

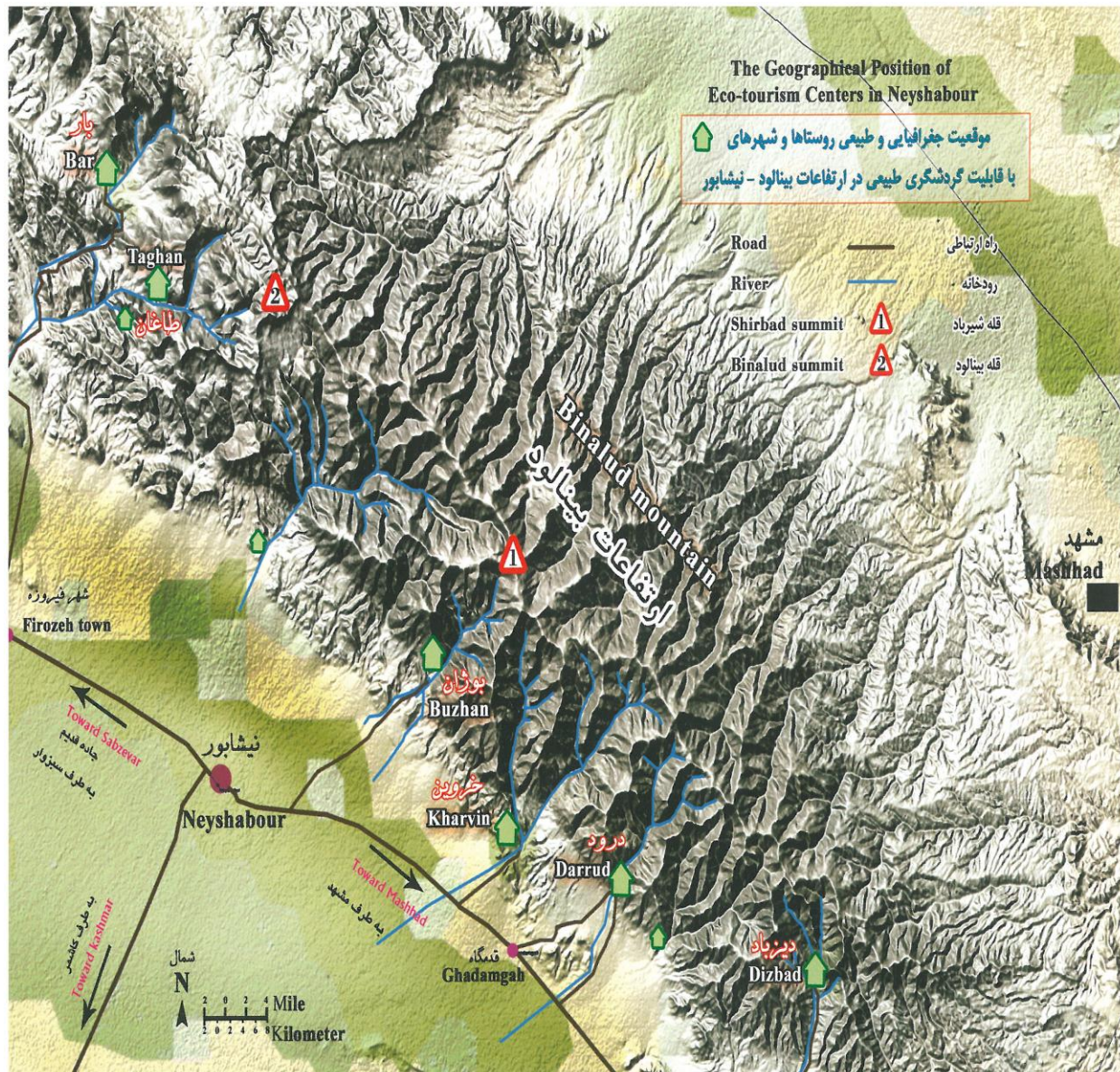
فصل چهارم:

طبیعت و جاذبه های طبیعی نیشابور

موقعیت جغرافیایی جاذبه های طبیعی
و وضعیت راهها در نیشابور



Legend	راهنما
Neyshabour	مرکز شهرستان
City Centers	مراکز شهری
Eco-tourism Centers	مراکز با قابلیت گردشگری طبیعی
Highway(Main Road)	راه ارتباطی (اصلی - اتوبان)
Road-2	راه ارتباطی (درجه ۲ - آسفالت)
Road-3	راه ارتباطی (درجه ۳ - خاکی)





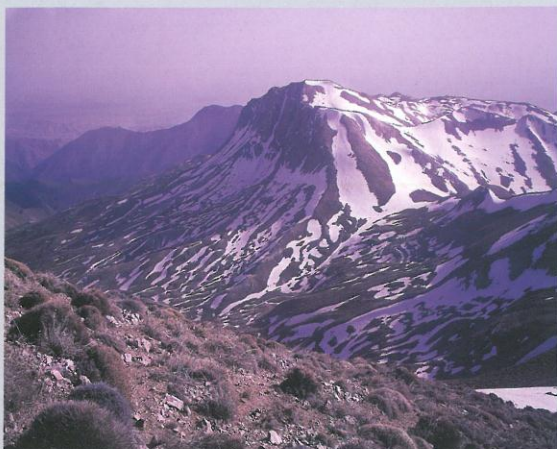
Chapter 3: The Nature Of Neyshabour

1-3-Binalud Mountains & Natural Attractions

The Binalud and Aladagh ranges (Shahejahan & Saluk mountains) are the extension of the Alburz ranges in the north east of Iran. These two ranges with a length of 360 km and a width of 10–60 km in Khorasan province, illustrate an outstanding perspective providing people with excellent prairies and green valleys during spring and summer. Within the geographical surroundings of Neyshabour, the extension of the Binalud ranges in the north and east and some sectors of Kohsorkh and Joghatay heights, etc. with an area amounting to 4100 sq km, have provided unique capabilities in this town so that it has always attracted people for exploration, mountaineering, rock climbing, and eco-tourism. Green valleys with pleasant, moderate weather in summer, river currents, waterfalls, fountains, a number of caves, protected natural areas and the wildlife present in this mountain range, are considered as the most beautiful and pristine natural areas in the east of Iran.

The Binalud ranges contain pre-cambrian, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th period of formation a spectrum of different types of geology. Its most famous and beautiful summits over 2500 m are: Cheshme sabz Yalkamali, Yalbalooch, Gorde sang, Kamar zard, Mian Duzi, Zahun, and Pilan located about 20- 30 km north of Neyshabour. The highest summit in Neyshabour measured by GPS equipment and by some local climbers has proved to be 3231- 3250 m. The Buzhan and Gowdzard (Shirbad) summits, 20 km north east of Neyshabour, are some other examples. The Buzhan summit is 2856 m high and the Gowdzard (Shirbad) summit with 3264 m height is considered as the highest summit of the Binalud ranges.

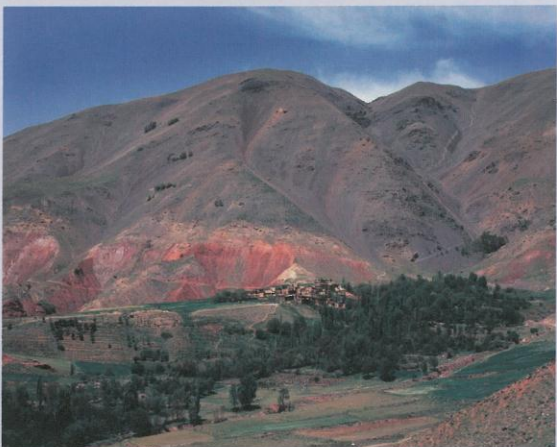
The nature of Neyshabour is so vast that a complete explanation about it can't be included in this concise collection. However, providing enthusiastic readers with some pictures of high summits e.g Binalud and Shirbad and introducing some beautiful country sides such as five sample natural areas and country sides during different seasons, may be considered as an introduction.



نمایی از دامنه های رشته کوه بینالود در زمستان (برفریز، بوژان)



Binalud Footh in Buzhan & Barfriz



Barfriz Country-Side, Located North of Neyshabour



Climbing Activities in Neyshabour



2-3-Bar Eco-Tourist Area

Bar area, 55 km north west of Neyshabour is located at 36.29 latitude and 58.43 longitude. The population amounts to 4500 and the average height is 1670 m above sea level. Bar river originates from southern and western Binalud summits such as Tigh pishab & Kamarzard.

Flowing through pleasant- climate valleys and villages such as Bar, Areyeh, Damanjan, Khanlogh, Aliabad, the Bar river irrigates the little and the big Shuri and eventually embracing Taghan river on its path in the east of Hematabad, it pours into Kalshur. The width of the Bar river basin is 115 sq km, its length equals (52 km) and the annual debi is 20 million cubic meters. Its yearly rainfall is 356 mm. Possessing an exclusive nature and a unique waterfall called Baharane, Bar is considered as one of the most important tourist areas in Neyshabur.

Furthermore, with the completion of the Bar dam to supply water needed for Khorasan great steel complex, we'll witness significant economic changes along with the creation of beautiful natural sites in the area in near future.



بار بهار
Bar - Autumn



Bar - Spring



آشار بہار لہ مار - پشاور
Bar-Baharaneh Waterfall



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5-3- Darrud Eco-Tourism Area

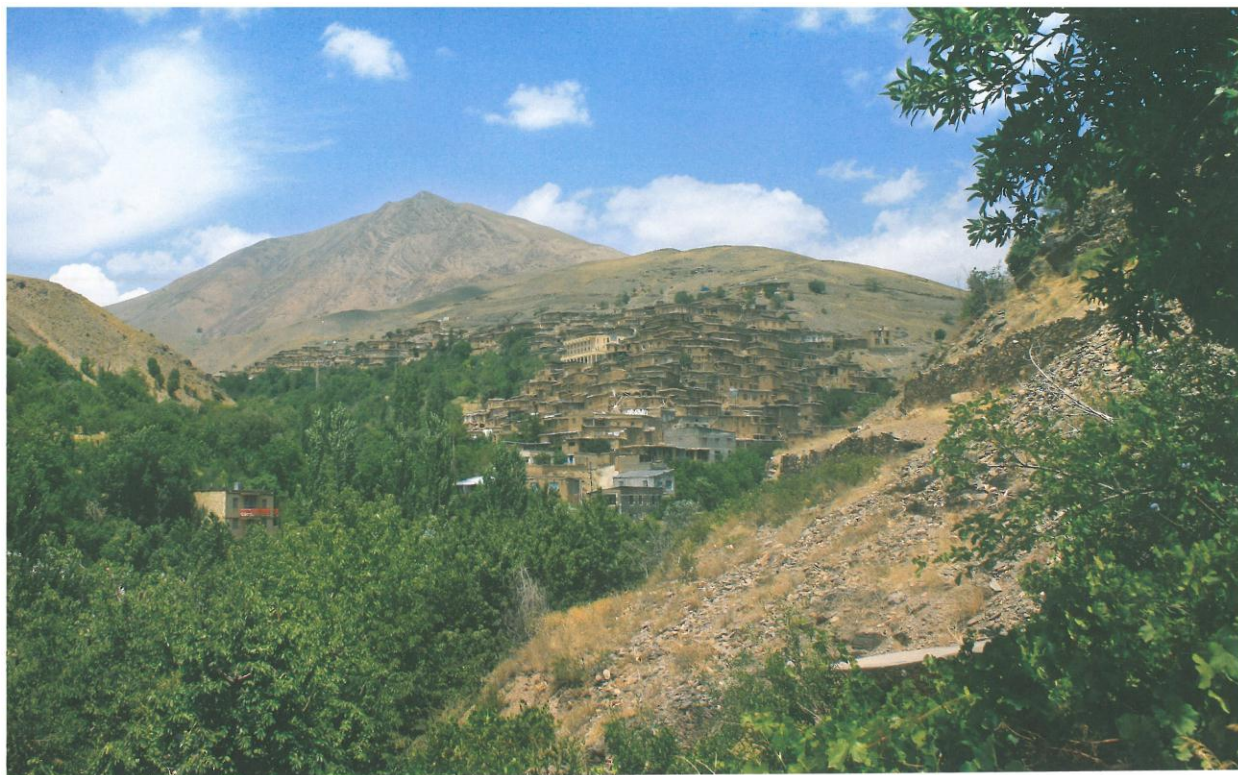
Darrud is the first residential area, after Nehshabour, which, on the basis of national geographical divisions in 1963, was recognized as town. This beautiful mountainous town, 1570 m above sea level, is located in 38.08 latitude and 51.07 longitude. The existence of a bathroom remained from Safavid dynasty and a plane tree 300- 400 years old, indicates long- term residence in this area. Its original name Dah Rud 'or 'ten rivers 'is due to the fact that it is located at the interface of two rivers. Nowadays, the existence of vast green lands and the capability of physical extension, the flow of a river full of water, a cascade, a small dam across the river and a short distance from the town 30 km from Neyshabour, 5 km from Ghadamgah, and a kite flying site are all tourist attractions of the area. Furthermore, the possibility of being connected to the beautiful valley of Jaghargh and Torghabeh in Mashhad on the other side of Binalud heights, and the construction of a mountainous highway on the same path, can change the area to an important natural tourist attraction in future.

The Average rainfall is about 340 mm. Darrud river originates from Yalma'dan summit and Yal Robat. Its basin water area is 45 sq k and annual surface water is 9.3 million cube meters. The population amounts to 5500 people and activities like agriculture, gardening, animal husbandry and providing visitors with civil and tourist services are the main sources providing the locals with financial supports.









6-3- Dizbade Olya Eco-Tourism Area

Dizbad country side area, with an average altitude of 1970 m above sea level, is the highest residential spot possessing tourism attractions in Neyshabour. This area is located in the 36.06 latitude and 59.17 longitude 50 km east of Neyshabour, 10 km away from the main road to the holy city of Mashhad.

,Over 230 people are now living there. Specific archaeological style of houses, beautiful green natural sites a number of fountains and rivers full of water, along with the residence of some Esmacelieh followers, all has caused the village to possess a unique attraction and a provincial fame. Dizbad river, with a length of ,29 km, originates from the Ghale (2625 m and Shirkuh ranges (2698 m). The length of the river is 29 km its water basin equals 27 sq km with a bed slope of 4‰. The average annual rainfall is 367mm and annual debi of surface water is 5 million cube meters.

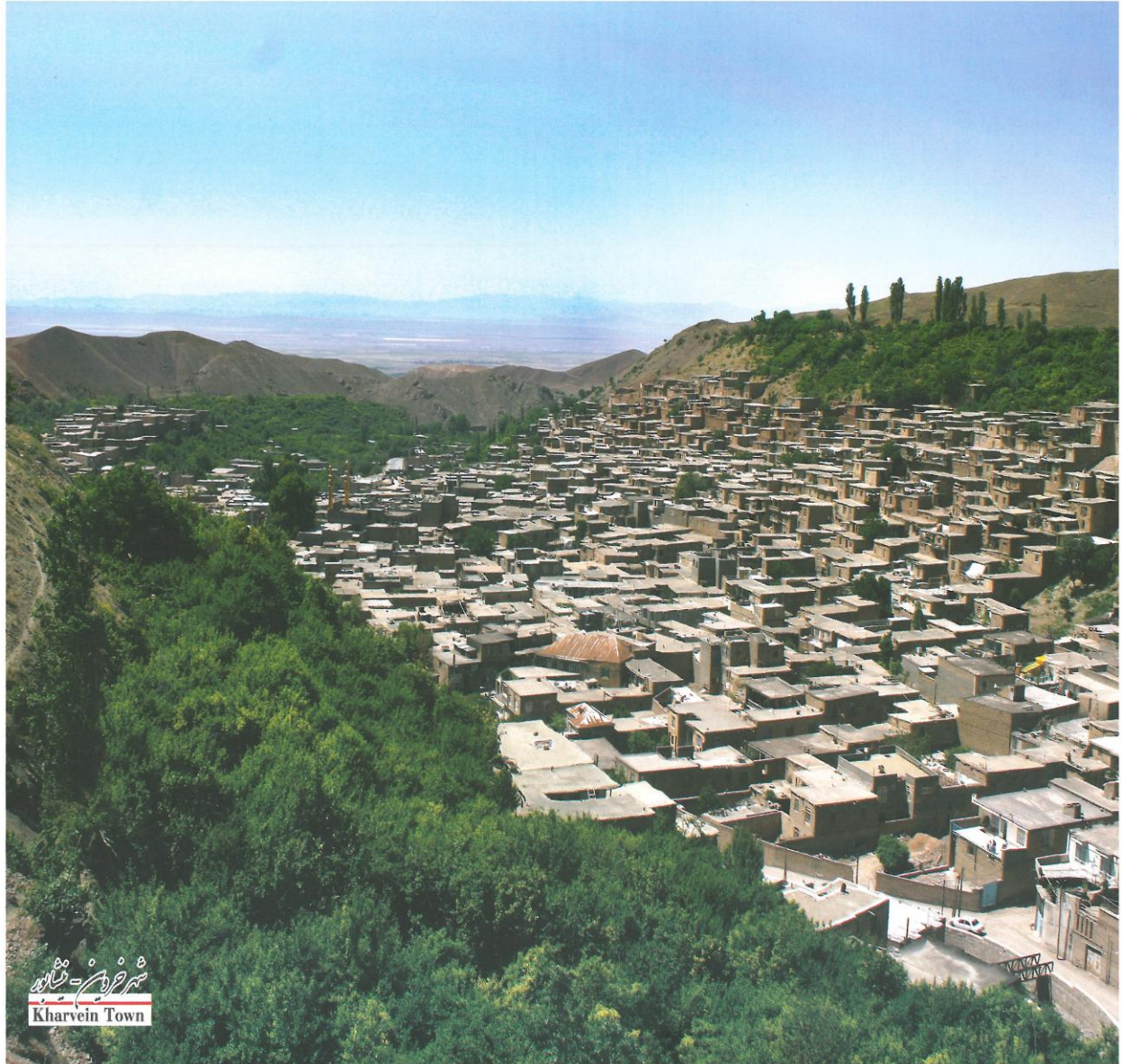
The orchards crops include apples, cherries, walnuts, and almond and people earn a living by growing sheep, cows and domestic birds.



4-3- Kharvein Eco-Tourist Area

The large and historical town of Kharvein, 20 kilometers south of Neyshabour at only 2- kilometer distance from Mashhad road, is located at 36.10° latitude and 59.03° longitude. The average altitude of town is 1500 m above sea level. The flow of 2 rivers full of water, naming Kharv the little and the big, formation of Kharvein at the intersection of the two rivers along with massive orchards around the rivers' banks have created one of the most exclusive natural landmarks in the eastern foot of Binalood heights so that every tourists' admiration is excited.

According to the latest official census, the population of Kharvein amounts to 12000, the second after Neyshabour. The possibility of a mountainous connection with Zoshk, a summer residence beyond Binalud heights, the existence of some historical monuments such as the devastated castle and fire temple along with a number of grave stones and a holy 4- porch construction named Cheshme Ali, all indicate an ancient history and an old residence background in this town. The big river originates from Zanboorgah ranges (3130 m), 27 km north of Neishabur, embraces the little river of Kharv and Rudmian river, and irrigates two helmets called Kharv the little and Kalate Golab. The average rainfall over these two areas is 370 mm and mass production of orchard crops such as cherries, apricots, walnuts, etc. accounts for financial resources of the town.



شهر خرمین
Kharvein Town







3-3- Buzhan Eco-Tourist Area

The mountainous village of Buzhan, 15 km north- east of Neyshabour, with an average altitude of 1600 m in the slope of the highest summits of the Binalud ranges, i.e., Gowdzard (Shirbad) summit, is located at 36.14 latitude and 58.58 longitude.

Being close to town, embracing a river full of water, possessing a number of beautiful cascades along with the project of a university building in the southern part of this green valley have provided a peculiar occasion for the development of tourism in the area. The population living in Buzhan amounts to 1500 people and the population of Buzhabad and Hesar - both villages- at the mouth of Buzhan, the valley, is 950 and 500 respectively.

Buzhan river, originating from Buzhan summit (2855 m) and Shirabad summit (3252 m), irrigates different hamlets such as Buzhan, Hesar, Buzhabad and Dasht and eventually scatters over some farms in Adg. Its water basin is 36 sq km, the length about (18 km) and average rainfall over its area is 365 mm with an annual debi of 11 million cubic meters.

A Visage of Buzhan Watterfall

نمایی از آبشار بوزان









در روایتی دیگر در روزی ابراهیم ادهم حضرت خضر را ملاقات کرد و آن حضرت نیز به ادهم درباره طریقت الهی هشدار داد، پس از آن ادهم امر به زین کردن اسب جهت شکار نمود، در راه از لشکریان جدا افتاد و لباس فاخر خود را با پوشینه شبانی معاوضه نمود و سراسیمه و شوریده حال سر به بیابان ها نهاد. ابتدا به مرو و سپس به نیشابور و در غار مذکور وارد شد و به روایتی نه سال در آن غار ساکن بود و . .

اطلاع دقیقی از محل وفات ادهم وجود ندارد، برخی شام و برخی سوقین (دژهای روم) را ذکر نموده اند.

**Ebrahim Adham Cave,
15 km North of
Neyshabour**

