

Geopark:

Geosites Map of Tabas UNESCO Global Geopark - IRAN



Celebrating Earth Heritage

Sustaining Local Communities

Legend

- County center
- City
- Village
- Railway station
- Airport
- County border
- Geopark border
- Asphalt road
- Dirt road
- Geological geosite
- Historical - cultural geosite
- Geoarchaeological geosite
- Natural geosite
- World heritage site
- Visitor center
- Info center

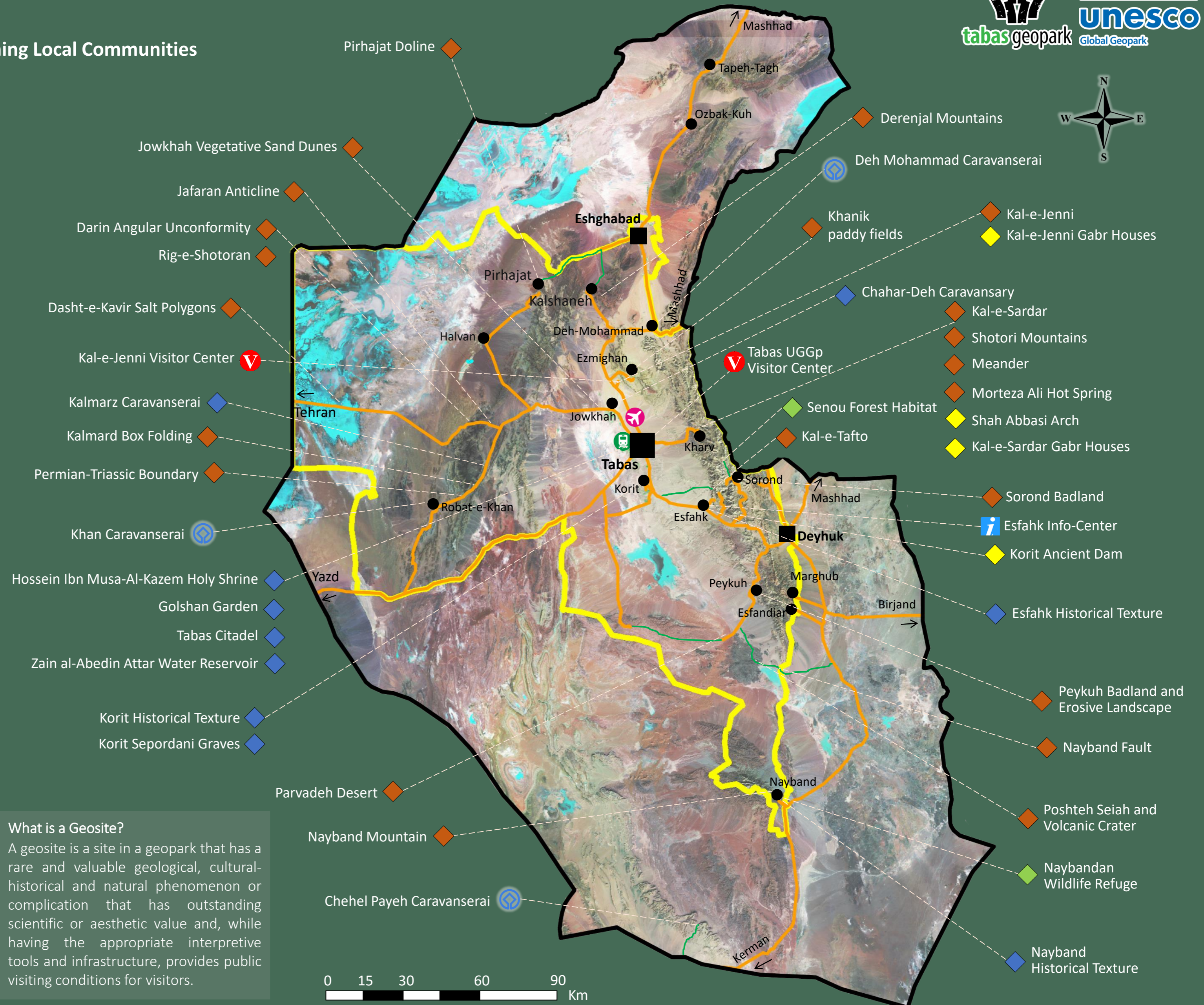
What is a Geopark?

UNESCO Global Geoparks (UGGp) are single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development. Their bottom-up approach of combining conservation with sustainable development while involving local communities is becoming increasingly popular.

Also, Geopark territory should have expansion and utilization management plans and conservation plans and be capable of raising the economic level of the local community and attracting public cooperation.

What is a Geosite?

A geosite is a site in a geopark that has a rare and valuable geological, cultural-historical and natural phenomenon or complication that has outstanding scientific or aesthetic value and, while having the appropriate interpretive tools and infrastructure, provides public visiting conditions for visitors.



Tabas UNESCO Global Geopark is located in a desert area with very unique features in terms of cultural-historical, natural, and especially geological. Accordingly, this region is known as one of the potential and important areas for tourism development, particularly geotourism in Iran. Many geoscientists have called Tabas the geological paradise and fossil museum of Iran due to its high geological richness, reflecting the evolution of the planet from Precambrian to Early Cretaceous without the slightest interruption. Its Paleozoic successions are unique in Iran and the West Asia.

In addition to the very high position of Tabas in the geology of Iran, there are many attractions and phenomena geotourists and other tourists are looking for in this geopark. Valleys, deserts, sand dunes, hot springs, high mountains, new and old mines, ancient buildings, structural-erosive attractions, etc., have all created unique geotourism regions in Iran and even the west Asia. Shotori mountain range in the eastern part of this geopark with a length of more than 200 km separates the central part of Iran from the Lut desert. Along with these mountain ranges and high mountains, low and flat desert areas such as vast deserts, huge sand dunes of Rig-e-Shotoran, beautiful desert of Tabas and playa with their unique attractions, and Poshteh Seiah, have doubled the beauty and value of this region. Also, Kal-e-Jenni, Kal-e-Sardar, and Kal-e-Tafto are three prominent examples of the famous and beautiful valleys of this geopark.

There are many important cultural-historical and ecotourism attractions in Tabas UNESCO Global Geopark, along with its geotourism potential. 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, 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, manifesting cultural, literary, and benevolent motives. The three elements of intimacy, belief, and self-esteem have always governed the traditional behaviors and customs of the people of this territory. Nasir Khusraw (Great Iranian poet, philosopher, medicine and tourist) also describes the security of Tabas as admirable and unique.

Furthermore, Tabas UNESCO Global Geopark is an everlasting and valuable heritage in Iran 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, together with rare and unique habitat species (such as Naybandan Wildlife, as the largest wildlife refuge in Iran and the habitat of the Asian cheetah, the Chehrestou forest, and the largest habitat of *Ferula assa-foetida* in Iran and the world).

Tabas UNESCO Global Geopark - IRAN



Geosite of Hossein Ibn Musa-Al-Kazem Holy Shrine



Golshan Garden Geosite



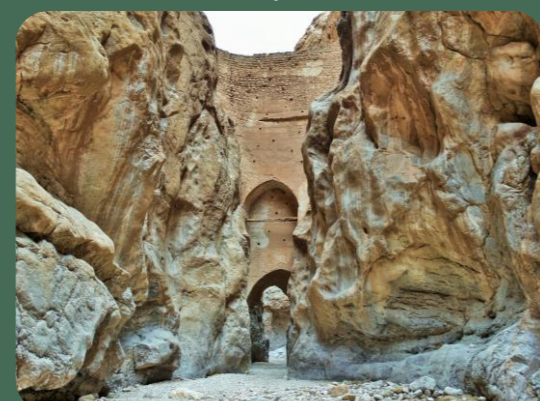
Geosite of Korit Historical Texture



Geosite of Esfahk Historical Texture



Geosite of Nayband Historical Texture



Geosite of Shah Abbasi Arch



Geosite of Korit Ancient Dam



Geosite of Kal-e-Jenni Gabr Houses



Geosite of Senou Forest Habitat



Geosite of Naybandan Wildlife Refuge



Geosite of Morteza Ali Hot Spring



Kal-e-Sardar Geosite



Poshteh Seiah and Volcanic Crater Geosite



Kal-e-Jenni Geosite



Geosite of Khanik Paddy Fields



Geosite of Sorond Badland



Rig-e-Shotoran Geosite



Geosite of Kalmard Box Folding



Shotori Mountains Geosite



Nayband Mountain Geosite



Geosite of Darin Angular Unconformity

Emergency Call

Iran dialing code	+98
Tabas area code	056
Police	110
Hospital emergency	115
Red Crescent	112
Railway station	32812236



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Geosite of Dasht-e-Kavir Salt Polygons