

The Role of Geomorphic Unites in Forming Tourism Village of Meymand In Babak Town

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Abstract

Geotop is applied to the regions where have cultural , natural , geological historical heritages in these regions, inevitable evidence , evolution in the earth like geysers, caves , valleys , fossil areas , great geological rifts, old mines or dwelling and habitable landscapes. These regions have aesthetic and scientific importance and attention of tourists and scientists. Geomorphic phenomenon consists the study of relation between forms of ground level and process of producing them. Recognition of inter personal relations and the process and can provide due bed to produce stable spatial constructions. Rocky village of Meymand is a glory symbol rich cultural and geomorphic structure. This study tries to study regions where have cultural , natural , geological historical heritages in these regions, inevitable evidence , evolution in the earth like geysers, caves , valleys , fossil areas , great geological rifts, old mines or dwelling and habitable landscapes. These regions have aesthetic and scientific importance and attention of tourists and scientists. Researches' result shows that geomorphic features of the region have high effect on forming and dominant structure. Nevertheless, main factor to form these great collection of the ground, mother material and present communication between geomorphic in the region is to provide necessary bed to show creativity and manifest integrated spatial structure; for example, formed natural holes (Caves) in formations of 555 from preliminary patterns of the home in Meymand. It means that recent forms in inspired landscapes cause to construct the rocky homes in the region.

Key words: Geotop, tourism, geomorphic, space, Meymand

Introduction

Activity of tourism is principally based on resources and attractive places where are both naturally created or human made. It's clear that procreative exploitation of environment needs both proper experiments and conditions and requires protection of these resources. It will be obtained by evaluating environmental powers and determining the capacity of reception of resources, the estimation of tourism demands. Region of human with non live environment has long history as long as human life. Fascinating springs, legend caves , rare stones , minerals and fossils , colorful rocks and spring deposits , volcanoes are not only important for geologists , but also local people and show secret of history of the earth and its evolutions in all the time and place. Geographical landscapes are resulting from the places generated by interaction of different powers of human and nature. Therefore, components of the landscape are including:

A- Inorganic and non living element such as climate, unevenness, water network

B- Organic and alive elements such as vegetations, animals and human as a social and thoughtful creature.

These categories make a whole by an interactive collection that is nominated geographical relation parallel to various and natural sea side highland, wild landscape combined and coordinated by historical buildings and religious, cultural heritages that provide a collection of different motivation for visiting Iran.

We will be able to gain a lot of foreign exchanges by planning ,considering facilities, solving , appearing religious culture and problems from tourism economics believe that we can replace income of tourism industry with oil industry through planning basically , proper aiming , pervasive organizing , developing and mobilizing facilities and resources and powerful governing. Iran is one of 10 big countries with tourism attractions in the world.

(Tourism guide book of Iran, p: 2)

Geographical knowledge would be studied within human, social, ecologic geography and natural environment and its attractions are some factors are evaluated and have main role in developing this industry. (Book of tourism statistics, 1992, P: 48)

In geographical studies, three types of relation are pointed out: cultural, natural and intact regions. Cultural relation is made by interfering human in natural relation (based on present regions among human groups) and the interference is basically for providing different needs of societies and depend on style life, live hood, wisdom of human groups in different place. Then the type and the range of needs of society are basic and determinant or factor of changing natural or dummy transformation. Establish and expand the dwelling places, farms and so changing each one are a kind of transformation. (Saeedi, 2010, 43) Tourism has economical and social consequences for every country. Progressive countries in this region result in developing tourism industry to decrease unemployment, bringing foreign currency, decreasing poverty etc. according to appear unexpected consequences of tourism in the society, entity and widespread dimensions of tourism should be carefully analyzed.

Iran has capability due to historical, cultural and rural history and natural and live hood features, the historical effects has remained since the period of dwelling the humans in Iranian plateau. Each one of powers and bio environmental attraction has relation with outing patterns and makes different forms for tourism t and make the diversity of procreative activities and different landscape of tourism. Eco conditions and social cultural views of people provide facilities; tourism equipments and necessary fields for spending leisure time, there are human groups in different societies with considerable methods of spending leisure time individually and collectively. In fact, each one natural, geographical, social, economical, cultural environment prepare the way for different activities that tourism is one of them. Intensity and weakness of tourism are relatively affected by above mentioned works, facilities and empowerments. The aim of the study is to know the role of geomorphic unit to form spatial structure of Meymand village.

Position of studied region: Meymand is center of Babak city located in Kerman. This historical village is in 36 km east north in latitude 30° and $13''$ and longitude 55° and $25''$, altitude 2240 m and the area 420 km². Meymand is limited to Rafsanjan in the north and to Sirjan in the southwest. (Geographical glossary of villages in Kerman province 2002, 121) Accessibility to Meymand is through Babak- Sirjan Asphalted road. The center of Meymand is connected to 36 km asphalted road and main road of the village in the south and all villages around the region are jointed to each other through graveled and dirt path to this road.

Discussion

Civilization of Iran is a mundane identification affected by two main factors namely local features and time successive event and syncretism of these features make general space and structure of civilization in Iran. Local features of Iran are classified to two types of climatic formations and geomorphic features and each one has different patterns.



Figure 1- Satellite image of Meymand village

These two types remind us local features in our country. Because they affect on other aspects of the space, that is repeatable events. (Occurrence of cold and hot periods), it designed the space. Civil identification of Iran is a resultant of effects of the process of forming the climatic and local geomorphic features and repeatable time.

Figure 3- the manner of interaction between time and place features to make spatial identification of Iran. Study of natural and environmental features and reforming past conditions, recognition of morph dynamic factors in every period of the history and analysis of different dimensions of dwelling places is a necessity of recognition of information and this view results in geotops as investigating units.

Actually, geotop is applied to the regions where have cultural, natural, geological historical heritages in these regions, inevitable evidence, evolution in the earth like geysers, caves, valleys, fossil areas, great geological rifts, old mines or dwelling and habitable landscapes. These regions are taken into consideration too much. (Ramshet and Baba Jamali, 2007) Geographical space is obtained by imposing human with environment. Our attention is a product, that is to say the relation of human and environment (space) not merely his relation with only nature. Because other sciences like ecology, biology etc. are encountering mutual relation of human and space. When the human is connecting to environment, space and spatial construction have been generated and reflect rural and urban spaces. Generally, the space is a 555 that interaction between landscape and environment with cultural is dominant in the human societies and it is considered as the cement. (Saeedi, 2002)

Whatever the degree of cultural growth is higher, spatial structure will be generated complicatedly and comprehensively. Therefore, conditions of natural environment and the bed of human activity have considerable effect on generated space. Capabilities and limitations of natural environment and type landforms are influenced on final product off interacting spatial structure, village Dastkand (Hand- engraved) in Meymand is built by historical, cultural civilized geological formations of 555 and we are able to recognize two layers in natural structure of Meymand that appear layer is more stiff and rocky than lower one. This situation result in to dig dwelling places in gradient bodies of two hills and average altitude 80 m from sea level to peak line. Geomorphic units of natural environment in Meymand such as convex and concave level, semi lined (water network), geomorphic sightseeing (555 and ingenious rocks) as well as geofoms such as like holes (caves) have affected on constructing Dastkand village's houses and rural space.

It means formed structure of natural environment of Meymand and the shape of valley that provide defensive needs that are basic beds to construct historical village of Meymand. It is consisting nearly 3400 houses and 2000 Dastkand rooms as well as the mosque, bathrooms and space where is called fire temple and thy with spectacular details are located inside mountain slope combined by soft- light rocks in the river bed of igneous depositions and the gradient and type of formations have prepared the possibility to excavate Dastkand houses in several level in mountain slope and both villages. Average number of the present rooms per Kicheh (name of house) is 4 ones and 3000 year ancientness of Meymand is one historical village in the world and yet traditional relations are observed there. And you can see the space of interaction between human and nature in 2nd millennium have been looked. This village is 7th cultural – natural and historical landscape in the world and took "Mary Cory" prize, it is a reward that is granted to one historical work that has unique cultural historical principles from direction of Greece government and international cultural association like Ionesco and Ikumus (council of protection of monuments and historical places), (base of cultural heritage located on Meymand village, 2007,20)

Geomorphic shapes affect on making spatial structure of village:

- A- **Caves:** cave is called "Eshkaft". These geomorphic shapes are in the form of not only porch, but also wide spaces inside formations and front of them are protected by rocky ordered walls. These natural holes are primal pattern of Dastkand houses in Meymand. These present forms in this region are inspired by constructing rocky house. Existing calcium carbonate in forming 555 results in forming primal inside the formation. These caves are made of Chrome, No-ken (inside springs),
- B- **Lakhis cones:** greatest one is Lashkorgooieh with spout with 100 m diameter and altitude and depth 50 m. Men gravings and colorful works are spectacular both inside and outside cave and shows religious believes and season or constant springs are around there, Kot Palang (place of living tiger in the past), Kot Khik (safe place for putting value objects), Kot Maskeh Dan (cold place to store butter). They are natural holes with closer spout than other caves. A snow well is located in northwest Dorbeneh in 12 km northeast Meymand and it seems that top of the well is bounded by down falling the stones and makes it as cave, water freezes inside the cave in the summer.
- C- **Convex level:** one of main resources of forming this village is attention to defensive solidity and strategic features. It will be applied by formic features and region between traits of landforms' structure. Mountains of this region are a continuation of central mountains of Iranian plateau and Shir Kouh of Yazd, it is along northwest and southeast and its highest peak is Tir Kouh in altitude 3006 m in the north of Meymand. Gard Kouh why the dusts on the peak of mountain called dust like mountains are located in northwest and in altitude 2950 m. Lakhour in mountains with altitude 216 m has elongated from that mountain, other mountains around Meymand are consisting Posht Kouh, 2664 m altitude, Pa Gha'leh Kouh 2766 m have been located in the east of village.

Mentioned mountains of Meymand valley area like basin. As Meymand residents say, if two gunmen stood both sides of the river, they can defend it. Thick igneous layer is in the gate of the village like natural castle that prevent from attacking the village. Only accessible way is natural paths that are locally called "crack" and are closed on a emergency situation.

- D- **Concave level:** the substances of these mountains are echo and igneous rocks and have igneous depositing soils that are washed by rivers' flows and combined by residual and calcic rocks in the peak and made 555 in the region. These materials are softer and more permeable and more consistent than ordinary soil and heir particles are jointed together. The performance of flowing water on the hillsides generates concave –down slope level. The position of these levels and resistance of mother material that is called 555 and has provided nice bed to dwell Dast Kand houses in the region. Conic lie is a median between border line if mountains and Sar Dasht which is called the border of third period. Sar Dasht has elongated from Conic in gradient 1-15%. This unit has conical unit and agriculture and dwelling places and installation. (Ahmad, 1999, 87) Spatial structure of Meymand has been made in the border of conic and on Sar Dasht where is arid and erosive.
- E- **Semi lines:** one of effective geomorphic features to construct tourism village of Meymand is semi-lines or river networks. In the one hand, canal network is generated by erosion of hillsides and concave level and on the other hand, providing required water for dwellers have considerable effect on forming village.
- F- **Peaks:** Peak of Khorin Mountain is like Khorin arrow in altitude 3000 m from sea level and is highest peak in this area and from a distance. it looks like felt hat band index to find Meymand from some 10 km. this snowed peak with view and near Meymand is porch. Closely it displays exciting collection of smaller or big pores of igneous. Crocks with structure of black, red, orange and yellow. The distance from Meymand is almost 5 km. Continent and vegetation, climate of Meymand is temperate- alpine and has cold winter and moderate summer. Average temperature is 10⁰ in month of December, January, February and March and in April, June, July and August is more than 20⁰. Maximum and minimum temperature is 162 mmm annually highest rains are in winter. Annual average of relative humidity is 34% and highest humidity is nearly 55% in December and lowest is 20% in July. Meymand village is a joint border plain and mountain and this plain is between Babak and Meymand and in the past was filled by almond and pistachio and new road is lead to plain around Meymand village. Near to Meymand, we can see berry and black berry trees. There are some sea rivers and wells in addition to some springs that help to develop agriculture. Agronomy in Meymand like natural works has given specific seeming to the village. Freshness and green nature of Meymand and nice climate attract a lot of people from cities and villages and they spend leisure time. They are besides springs wells and Meymand River. (Moradian and Yusufi, 2005, P 6) .

In the past, Meymand basin has 72 wells, but, nowadays, there are only two springs of drinkable water: Lay Ney Riz and Kol Kamar spring

Former one is near to Meymand in northeast. In Meymand basin, it is no constant river, only a few seasonal ones. These rivers are consisting:

- 1- **Moorang River:** it is originated from the north. Meymand and hillsides of Gard Kouh and Ben in Ben valley.
- 2- **Lakhis River :** it is originated from south hillside of Gard Kouh
- 3- **Lakhorin River:** this river is originated from Gard Kouh and Tir Kouh and passes nearly 21 km of Meymand and is originated together almost 3 km south of Meymand and forms Main River of this village and finally falls in south plain. These rivers have water from early spring to April. The origin of drinkable water is Kelo and Mardi of Meymand, nowadays, Kelo Meymand well is covered and its water is accessible through kot of pipes.

Ancient- tourism attractions of Meymand

As it has been formerly mentioned, the cultural growth of different societies influenced spatial structure. Though capabilities and limitations of the nature affect on this structure, some sights of spatial structure is consisting:

A- **Markhazineh:** a well-known hill Markhazineh is in 3 km north of Meymand. A few charts of this hill are designed by the shape of goats, numeral symbols like cross and also cravings and inscriptions craved of a few equestrians on the horse with sword in the land and picture of mounted man and some animals that are maybe goats on the cliff.

B-Meymand bath: it is engraved in middle of place and the house is like one of massive tank (reservoir of a Turkish bath) like traditional bath and according people's quotation and present evidence , hygiene points are observed and construction of the bath is like to a valley leads to the porch , it means first like engraved holes and reaches to the porch and a door in the middle that is connected to cloak room with basin and three platform in the middle of the space other door is connected to the bath and engraved reservoir apron and elbowed entrance for using water in the middle of reservoir and putting one pot to heat water and there is one porch in the bottom and behind of hole and apron to outdoor that is one burner.

C-Meymand School: it is an old school of village as same as designs of dwelling units and its length and width of Kicheh and path are more than dwelling units. Generally, whatever we go to the depth of kicheh, classes' dimensions become higher and it is due to raise the diameter. The length of school's Kicheh engraved in the materials is nearly 18 m and width is variable from 4 to 15 m. on the whole, the school has five spaces that are used as the classes and offices, two spaces are along Kicheh and rest have two entrances in 3 directions of the porch with altitude 3 m in the end of engraved Kicheh in the size 5.5×5.5. Meymand residents had constructed this class in the end of Kicheh, because roof's diameter is increasing while we are going forward. In the front of school's Kicheh, there is a big yard where is limited to fixed-ordered rock and a tree in the name of "Taiei" is placed inside the space.

D-Meymand Mosque: a mosque is a building and is resultant of changes in the rocky dwelling place or combination of two or more adjacent units. This mosque is in the entrance of central valley and close to Lakhis River, its area is nearly 120 m² and its diagram is circle and irregular. The mosque's roof is put up over three rocky column in altitude 2 m. Mosque's altar is engraved inside the rock and in size 1.1× 1 m² and has made rocky pulpit and altar. Moreover, in both sides of mosques 'entrance, specific niches are located to put the shoes.

E-Meymand Theater of passion-plays: it is in the middle of village a few far from the mosque in central valley of Meymand. It has three small adjacent porticos with the roof like a cradle and at the close of three small porticos, entrances are located. Its diagram is completely free and irregular. This irregular diagram is in all engraved spaces. Main space's area of the theater, 200 m² and 4 thick columns and rectangular with round corners have been engraved in various sizes to reinforce the building. The latitude is 1.80 m in some point and 2.30 in other points. In the past, one rocky rostrum adjoined to the ground and relies on first down in the entrance of theatre that is recently engraved and wooden rostrum.

Fire temple: two bound Kichehs is one of spectacular place in Meymand. A small Bridge has divided it into two parts and for this reason this name is allocated and some archeologists called it as fire temple. Because exciting big brazier and history of Zoroaster in Meymand.

Conclusion: Tourism results in the growth of personality and efflorescence of capacities and promotion of knowledge and help people to overtop self-oriented. They recognize diversity if cultures, values and national costumes of different tribes and integrate human tribes. Generally, we summarize social cultural effects of tourism -industry as following:

- 1- developing intellectual, cultural artistic social, relations between persons from exporters' countries of tourists and people who accept tourists.
- 2- expanding international transactions and cooperation among machines of the world of grounding to make Islamic evolution and developing , understanding and transferring + points and generating different cultural for people.
- 3- Recognition people from other culture and civilization (Irvani, 1987)

Figures of Meymand people like Farhad have made lovely design on large body of ventral mountains of Iran and other country. Every visitor can feel such feeling and displays different culture, unsafe and life's excitement. Arranging 400 well known houses (Kicheh in 2 or 5 stores overlaid is reminder of modern social life and living in the apartment that are generated in Dastkand village.)

Although a lot of researches have been performed about geomorphic features and structure of natural environment has been conducted researches result shows that geomorphic traits of this region to form and dominating main factor to construct these massive collection and present communication between geomorphic units of the region and make necessity bed to appear creativity and crystallize stable spatial structure.

On the whole, geomorphic provide precise info of morphodynamic of environment and recognize stable or unstable forms and calculate the level of consistency and also effective factors to stabilize landform relating to the type of activity to serve the human and it can be guide line to conduct the management of environment to recognize and maintain this spatial structures.

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