

# فصل سوم:

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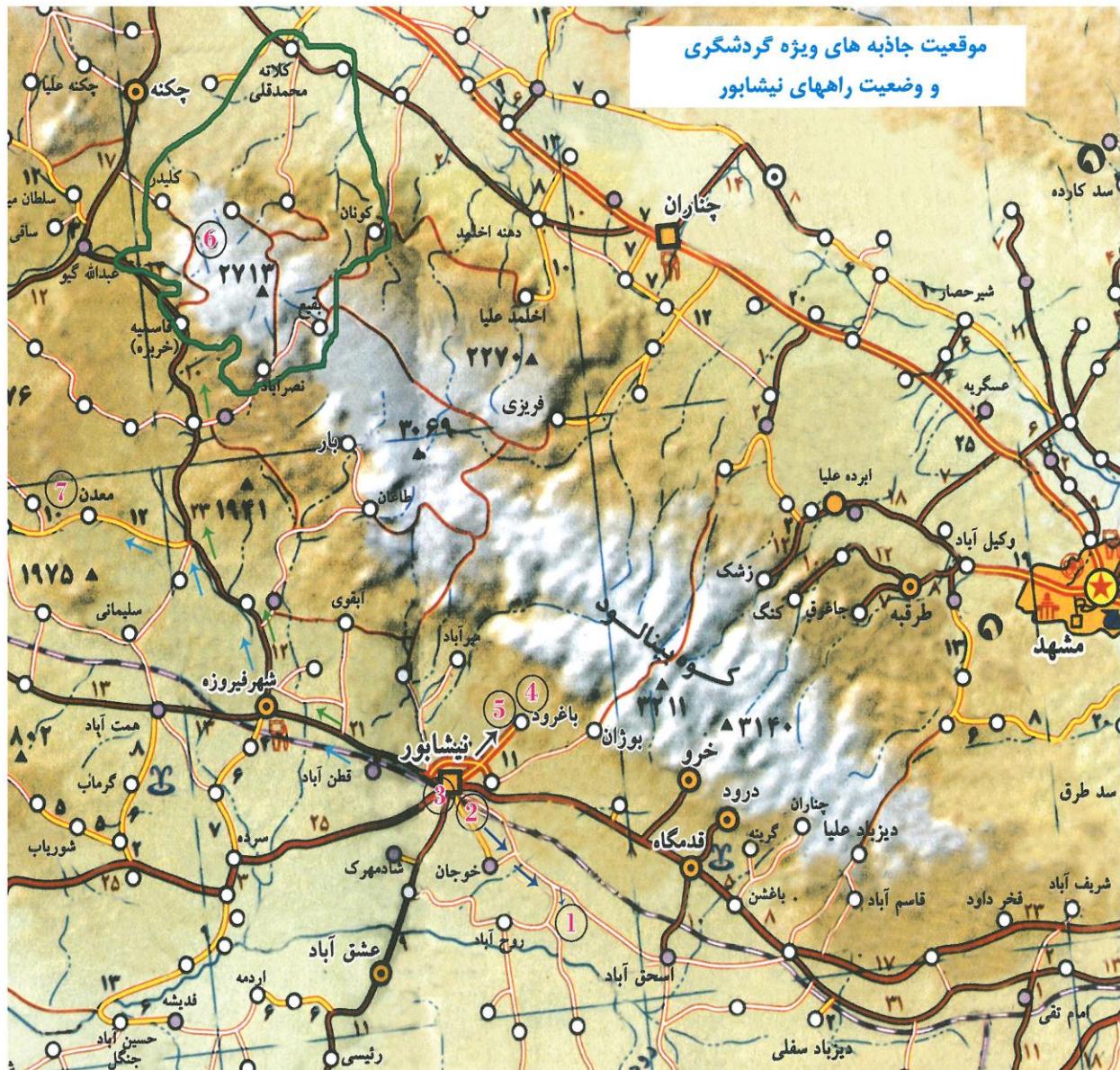
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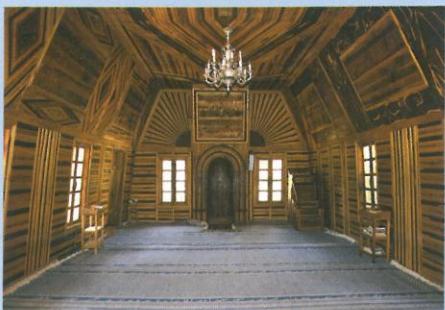
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The Interior View of the Wooden Mosque

#### 6-4- Neyshabour Wooden Mosque and Village

The wooden mosque and village of Neyshabour now one of the most significant tourists sites, in the area and the province, is one of the unique villages in Iran and even the middle east. The design and construction of this scenic mosque and village is done by architect Hamid Mojtabahedi. It is located 13 km south east of Neyshabour, on the way to Fazl Ibne Shazan tomb.

The construction of the mosque started in 1999 A.D. and accomplished in two years. The whole mosque as well as inscriptions and inner and outer decorations are all made up of local trees such as pines, walnuts, cherry, aspen and ash tree with an approximate weight of 40 tons, earthquake resistant. A museum, a library, a restaurant and some shops, a hut and some cottages- to accommodate tourists- were added to the complex at some later stages.

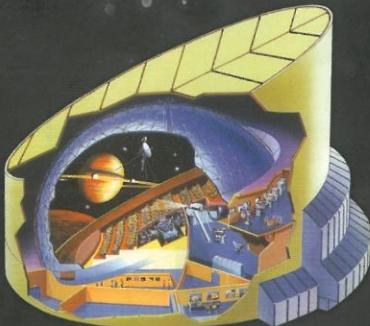
All peripherals, or most part of them is made of wood, local materials and in conformity with the main construction of the mosque, owning a very beautiful outer shape.

Architect Mojtabahedi has designed his own residential building with wood realizing beautiful northern huts in the north of our country.





## ۲-۲- مجتمع اخترشناسی افلاک نمایی



5-4-Astrology Compound and Khayyam Planetarium

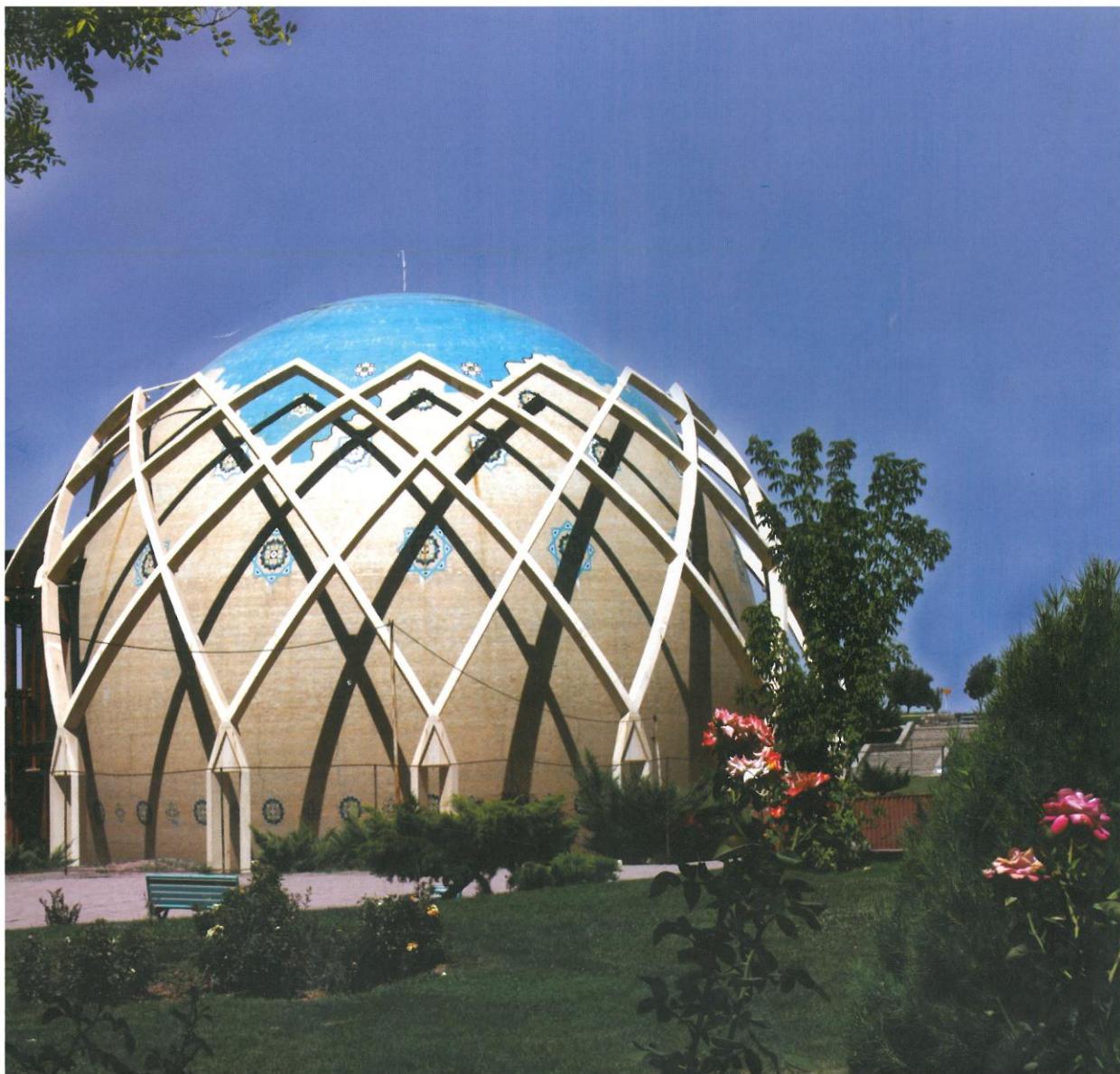
Planetarium is a global construction with a hall in the center and at the side of which computerized light equipment and a series of spotlights and some specialized lenses are attached. Furthermore, at the center and at the top of the globe a round screen is devised so that, by means of light projection, some astrological occurrences, night sky, constellations and stars can be simulated and shown. In accordance with the position and validity of Kahyyam's works in astronomy and mathematics, the design of the planetarium was suggested in 1997.

Since the diameter of the dome is suggestive of a planetarium significance, this planetarium with a diameter of 23 meters is one of the largest in the Middle East. Moreover, in the design of the main construction of the planetarium, they have made use of Saljughī architectural style (Khayyam's period), historical Karvansaras, and also Khayyam's thought and knowledge in astronomy, this planterium is one of the most beautiful and spectacular ones in the Middle East. In addition to the dome, the joined construction form is tetagonal, made on three floors with an area of 8000 sq m.

افلاک نما (پلاتاریوم) مکانی است که روی شکل با سالی که در مرکز و کناره های آن تجهیزات نوری و مجموعه ای از نورافکن ها و عدسی های ویژه نصب شده است. در مرکز و بالای کره مذبور نیز پرده نمایش که روی شکل تعییه شده تا با پرتو افکنی توسط تجهیزات نوری، واقعی نجومی، آسمان شب، صورت فلکی و ستارگان شبیه سازی و به نمایش در آیند. برخی واقعی نجومی که ممکن است در طول حیات انسان یک یا دو بار رخ دهنده فقط با چشم مسلح دیدن آنها امکان پذیر است (کسوف، خسوف، ستارگان دنباله دار و ...)، توسط افلاک نما بازسازی شده و بینده خود را در زمان رخداد آنها حاضر و ناظر حس می کند، گویی که در یک سفینه فضایی شاهد آن واقعی است.

ساخت اولین افلاک نما در دنیا به سال ۱۹۲۳ میلادی (۲ ش) توسط شرکت زایس آلمان عملی شد و از آن زمان تاکنون حدود ۳۰۰۰ مجموعه دیگر در کشورهای مختلف احداث شده است. قطر گنبد اغلب افلاک نما های امروزی بین ۵ تا ۲۳ متر است. با توجه با شان و اعتبار آثار خیام در نجوم و ریاضیات، طرح ساخت افلاک نمای خیام در سال ۱۳۷۶ مطرح و از آنجا که قطر گنبد نشان دهنده اهمیت و عظمت افلاک نماها محسوب می شود، این افلاک نما با قطر گنبد ۲۳ متر، یکی از بزرگترین آنها در خاورمیانه به شمار می آید و از این رو که در طراحی سازه های اصلی و الحاقی آن از سبک معماری دوره سلجوقی (عصر خیام) کاروانسراهای تاریخی و از افکار و دانش حکیم در نجوم الهام گرفته شده، افلاک نمای خیام یکی از زیباترین و متحضر به فرد ترین افلاک نماهای خاورمیانه خواهد شد.

علاوه بر گنبد، فرم بنای الحاقی به صورت چهار ضلعی در ۳ طبقه و با ۸۰۰۰ متر مربع فضای ساخته شده و یک حیاط مرکزی به ابعاد ۳۵ در ۴ متر مربع خواهد بود. در چهار گوشه بنا چهار برج هشتی شکل با الهام از آتشکده آذر بزرگ مهر تعییه شده و بر بالای بام برج های نیز رصدخانه جهت رصد ستارگان در نظر گرفته شده است. کتابخانه، دانشکده و مراکز آموزشی نجوم، فضای اداری و مراکز فرهنگی و رفاهی از دیگر امکانات این مجموعه کم نظیر خواهد بود.



#### 4-4- Natural History Musuem and Wild- Life Park

This museum is one of the most unique ones in Iran run under the attention and efforts of Private Section in 2002.

, Mr. Hossein Hessari, a fan of nature and wild- life who has been busy hunting and getting animals taxidermed since 15<sup>th</sup> year of age, has exhibited his more- than- 40- year works in this museum.

This museum, placed inside the southern rooms of a historical center Shah Abbasi Karvansary, is located at the side of Khayyam square.

In addition to including very beautiful architectural ,location, this museum has exhibited different tropical ,cold zone and local marine birds of Iran in alcoves taking advantage of different designs and paintings in their background. Different wild, domestic and local animals of Iran and Neyshabour have been taxidermed and exhibited in the museum. The exhibition of some extraordinary creatures, snakes, and live fishes in aquariums is one of the unique merits of the museum.

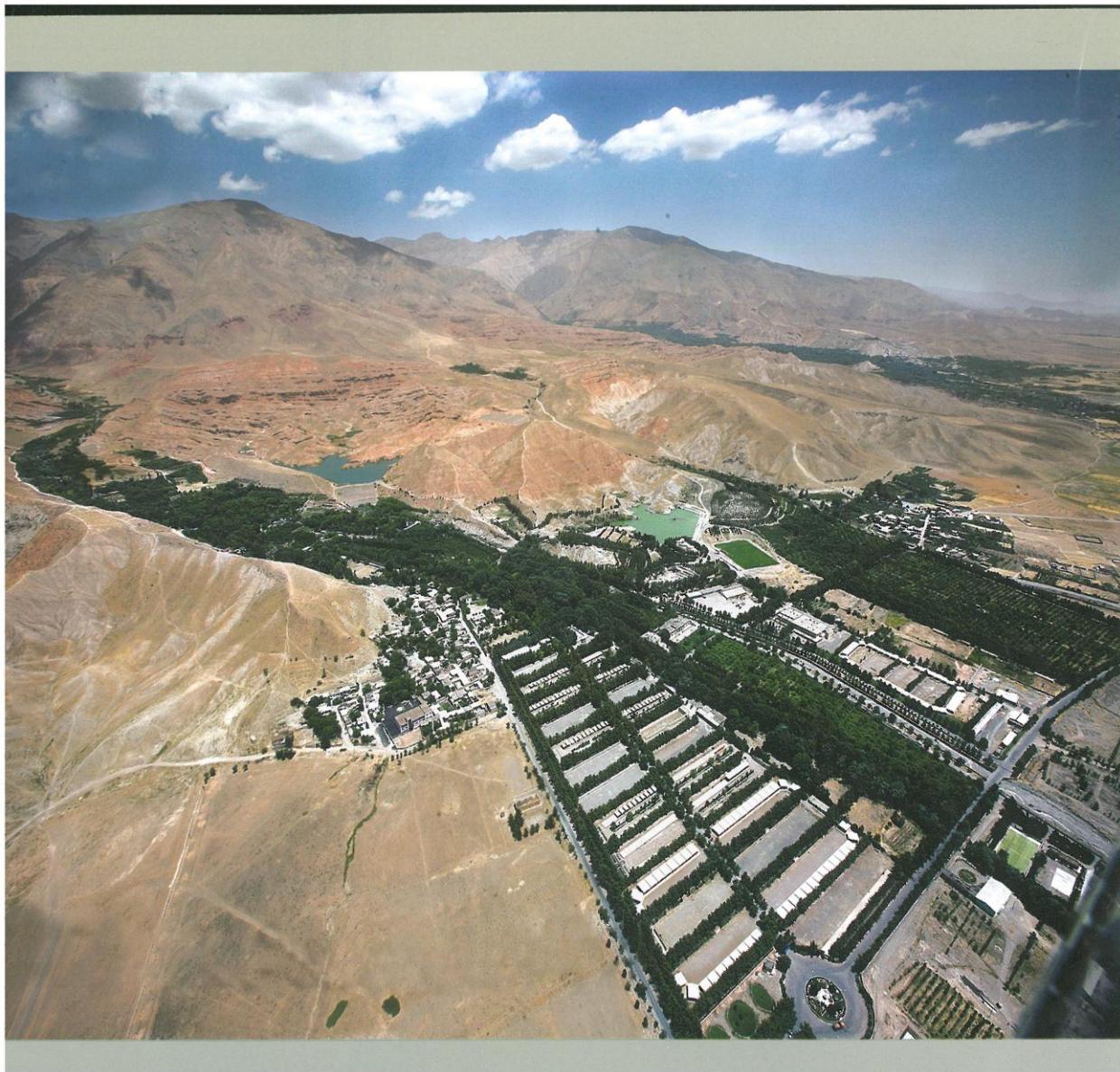
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نمایش تعدادی از موجودات ناقص الخلقه و عجیب، مارها و ماهی های زنده در قفسه ها و آکواریوم ها از مزیت های کم نظر این موزه می باشد.

Besides, the museum, Mr. Hessari has enterprise to establish Iran first wild- life park 40 kilometers east of Neyshabour. We hope to witness the completion of the park in near future. No doubt it requires the contribution of authorities both local and national.











### 3-4- Shahid Rajaei Camp Complex ( Baghrud )

This camp is located 12 kilometers north of Neyshabour in the south foot of Binalud heights, surrounded by Darbeheshht Village in the east, and Rud Village in the west, with an average height of meters from sea level. The camp was run in 1460 1965 (1344) and was authorized by the former scout organization.

Nowadays, this camp is one of the oldest and most significant ones in Iran under the observation of Ministry of Education with an area of 1130 hectares. It includes:

cultural centers, mosques, a library, a movie theater, an observatory, etc.

Its recreational facilities include:

sports fields, climbing equipment, swimming pools, lake for sailing boats and a glider runway.

Accommodations include:

residential platforms with a capacity of 4000 guests

a day, a great self service with a capacity of 5000 guests, guest rooms, saloons, dorms, villas and a clinic, etc.

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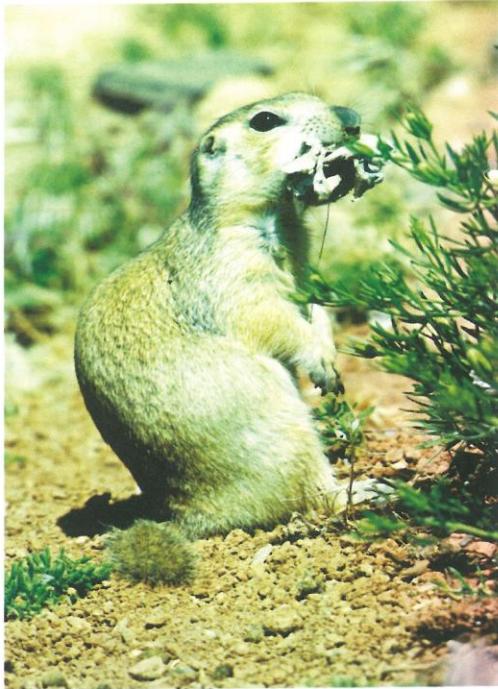
#### 2-4- Neyshabour glider Teaching School

The 1<sup>st</sup> glider teaching center in Iran was founded in DushanTappeh, Tehran in 1965. Its branches started activity in shiraz, Ahwaz, Esfahan, Mashhad and Kermanshah. These centers have actively been teaching aviation skills in this field. Neyshabour center, located near the international camp of Shahid Rajaee (Baghrud), initiated its part- time activity in 1992 and has been teaching aviation skills on a full- time basis since1997.

Its flight runway is one of the most unique in Iran because it is not only located in Binalud slopes, free from other palnes zone from the center of the province, it is also located in a very nice and picturesque mountainous area. As far as the geographical and natural situation is concerned, this center is one of the best in the country making use of the most developed and capable gliders in the world. In order to promote aviation activities, this center is now ready to provide the citizens with other services such as making model planes, balloons, paragliders, etc.

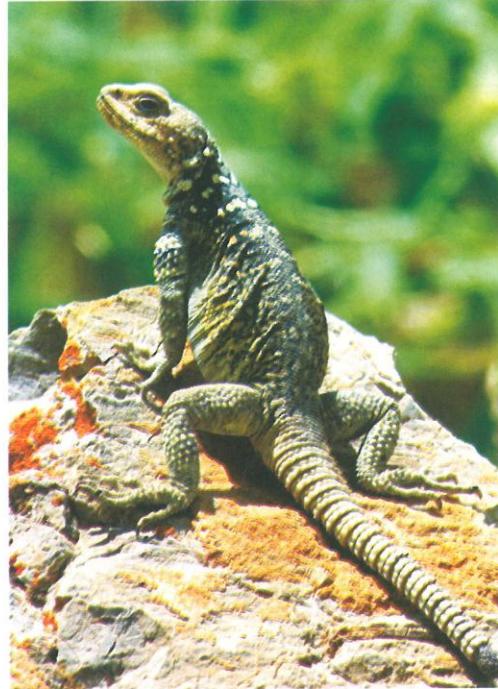


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Large toothed souslik

سنجب زمینی



Caucasus lizard

مارمولک (آکاما قفقازی)



aluser snake

مار الوسر



long- eared hedgehog

خاریشت گوش بلند

## Chapter 4: Spacial Tourism Attractions

### 1-4- Wildlife Refuge Of Heidary

This area, one of the Iranian historical game reserves, has been protected since 1970 especially to preserve the Urial population and its plant diversity. It was then promoted to a wildlife refuge in 2002. Having an area of 46865 ha, the refuge is located in Razavi Khorasan Province in the western side of the Binalud mountain ranges. It is a mountainous region with frequent hills and rather deep valleys, deriving its name from the village of Heidary and a valley with the same name. The altitude range of 1380 – 2940 m and mean annual precipitation and temperature of 300 mm and 12°C, respectively, have resulted in temperate semi-arid and warm Mediterranean climates.

The occurrence of young juniper stands and their natural regeneration are among the unique characteristics of the area. Other plant species include: Hedge Maple, Nettle Tree, Oleaster, Willow, Tamarisk, Astragal, Worm Seed, Berberry, Giant Fennel, Cotoneaster, Milfoil, Asphodel, Camel Thorn, Prickly Thistle and Orchis. The high population of the largest Urials of the country is an outstanding feature of the region. Wolf, Wild Boar, Leopard, Hyena, Wild Cat, Marten, Indian Crested, Porcupine, Vulture, Golden Eagle, Falcon Peregrine, Falcon, Chukar Partridge, rock thrush, starling, Different Buzzards, and Sandgrouses are among the most important animal species. Stunning landscapes, rich wildlife, frequent springs and proper access roads have made scientific and tourist research possible.

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قوج و میش اوریال