

Evaluation of Alisadr Tourist Area and the Surrounding Area through the Criteria of Environmental and Landscape Elements

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Abstract—Tourism due to the significant amount of income for countries and large financial cycle that the indirectly rotate around it, today has become major industries in the world. According to World Bank estimates the global tourism revenue in 2020 was estimated to be 2000 billion dollars. Due to Income significant value can be injected in to the host countries and high multiplication coefficient caused by this industry, today tourism is known as an invisible export. Our country also has abundant capital for attracting tourists from various aspects that the development and optimal utilization of the investments requires planning at the national and local as well as long-term and short -term timescales. Lack of attention to the natural environment, in fact, lack of attention to the ecosystem and environmental conditions of the region, would also cause in stability. Considering the above mentioned items and use of existing facilities in the area, the design canal so attract tourist' stability of the region, as well as reduce costs associated with upgrading Ecological Improvement. Lack of attention to local needs and culture, lack of sense in the area, especially in the areas of environment, authorities sabotage against regional Protection, lack of security and other factors may cause the instability of the scheme. Attention to the visual beauty of things that are visible and will be important for tourists. Thus the need for emphasis on visual resources in the project area is essential and resources must be protected And choosing the right equipment in the area could hinder harm to the environment, and offers more beauty of area

Keywords—Tourism management, Micropsia or Tiny review, evaluation and tracing

I. Introduction

Today, the tourism industry is considered one of the most employment and income creating industry, and is expected in the last century be the leading industries, and ascending process continues and most countries do abroad effort to strengthen and improve it. (Armaghan, 1386, 3)

Each Potential and environmental attractions are associated with the man leisure role, give tourism different form sand causes a variety of leisure

activities and different aspect of tourism. Economic conditions, cultural and social insights of people are according to considering accommodations, facilities, tourism installations, create necessary Fields for spending leisure time, so that each human group in different societies, have different ways of spending time leisure, and choose either individually or as an organized group. (Heydari, 1389, 15). Obviously, proper utilization of tourism resources(particularly in the study of natural resources) only in protection approach is not practical, and taking advantage of the new approach requires attention to economic, social Sustainable development, and Strategic planning could be a proper framework for optimum utilization of area while defines maintaining the ecological functions.



Figure 1 Location of AliSadr



Figure 2 AliSadr Cave

Emphasis on the assessment of existing situation for capabilities and its versatility in tourists demands for the main motivation in their trip which facilitates programming for development. So that the organization in Main fields, Sustainable tourism development in tourism on slow growth, Finding

potential tourists, determine the appropriate type of tourism development, local participation, and specify how to communicate and collaborate with other sectors. (Khaksar, 53, 1382) so tourism organization, cause tourism planning in the future not only for the formulabutal so how to do it without damaging.(javan and Saghaei, 1382,140)

II. Materials and Methods

In order to achieve this, the hybrid method (survey methods, descriptive analysis) is used. In this stage, given the secondary data available at this stage to examine attractions, Facilities and services for tourists and the tourism and its impact on regional development has been studied, Then in the next phase of research, data analysis method for assessing the visibility and view is used.

For development and development of strategy in a matrix model can established from factors that known as an evaluation matrix. In this procedure, the purpose of is the environmental assessment. (Wheelen, 1995, 341). Associated with the development of tourism in the studied range, appropriate strategies offered. Note statistical population studied in this research, have formed experts and officials associated with sampling area, tourists and travelers and local residents.

III. Governance and management of Attraction

In the planning and management of tourism in the country, there is a complimentary between the objectives of planning and urban management. On the one hand, with the increasing development and population growth in urban areas, tourism and recreational needs of the citizens is growing strongly.

But on the other hand, legal and municipal authorities in the field benefiting from leisure spaces And Tourism is very limited and such restrictions can include:

The lack of legal authority outside of city management and urban policy, the number of trustees and responsible entities (natural resources, environment, physical education, cultural heritage and .) the separation between the tasks and responsibilities of Cultural Heritage and Tourism and urban Management, lack of common rules, common among some in the field of tourism, Tourism planning to be implemented in the real world, needs institutions and authorities to intervene and act Planning and management at lower levels, such as provincial institutions and lower levels, municipal. Through local planning goals and policies in accordance with the terms of the macro and local amenities being implemented and when such policies relating to zoning, environmental regulations, participation, building infrastructure, providing tourists and residents Local, marketing, advertising and appears to be more accurate.

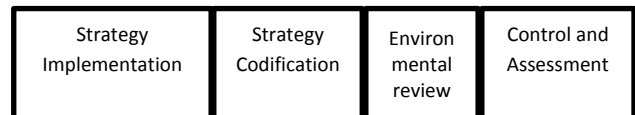
Take a look at regulation and practice of tourism in the country show the ownership situation and how to exploit the natural resources and cultural attractions, tourist areas, Subject to various laws and statutes, public, private and semi-private, and how the planning and Management is public-private park and recreation, sport and cultural subject to duties and powers of the various organizations that are generally independent of each other and sometimes conflict with each other. Now every type of action for the development and management of tourism is directly and indirectly affected by the following factors:

A - Laws relating to the exploitation and conservation of natural resources, environment and urban lands.

B - The organization responsible and Tourism, physical education, cultural heritage and

C - Duties and functions of urban and regional planning.

Figure 3: The main elements of the strategic planning process (Arabi, 1384, 12)



According to Hoffer and Shendler three basic factors, related environment to strategic planning:

First, the analysis surrounding as Get the information wisely from known variables of environment, Possible to attain equilibrium and to prepare and provides implement an appropriate strategy for the organization.

Second, environmental analysis in two form so knowledge for understands the content and continuity of the process is used by strategic management. Third, although the analysis is usually carried out independently

However, this analysis when formulating and adjusting strategies in relation to external factors will be re-evaluated and be foundation and basic of work. (same. 7) To analyze the process of identifying and analyzing the results that obtained by identifying and analyzing the four main elements to be considered in the following order: To analyze the process of identifying and analyzing the results it achieves four main elements should be considered as follows:

III. Micropsia or Tiny review

It means the fractionation of environmental factors and careful vigilance and looking deep into it. The purpose of this study is that, firstly, the likelihood that any future environmental changes likely to be unveiled. Second, discover the changes that are happening at the present time.

A. Trace:

Investigation to identify trends and patterns in the environment and is characterized by the gradual

growth of detecting and identifying environmental factors. Predict: Predict means the direction of future changes in the environment. At this point, the direction and degree of changes, the speed and intensity changes of domain is determined. To accomplish this important Delphi technique or Inductive method means achieve from the known to the unknown or the inductive method, means Part to the whole or deductive methods are used.

B. Evaluation:

means the assessment of environmental change in the present and future for application of environmental changes in the organization. No doubt the earlier stages doesn't finished by itself, because that level predict and portray only future and does not end. The assessment phase is to identify and evaluate why and how and what environmental changes have occurred. Only understanding the causes and reasons for the changes can be used. (Same.8)

C Spatial domain

KaboudarAhang city with an area of over 3855 square kilometers located in the Hamedan province which has a relatively wide area and expansive than in other areas standing of the formation and development of the area is mainly distributed.

However, in the South parts are more compact shape with an average height of 1680 meters above sea level and its highest point is 2898 meters above sea level.

There are three small and dispersed in this area is a geographic features of this area.

Alisadr area is the functions of KaboudarAhang province located in the north of Hamadan. Based on the administrative divisions of a city study area, have three parts(KaboudarAhang, Gol tappe and shirinSue) 10 district and 130 villages.

KaboudarAhang city as the center of the main city center of gravity has a greater population And two urban point of shirinSue, Gol tappe scored according to criteria based on the population size of the city, It is among the areas that are generally rural town and this cave located 80 kilometers from Hamadan and in a mountain village called Sobashi in Alisadr village from functions of Gol tappe in KaboudarAhang city. From political division of the country, located in north of Zanjan province, south of the city of Hamadan and Bahar.

V. Climatic characteristics of the sample area

The highest rainfall in the region is 830/ 5mm, which corresponds to the Sobashi station and minimum for the Nojeh station with 2/550 mm. Minimum also from these stations are 1/381 and 6/343 mm.

By having the weather data and assistant of human physical comfort measures can process heat and cold changes in terms of human comfort.

The criteria are as follows:

- with temperatures less than 4/4 ° C, the wind with cold flow.

- At temperatures less than 21 degrees, the sun and wind are permitted.

- At temperatures ranging from 21 to less than 25 degrees air in the shade is warm, Due to relatively dry air can use evaporative cooling resulting from plant and water levels. In the case of wind its helps to adjust temperature.

- The temperature above 35 degrees, the wind flow and the evaporation of water is not enough to moderate the air temperature.

- To analyze the situation of human physical comfort in the AliSadr Cave area, the average maximum and minimum are used monthly from Sobashi stations.

- Review and perspective view in the surface of the sample area

In general, kinds of landscapes (especially natural landscapes) studied by using concepts such as landscape elements, characteristic and features perspective, and determined it's desirable in terms of quantity and quality of each of them.

Table 1: Landscape Assessment Alisadr tourism sample area and the surrounding area through criteria on elements attributes and characters (source: field studies author)

Details	Nearby attractions	Alisadr tourism sample Area	Criteria for Evaluation
Vegetation: Trees, fences, meadows...	O	O	Landscape elements
The earth shape, the effects of topography, such as hills, coastlines, valley, the green and open spaces and geology...	O	U	
River Trails, water flows, wetlands, lakes and rivers...	O	U	
Basic elements such as walls, field sales, bridges, roads and sidewalks, roads, buildings and ...	O	O	
A mixture patterns of Landscape features include earth shape, land cover and identity elements-part	O	U	Attributes
Display Quality	O	U	
Sense of place(local flavor)	O	U	
Range of quality and comfort	O	O	Landscape features
Recognizable and distinctive patterns contain elements that are consistently in terms of how it is perceived by the population, composition of geology, earth shape, soil quality, plants, land use and...	U	E	

O=ordinary; Ex=extraordinary; E=Especial; U= unique

A scan be seen in the Alisadr tourism sample area compared to other tourism areas regard to surrounding vegetation having the normal quality, Regard to Shape and morphology of earth is unique and ground-water resources is special. In addition, it's unique in the combination of patterns and special in Display Quality, comfort, and features of the landscape and also special in the sense of place.

By comparing the variety qualities of this area with other attractions around the area is known that the area in terms of water resources and the unique combination of its own model, Has considerable advantages.

In terms of landscape quality assessment, in addition to the above noted considering other measures such as role of urban hierarchy.

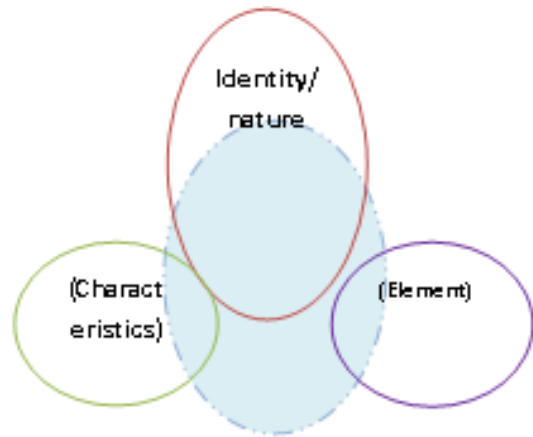
And the inherent quality and visual indicators and development capabilities and overall sensitivity and power development for assessment of environment is essential, so base on Table 2 has been developed. This table is based on Alisadr Sample area has high intrinsic quality and is located in a location outside the urban hierarchy. This area has a moderate visual dominance and visibility within the average range, as well as the overall environment sensitivity in the study area is high and development potential is very limited.

Table 2: Assessment of Landscape Quality Alisadr sample area and surrounding areas with a focus on further details (Source: author's field studies)

The overall sensitivity and ability to develop				Role in the urban hierarchy.			Intrinsic quality			Indicators			
Development potential		The overall sensitivity		economical	protective	Connector	Out of the city	high	medium		low		
Appropriate	Limited potential	Very limited potential	Inappropriate										
												high	medium
							*	*					
	*						*	*		Sample area			
*					*	*		*		Rural area			
	*						*	*		intercity			
			*				*	*		Plain			

After analysis and compare is on with other regions around the study area, in door environmental quality analysis study begins to reach the perceived quality of the environment considering the following factors are essential:

Figure 4: View of environmental factors on perceived quality (IEMA, 1385, 12)



According to presentations to get design ideas to create the perception of a stable environment:

Present these measures and study a preliminary evaluation of the quality of landscape on a scale larger than the area and then identify components, characteristics and nature should analyze the landscape characteristics in a regional scale studied area to provide an appropriate approach for planning and proper designing. So in this step analyses the impact of Intervention Outcomes in the environment on the importance and sensitivity of peripheral receptors it is addressed in Table 3:

Table 3: Analysis of experimental outcomes based on importance and sensitivity of environmental receptors (Source: author)

Importance	Nature of the outcome				Predicted outcome			Degree of importance				Description	Area	
	IR	R	LT	ST	B	N	A	D	R	N	I			
high	*				*							*	cave	Sample area
high			*		*			*					Surrounding plains	
-medium high	*				*			*					Mountains and hills	
medium			*		*			*					Rural landscape with vegetation on its own	Rural area

Degree of importance: I = International; N = National; R = regional; D = district-Local, A = Predicted outcome; N = Inappropriate; B = beneficial Nature of work: ST = short term; LT = long term; R = Reversible, IR= irreversible Magnitude and sensitivity: N = Negligible; VL =, very low; L =, low; ML = medium-low; M = medium; MH = medium-high; H =, high; VH = Very High

From above data can be inferred the importance of Alisadr and international Surrounding plains is in order and in a local and regional. Also Degree importance of Highlands's area and rural scenery assess in the local level. From Self foretold consequences for the Area,

efforts in this project are to be useful in all listed areas.

In addition to the above noted, Alisadr sample area and indicator Elements and Identity Providers in terms of magnitude and sensitivity are markedly quality.

And it is very important and would be helpful to achieve a proper analysis of the area. Other classified categories to determine the quality of the environment has its main attention are paid to the assessment of environmental impacts and sustainability of the types of three levels of special / very well, well / medium and finally weak / so weak classified.

In this category Environment has an exceptional quality / very good with strong characteristics associated with valuable side effects that may protected and be sensitive or very sensitive to change. Also Environment has a good / medium quality that has creative features but with evidence of degradation and erosion of some elements and finally environment has a poor quality that has negative traits or small positive Features. According to this category study area possesses exceptional / very good quality:

Considering above table and considering the scale and design area at the end Analysis perspective the amount of influence of this plan with the help of Table5.

According to this Table adverse effect is Basic that is substantially destroys the existing landscape. Effect on the adverse level is Moderate that causes significant damage to existing landscape.

As well as some specific impacts or improve doesn't create in the environment and works with limited utility for the environment has brought little improvement, And Work with useful and desirable has brought about significant improvements for the environment.

And finally, the absolutely desirable will lead to a substantial improvement on the status quo.

Table 4: Analysis of the project influence rate on current status of the area

Program significantly contribute to the destruction of the existing landscape	basic adverse effects	1
Plan is causing obvious damage to the landscape current situation	Moderate adverse effects	2
It will not make any change or improvement	No change	3
The program has brought little improvement for the environment	The effect by limited desirability	4
The program has brought significant improvement to the environment.	Work with useful desirability	5
The program will result insubstantial improvement in the status quo	Full desirability Effect	6

(Source: author's field studies)

According to the above subject it can be mentioned that according to various qualities study area and the

types of elements which in the last lines Dealt within detail struggling of the strategic plan for this area should be building quite favorable effect.

Result

According to the above subject, in order to achieve sustainable tourism in the country and create harmony among domestic and foreign tourists it is necessary the city management duties and meet the needs of citizen's leisure and to organize scattered activities and part of it Somehow be revised, laws and Appropriate organization with the current needs to be provided. This issue, in turn, requires related Proceedings to tourism planning and urban management practices associated with integrated systems and the development of tourism facilities.

There is tourism management on different local, national and international levels with planned community with needs and circumstances of each city or area with special subject or city management roles and responsibilities are different.

Due to the lack of clear objectives and strategic policies to develop tourism in Iran, there is in consistency in the laws and institutions responsible for development planning, role in the planning and management of tourism in general has not been properly defined and in Alisadr sample, if we define the basic problems of management in tourism planning, we can summarize as follows:

- 1- The role of poor planning with government in providing for the right of tourism and planning at the regional level.
- 2- Excessive dominance of private sector with regard to tourism resources and Facilities.
- 3- The poor role of regional and urban planners in organizing tourism in Alisadr rural area.
- 4- Lack of coordination among Municipal various institutions, environmental and tourism.
- 5- Failure laws and administrative structures for the development of tourism Alisadr sample area.
- 6- Lack of expertise and experienced guidance and provide location of Cave for tourists.

Overall, we conduct Management of historical, culture, ecotourism, geotourism attractions and.

In the region level managed as a public and private under the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Department, However, due to the separation of duties in the administration and management Mode often causes interference with work and program that show management roles very poor. However, for Elimination this managerial weakness can address strategies as follows.

Formation WCPA Working Group on Cave and Karst Protection

This Working group includes cave managers, speleology, executives, researchers and managers of protected areas around the world that these people

have common concerns for the caves future and karst resources and confirms the following Cases:

- Caves, ground systems related to them and surface karst are important components of the earth that have the world-wide distribution.

These area shave a particular importance for conservation, scientific research(biology, geology and anthropology), religious and spiritual purposes, recreation and tourism.

- These regions are particularly susceptible to the damage and contamination. And thus along the surface water shed areas require careful protection and critical management.

- A large amount of specialized studies in the cave and karst management in national and international Speleological societies and should be applied by management institutions of protected areas.

The primary objective of the working group, prepare and update necessary guide lines for the protection of caves and karst.

To participate in this working group have a voluntary basis and the Group does not have any formal budgeting. New candidates that could directly or indirectly contribute to the objectives of the group are welcome.

Directions

- 1- Effective planning karst areas, understanding exchange departments of economic, political, cultural, scientific and human in Local political and cultural context.
- 2- Integration of karst systems, dependent on the interaction between soils and weather. Any disruption in this regard shave a possible adverse effects and should fully assess in environmental context.
- 3- Landmanagers need to identify karst areas around the basin area and be sensitive to potential impacts of any activity in watersheds, even if the activity doesn't happen inside the karst.
- 4- Karst destructive actions such as mining or dam construction must be established so as to minimize conflicts with other natural resources or Normal values.
- 5- Contaminated groundwater, imposes special problems to karst and should always be kept to a minimum and monitored. The monitoring and Continuous monitoring should be made based on facts and events, rather flexible and can be done at regular intervals, because during the storms and flooding that most pollutants are transported through karst.
- 6- All other human uses of karst areas should be planned to minimize adverse impacts and to provide information for future decisions, need to be monitored and Continuous monitoring.
- 7- Although its clarified nature in many karst phenomena especially caves, nonrenewable,

for desirable management it is necessary degraded feature As far as is practical, be rehabilitated and revived.

- 8- Caves developed for tourism purposes, requires careful planning, attention to sustainability any where its appropriate, restoration and rehabilitation of damaged caves, opening new caves to the public is preferred.
- 9- The government should be careful representing collection of karst is ites, declared as protected areas under the rules that tenure right and secure Maintenance and management of them provided.
- 10- Conservation Priority should be given to areas or sites with High natural, social, cultural value or within a range of values inside a site, suffered the least environmental damage or not considered as country'sprotected areas.
- 11- Wherever possible, protected area should encompassing entire region of karst watershed.
- 12- Wherever this issue is not be possible, environmental monitoring or watershed wide management agreements under planning, water managementor other laws must be applied to control water quantity and quality logging to karst.
- 13- Public institutions should identify karst areas that are not considered as part of protected areas, protect the values of this region using tools such as planning controls, public education programs, treaties and heritage agreements.
- 14- Management institutions should seek to develop specialization and increase their capacity to manage karst.
- 15- Director of Areas of karst and Special caves ites should realize the fact that this perspective, integrated complex systems and three-dimensional elements that Composedrock, water, soil, vegetation and atmosphere.
- 16- The targeted management of karst and caves should be towards the maintenance of Natural flows and air and water cycles through the landscape in equilibrium with climatic and vital prevailing regimes.
- 17- The management must find that in the karst, Proceedings in earth surface may sooner or later be converted to a direct effect on basement or downstream.
- 18- Among the outstanding karst processes, flow carbon dioxide from Low levels of foreign atmospheric (among the increased levels in dust atmosphere) declined within the cave passages. Increase of soil carbon dioxide levels, depends on plan trootrespiration, microbial activity and healthy Invertebratefauna society in soil. This process should be preserved for effective is solution of karst processes.
- 19 – The mechanism by which it is achieved is exchange between air and water insurface and

underground environments. Thus, air and water quality and quantity management, is a cornerstone of effective management in a regional, local, and site scale. The Development in surface should consider water crossings.

Boundaries of watersheds, generally beyond the scope of karst rock units that have been created. Karst drainage network must be detected with regular testing and regularly tracking of water and a map of the cave. It should be recognized that the vast watershed boundary areas can depend the weather conditions, significantly fluctuate and Old and abandoned cave passages may be reactivated again by heavy rain.

In karst areas, more than any other perspective is felt necessary to adopt a watershed management approach. Activities that take place at a particular site, due to the ease of Materials transportation in the karst, may have more radius influence and Tributaries in watershed area.

Goal setting should be managed to minimize soil erosion and the loss of soil properties, such as ventilation, air-stable material, the volume of soil organic matter and healthy living community.

Natural vegetation and Sustainable should be preserved because this cover have an important role in Prevention erosion and maintain important properties of the soil.

Establishing and maintaining protected areas of karst cause of protecting the quality and quantity of groundwater resources for human use. Watershed protection, and also in karst areas and non karst area is necessary. Activities that are carried in to the caves may have detrimental effects on ground water quality in scale of logic.

Management Targeting should be in order to maintain the level of natural transportation and liquids as a quality gases in integrated network across gaps, cracks and karst caves. The nature of the imported materials must be carefully examined to avoid adverse effects on air and water quality.

Extraction of rock, soil, vegetation and water, is clearly stop the creation and survival processes of karst and therefore carry such use should be carefully planned to minimize environmental impacts. Even seemingly minor activities such as removing lime stone flooring or other calcareous bodies to decorate gardens and buildings have dramatic effects and should be under control like major extractive industries.

Imposed fire regimes on karst should be possible to mimic the natural fires.

It is desirable that people can visit the karst landscape and understand their value and enjoy it, however, the importance and fragility of this landscape means more care needed to reduce damages, especially when in over time, the damage is high. Management Planning should recognize this fact and management supervision should seek to coordinate visitors with attractive nature.

International organizations, regional and national that some how related with management and Protection aspects of the karst. It should realize the importance of international cooperation and trying to play and share technical ideas.

Documentation of management guidelines and Cave conservation and karst should be strengthened and this policy should be widely available to other administrative authorities.

Databases should be created and provide list of karst area and caves inside protected area, and introduced unprotected areas that deserve recognition.

Karst values existing site and potential World Heritage should be recorded.

Finally, karst and caves are very special and unique places and to a large extent influenced by the performance of their Peripheral activities and protected area managers have little control over them.

It should also be reminded that the above instructions should always be taken in context. Therefore, the identification of local biodiversity and geological diversity with sensitivity encompasses social –political and economic factors.

We hope these guidelines help managers and planners to be able to increase community awareness for karst and cave systems.

And consequently, it's possible to accept local for conservation and management and to increase their participation in this work. The guidelines should also provide more specific management strategies and plans at the national, logic or site level.

(SayedAbboudi, 1387,39) strategic features usually referred as a modest Specification in each organization that gets in contact with the environment and if organizations in relation to environment and Consistent with system view studied and investigated, It is clear that the understanding the environment and analysis of the variables is the most basic and most important task of strategic management. In Systems thinking organization's issues and internal problems investigated with communication and interaction with external factors (environment) in order to reach the equilibrium point.

Understanding the external environment Emphasis on factors that the rise and emergence not in the Organizational control, but by studying and analyzing the questions of who, when, how and why?

Events occur especially those affecting the internal affairs agencies are detected And contribute strategic management in a prediction and equilibrium point in relation to these two main factors. (Ali Ahmadi, 1385,6)

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