known as one of the important industrial centers and bases of various weapons and knife-making workshops since the tenth century AH (Safavid period). Researchers and researchers, after discovering the unique collection of Salt Man in 1383, announced the date and history of the knife industry in Zanjan more than 1700 years.

SEM NAN

Semnan is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the north of the country, and its center is Semnan. The city of Semnan is situated on an alluvial fan at 1,138 meters above sea level, straddling the southern foothills of the Alborz Mountains and the vast desert plain to the south of the city. The Golrudbar creek, which begins in the mountains to the north of Shahmirzad, has historically provided a reliable supply of water for municipal and agricultural consumption. Irrigation methods since ancient times have allowed the people of Semnan to drink clean water, raise livestock such as cattle and sheep, and cultivate diverse crops.



Arg Gate Square



Shahroud cloud forest:

Shahroud cloud forest is a celebration of the union of heaven and earth over a lush forest with tall trees. This forest is a remnant of several million years old Hyrcanian forests, which is located on the border of two different climates, between Semnan and Golestan. Cloud forest is one of the natural attractions and one of the most extraordinary sights of Shahroud and it is a place where the sky seems to have approached the earth. This forest is located in an area where two different climates, namely low-pressure areas (Gorgan plain) and high pressure (cloud region) meet and as the narrowest part of the Alborz mountain range, is the border of two ecosystems semi-desert and forest.



Arg Gate Square:

The Arg gate is 4 meters high and is one of the most important and famous monuments of Semnan. The era of this gate date back to Qajar dynasty. Its decoration is so beautiful. This gate is the only relic of the old Arg of Semnan and, its glory shows the old Arg well. It is easy to imagine the glory of the former Arg at this place with visiting this gate. The Args were once an important center of government. One of its most prominent features is the portal that painted on its seven-colored tiles, the historic battle of Rostam and Dave. This gate is in the list of national monuments of Iran in 1980 and is one of Semnan great attractions.

Semnan Central Mosque:

Semnan Grand Mosque is a very old and valuable building in Semnan. Over time, many changes and developments have taken place in this mosque, but now it can be seen in the works of the Seljuk and Timurid eras. Semnan Grand Mosque has been of great religious, cultural and social value throughout history. The architectural style of this building is Azeri architectural style.

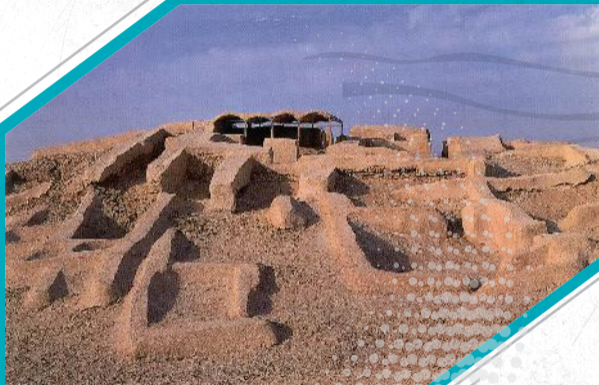


Samanu:

Samanu is a sweet dough that is prepared entirely from germinated wheat (young wheat green), which is prepared for Nowruz (the first of spring) in a large pot (like Kazan). This practice dates back to the pre-Islamic Sassanid Persian Empire. However, Samanu stands out for the "seven scenes" (seven symbolic items traditionally displayed on Nowruz). Wheat is soaked and prepared for days, so the whole process takes up to a week. Traditionally, the final cooking lasted from evening until daylight, and the party was for women only. It can be full of laughter and music and singing related songs.

SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN

Sistan and Baluchistan Province is the second largest province of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the southeast of the country, bordering Pakistan and Afghanistan, and its capital is Zahedan. Geographically, the province comprises two different land structures. In the North Dasht- e- Sistan formed by Hirmand alluvium holds the largest freshwater lake in the country and is also situated in this region. Strong winds are another distinct feature of the region. The Southern part is mostly mountainous with a variety of climates due to the vicinity with Taftan Volcano & Oman Sea. This strategically located province has immense potential in agriculture, fisheries and valuable untapped mineral deposits.



 burnt City



Chabahar Martian Mountains:

Martian mountain is one of the famous Iran's tourist attractions situated in Chabahar, Sistan and Baluchestan Province. The mountains have unusual white and gray colors creating beautiful scenes at night. The phenomenon, however, prevents the growth of plants in the region. This unique eye-catching view is one of the most famous attractions of Chabahar. The pristine Martian Mountains of Chabahar, also known as Miniature Mountains because of their particular sedimentation and erosion, these mountains have forms similar to the rugged surface of Mars. The color, appearance, shape, and material of the mountains are very strange. The geometric patterns of the mountains have been created by rapid soil erosion caused by heavy rain and wind. The mountains are made of sedimentary rocks with a grayish white color.



burnt City:

Burnt city is one of the oldest civilizations in the world according to archeological findings. The city is a valuable area for archaeologists and history buffs due to its outstanding historical potential and high volume of artifacts. On a trip to the Burnt City there is a desert museum with a treasure hidden in every corner. In the vast area of the burnt city, there are many historical attractions, although due to the high value of this city, it can be said that the burnt city has been abandoned among other tourist attractions in Iran.

Lipar Chabahar Wetland:

There are many lakes and wetlands around the world that are ecologically home to many species of animals. One of these unique examples is located in the south of the country, in a large area of Sistan and Baluchestan province. Lipar Wetland, also known as Pink Wetland, is one of the most beautiful tourist attractions in Chabahar. There are only four similar examples of Lipar in the world and it is mentioned as one of the unique natural attractions of the Oman Sea coast. The water of this lagoon is the color of strawberry milk and is one of the saltiest reservoirs in the world.



Needlework:

Needlework is the art of decorating fabrics and has a long history dating back to the history of this land. This art is also known as Baluchi embroidery and has spectacular and dazzling effects. Artists create designs on plain fabrics with colored threads using hooks and needles. The designs in needlework are mental and inspired by dreams, and therefore needlework is considered a reflection of the pains, aspirations and aspirations of Baloch women. Needlework is done on clothes, wedding tablecloths, bedspreads, cushions, rugs, tablecloths, backpacks or even clothes, etc.

FARS

Fars Province is one of the thirty-one provinces of Iran. Its administrative center is Shiraz. Fars is the historical homeland of the Persian people. There are three distinct climatic regions in the Fars Province. First, the mountainous area of the north and northwest with moderate cold winters and mild summers. Secondly, the central regions, with relatively rainy mild winters, and hot dry summers. The third region located in the south and southeast, has cold winters with hot summers. The geographical and climatic variation of the province causes varieties of plants; consequently, variation of wildlife has been formed in the province. So, it is one of the important tourism destinations of Iran. Recently, due to the professional doctors and high and modern medicine technology and equipment and medical centers it is one of the main medical tourism destinations too.



 Eram Garden



Persepolis:

Persepolis is a symbol of glory and grandeur in ancient Iran and one of the sights of Shiraz. Perhaps the Persepolis region and the remaining buildings in it can be considered one of the most important documents in the history of civilization in the world. Hence, prominent scientists and archaeologists from all over the world have traveled to Iran to visit Persepolis. Persepolis is a relic of Achaemenid kings from 2500 years ago in Iran. Given the greatness of the Achaemenid Empire in ancient Iran, which covered a significant part of the eastern part of the world, we can understand the glory of the headquarters of these kings in Persepolis. Archaeologists have discovered the development of civilization in ancient Iran through careful study of inscriptions and artifacts from this region. The social laws of the Achaemenid period have also surprised many historians.



Eram Garden:

Eram Garden is one of the tourist attractions of Shiraz and is an example of a pavilion garden, which is very popular among tourists due to its citrus trees and a long street with magnificent cedars on its sides. In addition to the main Qajar pavilion that forms the central core of this garden; The tall and ancient headdresses have doubled its beauty. The only document related to the Eram Garden is mentioned in several travelogues, based on which it can be dated to at least the tenth and eleventh centuries AH.

Vakil Bath:

Vakil Bath was one of the largest baths built in its time and was designed and built in accordance with the most advanced architectural principles of its time. After many changes of use, today this historical monument hosts an attractive and lovely museum. Visitors can get acquainted with the ancient history and culture of Iran by visiting this complex, in addition to watching the beautiful architecture of this bath by the beautiful wax sculptures that are located around the bath. The architectural style and methods and the decorative arrays and motifs used in this bath are known as an admirable example of the architecture of Zandieh's government.




Faloodeh(delicious dessert):

Faludeh or Peloudeh is a traditional Iranian cold dessert that is similar to syrup. It contains vermicelli-sized thin strands made from starch in semi-frozen syrup containing sugar and rose water. Faludeh is often served with lemon juice and sometimes ground pistachios. In Iran, faloodeh is sold in ice cream shops and coffee shops with flavors such as pistachios, saffron, rose and honey, and it can be served along with ancient lyric, traditional Iranian ice cream. Faludeh Shirazi, a version of the city of Shiraz, has a special reputation.

QAZVIN

Qazvin is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the north-west of the country, and its center is the city of Qazvin. The climate of the province in the northern parts is cold and snowy in winters and temperate in summers. In the southern parts the climate is mild with comparatively cold winters and warm summers. In recent decades, Qazvin has become a developing pole of the country, primarily due to its preferable location. Qazvin today is a center of textile trade, including cotton, silk and velvet, in addition to leather. It is on the railroad line and the highway between Tehran and Tabriz.



 Alamoot castle



Chehel Sotoon palace:

Qazvin Chehelston Palace, known as the Pergola Mansion, is located in the city of Qazvin and is the only surviving pavilion of the royal palaces of Shah Tahmaseb's time. In the Safavid period and when Qazvin was the capital of the country, this building was called Kolah Farangi. The plan of the building has a plan with cruciform and extroverted axes. On the four sides of the large hall on the first floor, there are four rooms with different geometry. With four porches, in the past there was a pleasant atmosphere in the mansion, but today these porches are closed with windows to enclose and preserve the decorations. Qazvin Chehelston Palace was registered in the list of historical monuments of Iran in February 1954, number 389, and as one of the sights of Qazvin, it hosts tourists.

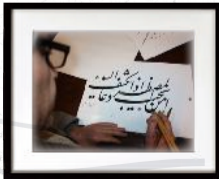


Lake Evan:

Alamout Area is one of the major natural tourism destination where is also famous for being the venue of Alamout Castle aka Hassan Sabah Castle. Evan Lake (some guide books call it Ovan Lake) is another natural tourism destination of Qazvin. It is a small alpine lake located on Alborz Mountain. It is a realistic wonder of Iran. the lake has created a source of tranquility in the height of mountains. The main tributary that flows into the lake, is a stream with the same name, Evan, from northern mountains. Other springs are having a good share of the lake's flow.

Alamout castle:

Alamut Castle is one of the tourist attractions of Qazvin and one of the most important historical castles in Iran, which is an ideal place for those interested in history and archeology. The fort was the seat of Hassan Sabah, the founder of the Ismaili and anti-Seljuk government in the 5th century AH, who became famous for his military activities. Alamut Castle is not only a spectacular historical attraction; It has beautiful nature that can be attractive to any tourist. Only those who climb the stairs of Alamut and taste the hard way can understand the magic of this castle.



Calligraphy:

The art of calligraphy, as one of the most beautiful arts in existence, is several thousand years old in Iran. Qazvin, the capital of Iranian calligraphy, is considered as the main center for the spread of this original art. This city has long been the cradle of the country's calligraphy greats and many students have been trained by famous elders and masters and have raised the flag of art in this region. Calligraphy is rooted in the nature of the people of Qazvin and the economy of many people in this region has grown in this way.

QOM

Qom is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. Qom is the seventh largest city in Iran. Qom is the capital of Qom province. The climate of Qom province varies between a desert and semi-desert climate and comprises mountainous areas, foothills, and plains. Today, Qom is considered one of the focal centers of the Shia branch of Islam. Its theological center and the shrine of Ma'soomeh are prominent features of the provincial capital of Qom.[8] Outside the city is Jamkaran, another site of religious pilgrimages, So Qom is another destination for religious tourism in Iran. and annually about twenty million pilgrims visit this city, most of whom are Iranians and other Shiite Muslims from around the world



 Fatima Masumeh Shrine



Fatima Masumeh Shrine:

The shrine of Imam Masoumeh (AS) is one of the most important sights of Qom, which is known as the second most important religious attraction in Iran after the shrine of Imam Reza (AS). This shrine is the burial place of famous and important figures in the history of Iran such as Parvin Etesami, Shahid Motahari, Allameh Tabatabai, Ayatollah Behjat and a number of Safavid and Qajar kings that you can visit next to the shrine of Imam Masoumeh (AS). In addition, the Faizieh School in Qom, which is considered one of the oldest historical schools in the country, is located on this holy threshold. The most spectacular decorations of the shrine, from tiles to mirrors, are delicate for any viewer. But that's not all, and its spectacular museum allows you to watch the finest silk rugs, calligraphies, and more.



Qom Old Bazaar:

The old bazaar of Qom is considered one of the masterpieces of Iranian architecture and consists of the order, Chaharsooq, Sara and Timcheh Bozorg. This complex is located in the old part of the city. Timcheh Bozorg, the old bazaar of Qom, has the largest multiplicative roof in the whole country, and each section of the bazaar has a pure and exemplary Iranian architecture, which has used the principles of traditional Iranian architecture in its construction due to the desert nature of the region. Each part of the old bazaar of Qom was built in different eras and its size has been increased over time. In general, Qom Bazaar dates back to the Seljuk, Ilkhanid, Safavid, Qajar, and Pahlavi eras.

Green Dome Garden:

Historical monuments and buildings contain a large part of the culture, civilization and identity of the past, which after several centuries, as a pure and valuable gem, has been remembered for future generations. In most of the provinces of the country, due to their historical context and their centuries-old history, there are monuments and buildings that have a special importance and status for various reasons such as construction age, architecture in the building, its type of use in the past and so on.



Sohan(pastry):

Sohan Qom is the most famous Sohan in Iran and more and more diverse samples of Sohan are produced in Qom. The main raw materials used in baking and preparing sohan are water, whole meal flour, wheat germ, sugar, oil, egg yolk, cardamom, saffron and pistachio kernels. In the past, this pastry was mostly produced in a traditional way and by hand, but now this pastry is baked with the help of special machines and molds.

KURDISTAN

Kurdistan Province or Kordestan Province, is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. The capital of Kurdistan Province is the city of Sanandaj. Kurdistan Province is a mountainous region that can be topographically divided into a western and an eastern section at Sanandaj. As a result of its elevation and mountains, Kurdistan province has many rivers, lakes, glaciers and caves, which render it rather picturesque. The major activities of the inhabitants are agriculture and modern livestock farming. Wheat, barley, grains and fruits are the major agricultural products.



 Khosrow Abad Mosque



Khosrow Abad Mosque:

Khosrow Abad Bijar Mosque, also known as Gross Mosque or Amir Aladdin Mosque, is one of the mosques that many people go to every day for secrets and needs with their Lord or to visit. The construction of this old mosque was inspired by the Sanandaj Grand Mosque and now takes you to the past with its old atmosphere. Khosrow Abad Bijar Mosque has been decorated with impressive decorations such as brickwork and various designs, and now it takes the mind away from every visitor and makes it hard to get bored of it.



Selin village:

Another beautiful village in Kurdistan that is visited by many tourists every year is Selin village. Selin is one of the villages of Oramanat in Kurdistan. Selin village has an arched texture next to Sirvan river, where pomegranate and walnut orchards are located on both sides of Sirvan and connect them with a beautiful bridge. The villagers are Horami-speaking, wearing beautiful Kurdish clothes.

Karaftu Cave:

Kerfto Cave is one of the mysterious and amazing caves in Iran and is one of the largest ancient caves in the country. This cave in Kurdistan province is located in a limestone mountain range in the north of a beautiful valley and around it there are many shelters, caves and cavities. In winter and when it is cold inside the cave it is warm and in summer it is cold inside the cave in terms of wind. The Kerfto limestone cave was under water until the third geological period, the Mesozoic, and came out of the water at the end of this period.



Joinery:

Kurdistan province is the second region of the country after the northern region in terms of wood resources and especially forest cover. Proper forest cover has led to the proper use of wood to create works of art in different periods. The history of wooden works of Sanandaj (Sunnah) is attributed to the Safavid period. As the name implies, joinery means making practical and artistic tools from well-patterned and colored woods with high elegance and precision. In this work, the wood is covered based on the desired design and role, and with this method, delicate and thin wooden products are produced with the utmost precision and beauty.

KERMAN

Kerman Province is the largest province of the 31 provinces of Iran. Kerman is in the southeast of Iran with its administrative center in the city of Kerman. The altitudes and heights of the province are the continuation of the central mountain ranges of Iran. They extend from the volcanic folds beginning in Azarbaijan and, by branching out in the central plateau of Iran, terminate in Baluchestan. Most of the province is largely steppe or sandy desert, although there are some oases where dates, oranges (said to be the best in Iran), and pistachios are cultivated.

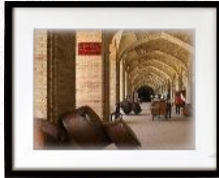


 Prince Mahan Garden



Prince Mahan Garden:

Prince Mahan is a lush and pleasant garden in the heart of the desert and one of the sights of Kerman and is one of the 9 famous Iranian gardens in the world. Prince Mahan Garden is one of the perfect Iranian gardens and one of the best sloping gardens or garden-beds. One of the features of such flat gardens is the unique and spectacular display of water in a stepped manner and on horizontal and vertical levels. The area of this rectangular garden includes the entrance, bathroom, mansion, water supply network and pond, which are surrounded by a tall fence of trees and like a green jewel in the heart of the desert. It shines and is eye-catching.



Kerman Bazaar:

Kerman Bazaar or Kerman Grand Bazaar is one of the national monuments of Iran and one of the sights of Kerman, which starts from Arg Square and ends in Moshtaghieh Square; For this reason, it is considered as the longest order in the Iranian market. This bazaar was mainly built after the eighth century AH, and as a result, each part of it was built during the time of one of the city officials and has special features of each period. Some features of Kerman market are unique among Iranian markets; Like the existence of the tallest windbreak in Kerman in the market, which is world famous.

Gonbad Jabaliya:

The dome of Jabaliyeh with its stone structure is located in the middle of a green park. This work with the history of Prabham has been the host of historical carved inscriptions and stones and is also known as the Stone Museum. The dome of Jabaliyeh, as one of the sights of Kerman province, was registered in the list of national monuments of Iran. Today, this building has been turned into a green space and a number of sculptures have been placed in it.



Kerman Carpet:

Kerman has very good wool for carpet weaving. Its type is similar to Khorasan wool and is a little lighter and more delicate than Kermanshah wool. Kerman carpet is famous more than anything because of the combination of color and design. There are two factors of design and color in distinguishing and distinguishing carpets. The design and color of Kerman carpet is one of the most exquisite, beautiful and light weaves in the world.

KERMANSHAH

Kermanshah Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. As it is situated between two cold and warm regions enjoys a moderate climate. Kermanshah has a moderate and mountainous climate. It rains most in winter and is moderately warm in summer. Kermanshah is one of the western agricultural core of Iran that produces grain, rice, vegetable, fruits, and oilseeds, however Kermanshah is emerging as a fairly important industrial city. These industries include petrochemical refinery, textile manufacturing, food processing, carpet making, sugar refining, and the production of electrical equipment and tools.



 Taq-e Bostan



Taq-e Bostan:

Taq-e Bostan means "Arch of the Garden" or "Arch made by stone" is a site with a series of large rock reliefs from the era of the Sassanid Empire of Persia (Iran), carved around the 4th century CE. This example of Persian Sassanid art is located in the heart of the Zagros mountains. The site has been turned into an archaeological park and a series of late Sasanian and Islamic column capitals have been brought together (some found at Taq Bostan, others at Mount Behistun and Kermanshah).



Behistun Inscription:

The Behistun Inscription is a multilingual inscription and large rock relief on a cliff at Mount Behistun in the Kermanshah Province of Iran, near the city of Kermanshah in western Iran, established by Darius the Great (r. 522–486 BC). It was crucial to the decipherment of cuneiform script as the inscription includes three versions of the same text, written in three different cuneiform script languages: Old Persian, Elamite, and Babylonian (a variety of Akkadian). The inscription is to cuneiform what the Rosetta Stone is to Egyptian hieroglyphs: the document most crucial in the decipherment of a previously lost script.

Statue of Hercules in Behistun:

The Statue of Hercules in Behistun is located on Mount Behistun, Iran. The statue was sculpted in 148 BC, and dedicated in the name of "Herakles Kallinikos". The Hercules was carved by a sculptor who was not formally trained in the Greek sculptural style.[6] According to the modern historian Rolf Strootman, the design was more Iranian than Greek. In Hellenistic art, Heracles is seldom shown wielding a bow. In the rock relief, however, he is wielding a bow resembling those shown in the Behistun inscription.



leather manufacturing:

Due to the fact that Kermanshah region has long been a breeding ground for many livestock and livestock, due to the need for tanning, it has flourished and this has made Kermanshah one of the main sources of production and distribution of quality leather throughout the country. If we want to write about this art, we must say that this art existed before spinning and weaving, and it really leaves no room for discussion and bargaining about this history. Iranians are prominent in the leather industry and are the most masterful of all, and Kermanshah is also a leader in this category shoulder to shoulder.

KOYGILUYEH AND NOYER-AHMAD

Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province is one of the thirty-one provinces of Iran. It is in the south-west of the country and its capital is Yasuj. The province is mostly mountainous in terrain, part of the Zagros range. The climate of the province is divided into two regions, cold and tropical: These areas are generally full of rain and full of dense forests of oak, almond or pistachio and ...



 Cheshmeh Belqis Charam



Sisakht:

Sisakht is located 35 km northwest of Yasuj, the capital of the province, in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Provinces of Iran. This city is the center of Dena city. The people of this city speak the Lori people and the Lori language. This city is located at the foot of Dena Mountain, the highest mountain in the Zagros Mountains, and is the seventh highest city in Iran and is considered a tourist area. Among the tourist areas of this city, we can name Gol-Cheshmeh Mishi-Dashtak-Bandan and Nol Strait. To travel to this city, you can use the Yasuj-Sisakht road; Or from Isfahan-Semirom-Sisakht reach **this city.**



Doogh waist waterfall:

Kamrdogh waterfall in Raisi Castle in the center of Charosa district of Kohgiluyeh city is one of the natural beauties of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad provinces, but it remains unknown to tourists. This waterfall, which is about 100 meters high and more than 60 meters wide, is located 10 kilometers from the main castle in the center of this section. Kamrdogh waterfall has water in all seasons and it has been called the bride of Iranian waterfalls. This waterfall is one of the most beautiful natural attractions of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, whose name is on the list of national monuments of Iran.

Cheshmeh Belqis Charam:

Belqis spring garden and historical tower belong to the post-Islamic historical periods and is located 4 km southeast of Charam city on the Charam-Gachsaran road. **Exact** information about the history of the garden is not available. This garden is limited to Charam-Gachsaran road **from** the east, to agricultural lands from the south, and to Jihad Keshavarzi garden (civil garden) from the west. According to the locals, this building was built by a woman named Belqis around the end of the Sassanid and early Islamic periods.




Financial felt:

This art is now popular in Yasuj. The raw material used in Malan felt is fleece. Manufacturers supply this wool directly from tribes and nomads. The products that are produced include underlayment felt and the next coat, which most products include underlayment felt. To prepare the felt (felt felt), weaving is not done, but by creating pressure, moisture and heat, they cause the wool fibers to disintegrate. Two properties of curling and scaling of wool allow the production of felt.

GOLESTAN

Golestān Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran, located in the north-east of the country and south-east of the Caspian Sea. Its capital is Gorgan. Golestān enjoys mild weather and a temperate climate most of the year. Geographically, it is divided into two sections: The plains, and the mountains of the Alborz range.



 Gonbad Kavus



Khalid Nabi Cemetery:

Khalid Nabi shrine and its cemetery is a place for pilgrimage and tourism. The space around this shrine and the surrounding landscapes are full of tranquility and full of indescribable beauty. The location of the tomb is located at the top of Gogeh Dagh mountain and its beautiful view on the height of the mountain is what has attracted the attention of nature lovers to this area. Khalid Nabi is actually a complex consisting of Khalid Nabi Cemetery, the tomb of the shepherd Ata and the shrine of Khalid Nabi. This complex is one of the most famous and oldest places of interest in Golestan province. Khalid Nabi Cemetery and Shrine Complex consists of several places of pilgrimage as well as a historical cemetery.



Gonbad Kavus:

In ancient Iran, to guide travelers along the roads and highways, they built towering buildings called mills or minarets. Mill or minaret literally means place of light and place of fire. These towers, which were built in addition to the sidewalks in the cities to show the main location of the urban fabric, were usually independent buildings with very simple decorations. The function of these towers was to light fires in their crowns to identify the way and destination on dark nights or foggy days. Of course, other functions have been mentioned for these towers. They used the rays of light in these towers to send messages to more distant areas.

Kaboudwal waterfall:

Kaboudwal waterfall, which is the tallest moss waterfall in Iran, is one of the sights of Golestan province. This spectacular waterfall with its unique beauty is located in the heart of a forest and mountain path and visiting it will immortalize the memory of your trip to this province. Kaboudwal Falls is made up of water in a halo of bright green light; Lights that reflect the glow of green moss on the rocks of the waterfall. Then join us to introduce you to one of the most attractive natural wonders of Golestan province. Kaboudwal Aliabad Katoul waterfall is located at the foot of Harun mountain and in the depths of forest valleys.



Turkmen carpet:

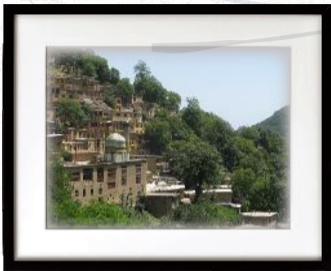
Iranian Yamuts are masters and weavers in carpet weaving and weave valuable handicrafts with great taste. Among the weaves of the Yamut clan, the dark weaves of Atabay are of paramount importance. And then it's time for Jafar Bai's dark handicrafts. A small tribe of this tribe called Kuglans also live in Iran and are mostly engaged in weaving. A group of people from the Teke tribe who came to Iran after the Russian Revolution. They weave the best Turkmen carpets. Their carpets have two weaves and are woven with Turkish knots. Sometimes the threads and rarely all the fibers of the carpet are chosen from silk.

GILAN

Gilan Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. Rasht is its capital city. Gilan has a humid subtropical climate with, by a large margin, the heaviest rainfall in Iran. Gilan has a strong culinary tradition, from which several dishes have come to be adopted across Iran. This richness derives in part from the climate, which allows for a wide variety of fruit, vegetables and nuts to be grown in the province. Seafood is a particularly strong component of Gilani (and Mazandarani) cuisine.



 Masouleh village



Masouleh village:

Beautiful views of terraced houses, balconies adorned with geraniums, pristine and lush forests, roaring waterfalls and high mountains are some of the sights that will surely make you fall in love. The pleasant climate, warm-hearted and hospitable people, quality food and dreamy atmosphere of Masouleh village of Gilan, are so attractive that it will draw you to it again and again. Masouleh Gilan is one of the sights of Fooman and a traditional and old city, which, despite its yellow houses in the green background of the forest and beautiful mountains in a foggy world, is more like a painting or a postcard. Masouleh is one of the few cities without a motor vehicle in the world that has made the traffic of any vehicles impossible with its narrow garden alleys and steps.



Roodkhan Castle:

Gilan River Fortress is one of the most important historical and military fortresses in Iran, which is located in the city of Fooman and among the dense forest trees. This strong and impregnable castle has gone through many ups and downs throughout its history and is now one of the most important sights of Fooman that attracts many tourists. The name of the castle that comes to mind reminded one of a scary and mysterious Place. Strange stories are sometimes told about castles, which may not be unrelated to the structure of these places and their uses; Because castles are strongholds built to defend against enemy attack, they were designed to be invincible.

Masal:

Masal is a small town in the northwest of Rasht, the capital of Gilan province. The summers of this region with a clean and unique climate, pristine and foggy atmosphere, indescribable tranquility, high waterfalls and lush pastures of the wilderness, give you the opportunity to walk on the clouds. Every year, many travelers take refuge in the countryside of Masal to spend a quiet holiday away from the hustle and bustle of the city; It is undoubtedly a part of paradise in Iran and a surrealist painting.



Mirza ghassemi:

Mirza ghassemi or mirza gassemi is an Iranian appetizer or main based on tandoori or grilled aubergine (eggplant), distinct to the Northern Iran and Caspian Sea region (specifically Gilan province). It is known as Persian eggplant dip in Western countries. The dish consists of aubergines seasoned with garlic, tomato, oil or butter, salt and pepper bound together with eggs. It can be prepared as a casserole dish, and is usually served with bread or rice. The variant made with zucchini instead of aubergine is called Kadoo Ghasemi.

LORESTAN

Lorestan Province is a province of western Iran in the Zagros Mountains. The northern part of Lorestan is made up of Lak Kurds, who made up half of the province's population. Climatically, the province can be divided into three parts: the mountainous regions, such as Boroujerd, Doroud, Azna, Nourabad and Alishtar experience cold winters and moderate summers. In the central region, the spring season begins from mid-February and lasts till mid May. The township of Khorramabad is in this realm. However, southern areas such as Pol-e-Dokhtar and Papi are under the influence of the warm air currents of Khuzestan, have hot summers and relatively moderate winters.



 Shapur Khast (Falakol a flak) Castle



Shapur Khast (Falakol a flak) Castle:

Falak al-Aflak Castle is one of the most prominent historical monuments left from ancient Iran. This ancient castle is one of the most famous sights of Lorestan province, which is located in the center of Khorramabad. Lorestan province has been considered by many kings of Iran since ancient times due to its springs and waterfalls and lush nature. The castle of the celestial spheres was also the seat of kings from different governments such as the Sassanids, the Buyids, the Safavids and the Qajars at different times. Brick, clay, stone and mortar have been used to build the castle of the celestial sphere. The existence of a very deep well and an emergency escape route in the second courtyard of the castle are among the interesting points of this building.



Gahar Lake:

Gohar Mountain Lake is one of the best sights of Lorestan and one of the largest freshwater lakes in the country. This lake attracts every tourist with its pristine nature and its clear water; Especially since it is one of the best places to catch trout. Gohar Lake, which is known as the jewel of Oshtrankoo and Zagros, has remained largely untouched due to the lack of a highway, and has a very spectacular nature, especially in spring and summer.

Khazineh Valley:

Khazineh Valley is one of the beautiful and wonderful valleys of Lorestan province, which is located in the middle of Poldakhtar-Andimeshk road and in the neighborhood of a village of the same name. This valley has been formed after erosion for many years. Seymareh river (from Seymareh tributaries) passes through this valley and makes the treasure valley as beautiful as possible. This valley is very similar to the Grand Canyon National Park. Khazineh suspension bridge was one of the main and spectacular attractions of this valley, which was the tallest suspension bridge in Iran and the Middle East.



Warsaw:

Whenever we hear the name of Boroujerd city, we subconsciously remember the most famous handicrafts of this city, namely Warsaw. The Warsaw industry in Boroujerd is more than 2 centuries old. Warsaw is essentially a white metal made from a combination of several other metals such as nickel, zinc and copper. A Warsaw craftsman uses this metal to make durable and beautiful utensils and utensils such as trays, spoons and forks, samovars, sugar bowls and so on. If you visit Boroujerd city market, you will see its Warsaw samovars more than anything else.

MAZANDARAN

Mazandaran Province, is an Iranian province located along the southern coast of the Caspian. The diverse natural habitats of the province include plains, prairies, forests and rainforest stretching from the sandy beaches of the Caspian Sea to the rugged and snowcapped Alborz sierra, including Mount Damavand, one of the highest peaks and volcanoes in Asia. Mazandaran is a major producer of farmed fish, and aquaculture provides an important economic addition to traditional dominance of agriculture. Another important contributor to the economy is the tourism industry, as people from all of Iran enjoy visiting the area. Mazandaran is also a fast-growing centre for biotechnology.



 Lake of Ghosts



Lake of Ghosts:

from the trunk Nowshahr Ghost Lake is one of the most beautiful and at the same time the strangest natural attractions of Iran in Mazandaran province. This lake, which is also called "hornbeam", is located between Noor city and Nowshahr and in forested heights. The area around the lake is covered with alder and hornbeam trees, which may be the reason why the lake is named after the hornbeam. Broken back trees, fog and swampy water of this lake have created a chaotic atmosphere in this area and for this reason, this natural attraction is known as one of the most mysterious places in northern Iran. The hornbeam trees in this area have rotted for years due to their proximity to the water, and this is the reason why the trees break.



Abbas Abad Historical Garden:

Abbasabad historical complex is the largest garden of the Safavid period in Iran and as one of the sights of Behshahr, it hosts many tourists every year. Lake Abbasabad is also one of the best destinations for relaxation and escape from the smoky atmosphere of the city, with a multitude of trees that have risen around it and with the singing of birds, next to the remains of the historic mansion. This garden is one of the most important and largest historical gardens in Iran and is registered in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Abbas Abad complex includes a garden, lake, bath, etc.

Filband village:

Filband village is one of the most beautiful high villages in Mazandaran province. Due to its special geographical location and being located at the foot of a mountain, this village has a beautiful view of the surrounding pastures and villages. The village of Philband with its pristine and beautiful nature is surrounded by clouds in half of the year, and for this reason, many tourists and nature lovers travel to this pleasant area in the hot season. The Philband Sea is formed on most days of the year. Watching the clouds move through the legs and being surrounded by cloud masses create memorable moments for tourists.



Caviar:

Mazandaran province is adjacent to the Caspian Sea. Caviar is also one of the most important export products from this region to the world. Therefore, fish and caviar are among the most famous souvenirs of Mazandaran province. White fish, duck fish, salmon and kilka are examples of fish that you can buy from Mazandaran.

MARKAZI

Markazi Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. The word Markazi means central in Persian. Markazi province was part of the Median Empire in the first millennium BC, which included all of the central and western parts of modern-day Iran. The region is considered to be one of the ancient settlements on the Iranian plateau. Numerous remaining ruins testify to the antiquity of this area.



 Ebrahim Abad Historical Aqueduct



Chal Nakhjir Cave:

Nakhjir Cave is one of the beautiful limestone caves in Markazi province that was discovered in 1988 due to an explosion near its mouth. This cave is called because of its location in an area called "Nakhjir" in the northeast of Delijan city. Chalnakhjir is a well-known area where hunters used to flee animals to make hunting easier. Chalnakhjir Cave is one of the sights of Delijan, which is located on the way from Delijan to Naraq, in the Chalnakhjir region, at the foot of Takht Mountain. This cave is one of the calcareous and living caves of the world (if a part of the cave is repaired, it will be restored) which is about 70 million years old.



Meyghan:

Meighan village (Meighan) is located about 2 km from Shahroud city. Meighan is one of the big villages in Bastam district. Meighan village has a long history. Some call it Meighan and some call it Meyghan, but according to existing government documents, the name (Meighan) is correct, which means the place where the clouds descend and gather. The village is located in the Bastam district of Shahroud city.

Ebrahim Abad Historical Aqueduct:

Qanats are one of the examples of Iranian genius in water management, especially in low rainfall and dry areas, whose existence for centuries indicates the intellectual and cultural richness and originality of Iranian civilization. Ebrahimabad aqueduct is one of the oldest aqueducts in Iran and one of the sights of Arak, which is located on the way from Qom to Arak. In 1993, it was registered in the list of national historical monuments. Normally, a digger picks up a half-meter-long sprig to dig a subterranean well and makes a circle with a radius of one meter. Then this circle continues to the bottom. But this well is conical; That is, the lower the well, the more open it becomes.



Traditional textile:

Products that are produced with the help of simple knitting machines are considered hand-woven. Such as cashmere, gold, shawls and all kinds of cotton, wool and fluffy fabrics. One of the characteristics of this field of handicrafts is that, firstly, all three stages of weaving (job creation, weaving) are done by moving the hands and feet, and secondly, the possibility of using colored wefts in unlimited quantities and also the variety of weaving designs with it is possible to have and control movements, which indicates the effective and creative presence of human beings in production.

HORMOZGAN

Hormozgan Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the south of the country. The province experiences a very hot and humid climate. Hormozgan has four- and five-star hotels with modern amenities. The Cultural Heritage Organization of Iran lists 212 sites of historical and cultural significance in the province. Hormozgan today has 11 ports, five national airports, and three international airports. The province has an active agriculture sector, ranking first in Iran in lime production and second in date production. Hormozgan has two free trade zones, one in Kish, the other on Qeshm island.



 Stars Valley



Stars Valley:

The Valley of the Stars is one of the unique geological phenomena that is on the list of Qeshm's Seven Wonders and is more than two million years old and dazzles the eyes of every viewer. This valley, which has many similar specimens in the world, is one of the most mysterious and interesting attractions, which includes pointed cones, huge columns and high walls. This natural phenomenon is formed by erosion caused by seasonal showers, surface waters and hurricanes, and there are several layers and cavities within each column of the valley into which air easily penetrates. These features of Star Valley have made this valley a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is interesting to know that Qeshm Geopark is the only geopark in the Middle East.



Chahkuh Canyon:

Chahkuh Strait is one of the wonders of Qeshm Weekly and is one of the main sites of Qeshm Geopark. This gorge is located in the western part of the northern coast of Qeshm Island and in the central part of the geopark. Chahkuh Strait is a natural and extraordinary attraction in an area called Shahab and close to the eastern Chahvi village. Chahkuh Strait is the art of nature. The valley atmosphere looks different and strange, and the handwriting of nature at this point on the earth is different.

The ancient city of Harira:

If you decide to travel to the beautiful island of Kish, do not miss the opportunity to visit the city of Harira. This historic city is located in the north of the island and dates back to 800 years ago. Harireh was built in the 4th century AH after the prosperity of the commercial port of Siraf and has enjoyed great prosperity in the past; It was considered as one of the important commercial and trade areas of the Persian Gulf. The ancient city of Harirah has different parts. The aristocratic house, the mosque, the baths, the workshop and industrial sections, the water facilities and the port make up the sights of this historic city.




Sewing art (Golabton dozi):

Sewing beautiful designs and patterns on fabric with gold ribbons is called embroidered glabton and is usually used to decorate local women's clothing. This art is popular in different parts of Iran in most parts of Iran and is very popular in Hormozgan province, especially in the cities of Bandar Lengeh, Bandar Abbas and Minab. They use embroidered glabton to decorate slippers, women's pants, cuffs, chest, collar, curtain edge, sconce, back, cushion, rug, Quran cover and painting.

HAMEDAN

Hamadan or Hamedan (Old Persian: Haŋmetana, Ecbatana) is the capital city of Hamadan Province of Iran. At the 2019 census, its population was 783,300 in 230,775 families. The majority of people living in Hamadan identify as ethnic Persians. Hamedan is believed to be among the oldest Iranian cities. Hamedan has a green mountainous area in Alvand Mountain, in the mid-west part of Iran.



 Mausoleum of Avicenna



Mausoleum of Avicenna:

The tomb of Sheikh Al-Ra'is Ibn Sina, which is one of the sights of Hamadan province, is located in Bu Ali Sina Square in the center of Hamadan. This building is located on the west side of Bu Ali Street in Hamadan. This place was once the home of Abu Sa'id Dakhduk, a friend of Ibn Sina, who is now buried next to him. This place was located next to the city and until the end of the thirteenth century, the architecture of a small four-arched building as a tomb on the tomb of the two.



Ali Sadr Cave:

Ali Sadr Cave is one of the wonders and beauties of creation and is considered one of the sights of Hamedan. This cave is the only wetland cave in Iran and one of the few navigable water caves in the world that has the longest sailing route. Ali Sadr is also one of the largest water caves in the world and dates back to the second geological or Jurassic period (190-136 million years ago). When you visit Ali Sadr's multi-million-year-old cave, you have embarked on an exciting journey into the depths of an unknown and mysterious world.

Ecbatana:

Hegmataneh, which is one of the valuable and important monuments of ancient Iran, is a historical city with a history of over 3,000 and is one of the sights of Hamedan. According to the remnants of ancient Iran, it seems that the city of Hegmataneh was founded by the Aryan tribes of Media in the 17th century BC and was used as the capital of the first Persian emperors and kings. According to historical quotations and preliminary studies conducted by historical experts and archaeologists on this place, Hegmataneh, an ancient site consisting of palaces, buildings and remnants of the Medes and Achaemenids ruled.




Pottery:

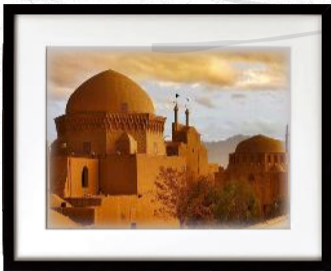
The city of Lalejin in Hamedan is the center of pottery in Iran. Lalejin is located 25 km from Hamedan and has the best pottery and ceramics at affordable prices. When you walk in this small town, you will find that Hamedan province is not limited to Lalejin and the cities of Malayer, Tuyserkhan, Razan, Famenin, Kaboudar Ahang and Nahavand also have their own pottery workshops. Several thousand people in this province earn money directly and indirectly through pottery.

YAZD

Yazd formerly also known as Yezd, is the capital of Yazd Province, Iran. Since 2017, the historical city of Yazd is recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Because of generations of adaptations to its desert surroundings, Yazd has a unique Persian architecture. It is nicknamed the "City of Windcatchers" from its many examples. It is also very well known for its Zoroastrian fire temples, ab anbars (cisterns), qanats (underground channels), yakhchals (coolers), Persian handicrafts, handwoven cloth (Persian termeh), silk weaving, Persian cotton candy, and its time-honored confectioneries. This province is also well-known as a health tourism destination. Due to the professional doctors and high and modern medicine technology and equipment medical centers.



 Historical context of Yazd



Historical context of Yazd:

Yazd is the first "raw clay city" and "historical" in the world. Yazd is known among the Iranians as the city of windbreaks, which in fact, windbreaks are the respiratory system of the city. The historical context of Yazd city has been registered in the UNESCO World Heritage as one of the national monuments of Iran.



Dolatabad Garden:

Dolatabad Garden is one of the most beautiful gardens in Iran and the most attractive sights of Yazd province, which is also considered a World Heritage Site of Iran and has been registered as one of the 9 Iranian gardens in the UNESCO World Heritage List. This beautiful garden, which is located in the neighborhood of Chahar Minar, is one of the oldest gardens in Yazd. Yazd Government Garden is one of the largest gardens in Iran, which was built in 1160AH during the Zandieh period.

Zarch Aqueduct:

Zarch aqueduct or Zarch garden aqueduct is located in Yazd province. It is the oldest and longest aqueduct in the world. The Zarch aqueduct is attributed to pre-Islamic and Sassanid periods. The Zarch aqueduct is 3,500 years old and its excavation dates back to pre-Islamic times. The length of the Zarch aqueduct in Yazd is from the Fahraj to Zarch mountains, which is about 88 km, and for this reason it is known as the longest aqueduct in the world. More than 2,115 wells are located along the Zarch aqueduct in Yazd. This aqueduct has three separate branches or underground tunnels called "Shoor, Shirin and Ebrahim Khoydaki".



Cashmere:

Cashmere is a beautiful fabric that has various uses in the production of other handicrafts in Yazd province. The threads of this fabric are made of natural silk and its fabric is a combination of yarn, silk, wool and colorful fluff. Cashmere used to be woven with the fingers of the hand and that is why it is also known as finger weaving. Cashmere production is currently semi-manual. Cashmere has different types, which are: Yazdi shawl, Amiri shawl, Rezaei shawl, Charghadi shawl, Muharram shawl, shawl, Atabaki shawl, striped shawl and Kashmiri shawl. The motifs used in this fabric are Jaqeh, Shah Abbasi flowers and deer antlers. The cashmere industry in Iran is about 500 years old.



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