

NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN DEZFUL AND SUSA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

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Abstract-Based on these results, Sasa and Dezful for wheat, barley and rice on irrigated land, respectively, in grades 22, 27 and 21 and on dry land (wheat and barley) has been ranked 28 Which indicates the low efficiency of this activity in the province is compared to other provinces. Some of the causes of this problem, as follows: Salinity and poor soil, more than 60 percent of land in the province (mountainous desert lands) for agricultural activities. Low rate of rainfall. High temperature, resulting in a high rate of evaporation of soil moisture. Poor vegetation cover. Low percentage of literate farmers (based on the results of the General Census of Agriculture., 6/55 percent From illiterate farmers in Khuzestan province and education 9/28 percent of them, the elementary school has been) and as a result of insufficient acquaintance with scientific methods activities of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

Key words- Natural geographic, sustainable tourism, Sasa, Dezful

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Khuzestan province with an area of 63633 square kilometers between 29 degrees and 57 minutes north latitude and 33 degrees of the equator and 47 degrees and 40 minutes to 50 degrees and 33 minutes east length of the Greenwich meridian is located in the southwest of the country.

Khuzestan province is bordering from north with the Lorestan province, from the north-western with Ilam province. From the east with Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari and Kohgilouye provinces, from South East with Bushehr province, from west with Iraq And from the south with Persian Gulf.

According to the latest country division in 1388, The province is made up from 23 towns, 51 regions, 54 cities, 129 Villages and 6315 hamlets. Out of this number 4421 hamlets are inhabited and 1892 hamlets are not inhabited.

1.1. Topography

According to the Ministry of Agriculture has provided the Department of Watershed Management , About 85 percent of the province has extra dry climates, dry and semi-dry. Characteristic of arid regions are high temperature, High rate of surface evaporation, The low amount of precipitation and Soil salinity. . Because of low rainfall, the vegetation in these areas is poor and scattered. In Khuzestan province, about 7 months (from mid-April to mid-October), average air temperature is , 30 ° C or more. Its maximum over 50 °C in summer. Increasing the temperature and humidity which is commonly said to be sultry cause heat is annoying. . This phenomenon causes disruption of sweating, high pressure breathing apparatus, heat stroke and severe negative effects on psychiatric patients. High heat and sultry, as well as increased demand for cooling, power consumption and cost of living increases on the one

hand and the loss of productivity at the workplace on the other hand, Weather conditions is one of the main causes of brain drain (expert and capitalists) from the province to the provinces that are more favorable weather conditions, respectively.

The area of pastures, more than 5.3 million hectares of which about 43 percent are poor and 51 percent of average.

Desert area of the province are located, about 3.1 million hectares (equivalent to 20.2 percent of the province) in dry climates and Hyper Arid Region (south and southwest province).

2.1. rivers

the important rivers Karun, Dez, Karkhe, surgery and Zohre are flow about a third from the country's total surface water resources in the province(the average annual discharge of rivers is about 34 billion cubic meters) Karun river: The main source river from Zard Koh comes after entering the cities of Izeh and Masjed Soleiman in the northern city of Shushtar and GARGAR divided into two branches, namely Shtyt and the city of Shushtar is like an island. The two branches in the southern city of Shushtar in a place called Bandeghir again joined together and joined the Dez River to continue After passing through the city of Ahvaz near the city is divided into two branches, called the Eastern flank Bahmanshir through the northeastern Abadan and Khorramshahr through the other branches joined to the Arvand River and flow into the Persian Gulf.

Dez River: The river originates in the mountains of Lorestan and Khuzestan in prison after entering the pitch (South Branch) joins the Karun River. Dez River on its way from the cities of Andimeshk, Dezful and the Shushtrar.

Karkhe river: Karkhe from southern slopes originated Alvand in Hamedan, and after joining the river Gharehsou from Kermanshah, Lorestan Province is

entered. The river after arriving in the province, called Karkhe becomes withdrawn from the cities of Susa and Azadegan to join Hvralzym.

Jarahi river: Jarahi river has been created from transplant of two rivers Maroon and Alaa. Maroon River originated from the Zagros Mountains in the province Kohgilouye into the Behbahan plain. . Then, from the North West of the city before or after joining the river Ala (which is derived from Baghmalek) to it, called the Jarahi. Jarahi river flows into the Persian Gulf After crossing Ramshir, Mahshahr and Shadegan.

Hendijan river: The river has emerged from connecting rivers Zohreh and Kheirabad. Zohre river come Mamasani(Fars Province) and Kheirabad river from province Kohgilouye. These two rivers are connected in Zydun Bbhahan and after passing through the city Hendijan, flows into the Persian Gulf.

II. HISTORY

Khuzestan is home to one of the creators of civilization in the world. Khuzestan region called today in the old part of the land of Elam was extensive and independent state.

Dyalafva and De Morgan's research indicates that Elamite about eight thousand years before Christ lived in the area and are likely to First Nations in the region have established an independent state.

Based on historical evidence Elamite name has been around since the thirteenth century BC refers to the province, and of then on the kingdom of Anshan and Susa Svsnka Seidlitzia name in Elamite inscriptions have been recorded. Achaemenid Empire after the conquest of the region (about 640 years BC) called Anzan Anshan, but the country is still in the area called Elam. Darius after the Achaemenid Cyrus in the years 522 to 486 BC, the province put one of the bases of the winter. Darius palace on the hill ancient Susa, another powerful glorious Achaemenid state. Susa said it was the day Orientalists best in the civilized world. Xerxes after Darius in Susa build buildings. Ardeshir dovom who completed them. Apadana Palace is one of the most prominent Iranian Architecture.

One of the most important cities of Khuzestan during the pre-Islamic history and then, the city's GS. In the history of the city before the Sasanian GS at the current location (the village of Shah-e) Shushtar and Dezful in Khuzestan on the way there. Other cities Dez bridge Khuzestan (Dezful) is at the edge of the river south of the GS is Dez and Because it is a bridge that was built on the orders of Shapur II of the bridge to the city of Dezful, told Dez.

According to the author of swallow, Ardashir Ahvaz Hrmzardshyr founded and initially it was named.

The name of the province in 1302 AH with the approval of the central government of Iran was selected for this area.

III. POPULATION

In 1385, the province's population of over 4.3 million people (about 07/6 percent of the population) and 68.1 percent of urban life. . In the year 4421 the province has been habitation. Of these, 378 villages (8.6 per cent), each of which has a 46.8 percent of the household and residential settlements, each of which are 20 households or more. 92.2 percent of the residential village with 20 households or more are living in the settlements. In 1385, 28.6% of the population aged less than 15 years. The ratio in the country, 25.1 percent in urban areas and rural, respectively, 26.4 and 33 percent.

Table 1: Khuzestan population by age and sex of the relative distribution-1385

Sex ratio	Man and Woman		Age
	Percent	Number	
100.0	42749		total
4.0	79		
10.6	77153		Less than a years old (Pediatrics)
8.70	37193		5-1 years
5.87	37917		10.6 years old (children)
9.19	39299		14-11 years (Teenagers)
26.88	11492		24-15 years old (young)
3.63	63		
10.40	17427		64-25 years old (middle-aged)
3.02	02		
11.37	16175		65 years and over (adults)
5.07	7		

Spatial distribution of population

In 1385, 67.8 percent of the population lived in urban areas. Abadan, Masjed Soleiman, Khorramshahr, Bandar Mahshahr and Ahvaz had the highest rate of urbanization and cities Indica, Baghmalek, Susa and SW have the lowest rate of urbanization that The majority of agricultural practices (agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry) in the cities of the second class, is the reason for this difference.

According to the General Population and Housing Census 1385, Ahvaz, with a population of nearly one million people, has the largest population among cities in the province And 34 percent of the population in urban areas has been allocated to the

province. After Ahvaz, Dezful and Abadan are in the most populous urban areas that The population of 236 thousand and 220 thousand people, respectively. In Khorramshahr, Andimesh, Mahshahr, Masjed Soleiman, Izeh and PA are in terms of population in the next rankings And the population of each of them is between 100 and 126 thousand. 72.9% of the population in the cities of Ahvaz and live. Ahvaz population to the total population of the province of 2/26 percent in 1355 to 4/34 percent increase in 1385. The spatial distribution of population dependent on resource production. In 1385, the province has been habitation 4421 that 46.8 percent of them are 20 households or more. 92.2 percent of the residential village with 20 households or more are living in the settlements. Apart from the flat desert plains in the province (desert lands of the West, Southwest and southern), the center of life, are larger and denser than the mountains. Major cities and most villages in this area, with 200 households or more.

The major factors for the establishment of centers of biodiversity in the plains are:

1. The existence of flat land that is appropriate to expand the physical texture villages.
2. The existence of suitable agricultural land
3. The flow of large rivers
4. The existence of the broadcast networks and major roads of the province (road, rail and air)
5. Persian Gulf and proximity to the major ports of the country
6. There are major industrial centers and production of energy resources (oil, gas and electricity)

Focus mountainous rural area (including county-ize, Bagh, Masjed Soleiman, dumb and Indica and northern parts of the cities of Dezful and Andimesh) are small and scattered. . In a mountainous area, dispersion and limitations lands for settlement and agricultural activity, population density can be prevented. In 1385, 76.4 percent of the villages in the area, the village of who each of them, with less than 20 households.

The population density of 90.6 people per square kilo meters in plain areas, which compared to 1375, a 15 percent increase. While the population density is 22.8 people per square kilo meters in mountainous areas that Compared to 1375, increased 4.7%.

Compare changes in population density between 85-1375 represents migration from mountainous areas to the plains of the province's regions Which seems to be often settled on the outskirts of cities and urban issues are exacerbated.

Rural population density in different areas of the province represents the imbalance of population distribution is as follows:

Plain (except the south and southwest)	
27.5 people per square km	
Highland	10.5
people per square kilometer	
"South and Southwest"	7.2
people per square kilometer	

In order to maintain the population and prevent their migration to urban areas, it is necessary to identify the capabilities of the mountainous region, increase production and improve the areas of employment and income residents of the area, will be provided.

IV. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

4.1. Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
 Khuzestan province is as the main center of activity in extraction of crude oil and natural gas in the country. The first oil well in 1287 (1908 AD) in Masjed Soleiman region was put into operation And after further exploration, other oil fields (Haftkel, kerosene, a Ghajary, dumb, Ahvaz, Maroun) exploration and exploitation of them started. Now more than 46 percent of the country's oil fields and a large number of independent gas fields in Khuzestan province Provisional country. And about 70 percent of the crude oil extracted in the country belongs to this province.

In addition, more than 50 percent of the added value of "Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas" in the country is owned by the province.

Crude oil to domestic refineries increased consumption or for export to overseas export terminal Kharg transferred by pipelines.

4.2 Extraction other Mining

Limited to non-metallic mineral reserves, mine is among them, limestone, gypsum, stone and salt are important. The mines are mostly in the cities of Rāmhormoz, Baghmalek, IZEH, PA, with Andimeshk and Masjed Soleiman

4.3. Industry

Major industrial activities in the province with the construction of oil refinery in Abadan was founded in 1292.

During 50-1340, agro-business seven hills, treatment Shkrahvaz, National Steel Industrial Group Ahwaz Ahwaz rolls, pipe in Ahwaz, Abadan Petrochemical, Chemical Company Pasargad, a secret chemical plant, refinery gas and long willow bark paper case were exploited. In this decade, Bandar Imam Petrochemical Company signed a contract to establish and operate the first phase began in late 1369.

During 60-1350, Karun Agro-Industry Company, a cement factory PA, the company Farsyt Ahvaz, Farabi Petrochemical Carbon and some brick factories were operated machine And Ahvaz Steel Complex, heavy metal mining, industrial company Spanta and Khuzestan Pipe (QED) was established after the war in the years 70-1368, began their operation.

In 1386, 460 industrial plants with 10 or more employees were active in the province. The added value resulting from the activities of these establishments totaled 49,901 billion rials (equivalent to 14.8% of the corresponding figure for the whole

country) that ranks third (after Tehran and Isfahan) is located.

4.4. Agriculture

A - Agriculture and horticulture:

Five river flows, Karkheh, Dez, maroon and Zohreh and the plain region of fertile land, the natural ability to work in agriculture and horticulture and In contrast, salinity and high levels of subsurface waters in the south and the rugged mountainous regions limiting factor for this activity. From about 2.2 million hectares of land for agricultural activities studied, 3/36% of soils classes 1 to 3 (unrestricted or less restricted to agricultural activity) and more than 60% of soils in Grades 4 to 6 (except land arable and shale beds) is. The northern plains of Khuzestan, the most favorable areas for farming and gardening is activity. Lands in the area of class 1 and 2 is generally within the range of Dez with irrigation system.

In 1382, the utilization of agricultural land area in the province, 1,266,170 hectares (including annual crops, fallow and garden and nursery) and about 55 percent of this amount was to be irrigated.

The results of the general census of 1382 shows that the provinces of Khorasan and Fars province after the highest acreage of agricultural land in the other provinces of the country is capable of.

Table 4: The production of agricultural products and share some items and rank Province the results of the Census of Agriculture 1382

Rank Province among Regions	Shares in the - country Percent	production Ton - rate	Product Name
3	9/77	1140754	Wheat
6	3/75	68214	Rice
6	2/84	2171	Rapeseed
6	3/55	203719	Sugar beet
3	16/3	82641	date palm

Based on these results, the province of "yield per hectare" for wheat, barley and rice on irrigated land, respectively, in grades 22, 27 and 21 and on dry land (wheat and barley) has been ranked 28 Which indicates the low efficiency of this activity in the province is compared to other provinces. Some of the causes of this problem, as follows:

- Salinity and poor soil, more than 60 percent of land in the province (mountainous desert lands) for agricultural activities.
- Low rate of rainfall.
- High temperature, resulting in a high rate of evaporation of soil moisture.
- Poor vegetation cover.

- Low percentage of literate farmers (based on the results of the General Census of Agriculture.

1382, 6/55 per cent From illiterate farmers in Khuzestan province and education 9/28 percent of them, the elementary school has been Vyakmtr) and as a result of insufficient acquaintance with scientific methods activities of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

The ability of the province to the agriculture and horticulture

1- The northern plains region of the southern cities of Andymeshk and Dezful in Khuzestan, East Karkhe (in the city of Susa) and West River GARGAR (in the city of Shushtar) is the most favorable area of agronomy and horticulture activities. The area is mostly flat lands of class I and II, and within the range of Dez with irrigation system.

More than half of wheat, sugar beet and sugar cane production and nearly 70% and nearly 100% of the citrus producing provinces From the region are obtained. And yield per hectare in comparison with other regions, especially in southern cities (Khorramshahr, Omīdiyeh and Mahshahr) is higher.

2- More than 90 percent From annual crops cultivated in the city of Izeh, Baghmalek and Masjed Soleiman, is on dry land.

3- Abadan and SW important, palm-producing areas in the province. Nearly 75 percent of the production date can be obtained in the cities. About 20 percent of the heat generated in the province is belonging to Ahwaz, PA and khoramshahr city.

4- Shushtar city, Ahvaz and Shush Baghmalek most important loss in rice product manufacturers. Shadegan city, Dezful and Azadegan with the next rank.

B - animal husbandry

In 1382, the province with the style of 4367 thousand head of cattle (sheep, lamb, goat and kid) after Khorasan and Fars in third place, with 433 thousand head of cattle and calves in the provinces of West Azerbaijan and East Azerbaijan, in third place with 69 thousand buffaloes and buffalo baby has been ranked first in the provinces.

C - fishing activities

Mostly in the southern parts of the province (Abadan, Mahshahr, Hendijan, Khorramshahr and SW) from the Persian Gulf, River marshes done. Fish and shrimp in the city of Abadan in the city of Shushtar is common.

4.5. Transportation activities

Activity Transportation, including passenger and cargo Transportation by land (road and rail), air and marine. Maritime transport between the ports of the province and other countries, mainly to foreign trade is done and Most shipping Activity in the province is in Bandar Imam.

Railway network of Ahwaz (the most important industrial and population centers in the south of the country) to the port of Khorramshahr and Imam (the terminals and ports Foreign Trade) connected, main roads network and civilian airports (Ahvaz and Abadan), mainly responsible for environmental communication between the main centers (population) and Activity (trade and industry) are responsible.

In the province, the highest number of workshops, Transportation and communications, and storage and transportation facilities in the cities of Ahvaz and Bandar Mahshahr are active.

Given that nearly half of Bandar Imam in Iran's non-oil trade (exports and imports) is done And the petrochemical industry Activity in the port, the second port of Mahshahr in the number of industrial establishments with 10 employees or more, Activity Transportation in the city, (post-Ahwaz), more than any other province, is .

In 1385, 4.8% of the weight of the load transported by road vehicles and general cargo in the country (incoming, outgoing and inter-province), belonging to the province and in terms of this indicator, the province ranks third after Tehran and Isfahan is located.

The province with 11.1 percent and 10.5 percent From the number of transported passengers traveling interstate road passenger country by type of vehicles (in the case of passenger transport by passenger transportation companies are registered.) Most of the have had.

According to the index, which reflects the high level of traffic on the roads of the province compared to other regions in the country (according to the intensity of economic activities, such as oil and gas extraction, import and export, development of sugarcane and allied industries, steel industries and Petrochemical), the necessity to improve the inter-city roads are From priority and importance. . According to figures from the Office of Information and Statistics Transportation Ministry of Transportation, the province in 1385, the index "along the freeway and highway per 100 kg m" at No. 14 and the "ratio of highway and motorway in total along the main roads "is ranked 17 among provinces. The provinces have the added problem of low quality in terms of infrastructure and coating methods that are commensurate with the high volume of traffic Sfalt- road Transportation of goods and passengers and high temperature (54 ° C in summer above zero) do not tend to cause casualties and property damage were abundant.

According to statistics announced by the Department of Forensic Medicine, deaths From 839 people in the province in an accident in 1378, 1559 people in 1385, representing an average annual growth rate of 25.9 percent.

Occupation

Survey results demonstrate low employment rate in the province compared to the same extent as most of the province. According to the General Population and Housing Census 1385, the employment rate of people aged 10 and over in Khuzestan province, 7/80 per cent and the index has been ranked 23 among 30 provinces. In 1355 (with the same definitions and concepts of employment and unemployment census of 1355 and subsequent years), the rate of about 92 percent.

In 1385 the share of unemployed people are 29-15years old so that 72.7% From unemployed men and 83.6% of women unemployed, people were 29-15years old.

War is a very important factor in the high rate of unemployment, especially in the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

The unemployment rate Abadan and Khorramshahr, in 1355, respectively, 12.2 and 6.7 percent in 1385, respectively, 25.3 and 20.6 percent, respectively.

The share of Khuzestan province in gross domestic product:

Due to the rich resources of oil and gas, commercial ports, widespread industrial activities, agriculture, fishing, energy production and transportation in Khuzestan province, a major share of value-added sectors and fields of economic activities in the province. In 1385, 15.4 percent of the GDP (total) and 6.5% of GDP (excluding extraction of crude oil and natural gas) is a country belonging to Khuzestan province. Khuzestan province of these indicators were ranked second and third among the provinces involved.

The strengths and capabilities of the Province Space Agency

1. blue long borders in the south and to create and develop industry-specific areas - trade and export processing zones.
2. closer to distant ports of the province's major population centers, industrial, agricultural and mining countries compared to other ports in the southern coastal provinces.
3. nearby province Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.
4. Four oil and gas resources and the possibility of development activities Refining and Petrochemical industries.
5. mines needed materials construction activity and cement industries.
6. There are poles and the main centers of oil, base metals, chemical and sugar production in the Province and to the development of downstream industries.
7. the great rivers of in province's ability to produce hydropower energy and water supply for domestic and industrial and agricultural activities (agriculture, horticulture and aquaculture).

8. There is strong focus on infrastructure (power plants, airports, railway network, docks).
9. facilities of agricultural activities (agriculture, horticulture, fishery and animal husbandry).
10. There are several large wetlands and their positive role in flood control, groundwater recharge and the possibility of expansion resorts
11. Although the urban network capable From big cities, medium and small (including the provincial capital of Ahvaz, Dezful and Andimeshk of medium-sized towns in north of the province, south of the province and the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr and Mahshahr and Sarbandar Masjed Soleiman, PA, Susa and Shushtar many small cities).

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