



The coal capital of Iran

Tabas Geopark contains %76 of Iran's coal reserves and is known as the coal capital of Iran and the Middle East.



Collection of minerals

Existence of more than 40 types of minerals, Geo Park Turn Tabas into a collection of minerals has done.



Climatic and biological diversity

Erosive and tectonic forms, mountains, valleys, deserts, springs, mines, etc. have caused the diversity of the region's climate and fauna.



Geological paradise

Many geologists have called Tabas the geological paradise of Iran due to its high geological richness and diversity in terms of unique geological phenomena.



tabas geopark

The tourism potential of mines

Tabas has more than 40 types of unique mineral reserves, which have turned it into a collection of minerals, while %76 of Iran's coal reserves are located in this geopark, making it the capital of the coal industry in Iran and the Middle East. In addition to the current modern mines, old mines such as lead and zinc mines of Ozbakuh Mountain, Chah-Sorb, and Seh-Changi are other potentials of Tabas Geopark in the field of mining tourism.

Unique beauties

The beautiful Shotori mountain range in the eastern part of Tabas city, with a length of more than 200 km, separates central Iran from the Lut desert and has created a height difference of 2200 meters with the city of Tabas. Nayband Mountain is the highest point with a height of 3009 meters in the south of the geopark, while the southern parts of Tabas play with a height of about 600 meters above sea level from the lowest parts.



Diversity of geological phenomena

This geopark includes three districts of Central, Dastgerdan, and Deyhuk.

Travelogue of famous travelers

Famous travelers such as Marco Polo, Alfons Gabriel, and Sven Hedin have visited Tabas and the surrounding areas, providing their readers with beautiful descriptions of this region in their travelogues. This geopark reflects the evolution of the planet from Precambrian (540 million years ago) to Early Cretaceous (around 100 million years ago) without the slightest interruption, while its Paleozoic successions from the first geological period (Paleozoic, 250 to 540 million years ago) are unique in Iran and west Asia.

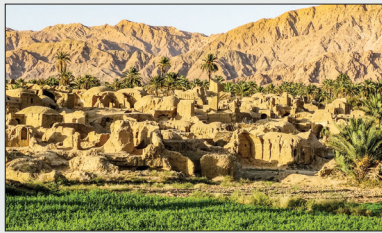
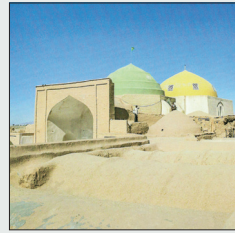


tabas geopark



Tabas Geopark

With its ancient background, Tabas, shines like a gem in the middle of the Great Salt and Lut deserts, and was referred to as the gate of Khorasan in the past.



Tabas Geopark welcomes tourists and visitors with its unique villages and tourist areas such as Kharv, Korit, Esfahk, Nayband, Peykuh, Pirhajat, Esfandiar, Sorond & Moudar, Ezmighan, and dozens of other villages with eco-tourism residences.

- Scientific tourism
- Natural tourism
- Biological tourism



Historical evidence

Historical evidence suggests that Tabas has always been a safe city throughout history while on the edge of the desert and away from government centers. Nasir Khusraw (Great Iranian poet, philosopher, medicine and tourist) also described the security of Tabas as admirable and unique, under which people lived in houses with the doors always open.



wildlife shelter

The environmental values of the geopark, including the Naybandan Wildlife Sanctuary as the largest wildlife sanctuary in Iran and the habitat of the Asian cheetah, the Senou forest habitat and, the largest habitat of *Ferula assafoetida* in Iran, have raised it as a valuable natural heritage.

Tabas Geopark is located in the northwest of South Khorasan province, acting as a transportation highway from south and west to east and northeast of Iran in a desert area with a hot and dry climate.

- desert climate
- Hot and dry climate
- Biodiversity
- animal life



Historical-cultural and environmental potentials of Tabas Geopark

Tabas Geopark, in addition to its important position in the geology of Iran, also contains environmental, historical and cultural potentials. Golshan historical garden as a unique example of Iranian gardens with a history of about 250 years, the holy shrine of Hussein Ibn Musa Al-Kadhim, brother of Imam Reza (PBUH), the ancient citadel of Tabas, the ancient Korit Dam (the oldest, tallest, and thinnest arched dam in the world), Shah Abbasi Arch, as a masterpiece of engineering and architecture of our predecessors, caravanserais, schools, mosques, and water reservoirs are part of the most prominent cultural-historical buildings of this geopark.



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