

Contents lists available at Sjournals

Scientific Journal of
Pure and Applied Sciences

Journal homepage: www.Sjournals.com



Original article

Rural tourism development planning in Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 11 December 2013

Accepted 22 December 2013

Available online 31 December 2013

Keywords:

Climate comfort

Kohgiluyeh boyer ahmad

Tourists

Topical

Cold

ABSTRACT

Boost tourism and travel, national, regional and international tourism industry is called today, it will be remembered, the result of fulfilling this need of rest and recreation. Attention to rural tourism, especially in Third World countries, it is necessary and vital. Rural tourism, on the one hand, providing new opportunities for many of the rural, as a device which, again, gives life to rural communities, the development of these areas, and these settlements, the firm maintains there. Among the factors affecting the industry, and in general, life, health and welfare of humans, climate can be noted. The study also estimated the level of climate comfort KohgiluyehBoyerAhmad, has been adjusted. Since the province has a lot of charm, culturally-historical, natural, and in particular, the first to enumerate some of these attractions, then introduce the objective of rural tourism in the province, which has a very great interest are mentioned. Then, to estimate climate comfort in the province, were studied, and the data required for this purpose (temperature and humidity) weather sites, extract, and index Terjung, to estimate the comfort day or night, these two regions, polished, and using the software Gis, the zoning climate comfort conditions, action was taken. According to Statements of the above, should said that, The aim of this study is Rural Tourism Development Planning in Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad. Our results indicate that, in tropical area, providing comfort conditions daily, two months of November and March, and during the night, in the months of June, July, August and September, there, in the cold, terms of daily comfort in the two months of May and October, and comfort at night, there are not any Month, and

tourists must travel to the provinces, and enjoy the beautiful countryside, these cases are considered.

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1. Introduction

Boost tourism and travel, national, regional and international tourism industry is called today, it will be remembered, the result of fulfilling this need of rest and recreation. Economy, society and culture over the past century, especially in the context of increasing population, urbanization, the development of communication and transportation, increased leisure time and social welfare, leading to the development of tourism, or tourism in rural areas was rural. However, rural tourism as a social activity in the second half of the 18th century, emerged in England and Europe (Sharpley, 2003). Attention to rural tourism, especially in Third World countries, is a necessary and vital, since "the climate of rapid development of industrialization and urbanization rapid growth in Third World countries, for decades, the rural sector forgotten and neglected, little attention has been, and this may result in rural deprivation and poverty in rural communities, increasing the gap between rural and urban, and rural-urban migration is" (Jomepoor, 2006). With this situation, the development of rural tourism, create jobs in rural areas, and residents remain in place, and will improve their life situation, and the impact it will have abundance, and the other, "Cities in Developing Countries does not have any capability to absorb rural migrants, and the rurals of these countries, labor force and population, lose it, but in the cities due to population pressures, often pressing issues of cultural, social, economic and political, faced are" (Saidi, 2006). However, "the income of farmers due to low product prices and high losses and low rate of production per unit area of rurals and rural communities, due to the lack or inadequacy of social services such as education and sanitation, safe drinking water, electricity, roads, communications and technical services, is inappropriate, and overall quality of life and enjoyment of the welfare of the rural areas in comparison with urban life, low lies. Lack of diversity in employment in rural communities, there are hugely. Employment in industry and services sectors is very low and mostly confined to the agricultural sector. Low employment and unemployment in rural areas is widespread" (Asayesh, 2007). Rural tourism boom can be part of the alleged problems, eliminates the need to "take a final decision, based on the preservation of rural areas, and supporting farmers, as agricultural production, and the guardians of national security, in many parts of the country, along with the reduction of urban problems, and prevent the spread of marginalization, and to prevent deflation strategic regions, the population will become necessary" (Hosseiniabari, 2001). Therefore, "we can say that, rural tourism, on the one hand providing new opportunities for many of the rural, as a device which, again, gives life to rural communities, the development of these regions, and the settlements, the firm holds. On the other hand, it was unplanned development, social and environmental damage in rural settlements" (Roknodineftekhari, 2006). Among the factors affecting the industry, and in general, life, health and welfare of humans, climate can be noted. Overall, the present study these effects, a new branch of science, climatology as human biology or human biology weather, there is the impact of weather and climate on humans, animals and plants studies (Mahmoodi, 2004). Comfort eco human body thermal equilibrium with the surrounding environment dependent. The balance, the combination of factors such as the characteristics of the surrounding air, a physical activity, temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation and wind dependent. Balance of comfort, eco, occurs when the balance between desorption temperature, and absorbed by, the skin and the environment to be created, and the causes remain in balance, the body's internal temperature at 37°C (Kasmaii, 1984). Nowadays, the study of human bioclimatic basis of regional development planning, particularly in urban issues, and settlement, architecture and tourism, and the results of such studies in human settlements, as well as in new areas, expansion of existing settlements, to be exploited (Lauren, 2003) Moreover, "a historical review, confirming that, in areas where ancient civilizations have developed, the average annual temperature curve of approximately 20 °C. generally speaking, air and climate, human health, in various ways, influence, and in recent years the relationship between climate and human happiness, knowledge, remarkably, has not been achieved (Khaledi, 1995). The past, many scientists, the absolute effect of weather on human activities, emphasized, such as Aristotle, Montesquieu, Huntington and others. Influence of climate on human activity, is evident, even if it is far from the thoughts of determinism, is to be seen. Man, as a result of its activities, environmentally climate

regulation and controls (Ebrahimzadeh et al, 2009). According to Statements of the above, should said that, The aim of this study is Rural Tourism Development Planning in Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad.

3. Materials and methods

KohgiluyehBoyerAhmad, one of the most beautiful provinces, the pristine and untouched nature , is considered. The province has a land area of 16,264 square kilometers, between the provinces of Fars, Isfahan, ChaharMahal and Bakhtiyari, Khuzestan and Bushehr is located. The Province, a total of four city Boyer Ahmad , Dena, kohgiluyeh, Gachsaran, with thirteen City, is comprised of (www.tabbar.com). The province, in southwestern Iran, and along the Zagros mountain range, and the northwest of Fars Province, Southern Province, ChaharMahal and Bakhtiari is located (Management and Planning Organization, 2003).

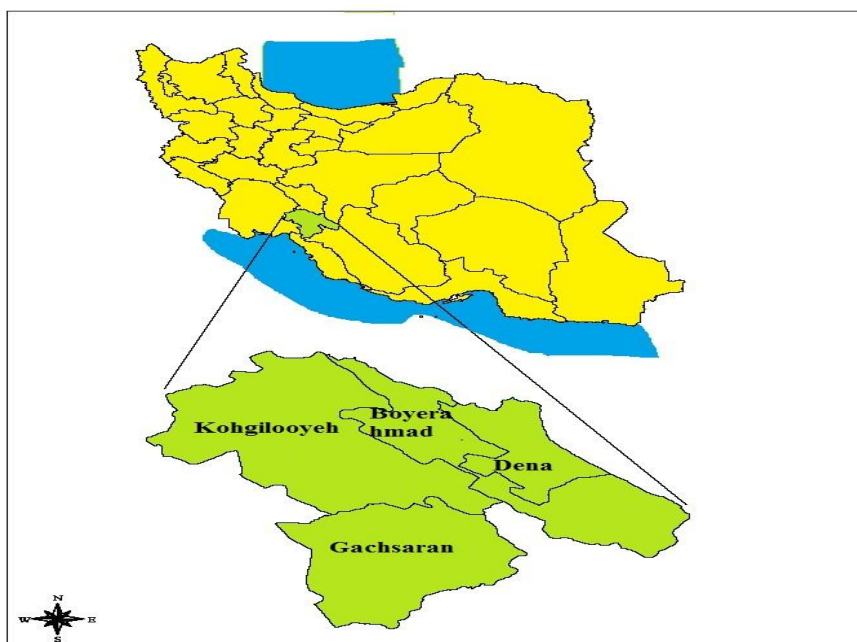


Fig. 1. status Kohgiluyeh Boyer Ahmad and its states.

In this study, to evaluate the climatic comfort level, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad have been adjusted, and since the province has a lot of charm, culturally-historical, natural, and in particular, the first to enumerate some of the attractions, and then introduced into the target rurals tourism, which has many attractions are mentioned, and more , to estimate climate comfort in the province, was paid, and for this purpose, since this province has limits, the weather station, is history, and also because the city Dena and Boyer Ahmad, are cold, Yasooj station, as the station is cold, and the state of kohgiluyeh, Gachsaran, are warm, the station Dogonbadan, Gachsaran, as stations in tropical regions, were used, and the required data (temperature and humidity) of a Weather Mahal (www.charmahalmrt.com), extracted, and then use the index, Terjung , the estimated daily comfort and night , these two regions was discussed.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Tourist attractions in kohgiluyeh boyer ahmad province

Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, is one of the most beautiful provinces, and has a lot of charm, natural, cultural and historical terms, is. As was mentioned above, since the provincial meteorological station is limited , and the other hand, the District of Boyer Ahmad and Dena, in the cold, and the city kohgiluyeh, Gachsaran in the tropics, are, therefore, attractiveness of the District located in Boyer Ahmad and Dena, as part of the cold,

and the charm of the kohgiluyeh, Gachsaran District, as part of the tropics, are discussed. Table (1), the charm, the kohgiluyehBoyerAhmad province, warm and cold, respectively, show.

Table1

Attractions in Kohgiluyeh Boyer Ahmad.

Location	Attraction
Tropical	Belqeys springs of Chram (kohgiluyeh) Dehdasht Inn, Seyed Mahmood Shrine of kohgiluyeh , Shrine of Bibi Habibe Gachsaran, flung wide Khairabady of Gachsaran, Gachsaran Lishter entertainment complex, Marine of Gachsaran beautiful area, historic area of Strait Gachsaran Moqan, Cave of Gachsaran Ashkoftshah, Springs of Dogonbadan, Dehdasht monument of Elias
Cold	Yasooj waterfall , gorge of Mehrian. Yasooj, two water fountains Yasooj plane, the shrine of Shah Qasim Yasooj, a closet Strait Yasooj, ski Kakan Yasooj, mausoleum of bibi Hamida Khatun of Yasooj, Yasooj Museum , Tel Khosravi Yasooj the works of the third millennium BC, the area Dena natural bridge Pataveh Dena , Dena works in dinars, Looshk Meymand of Dena, Dena Mahmood shrine, the shrine of Dena Bibi Khatoon Z, villa complexes Yasooj

Source (fa.tpo.ir).

The province also has many beautiful rurals, is in this article, only some of these rurals, which are more attractive to refer to the Table (2) shows it. Terjung Index, one of the most important eco-humanistic approach to evaluate human comfort, is considered.

Table2

A beautiful rurals and Kohgiloyeboyerahman province.

Location	Description
Tropical	Strait to the rural Moradi (district functions Boyer Ahmad , and at a distance of 54 km Yasooj , the tombs of Achaemenid at the entrance rural , and a pitchers Tamoradi waterfalls, fountains, and local honey oak is Tamoradi war), Rural of Delibahram beigi (Dena district functions, and 70 km Yasooj, and Bahrambeigy beautiful waterfalls and dense forests is the oak), rural Kakan (district functions Boyerahmad, and at 30 km Yasooj , and has a very beautiful waterfall Margoon, full range of inverted tulip, spring, seven Springs , salt springs ski Resort is Dena), rural Creek (district functions Dena , and 25 km Yasooj, and valley , dense forests, tourist rural , the shrine Asgar and Isaac, and the tomb of the blessed Imamzadeh Ali Shah, the rural mokhtar (district functions Boyer Ahmad , and 3 km Yasooj, and a place of spectacular gorge closet, resorts Tang Mehrian, Park Falls and monument the shrine is free), and Meymand rural (district functions Dena, and 75 km Yasooj , and Khersan River, bad springs multiple domains Dena protected Area, and the castle belonging to the Sassanid era, not included).
Cold	Fountain Rural of Sheba (kohgiluyeh district functions, and at a distance of 23 km Dehdasht, and New River trough, garden fountains Sheba, Castle Hill and Feshian Chamomile, garden construction, mall fountain is Black), double Rural (district functions Gachsaran , and 27 kilometers from the Dogonbadan, and meadows green, landscape nomads, lake Kosar and fort King February, belonging to the Sassanid era , is), rural heads grove (district functions Gachsaran, and at a distance of 18 km Gchsaran , and has a beautiful landscape, wildlife and local clothing, and handicrafts, is numerous), rural Tasoojs (kohgiluyeh district functions , and at a distance of 160 km Yasooj, and waterfalls, the crypt of the Qajar period Golbahar is holy tomb) and the rural of Marin (Gachsaran district functions, and at a distance of 32 km Gachsaran, and lake Kosar, Hamida Khatun mausoleum and natural conditions).

Source: (Zendedel , 2007).

Advantage of this method compared to other methods is that, of all climatic parameters, eg temperature, humidity, wind, radiation and sunshine hours, the temperature of the human body , control , are used

simultaneously. Using this index, it is the best area to stay and residence of people allergic or associated diseases , some sort of climate, to suffer, to be determined (Kaviani, 1993). Terjung index, based on the convenience factor, and the coefficient of the cooling effect of the wind is strong, given the climate of the study area were reviewed, and their results in the form of tables and graphs are presented. To determine the comfort factor, from Figure 1, is used, this figure actually represents a level of comfort that, under different combinations of temperature and humidity, and standard conditions, the normal coverage, and lack of physical earned (terjung. 1988). In this graph, line graph showing the relative humidity, and horizontal curve represents the temperature, according to F, is taking the temperature and humidity at each location, indicating that the moon is.

3.2.Terjung index

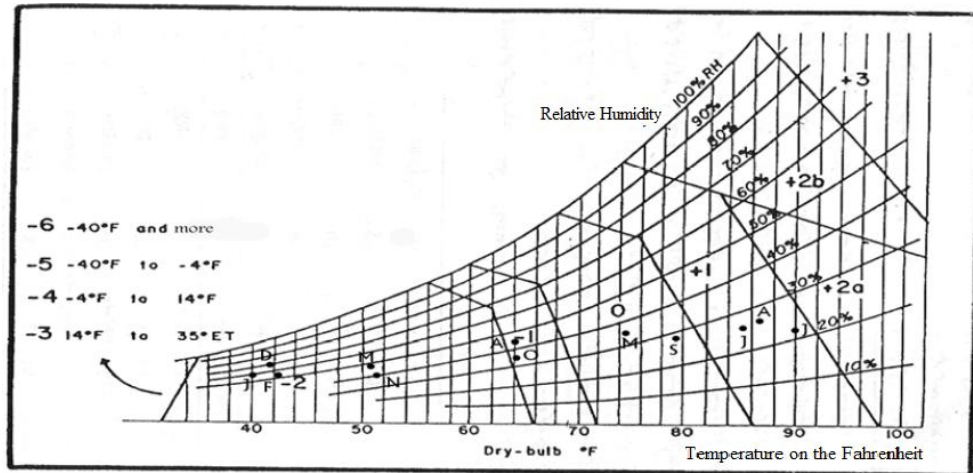


Fig. 2. Range of values easily, by examining Terjung.

Table 3
concepts, institutions and symbols comfort factor.

English	Group	Symbol
Ultra cold	Uc	-6
Extremely cold	Ec	-5
Cold	Vc	-4
Keen	Cd	-3
Cool	K	-2
Moderate	C	-1
Warm	M	0
Hot	W	+1
Very hot	H	+2
Extremely hot	S	+2
	Eh	+3

Source: (Mohammadi, 2007).

3.2.1. Determination day comfort

Terjung method to determine the comfort factor of the day, the month of the year, this practice is the comfort factor of the day, the average maximum daily temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, and the average daily minimum relative humidity percentage is used , and Table (4), relative humidity and temperature on the

Fahrenheit, the minimum and maximum, respectively, for the two stations Yasooj and Dogonbadan, and Table 5, the amount of daily comfort for both stations Yasooj and Dogonbadan show.

As the table can be seen in the station's Dogonbadan, which is representative of the tropical region, and throughout the day, just two months of March and October, comfort control, and the three months of June, July and August, with conditions was hot, and the two months of July and August, hot conditions, and the two months of April and October, warm conditions, and during the remaining months of the cooling conditions, is capable of. Yasooj stations, representing the cold region, and throughout the day, just two months of May and October, in terms of comfort, and the three months of June, July & August, hot conditions, and in July, hot conditions, and the two months of November and April, cool conditions and in the remaining months, it has to be pretty cool.

3.2.2. Determination of night comfortable

According to Terjung index coefficient, comfortable night, the mean daily minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, and the average daily maximum relative humidity, the percentage is calculated with respect to relative humidity, and temperature are presented in Table (4), Table (6), the level of night comfort Yasooj and Dogonbadan the two stations shows.

As can be seen, the station's Dogonbadan, which is representative of the tropical region, during the night, in the months of June, July, August and September, there have Comfort and Yasooj station, which is representative of the cold zone during in the evening, no comfort, no fish, and the two months of July and August, the weather is cool, and can be in two months, from late-night outing, partially used, and the coolness of the station Dogonbadan in the months of May and October, and the rest of the month has, over the years, very cool and cold conditions, it is governed.

4. Conclusion

According to those surveyed, analyzed, and given that there was a very nice variety of areas, both natural and cultural-historical, as well as a very attractive rural in the province, and there were also two areas of tropical and cold, in this province, tourists can both warm and cool season, a visit to the province, and the fun, enjoy, and also with respect to the estimated level of climate comfort in the province and the two stations Yasooj, and Dogonbadan of Gchsaran, respectively, represent the two regions, cold and warm, they showed that, in tropical area, providing daily comfort conditions in both November and December, and during the night, in the month of June, July, August, and September, there, in the cold, comfort, daily, in the two months of May and October, and comfort at night, there are not any fish, thus according to the above argument, tourists in winter, and during the day, will visit the province, should be used in tropical regions, especially in the months of November and March, the comfort of a fully provide, and tourists during the day, and in winter, the of travel, the better, the cold region, especially in the months of May and October, which is providing comfort conditions, Trip, and you intend to stay over night to be sure their mobile devices are required to have, and is more suitable in our June, July, August and September, the rest of the night, in the tropical region, are provided, to surf, to pay in the region. Table (7), the level of comfort day or night, for two Yasooj station and Dogonbadan, the cold and tropical regions, respectively.

Table 4

Relative humidity and temperature on both Fahrenheit Yasooj and Dogonbadan station.

station	Month Ingredients	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dogonbadan	The maximum temperature	60.8	63.8	70.3	83.4	96.6	105.4	108.32	107.7	101.6	91.04	75.92	65.66
	Minimum Temperature	41	42.08	47.12	56.12	66.02	71.96	77.54	76.82	69.44	60.8	50.9	44.42
	The maximum humidity	90	84	81	68	43	32	34	39	42	50	42	86
	Minimum humidity	46	38	35	34	13	10	11	12	11	16	29	43
Yasooj	The maximum temperature	46.94	50.9	57.94	69.26	80.42	89.88	95.18	94.64	87.98	76.46	63.14	52.24
	Minimum Temperature	28.4	31.1	37.22	45.14	51.98	58.82	65.48	63.86	56.3	47.3	38.26	32.9
	The maximum humidity	88	85	80	75	60	44	43	44	44	57	75	84
	Minimum humidity	48	39	33	27	19	12	12	11	10	16	28	41

Source: Meteorological Organization of Isfahan Province.

Table 5

The daily comfort for two station Yasooj and Dogonbadan.

comfort	month station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
daily	Dogonbadan	-1 Cool	-1 Cool	0 Comfort	+1 warm	+2 α Hot	+2 b Very Hot	+2 b Very Hot	+2 b Very Hot	+2 α Hot	+1 warm	0 Comfort	-1 Cool
	Yasooj	-2 Very cool	-2 Very cool	-2 Very cool	-1 Cool	0 Comfort	+1 warm	+2 α Hot	+1 warm	+1 warm	0 Comfort	Cool	Cool

Table 6

The - night comfort two station Yasooj and Dogonbadan.

comfort	month station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
night	Dogonbadan	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-1 cool	0 comfort	0 comfort	0 comfort	0 comfort	-1 cool	-2 very cool	-2 very cool
	Yasooj	-3 Cold	-3 Cold	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-1 cool	-1 cool	-1 cool	-2 very cool	-2 very cool	-3 Cold

Table 7

The comfort daily or night for two stations Dogonbadan and Yasoo.

Daily comfort	Yasooj (cold)	May and October
	Dogonbadan (tropical)	November and December
Comfort night	Yasooj (cold)
	Dogonbadan (tropical)	June, July, August and September

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