

IRAN





Welcome to Iran
Explore the Persian Empire

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Sanyog Gupta Voyages

Luxury Destination Management Company

As we have evolved as a company, we have come to realise that our love lies not in booking tour packages, but in showcasing the unique experiences across the nations we serve. We realised that there are many secret corners of our world, rare moments, mysteries and stories.

Our company owned by a family, but run professionally. We have hierarchical systems which are driven by our core family values. We have come to understand we do not want to be the largest company globally. We have never tried to be the richest or the most influential. I say, we just want to be the bestest in what we do.

We are a family tradition for over three decades that have been highlighting this part of the planet. All over Indian sub-continent, we have grown to become a popular, valued and autonomous DMC providing the finest cultural experiences, personal immersions and natural wonders. We are here to build stories for our clients, tales of love, of wonderful excitement. We are proud of our past and its legacy.

'We are real voyagers and love varying voyager's life!'



Sanyog Gupta
President - Sales & Marketing

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**THIS IS THE TIME
THIS IS THE PLACE
THIS IS IRAN**

IRAN

A land of hospitality, sacred history, and to heaping helpings of delicious food. Stunning architecture dots the landscape in the form of soaring minarets and colored tiled domes of the mosques. The glittering ceilings in the centuries-old churches invite travelers and the faithful to admire their unimaginable beauty.

IT ALL STARTS WITH SALAAM ALAYKUM

A major route on the Silk Road, Iran has seen many of history's biggest figures, like Cyrus the Great, pass through this country's dry deserts and snow-capped mountains.

Despite the many invaders and interactions with the outside world, many places in Iran still feel like the past has been frozen in time.

Magnificent palaces with glittering gems and tranquil gardens with reflective pools and blooming roses take travelers straight into a page out of One Thousand and One Nights.

This is the land of dynasties that united people of many faiths and inspired world-renowned poets like Hafez, whose verses bring Iranians together today.

Home to a number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Iran is the destination for those seeking a journey into the past. Sanyog's journey takes you through this ancient land and one of the world's oldest cultures.

TEHRAN

THE CAPITAL

Tehran, the Capital of Iran, is located on the south hillside of the Alborz mountain range with the height of 900 to 1800 m above the sea level.

Tehran climate is greatly defined by its geographical location surrounded by the mountains in the north and by desert in the south. Accordingly, the north of Tehran enjoys a cold and arid weather but the south is largely warm and arid.

Tehran consists of three parts as "Kan" , "Markazi", and "Aftab"; three cities named "Tehran", "Bomehen", "Pardis"; and four rural districts. Demonstrating the traditional and modern architecture, Azadi square symbolized Tehran in the past and Milad tower plays this role, at present. As the capital of Iran, Tehran is a populous city and one of the most significant urban centers in the world experienced the modernity before the other cities of Iran.

Placed in a large area, Tehran is one of the biggest, most significant metropolitans in the world. In other word, it is the center of all affairs, government, politics, economy, culture, work, commerce, history, science, industry and production and it is why people are mostly inclined to immigrate to here and the population is continuously increased.

Locating on the hillside of Alborz mountain chain and near Damavand, the highest volcanic peak of Iran, Tehran embraces the unique attraction and landscapes where one of the most important historical attractions is placed. Tehran residents speak in Persian standard language. Different religious groups live together in Tehran.



Espinas Persian Gulf Hotel Tehran

Espinas Persian Gulf Hotel is situated in the heart of the historic part of Tehran, Iran. Espinas Hotel in Tehran is a place to Experience one of the most refined hotels in downtown Tehran that exquisitely captures the spirit of this unique cosmopolitan city. Blending modern design elements with rich natural materials.

The serenity of Espinas Persian Gulf creates a sense of calm where relaxation at every turn.

Espinas Palace Hotel Tehran

The 5-Star Espinas Palace Hotel located in the best residential and commercial part of Tehran, Iran. The Hotel features modern architecture with a beautiful environment.

Espinas Palace Hotel combined beauty and spiritual atmosphere with almost every modern atmosphere with almost every modern amenity of you think. You can always enjoy unlimited WI-Fi during your stay at



Laleh International

Laleh International Hotel is a beautiful hotel that has 380 comfortable rooms and suites with exclusive furnishings and air conditioning. Among the services offered by the hotel we find room service 24hr, fancy restaurants, cafeteria, swimming pool and laundry service.

The hotel lobby is a nice place to relax with a musical atmosphere while the cafeteria is opened 24 hours with live music at night.



Wisteria Hotel Tehran

Wisteria hotel, established in 2016, is a luxury 5-star hotel located in the Tehran province, and privately founded by a group of Iranian and Canadian hospitality professionals.

The hotel is in one of Tehran north's prime spots, located within the Alborz mountain range and at the highest peak of the city, with access to many scenic tourist attractions, major commercial and recreational



Tehran Homa Hotel

High-rise Hotel Homa Tehran is located in the northern part of Iran's capital, Tehran. Conveniently, it's only an eight-minute walk from Vanak Square where shops, eateries and transport links can be found. The rooms and suites provide plenty of amenities, such as air conditioning, fridge and a safe.

Satellite television and Wi-Fi access are also available and guests can enjoy great views of the city and Alborz Mountains on the higher floors



Esteghlal Hotel, Tehran

Since 1962, the five-star Parsian Esteghlal International Hotel which was first named as the Tehran Royal Hilton Hotel has been hosting countless guests, events, and seminars.

Esteghlal International Hotel situated on the vicinity of Alborz Mountain Ranges, the twin West & East Towers guests have access to some of Tehran frequently-visited spots as well as an unobstructed

Persian Plaza Hotel Tehran

Persian Plaza is a five-star hotel located in the heart of the Middle East's administrative & trade center in Tehran's Abbas-Abad neighborhood, covering an area of 13,000 square meters.

The project has been carried out by our colleagues in Ofogh Sepid Pasargad Co. (LLC) in two separate phases during 5 years.



Novotel Tehran Hotel

Let Novotel welcome you to Tehran with 5-star hospitality. Opposite to the main terminal of Imam Khomeini International Airport, just a 45-minute drive from central Tehran, our elegant hotel is ideally appointed for the convenience and enjoyment of both business travelers and families. Refuel and refresh with our 24-hour room service, all-day dining in the lobby restaurant, fitness centres and swimming pools, and stay connected from your air-conditioned room with complimentary WiFi.

PROVINCES



Sistan and Baluchestan Province

Sistan and Baluchestan Province is located in the southeast of Iran, and its capital is Zahedan. It borders South Khorasan Province in the north, Kerman Province and Hormozgan Province in the west, the Gulf of Oman in the south, and Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east. The province consists of two distinct parts of Sistan and Baluchestan which are different in terms of natural features. Sistan to the north of the province is a flat plain, and Baluchestan to the south is a mountainous area.



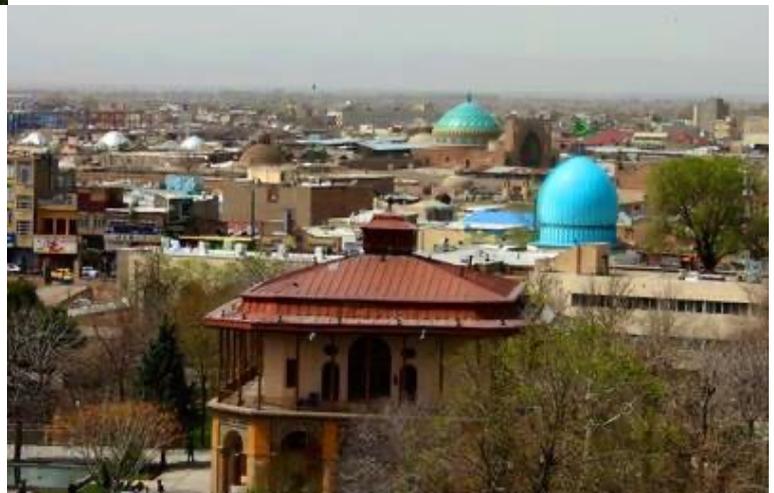
Lorestan Province

Lorestan province is a mountainous land in the west of Iran. The Zagros Mountains stretch from northwest to southeast of the province. The highest crest is Oshtorān Kūh with a height of 4100 meters above sea level. The weather is cold to the north as there are lots of mountains. High altitude & geographical conditions have caused many rivers and springs to flow through the province. The paintings discovered in the caves of Dūsheh and Mīrmelās caves show that the Kasī tribe lived in Lorestān in 1600 BC.

Qazvin Province

Qazvin province is located in the northern part of Iran. The northern part of the province is a mountainous area and to the south the climate is hot and dry with cold winters and hot summers.

Based on evidence found during the excavations of the Zāgheh ancient tape, the civilization in this province dates back to 4000- 5000 BC. The land was once part of the Median Kingdom. The people of this province are from different ethnic origins.



Hormozgan Province

Hormozgan province is located in the south of Iran, bordering the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The Strait of Hormoz, which is one of the most important water passageways in the world, is within the territory of this province. Hormozgān has hot and dry climate and is greatly influenced by the desert weather conditions of central Iran. The economy of the province is based on agriculture, fishing industries and commerce. There are beautiful beaches for swimming, water skiing, boat riding and also oyster and coral hunting.



Markazi Province

Markazi province is located between the Alborz and Zagros Mountains on the edge of the central desert of Iran. The weather conditions differ a lot according to the height of the land.

The pomegranate and the cantaloupe of this province are exported to many countries of the world. Among the natives of this province are some famous scientists and politicians.

Mazandaran Province

Mazandaran province is located in the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and adjacent to Alborz mountain range. There are large forests, green mountains and beautiful seas in many parts of the world, but Mazandarān in Iran is something different. In the mountains, plains and forests of this province, people have still preserved connection with their ancient civilization and culture. This is the land of happiness, a land whose music consists of melodies influenced by forests, seas and harvesting farm products.



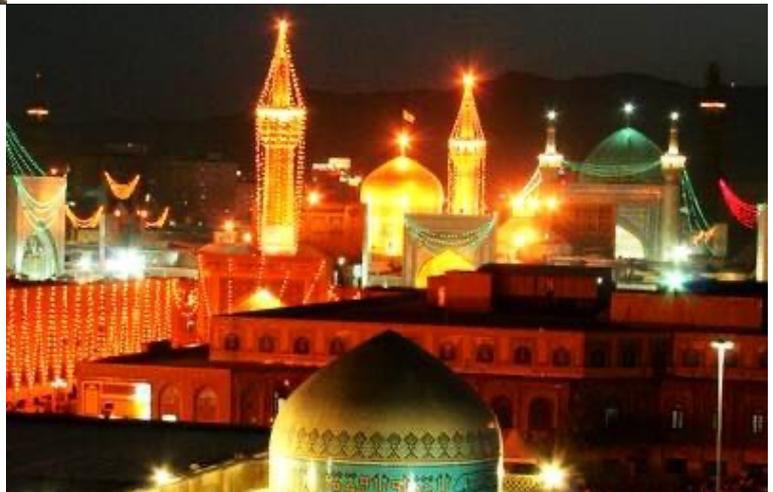
Tehran Province

Tehran Province is located on Alborz mountain range to the north and across the central plateau of Iran to the south.

Until 200 years ago on the foothills of the Alborz Mountains, Tehran was a small village with mild weather which only a few people had heard its name, but this small village was selected as the capital city of the Qājār dynasty in 18th and 19th centuries.

Khorasan-e Razavi Province

Khorasan Razavi Province is located in the northeast of the country, bordering Turkmenistan on the north and Afghanistan on the east. The important heights of this province include Mount Kappeh Dāgh, Mount Ālā Dāgh and Mount Bīnālūd. Other important cities of the province include Ghūchān, Dargaz, Kalāt, Chenārān, Neyshābūr, Sabzevār, Sarakhs, Farīmān, Torbat-e Heydarieh, Kāshmar, Khalīl Ābād, Torbat-e Jām, Tāybād, Khāf, Rashtkhār, Gonābād, Ferdos, Bardeskān, Meh and Lāt.



Ardabil Province

Ardabil province is in the northwest of Iran neighboring the Republic of Azerbaijan, the provinces of East Azerbaijan, Zanjan, and Gilan. Its administrative center is the city of Ardabil.

Large parts of the province are green and forested. The climate conditions and fertile soil have caused most of its population to be involved in farming and husbandry.



North Khorasan Province

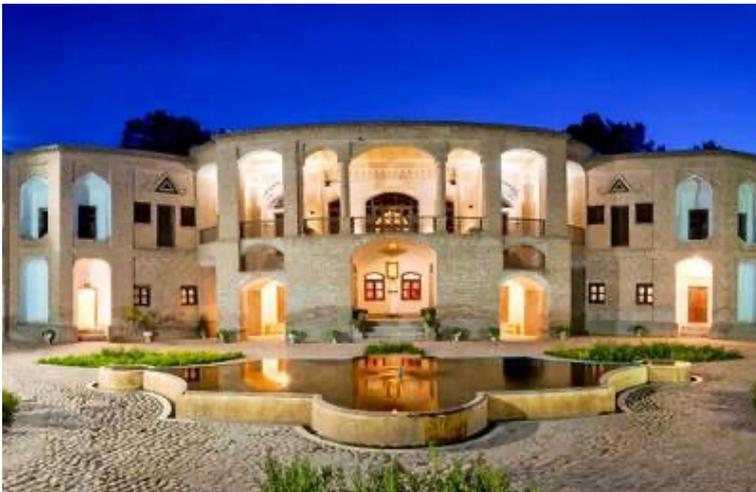
North Khorasan province is located in the north east of Iran, neighboring the Republic of Turkmenistan.

As this province lies in the margin of the central desert in Iran, and it is connected to the high mountains of Kappeh Dāgh, we can observe different climates and vegetation in the province, something which has made this area an ideal habitat for various kinds of animals and plants.

Qom Province

Qom province is located in the central part of Iran. Due to uneven land and different altitudes varying from 600 meters to 3330 meters. It is hot and dry in plains and cold in mountainous areas. The important attractions of this province are the Salt Lake, Hoz-e Soltān Lake, South Desert, Salt Hills, Mountains and Beautiful Gardens of the west and south west.

Nowadays, Qom is a religious city whose economy is based on religious tourism.



South Khorasan Province

South Khorasan is a small province in the east of Iran and on the borders of the Lūt desert, producing more than 60 percent of the world's saffron.

Other products of the province include barberry and jujube. South Khorāsān is the land of people with white clothes. Their music also reflects their simplicity and serenity.



Alborz Province

Alborz province is one of the provinces of Iran. It has not been a long time since the formation of this province. Karaj (the center of this province) and its surrounding were considered part of Tehran province until 2010.

Karaj is the most immigrant city in the country after Tehran and the diversity of ethnic groups is very high. Due to this fact, it is not unreasonable that this is called Little Iran.

Zanjan Province

Zanjan Province is located in the northwest of Iran and is divided into the mountainous and plain parts. The objects which have been found in Cave Galījīk suggest that the civilization of this province dates back to the Stone Age nearly 7000 years BC.

Geographical conditions, an abundance of water and fertile soil have made the province suitable for farming and husbandry. Most villages have ancient origins, and have interesting locations.



Yazd Province

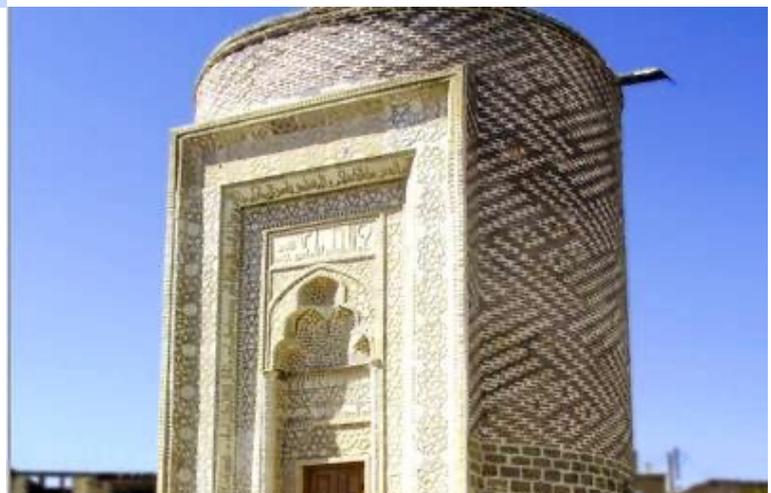
Yazd Province is located in the center of Iran. The mountains of the province, stretching from northwest to southeast, are the continuation of Iran's central mountain range.

Mount Shīrkūh with a height of 4000 meters above the sea level is the province's highest mountain. Since Yazd is far from the sea and the humidity is low, the province has long hot summers and cold winters.

West Azarbaijan Province

West Azarbaijan Province in the northwest of Iran, is a wonderful land with high mountains bordering Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Iraq. The mountains of the province are connected to Ararat Mountain Range in eastern Turkey. These mountainous areas make some of the best resorts in Iran.

Lake Urumia, one of the saltiest lakes of the world, is located in the province and contains many islands which are the habitats of different kinds of local and migrating birds.



Kurdistan Province

Kurdistan province is located in the west of Iran bordering Iraq. The highest mountain which is located in the southeast of Saghez is called Chahār Cheshmeh with a height of 3173 meters above the sea level. The climate is temperate and mountainous which provides rich lawns for nomads who are mostly involved in husbandry.

The common handicrafts of this province include carpet weaving, drugget weaving, textile and local



Kohgiluyeh and Buyer-Ahmad Province

Kohgiluyeh and Buyer-Ahmad province is located in the southwest of Iran. It is a mountainous region where Zagros Mountains range cover most of the northern and eastern parts of its area.

The highest point is Dena Mountain with a height of 4409 meters above the sea level.

One of the most important protected territories of the wild life in this province is called Dena which is

Khuzestan Province

Khuzestan province is located in the southwest of Iran in the north of Persian Gulf. The climate in this province is hot and dry. The largest river of the province—which is also the largest river in Iran-- is called Kārūn. It joins the Arvandrud River and together they flow to the Persian Gulf. Some parts of the province are suitable for farming due to favorable climate and fertile soil. In recent years, many agricultural complexes have been active in industrial farming, using state-of-the-art machinery and



Kermanshah Province

Located in a mountainous region and Zagros Mountain range. The climate in the eastern part is temperate and in the western areas is hot and semi-dry, since the land is near the plain of Mesopotamia.

It is a perfect location for nomads as it contains rich grassland and there is plentiful rain and snowfall. From the earliest times, there have been two common lifestyles in the area.



Kerman Province

Kerman province is an ancient land with mirages, burning sun and hardworking people. Here you can touch the stars at nighttime. Kermān is located in the southeastern area of Iran. This land is famous for its carpet weavers.

Here silence of desert breaks by the wind blows through pistachio and palm tree gardens. Here we have people who have first extracted copper from the heart of stone and created fascinating works of art

Isfahan Province

Isfahan Province, at the heart of Iran, is a land of beautiful buildings, nicely designed carpets and unique artworks. Isfahan had been the capital city of Iran for centuries. The City of Isfahan is just one of the big cities of Isfahan province.

You should go to Kāshān and visit another part of the province where narrow alleys and clay homes show another aspect of the province's beauty and serenity. The air is filled with the fragrance of Damascus Roses.



Ilam Province

Ilam province is located on the foothills of the Zagros Mountains in the western region of Iran. Unlike The north and northwest part of this province which is mountainous, the west and southwest is flat. It is a suitable place for nomad life since the geographical conditions are favorable for summer and winter relocation.

The common handicrafts of this province include carpet, rug, drugget, felt and coarse blanket weaving.

Hamedan Province

Hamedan Province is located in the western areas of Iran. Mount Alvand with a height of 3574 meters above the sea level is located to the south and southwest of Hamadān City.

The altitude of this province and its location at the foothills of the Zagros and Alvand mountains leads to heavy rain and snowfall. This has caused many water springs to flow through this land.



Golestan Province

The Golestan province is located in the north of Iran, on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. The climate is subtropical. Many rivers flow through the land permeating dense forests.

Turkmens are a significant minority in this province who speak their own language. The folk music of Turkmens appears in Bakhshi and Baghshi rhythms. A two string lute called Dotār is widely used to create those rhythms. Although dancing is not very common among these tribes, there is a local dance called



Gilan Province

To the south of the Caspian Sea, lies the wonderful green Gilan Province. The people of Gilān are among the most cheerful and noblest groups of Iranian people, who have preserved their beliefs and traditions.

To Iranians, Gilān is associated with images of the rice fields, tea farms and enchanting forests. The people of Gilān speak Gilaki dialect. Their local music is to a large extent influenced by their surrounding

Fars Province

Fars province is a vast land located in the southwest of Iran. In all over the province, you can see and feel the glory of Ancient Iranian culture and civilization.

There are many monuments from pre-historical to the Islamic era within this province. The center of Fārs is the city of Shiraz; you may have heard about its beautiful gardens. You have probably also heard of two famous poets of Shiraz: Hafez and Sa'adi.



East Azerbaijan Province

East Azerbaijan Province is located in Iranian Azerbaijan, bordering with Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ardabil Province, West Azerbaijan Province, and Zanjan Province. The center of this province is Tabriz.

The Nature has graced Eastern Āzarbāijān with thick vegetation, cool and pleasant summers, colorful autumns and white winters.,,Most of the souvenirs of this province are local sweets: Nougat, Qarabiyeh, Carrot Halva, Esco Walnut Halva, Baklava, and Basluq.



Semnan Province

Semnan Province is located in the northern parts of Iran and stretches along the Alborz mountain range and borders to Dasht-e-Kavir desert in its southern parts. The city of Semnan is its capital.

The province is divided into two parts: a mountainous region and the plains at the foothill of the mountains. The southern parts of the province are hot and dry and have favorable climate only for half of the year.

Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province

Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province is located in the southwest of Iran among Zāgros Mountain Range. These mountains are the main source of water for rivers, springs and underground water reserves.

Two large rivers of Kārūn and Zāyande-Rūd originate from the mountains of this province. The climate and geographical features have made this land a perfect place for nomad life, especially in its western parts.



Bushehr Province

Bushehr province is located in the southwest of Iran on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Its center is Bushehr, the provincial capital. The province has both sandy and rocky beaches.

Common water sports like boat riding, swimming and water skiing are very popular. Another entertaining activity is accompanying fishermen hunting oyster and corals.

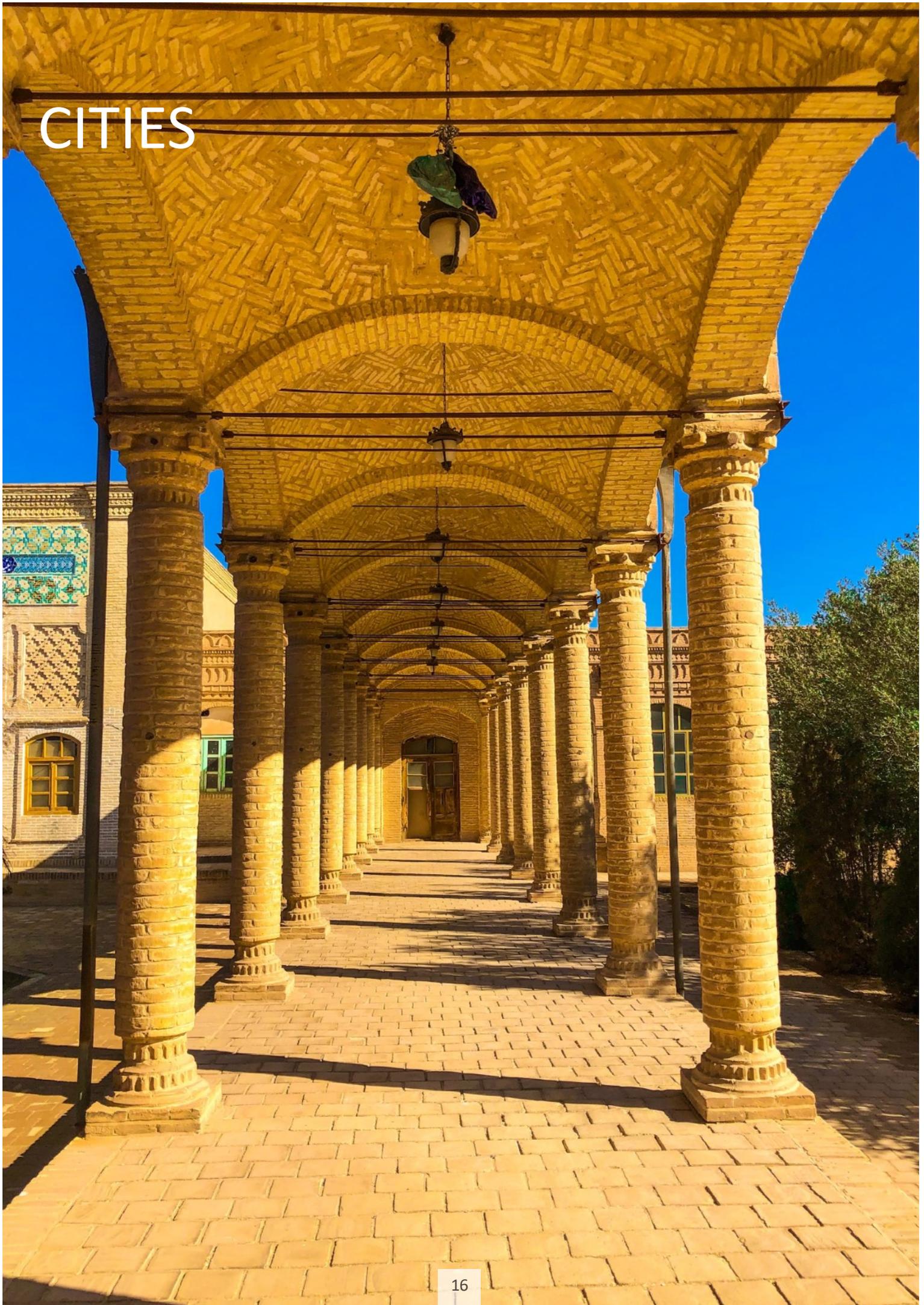
Ethnic origin of Būshehr province consists of Arabs, Lurs and Behbahānīs. These people, however, have created a specific ethnic identity of their own. Although, almost all people speak a local dialect, Arabic language is also spoken in Kangān harbor and islands of Asalūye and Shiel.

Unique local dances are common in the province, similar in style to African and Arabian dances. These include Zarīf, Kūrayī and Latīfī dances. Local people also hold special ceremonies which are specific to the region.





CITIES



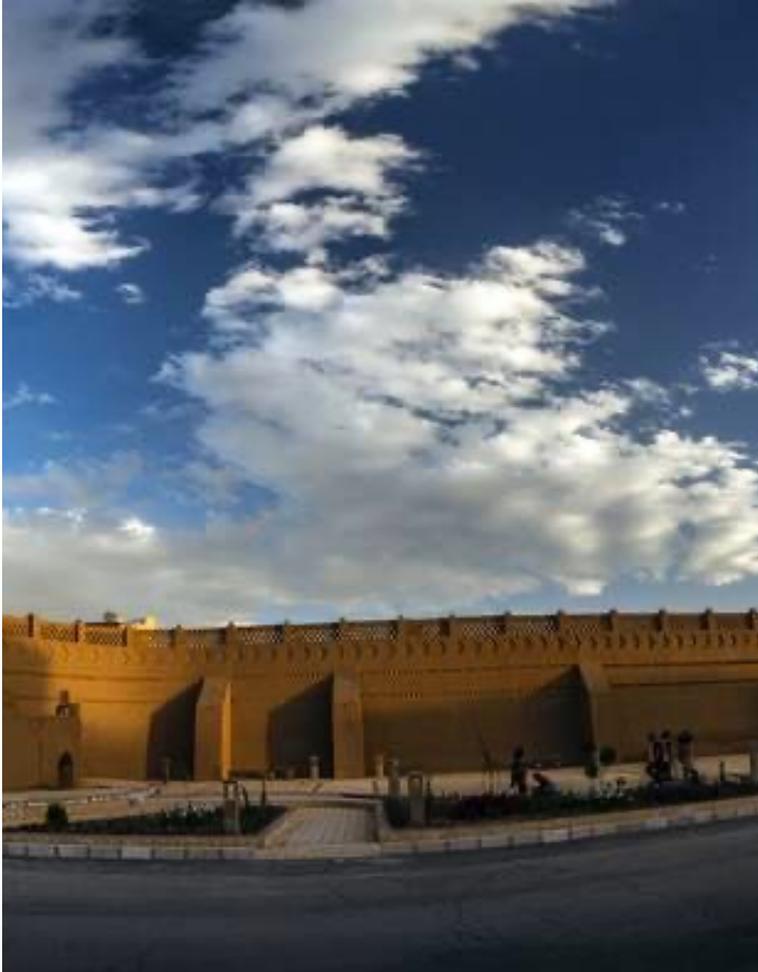
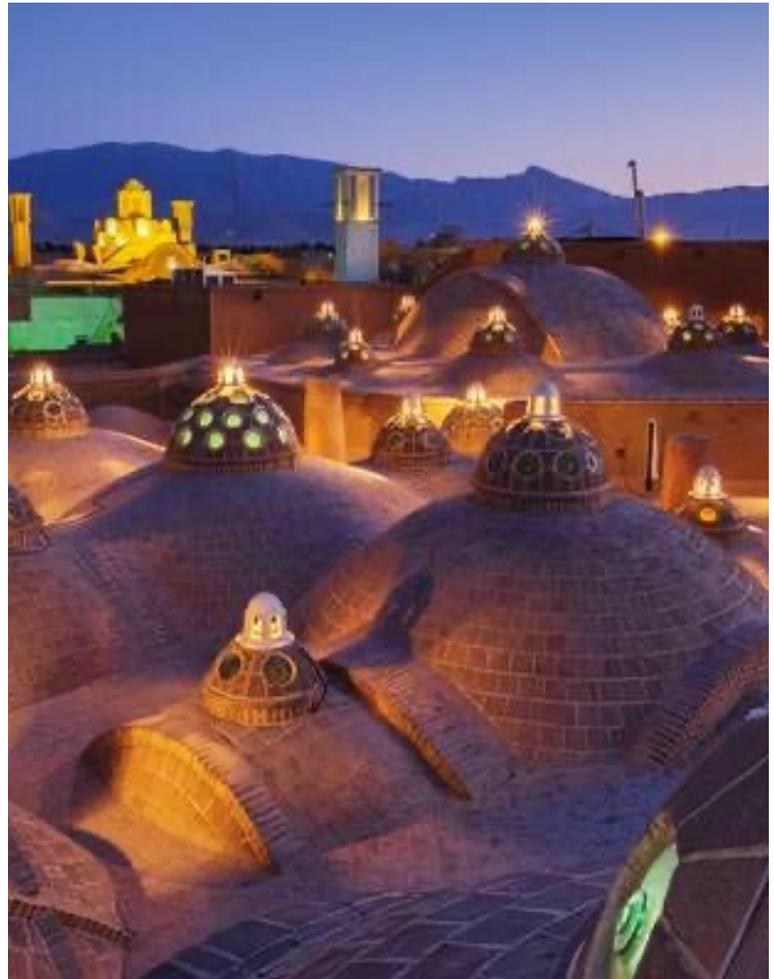
KASHAN

Kashan is located in the north of Isfahan province among the hillsides of Karkas Mountain in Natanz and Kavir desert. The north and west of Kashan are surrounded by Kavir desert and the climate of this city is warm and arid. Kashan consists of 4 districts, "Markazi", "Ghamsar", "Barzak", "Niasar", 7 cities and 9 rural districts.

Kashan is known to be Dar al-momenin, the city of scorpions and the gate of desert. One of the most magnificent and glorious historical places is Fin garden in this city.

Kashan has been an outstanding location in terms of situating on the National Roads Network of Iran and along the main connecting roads of east, north and west provinces in the center, south and southeast of the cities.

Kashan is best known for rosewater, handmade carpet and many tourism attractions so that tourism is one of the Kashan's economic fields. Also, agriculture is



KERMAN

Kerman in the southeastern of the largest province of Iran, Kerman, with the height of 1755 m above the sea level is the second-highest city in Iran. Most of the Kerman areas surrounded by mountains.

The north and northeastern areas of this city are located in the vicinity of the Saheb-Al- Zaman Mountain and enjoys of a moderate climate and south and southwestern of this city enjoys of warmer summer and more air dust due to nearby to desert.

Hazar Mountain is more valuable by the rich resources of medicinal plants growing among this city's mountain.

Kerman county consists of 6 parts "Markazi "," Chatrod","Rain ","Shahdad ","Golbaf","Mahan " ,13 cities and 16 rural districts. Kerman has enjoyed an appropriate economic position by climatic diversity, prepared agricultural poles, factories and significant production centers such as Shahid Bahonar copper, Kerman cement, Momtazan and Barez tire.



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SHIRAZ

Shiraz is one of the biggest cities in Iran and most significant city at the center of Fars province at the height of 1486 m above the sea level, located in the Zagros mountainous area, a highly important protection for the strategic location of Shiraz. Shiraz consists of 3 districts, "Arzhan", "Zaraghan", "Markazi", six cities and 12 rural districts. Shiraz name has been explored in the Achaemenid inscriptions in Persepolis.

This city has been known as the most significant tourism center, the 6th populous city, the cultural capital of the country, 2nd literary city in the world, the 3rd religious city, the 3rd holy shrine of Iran and the city of poetry, wine and flower. The tombs of several poets such as Hafez and Sa'adi placed in Shiraz where embraces a major part of Iran's ancient history, historical, cultural, religious and natural attractions.

Shiraz is economically dependent on industry, significant factories, agriculture and magnificent handicrafts .Shiraz residents speak in Shirazi accent of Persian language and most of them are Shia.



RAMSAR

Ramsar which is known as the most beautiful city in the north of Iran, is located on the Chalus-Rasht road, in the west of Mazandaran province at an altitude of 20 meters above sea level.

This city is bounded by the Caspian Sea from the north, Alborz mountain range from the south, Tonekabon city from the east and Gilan province (Rudsar city) from the west. The climate of Ramsar is hot and humid in summer and mild in winter.

Ramsar county has a "central" section, two cities "Ramsar" and "Katalam" and four villages "Chehel Shahid", "Sakht Sar", "Janat Rudbar" and "Eshkor".

Ramsar is one of the rainy and old cities of Mazandaran province, which was called Sakht Sar in the past. Ramsar contains unique natural, historical and recreational attractions; so that it is considered as a tourist destination.



RASHT

Rasht is located at center of Gilan plain, in the widest delta part of Sefidrood River with the height of averagely 8 m above the sea level and the end of the main side road of the Caspian Sea and along the first class main road of Qazvin to Anzali port. Rasht enjoys a moderate and humid climate with variable humidity during the year.

Rasht consists of 6 parts "Markazi", "Khomam", "Khoshkebijar", "Lashtnesha", "Kochesfahan", "Sangar", 7 cities and 18 rural districts.

Rasht has some significant features, according to its geographical, economic, social, cultural, political and administrative conditions.

The most residents of this city are active in service, trading and industrial jobs and paddy is the main activities of the villagers in this region. The race of Rasht people is Aryan and they are from Gilak tribe speaking in Gilaki with Bieh Pas and Rashti dialects; they are also mostly Asna Ashari Shia. Some Armenian and Jewish live in this city, as well.



ISFAHAN

Isfahan is a metropolis surrounded by desert and semi-desert districts from east and Zagros Mountains from the west. The distance between the south of the capital of Iran and this city is about 414km and it is located at the height of 1575 m above the sea level and enjoys a moderate climate and partly regular seasons.

Isfahan consists of 6 districts, 14 cities and 19 rural districts with many historical heritages and natural landscapes, which made Isfahan to be the 3rd biggest city in Iran, after Tehran and Mashhad. Isfahan is a district with Iranian civilization and culture which contains many heritages from all historical eras that registered in the list of historical monuments.

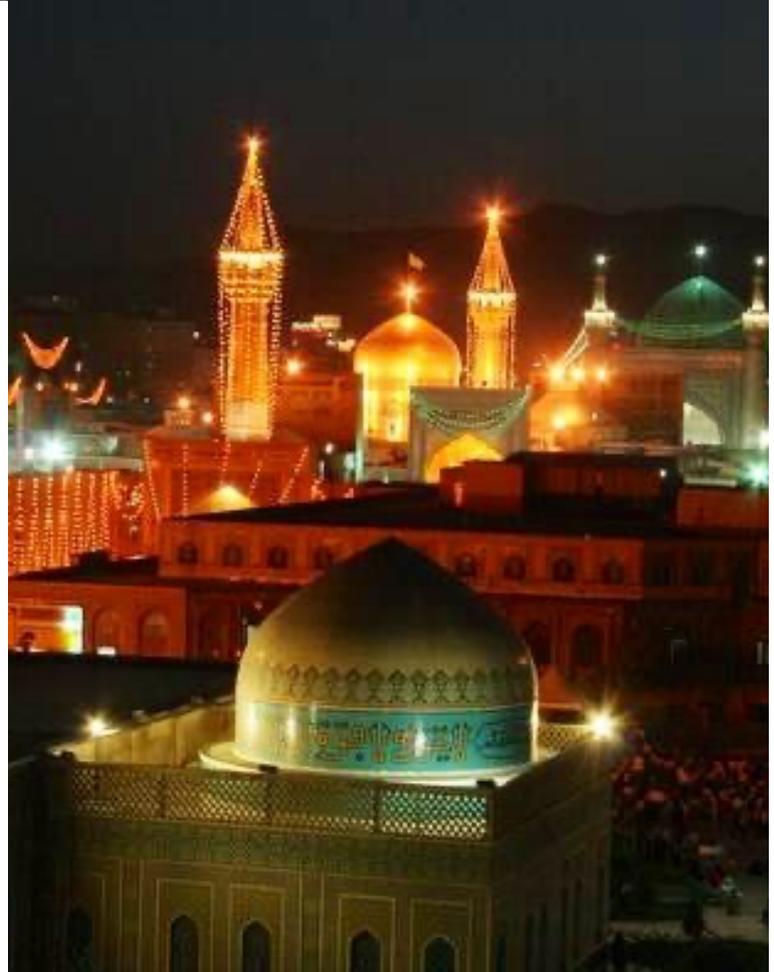
This city is one of the valuable archaeological centers, parallel to world-class areas, and many of its artifacts has been registered in the list of monuments and it has a high universal position for art, economy, science, industry, commerce and tourism.

MASHHAD

Mashhad is located in Kashafrud River catchment basin and at the end of the Mashhad sedimentary plain, between Hezar masjid and Binalood mountains range, at the height of 1050m above the sea level with a mountainous and semi mountainous area which presents a moderate and variable climate.

This city consists of three districts "Markazi", "Ahmad Abad" and "Razavi", three cities and 11 rural districts. Mashhad is considered as the 2nd biggest and the populous city of Iran after Tehran due to it is religious, industry and economic conditions. Mashhad is known as the most important attraction for the passengers who are willing to visit Imam Reza holy shrine (8th Shia Imam), the biggest holy shrine in Iran.

As one of the most magnificent religious places in Iran, Astan Qods Razavi is the symbol of Mashhad where the Islamic art and religion are linked to each other. Located along the Silk Road, it is the economic capital and the intercontinental commercial center in the Central Asia.

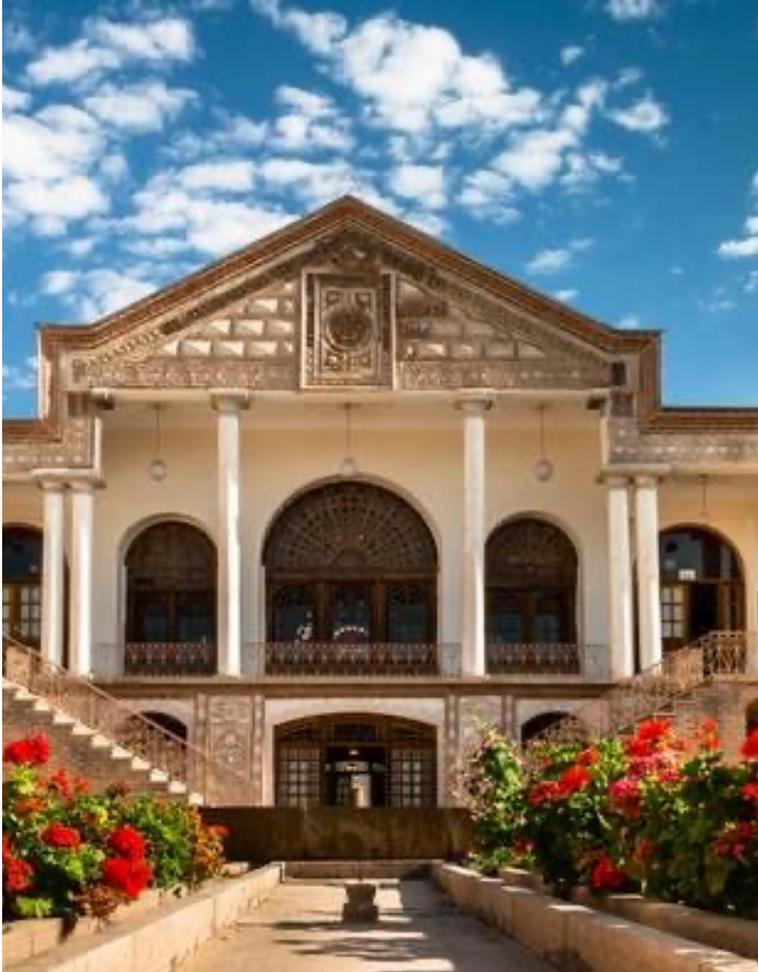


YAZD

Yazd is located in a vast and arid valley surrounded by Shirkuh and Kharanegh mountain range on the margin of the Lut desert plains with the height of 1230m above the sea level.

Yazd enjoys a highly cold and partly humid climate in winter and it has an arid and warm summer due to its geographical location in an arid region of the world. Yazd consists of two parts "Markazi" and "Zarch", four cities and four rural districts. It is one of the Iran metropolises, the fourth vast, the first adobe constructed, and the second historical city in the world which is best-known as "Windward City", "Dar-al-ebade City (the place of worship)", "City of Bicycles", "City of sweets" and "City of Qanat, Qonut (Worship) and Qena'at".

Yazd is one of the most spectacular places because of its water reservoirs, alleys, mills, architectural and historical symbols as one of the most remarkable architectural examples of the hot and arid area in the world.



TABRIZ

Tabriz is one of the oldest and biggest cities of Iran on the hillside of the Sahand Mountain (volcano). This city is surrounded by mountains in the north, south and east and flat lands as well as the Talkherud salt marsh in the west, like a partly big hollow or a plain with fantastic view among the mountains, at the height of 1350 to 1550 m above the sea level in different areas.

This city enjoys a highly cold weather in winter and warm and arid in summer. Tabriz consists of two districts, "Markazi" and "Khosro shah", three cities named "Tabriz", "Sar Dorud" and "Khosro Shah" and 75 rural districts. It is the most populous city in the east Azerbaijan and the biggest city in the northwest of Iran.

The number of passengers who travel to Tabriz has been increased after establishment of the Tabriz-Zanjan highway and the city turned into the 2nd destination of passengers after Mashhad. Arg-e Tabriz is the symbol of city. It connects the western cities of Iran to the eastern cities along the Silk Road and has been properly called the "Gate of the Orient".

RURAL VILLAGES



Kalporagan

Kalporagan is a small village at the south east of Iran, Sistan & Baluchestan Province. This place is known as the only Living Pottery Museum of the World, Originates back to 7000 years ago. The art of pottery without any pottery wheel has been inherited orally from one to another without any changes since then.

While the men carry pottery clay from Maskootan mine near the village and prepare the primary phases, major production process is done by around 30 women living in the village.

Geometric pattern with ancient motifs reflects artisans inspirations. Final product is brown, derived from a special stone called Titook. It is from brown or black Manganese stone, used instead of glazing.



Qasemabad

Qasemabad is a village located in Oshiyān rural district, Roodsar city, in the east of Gilan province. The name of Qasemabad always evokes the happiness and color for the Iranians.

Various kinds of handwoven colorful fabrics and the traditional cloths of people in this region with the horizontal colorful strips have made this village as the center of fabric weaving in Iran. The most important fabric that is produced in this village is called Chador Shab. Chador Shab, or locally Chorshab or Lavan, is a kind of cotton, silk or woolen fabric that is woven in Gilan and Mazandaran provinces by the hands of women using a weaving handmade machine namely Pachal.

Khorashad

Khorashad is a small Village at east of Iran, South-Khorasan Province. It is situated in Nasr Abad Valley and the unique name which means “The place of Sunrise” in Pahlavi language, is derived from the unique scenery. Originates back even before Islam, this place is a rare example of a village that people migrate to, instead of leaving it. Khorashad's noticeable features are breeding of many successful and elite individuals in scientific, cultural and economic areas, which are much greater than the capacity of a village with 1000 people. The region has been introduced as an elite village in Iran.





Zonuzagh Village

The Eastern Azerbaijan province including more than 26 tourism attraction villages is on the top of Iranian provinces. From the most famous villages, Kandovan, Oshubin, Gol Akhur, Khoshkenab, Onsurud, Zonuzag, Chiraghil, Eskinlu, Nuje Mehr, Aga Baba, Kasin and Sefide Khan should be mentioned. Between these villages the historical village of Zonuzag is an exceptional in terms of rural fabric and landscape. Zonuzag is one of the steppe villages of Iran which is the largest one in size.

According to the archeological evidence, the main core of this village dates back to Safavid era and even before. The architecture of this village is unique, the combination of red clay and natural made materials have made an incredible scene.

Cultural Landscape of Maymand

Maymand is a rocky and dugout village and one of the primary habitats of man in Iran with approximately 2 - 3 thousand years history.

The close relationship between life and the surrounding nature is the particular values of this historical village in such a way that it continues, even currently and in spite of the new technology developments, to be an original site and keeps its original appearance without any tangible manipulating the nature.

Each dugout house in Maymand which may include one or more rooms and stables is totally called a



Masuleh

Masuleh is located in 55 km of Rasht in the mountainous and sylvan area, on the rocky slopes with the height of 1050 m above the sea level. The climate of Masuleh is moderate and humid in summer and cold and humid in winter.

Pleasant climate and nature in 4 seasons of the year are the most important environmental factors of Masuleh region.

The difference in height from the highest point to the lower one is about 100 m that is reason of creating the unique sight by Masuleh architecture.

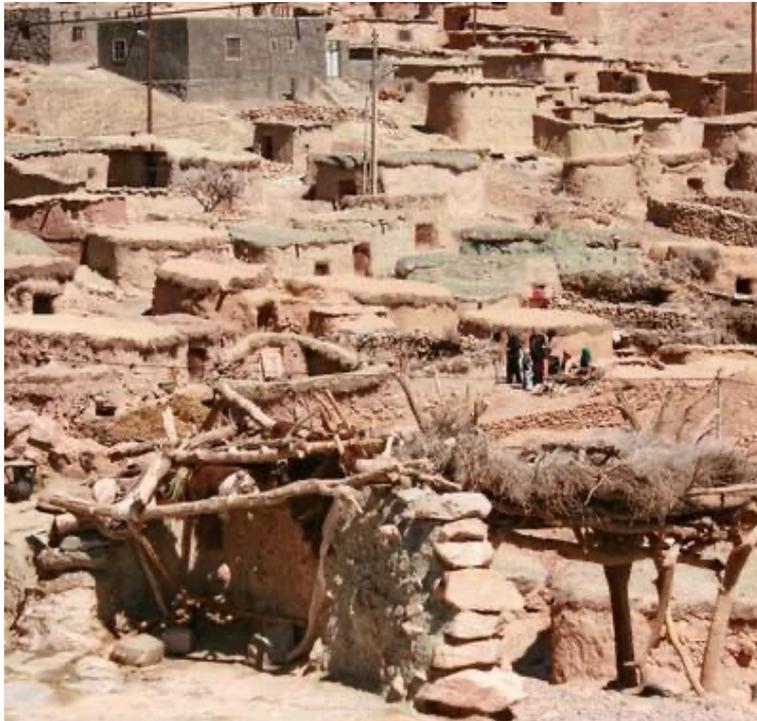
Kandovan Village

Kandovan is an astonishing village located on the mountain flank of Sultan Daghi, Sabalan Mountain, located in East Azerbaijan Province, Iran.

Kandovan Village is famous for its wonderful rocky architecture which is the result of volcanic activities and hand-carved structures.

The inhabitants, basically, carved every room of the cliff houses like kitchens, halls, and even pens out of stone to make windows for the rooms and later, to decorate them with colorful glasses.

There are two other cliff villages with similar structures in Turkey's Cappadocia and US's Manitou Cliff Dwellings in Colorado.



Makhunik Village

Makhunik village is one of the seven amazing world's villages by its remarkable architecture being known to LILIPUT land because of the short residents in there.

This village antiquity estimated about 300 years based on discovering historical documents and petroglyph from this area. Also, on the basis of what the village residents say, the Safavid kings had an important role in the history of this village.

The houses have been built next to each other into the earth hollows on the slopes of the hills due to harsh winter weather and shortage of materials in residential context of village.

Abyaneh Village

Abyaneh village is one of the most specific villages of Iran with a good sight and climate, an appropriate natural situation where all the houses has been constructed on the hillside at the north of the Barzrood River with a beautiful and pleasant architecture.

The form of village houses are limaceous, adobe, brick and stone related to Sassanid, Seljuk, Safavid and Qajar eras and there is no dead end alley in this village. The old houses of village have been built with the coverage of red soil, which are highly protected



Negel Mosque & Quran

Negel is a village located in 65km to Sanandaj and between Sanandaj and Marivan.

Located in a valley from the south of which the Shoshtar River passes through, Negel village shares a border line with Hasanaali Mountain to the north, with Pol Charmo Mountain to the southeast, with Ghezhakan to the south, with Kani Charmo Valley and Kurah Mianeh to the northwest and with Kachul Valley to the southwest and it is restricted to Rasani Valley to the northeast. All people who live in this village speak in Kurdi language, Sorani dialect.

Negel Quran is a big Quran written by Kufic script on a thick, brown paper which is known as the “deer skin” because of its similarity with the skin.



Ziarat Village

Ziarat tourism village with the height of 1000 meters above the sea level, on the slope of a mountain, is located in the Khaserood River valley between two mountainous and forested hillsides.

This village with pleasant climate is considered as a summer region. The climate of this region is cool in summer and cold in winter.

This village with tourist attractions such as Imamzadeh Abdullah, spas with healing properties, waterfall, old villages, soaring and lush mountains and etc., has been introduced as one of the 10 villages with Assyria

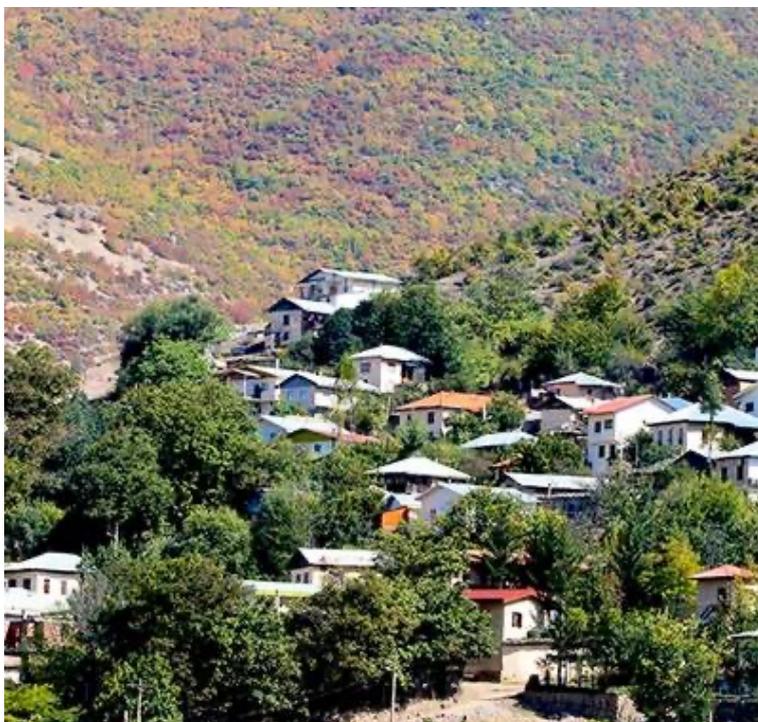


Kandolus Village

There are many different tourism attractions in Mazandaran that are the host of many tourists every year. One of these attractions is Kandolus village.

In order to reach Kandolus you must proceed Chalus road and enter Kojur road by passing Marzan Abad, after Doab crossing. From there you can see the sign of Kandolus. It is one hour from Marzan Abad to the historical village of Kandolus.

The village has proper tourism facilities like motels and restaurants. You can also buy handicrafts from the shop.



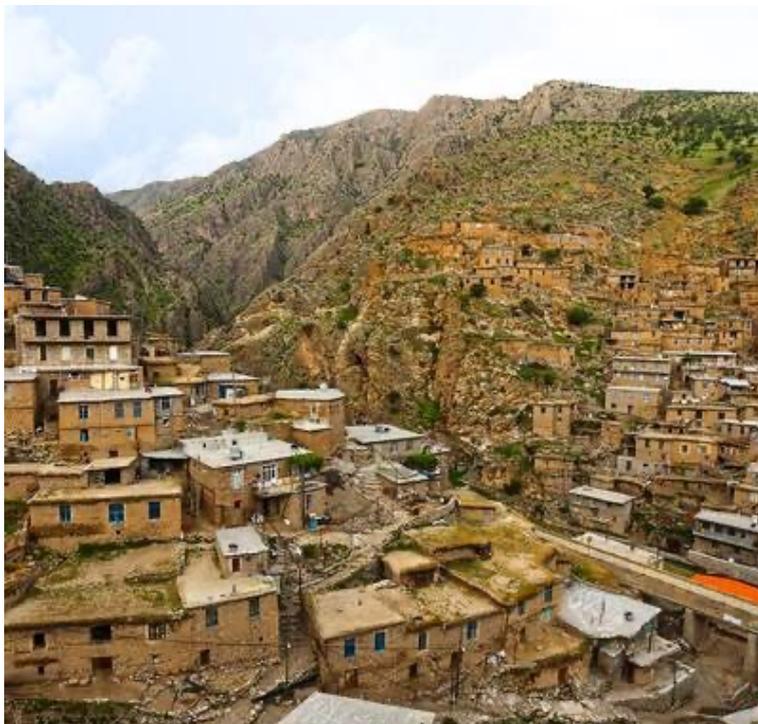
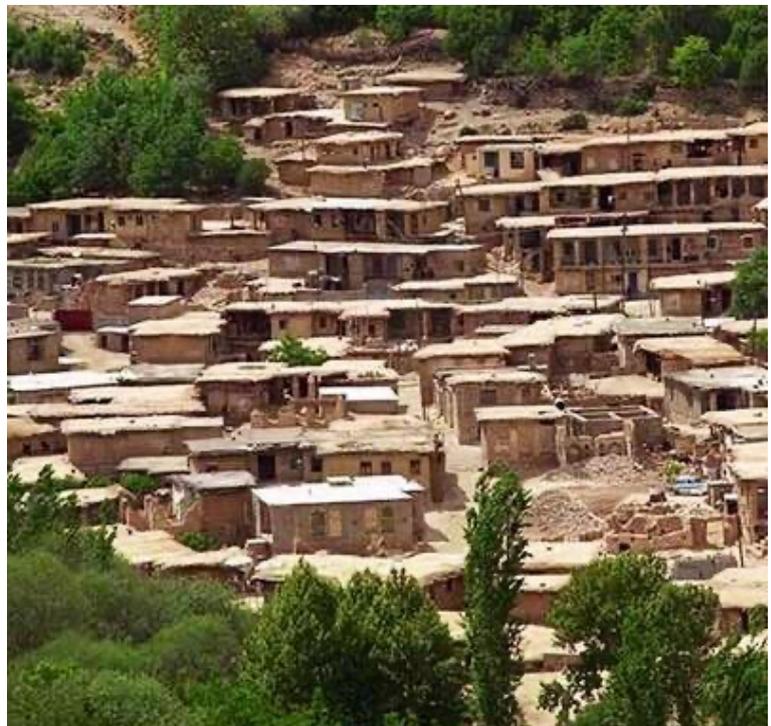
Marin Village

Marin Village is situated in thirty-six kilometers north of Gachsaran and one hundred and ninety-eight kilometers southwest of Yasuj, in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province.

The village has Deli Ganj mountain (on the north), Khami (on the east), and Kuh-e-Dil (on the south west) in its neighborhood.

Marin Village is along the Royal Road from Susa to Persepolis and Bishapur and it has a lot of ancient castles.

In the past, the word Marin was Mar (snake) and Ni (no), which means no snake lives there anymore. The



Palangan Village

Palangan is a village within one kilometer of "Tangivar" valley in Kamyaran county, located in Kurdistan province. The population of Palangan, which is enlisted as a national monument of Iran, is about a thousand people who speak Kurdish dialect of Orami.

It is not clear whether the word "Palangan" is derived from the word "palang" (means leopard in Persian) or the word pal in the Kurdish dialect meaning shelter.

Due to the fact that Palangan is situated at the foothills on both sides of the valley, it has houses with terraced structure and is made of stone. The water source of this village is irrigated from Tangivar River flows and 20 springs in the Tangivar.

Rooien Village

Rooien Village is a tourism destination located in the northeast of Iran. In addition to natural resources and cultural heritage, the dialect of local people is another reason that it attracts the tourists, who are interested in culture.

Rooien or Rooeen is one of the villages in Esfaryen County in North Khorasan. People of Rooien talk in Tati language, which is closely related to the Talysh. Even though very little is known about the date people inhabited there for the first time, its history is speculated to trace back to Timurid Dynasty. The history of the village can also be sought in a document that belongs to 833 AH.





Pamemar Village

Pamemar village is one of the most pleasant villages of Dezful in Khuzestan province located between two dams of Karkheh and Dez. Pamemar attracts many tourists with its spectacular landscapes, pristine nature and its silence. Here is the paradise of nature lovers and those who are interested in village trekking.

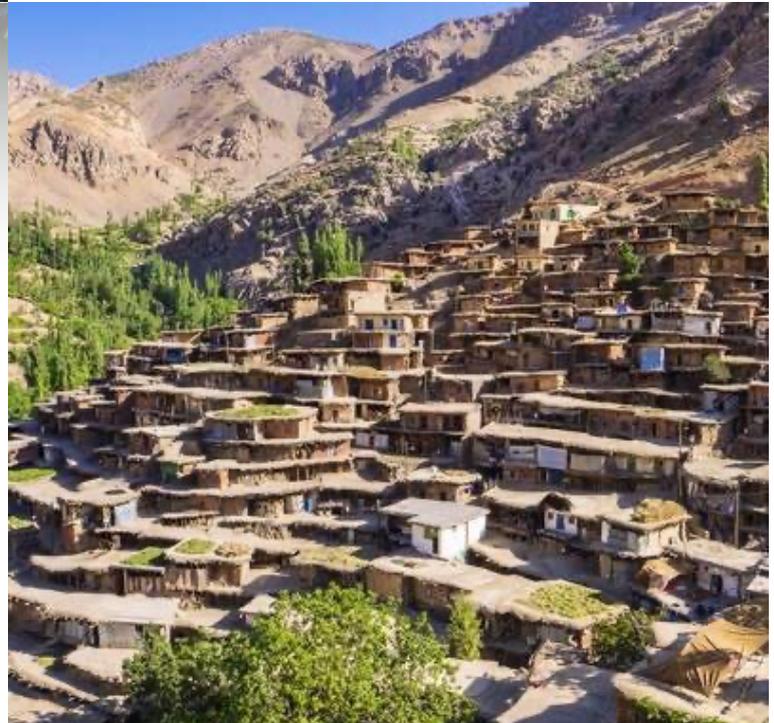
It is less than one hour driving from Dezful to Pamemar. Move to the northeast of Dezful in Shahyoun road and proceed the signposts. The sign of village is seen in the road of Daryacheh (meaning lake).

You can also reach the destination without private car. If there is no taxi you have to take a car in Dezful.

Sar Aqa Seyyed Village

Known for their unusual architecture, there can be found many villages in Iran that have been built in Pelekani (literally meaning staircase) style. This means that the roofs of a series of the building serve as the courtyards and streets of the buildings above them. One example of these villages is Sar Aqa Sayed that is also considered as one of the historical regions of Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari.

Sar Aqa Sayed has very cold weather. During wintertime, there is so much snow that it is almost impossible to access this village. It can be visited during the six months of spring and summer when the snow and ice gradually melt and the roads and paths become accessible.



Nayband Village

Nayband Village in Tabas, one hundred and five kilometers from the rural district of Kavir, two hundred and thirty kilometers southeast of the city of Tabas, is located along the Tabas – Ravar route in the South Khorasan Province.

This village is linked to the villages of Chehel Payeh, Darband, Dihok, Korit and Parvdeh in its neighborhood.

Nayband Village, which according to historical documents traced back to thousand years ago, is located one thousand and one hundred meters higher



Afin Village

South Khorasan province can be considered to be one of the regions of Iran that has been mostly neglected in terms of tourism; although, there are many considerable and significant natural and historical tourism attractions in all around the province.

Afin village near Gayen is one tourism destination village in South Khorasan province in which you can find many interesting historical attractions.

The village has abundant barberry gardens that are one of the main sources of income for local people of Afin village. Visiting these gardens has unique grace in each season.



Ezmeyghan

Tabas is one of the most beautiful cities in South Khorasan Province in Iran. Like many other cities in Iran, there is a diverse group of tourist sites located in Tabas.

You can see both historic villages and deserts, gorges and mountains. One of the sites of Tabas is Ezmeyghan Village, a unique place where rice lands and lands of date trees meet. In fact, people of Ezmeyghan plant all kinds of fruits and vegetables in their village. But it is the cultivation of both rice and date in one place that makes Ezmeyghan interesting. This is a feature that can be seen in no other place. There is a permanent river that runs through the village and has contributed to the better growth of the products.

Shahrestanak

The route between Karaj and Chalus is one of the prettiest roads of Iran. There are many attractions around this road. Shahrestanak, a picturesque countryside district, is one of them. The distance between Shahrestanak and Karaj is about 70 kilometers.

As Shahrestanak is located in short distance from Tehran, it becomes an attractive destination for one-day trips, especially for the people of Tehran.

In order to travel to this village, you ought to traverse a by-way, before arriving to Gachesar, some kilometers



FESTIVALS & CEREMONIES



Pir-e Shaliyar Celebration

Uraman Takht had been a rural region, in the past, with an extraordinary and astonishing nature along with a particular architectural style in which a house's roof is the other house's courtyard. Holding many various rituals in this region led Uraman Takht to be considered a main part of Ancient Iranian culture which has been inscribed as one of the main tourism poles of Iran. The old ceremony of Pir-e Shaliyar, known also as "Pir-e Shaliyar Wedding" among locals, is a spiritual event of several thousands years history which is held two times in a year during three consecutive days.

The Urami Pir-e Shaliyar (OR Pir-e Shahriar), the saint of Sufis, is a highly respectable character among the Naqshbandy darvishes. According to a native legend, he was a physician with supernatural wonders (keramat) who cured the Bokhara King's daughter, Shah Bahaar Khatoon, and they got married after her healing.



Feast of Gol o Giah

Having the biggest greenhouse complex in the production and cultivation of ornamental plants, Mahalat (city of flower) is known as the Netherland of Iran.

This city is one of the main centers for producing natural flowers and plants in Iran and includes a huge part of flower production and its distribution in Iran. As one of the oldest cities in growing flowers which is located in hillsides and it is far from the factories which produce pollution, this city is also known as "the mythical paradise".

Mahalat has a long history in producing flower and ornamental plants in Asia, hence, it owns a special and proper situation in export and it has gained the world markets.

Besides, having a beautiful nature, some hot springs, historical and ancient monuments, this city



Qalishuyan Ritual in Mashhad-e Ardehal

There are some nearby villages in the west of Kashan City which is called Aredhal altogether. The center of these villages is Mashhad-e Ardehal that is also known as Mashhad-e Qali by the locals. Being the martyrdom place of one of the Shia' Imamzadehs is why this place is called Mashhad which literary means the place of Shahadat (martyrdom).

The ceremony of Qalishuyan is one of the ritual ceremonies dating back to approximately one thousand years ago in Mashhad-e Ardehal village. This ritual has been inscribed on the UNESCO Cultural and Spiritual Heritage List. Being also known as "Jomeh Qali" (literary means a Friday which is devoted to carpet), Qalishuyan ritual is in fact a symbolic show of the martyrdom happening, funeral and burying Imamzadeh Soltan Ali which is held every year by Kashan and Khave Ardehal inhabitants.

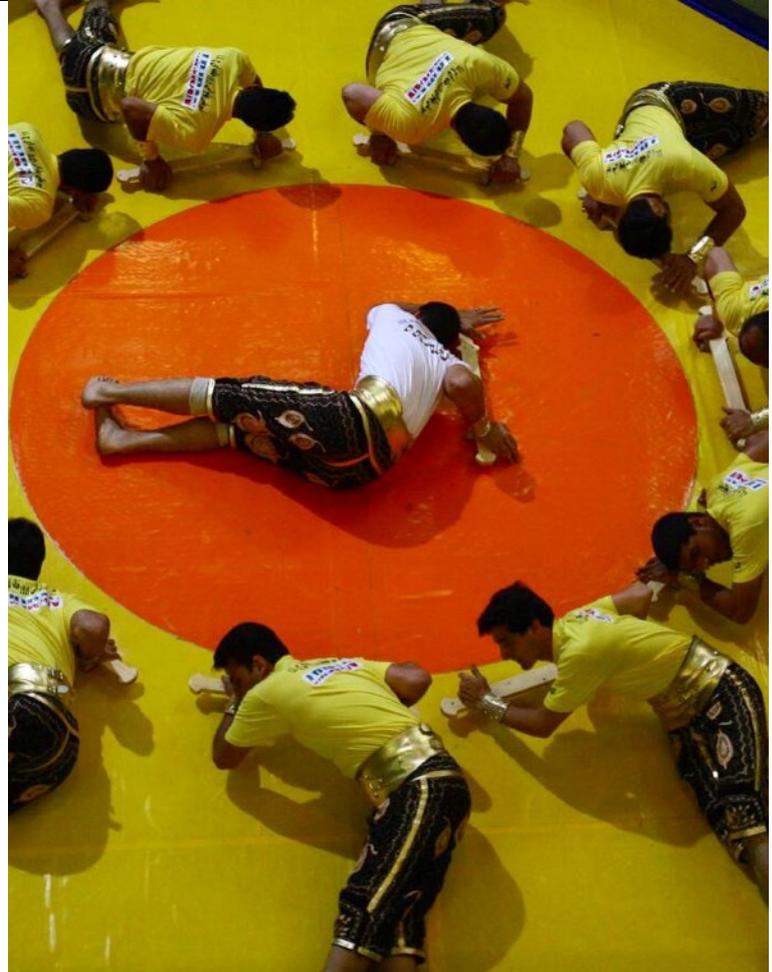
Pahlevani & Zoorkhanei Rituals

Zoorkhaneh or Humorous sport is an epic art indicating the Islamic, mythic and ancient Iranian beliefs. This traditional sport is done by 10 to 20 men and it is considered a kind of dramatic sport like Gymnastics.

The place of performing this sport is traditionally called Zoorkhaneh (the house of power) which is an enclosed club similar to the shrines in ancient Iran, based on some beliefs.

The establishment of the first Zoorkhaneh has been attributed to Pouria Vali, the Iranian best-known athlete, in 722 HJ; it is, however, goes back to the ancient times.

The entrance of Zoorkhaneh is intentionally built smaller and shorter than the other buildings' doors, because an athlete has to bend for entering, as the symbol of his humility. The roof of the club has a high dome shape similar to other religious and historical



Sadeh Festival

The "Sadeh festival" is the largest fire celebration and one of the oldest known traditions in ancient Persia, which is celebrated forty days after the Yalda Night as thanksgiving from God's blessings by Zoroastrians.

This celebration is a sign of the importance of light, fire and energy in life, which begins with setting the fire on the top of mountains and roofs of houses near the sunset of the tenth of Bahman.

The Sadeh festival is one of the great Iranian celebrations with no religious aspect and all the stories related to it are non-religious.

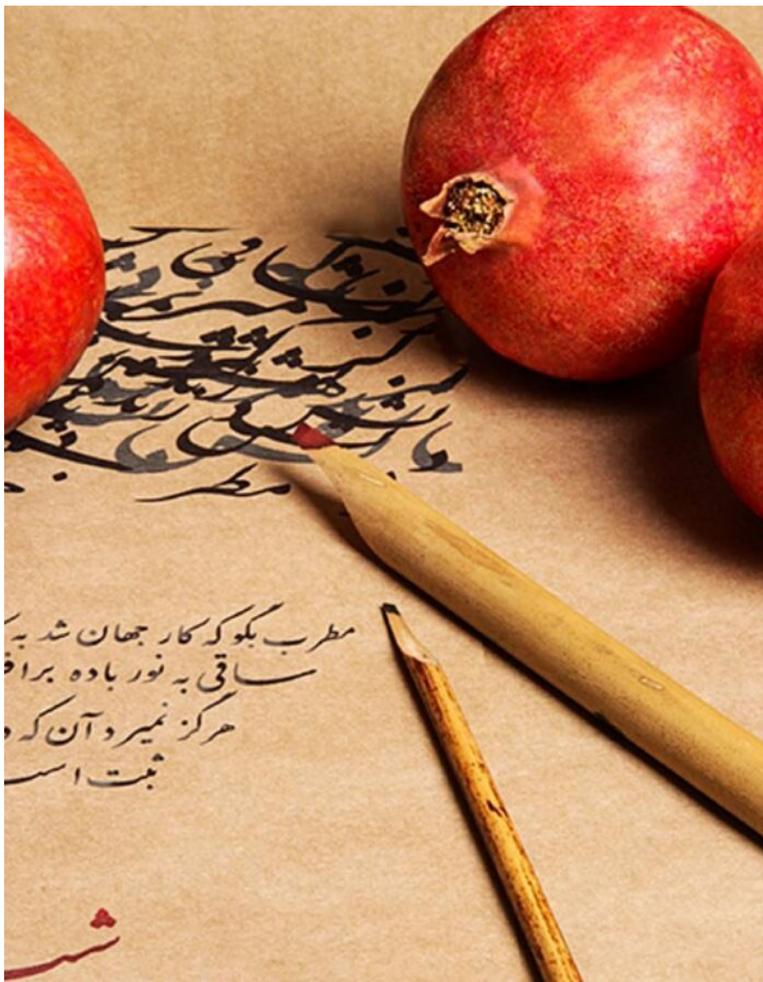
This celebration would have been held by the kings, emirs and ordinary people from the pre-Islamic period, the Islamic era, until the late Khwarazmian era and the Mongol conquest and has continued to this day. There have been various narratives and opinions about the naming of the Sadeh and setting the fire.



Fajr Decade

Iran is an Islamic country owes its Islamic dimensions to the great revolution, known as the Iranian Islamic Revolution of 1977 (1357 SH), which done by huge crowd participation of the public, Islamic characters, clerics, students, merchants, opposing political parties, intellectuals and etc., who expressed their dissatisfaction with the situation of the Imperial regime in many different ways as clashes, general strikes, street demonstrations and protests, from a long time ago.

The main root of Islamic Republic of Iran can be found in the 1953 coup (known in Iran as 28 Mordad coup) and its concurrent events; the cause of developing the Islamic movement can be counted as follows: absolute attachment to the West, specially to US, kings not authorized to make important decisions, corrupt and irreligious kings who tried to deceive the young, ignorance of the people's vote, confrontation with liberalism, pervasiveness of oppression and injustice supported by the government, scientific, industrial undeveloped and the lack of amenities.



Yalda Night

Yalda Night (Chelleh night) is one of the most beautiful and longest nights of the year in Iran where the ceremonies and celebrations are held with different ways based on the special traditions of each region.

The word Yalda means birth, and the Yalda Night is one of the traditional ceremonies in Iran, which is held by Iranian coming together the family members and relatives in different parts of Iran.

The Iranians are celebrated the Yalda Night (the first day of winter), the time between the sunset of the last day of the autumn and the sunrise of the first day of winter which is coincided to the longest and the darkest night of the year in the northern hemisphere of the earth.

Sizdah-Be-Dar

The 13th day of Farvardin has been named as Sizdah-Be-Dar or Nature Day in Iranian culture that is an ancient ritual and also it is one of the most important common and shared customs among Iranian tribes. This day is an official holiday in Iran. Iranians annually celebrate this day by coming the new year and spring season; spending 12 days of Nowruz holidays with picnicking outdoors in nature; Sizdah- Be-Dar ceremony is hold with many various methods and customs in different regions of the country. The 13 days of Nowruz holidays will end after this day and everything will return to routine form.

There are various analysis on the different reasons of Sizdah-Be-Dar genesis. The number of 13 was an unlucky number in mythological culture of ancient Iranian and many other nations; therefore, they believed that an unpleasant thing occurs in this day and because of that, they spend it outdoors, even for a short time and celebrate this day to save themselves from disasters caused by 13.



Nowruz

Nowruz (literally translated New Day) is one of the oldest celebrations in ancient Persia, which is held vigorously in the first day of spring marking the beginning of the Iranian calendar (21 March).

Nowruz festivities celebrate the beginning of rebirth of nature and lasts for 13 consecutive days. Celebrated by millions of people in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, India, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Turkey, Nowruz is inscribed on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List. The first universal festival of Nowruz was held in 2010 (March 27), in Tehran and the city introduced as the "Nowruz Secretariat". Nowruz includes the official holidays in some countries and in Iran the first four days are considered the official holidays but it continues to the 13th day in some organisations.

Nowruz is celebrated practicing certain rituals such as spring cleaning, sprouting wheat or mung beans, buying new clothes, cooking local foods and baking sweets.



Mehregan

According to the ancient Iran calendar, the sixteenth day of each month is called Mehr. The Mehregan festival is a celebration of the Mehr day of the Mehr Month (the seventh month of the year). Also, since a year is divided into two warm and cold parts, Nowruz is the celebration of the beginning of summer, and Mehregan is the celebration of the beginning of the winter. After Nowruz, Mehregan is the most important festival of the year. It is one of the oldest and grandest festivals of ancient times in Iran and is reminiscent of Mithraism religion that worshiped Mehr, Mithra, Mehr Izad, or the god of light, friendship, love. Mithra was the great god of Iran and all the land where Hindu-Aryans lived. This festival goes back to the second millennium B.C., and begins on the first days of autumn, continues for six days and ends on the Ram day, the twenty first day of the month.

The time of the Mehregan festival in the Achaemenid calendar, and most probably before that, was the first day of Mehr. But today it is attributed to the sixteenth



Chaharshanbe Soori

Chaharshanbe Soori is a particular and important common ritual of spring festival among Iranian tribes, which is held before Nowruz (New Year) in Iranian culture.

Chaharshanbe Soori is one of the Nowruz rituals which it dates back to Iranian ancient rituals in which the fire is the most important element in all regions and also it is common in different forms among Aryan tribes. Chaharshanbe Soori has been constituted from 2 words one of them is Chaharshanbe "The last Wednesday of a year" and Soori "means red".

Chaharshanbe soori is held in different regions by different methods due to their particular customs but fire is the main and shared element of Chaharshanbe Soori in all regions.

Fire is one of the classical elements and the only element which is pure and symbol of lighting, purity, freshness, life, health and at finally it is the most obvious symbol of God on the land.

Tasu'a & Ashura

The month of Muharram is the first Islamic month of the Islamic calendar, one of the forbidden months of Muslims, in which the greatest tragedy and oppression in the Prophet's family occurred in the history of the Muslim world.

Ashura is one of the events attracted the most attention of Muslims throughout the history, that in addition to its extensive role and profound social and historical impact, it has become a special cultural event now.

The popularity of this day among Muslims is driven from the event of Ashura in the 61 AH, in view of the fact that the major events of Karbala occurred on the ninth and tenth day of the month of Muharram al-Haram; these two days became more prominent, with the names of Tasu'a ("Ta'sa" in Arabic means "Nine" and "Tasu'a" means "Ninth day"), and Ashura ("Ash" means 10th and Ashura, meaning 10th day).



Kharman Celebration

Agriculture is one of the sacred jobs that people in different regions have been busy with since past times. The celebration of Kharman (harvest) is a traditional, olden and lasting ceremony in northern Iran which is held at the end of the agricultural season after a period of planting and harvesting the products of wheat and rice paddy to eliminate farm workers fatigue in spring and summer in Mazandaran, Gilan and Golestan provinces since Qajar era.

This celebration is a symbol of the gratitude, friendship and cooperation of the people and a way to preserve and revive ancient traditions and native culture. Agricultural products harvesting by basic tools was very hard work so that it was being done in several stages by individuals and by using livestock such as horses and etc., in the past time.

Traditional ceremony of Kharman (Harvesting) is done through symbolic performance of harvesting with traditional agricultural tools and implements.



Ritual Dramatic Art of Ta'ziye

Ta'ziye literally means mourning, however, what is evoked for Iranians by hearing the name of Ta'ziye is a special religious and ritual drama in which those who are familiar with the drama techniques perform some theatre for the sake of Moharram and the pains of the third Shia Imam, his family and friends in the region of Karbala and during their battle with Yazid.

Since reading artistically the poems is more important than the method of performing the events, it has been named "Ta'ziye Khani" in comparison with "Rodha Khani".

It usually begins with performing Pish-khani (reading a kind of introduction) of the main part. The person who establish Ta'ziye is named "Bani" (builder), one who directs it called "Ta'ziye Gardn" (runner) and its actors are "Ta'ziye Khan" (reader) OR "Shabih Khan".

ATTRACTIONS



UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage



UNESCO World Heritage Sites



Historical Tourism



EXPERIENCES



Ecotourism



Cuisine



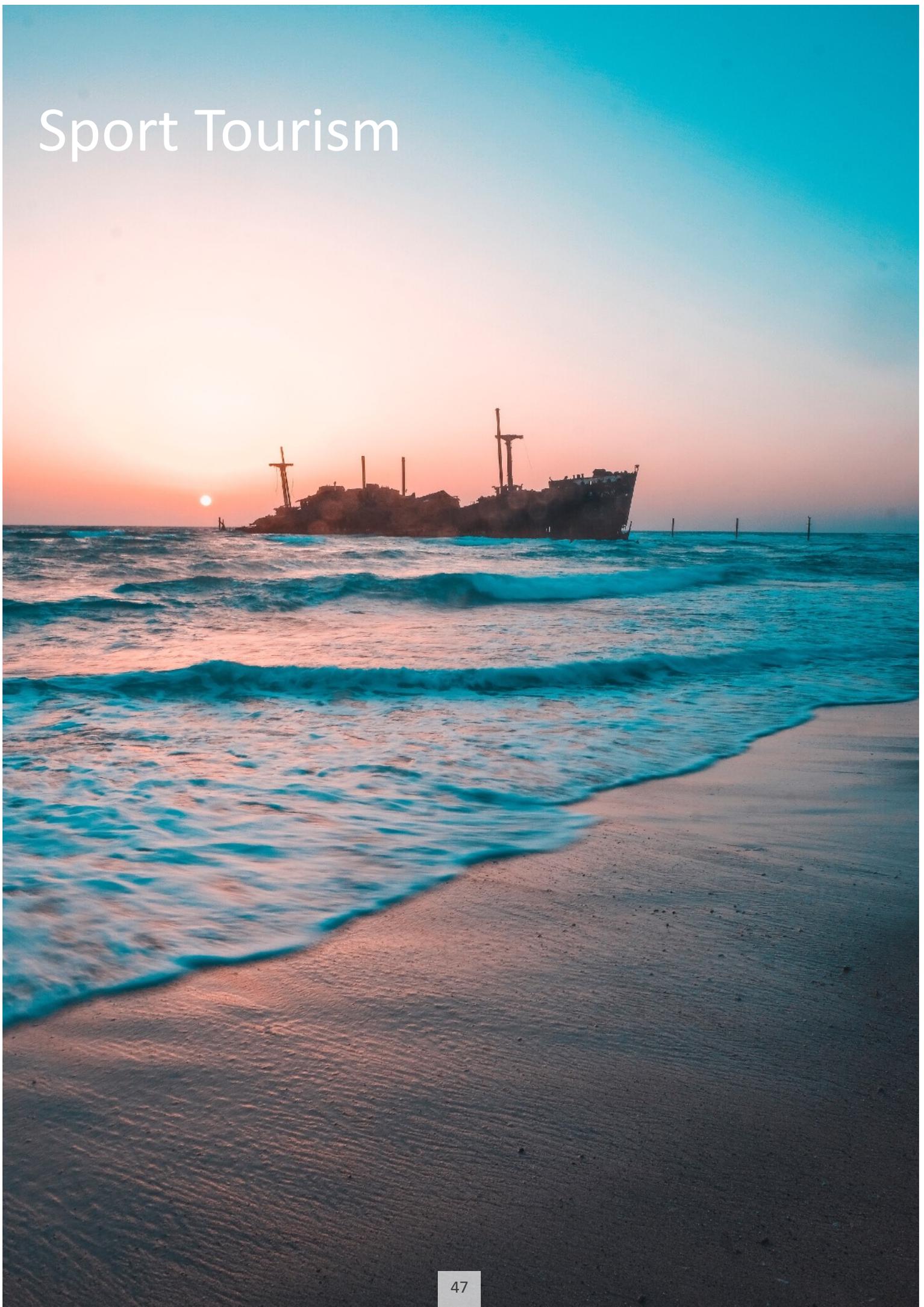
Religious Tourism



Recreational Tourism



Sport Tourism



Handicrafts



World Craft Cities



Art & Culture



Luxury Train



GENERAL INFORMATION

Iran (officially the Islamic Republic of Iran) is a large country located in the Middle East. It is bordered to the north by the Caspian Sea and the south by the Persian Gulf. With an area of 1,648,195 square kilometers, Iran is the 17th largest country in the world. It is a proof you have to spend more than a couple of days in Iran!

Tehran, the capital city of Iran, is the country's largest and most populated city. Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz and Mashhad are other major cities of the country.

Persian (Farsi) is the official language of the country and is widely spoken. A large number of people also speak other languages/dialects namely Azeri, Kurdish, Luri, Arabic, Baluchi, Gilaki, Mazandarani/Tabari, and Turkmen.

Climate

Temperature fluctuates widely in different parts of the country all year long. Being located in northern hemisphere makes summer time hot and winter cold.

Up in the north and down in the south, close to the bodies of water (Caspian Sea in the north and Persian Gulf in south) the summer months can be hot and humid.

In other parts though, it will be more moderate and you can always take refuge to shades.

Mountains & Deserts

Iran has two mountain ranges. The high Alborz range in the north rises 5,670 meter at Mount Damavend (the tallest peak in the country) and spreads from the southern part of the Caspian Sea all the way to the east close to the border lines of Khorasan. Zagros Mountain Range is another mountain range exceeding from northwest to southeast.

The eastern part of Iran country is the location of two salt deserts: Dasht-e Kavir and Dasht-e Lut with 1,287 km total long.

Islands

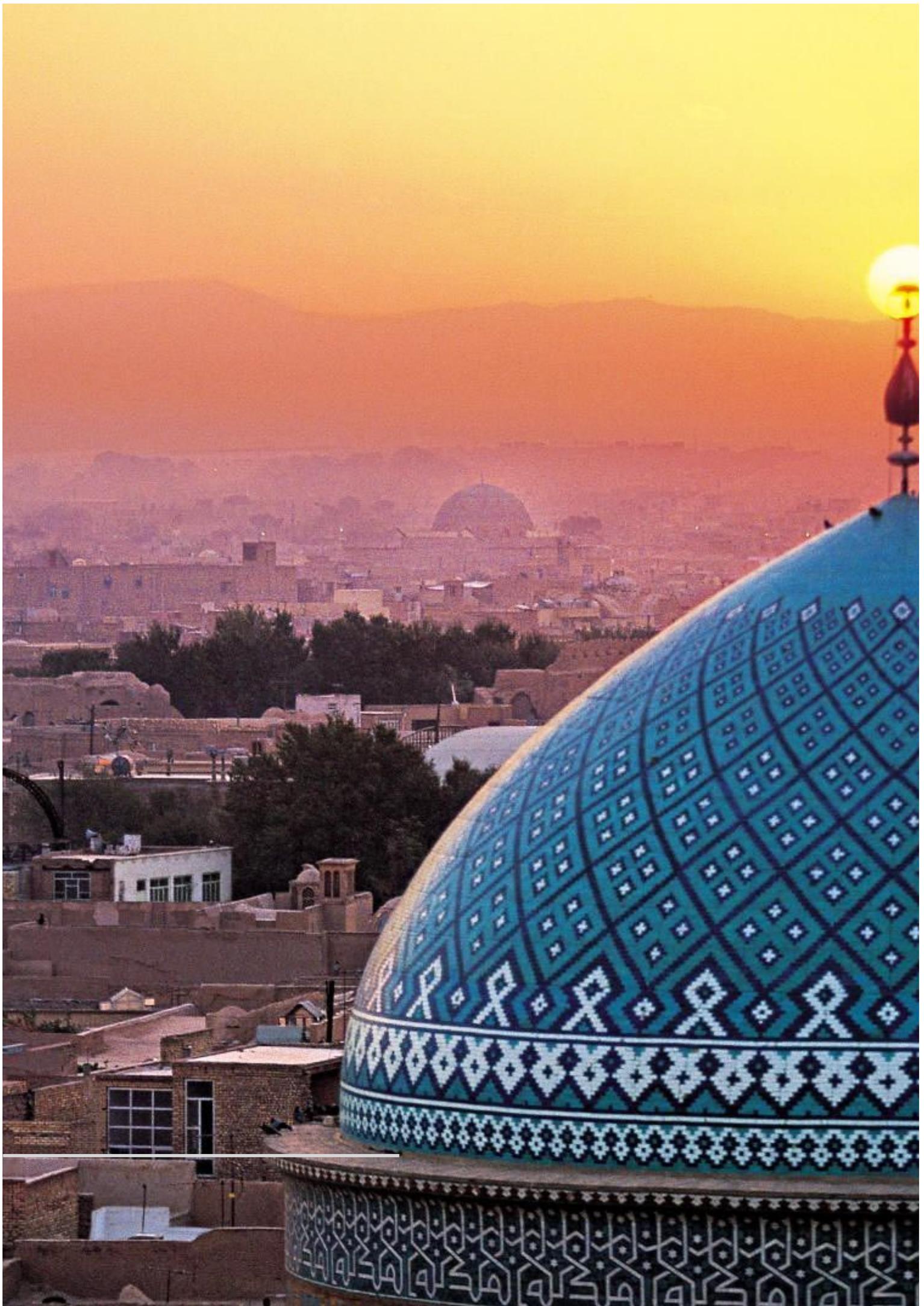
Iran has the largest number of islands in the Persian Gulf, the most important of which are as follows: Minoo, Kharg (Iranian oil terminal, site of one of the world's largest deep-water oil ports), Sheikh Sa'ad, Sheikh Sho'ayb, Hendurabi, Kish (a free zone and the largest island of Iran in the Strait of Hormoz), Farur, Siri, Abu Mussa, the Greater and Lesser Tumbs, Qeshm, Hengam, Larak, Farsi, Hormoz, and Lavan. The southern part has many ports too.

The most significant Iranian ports on the Persian Gulf are Abadan, Khorramshahr, Bandar-e Imam Khomeini (former Shahpur), Mahshahr, Deilam, Genaveh, Rig, Bushehr, Bandar-e Lengeh, and Bandar-e Abbas.

Rivers

Several rivers are flowing inside Iran mainland, the only navigable of which is the Karun (920-km). Other large rivers are: The Atrak (535 km), Dez (515 km), Hendijan (488 km), Jovein (440 km) Jarahi (438 km), Karkheh (755 km), Mand (685 km), Qara Chai (540 km), Sefid Rud (795 km), and the Zayandeh Rud (405 km). During the summertime, there is little water flowing in the mainland rivers.





Best of Persia

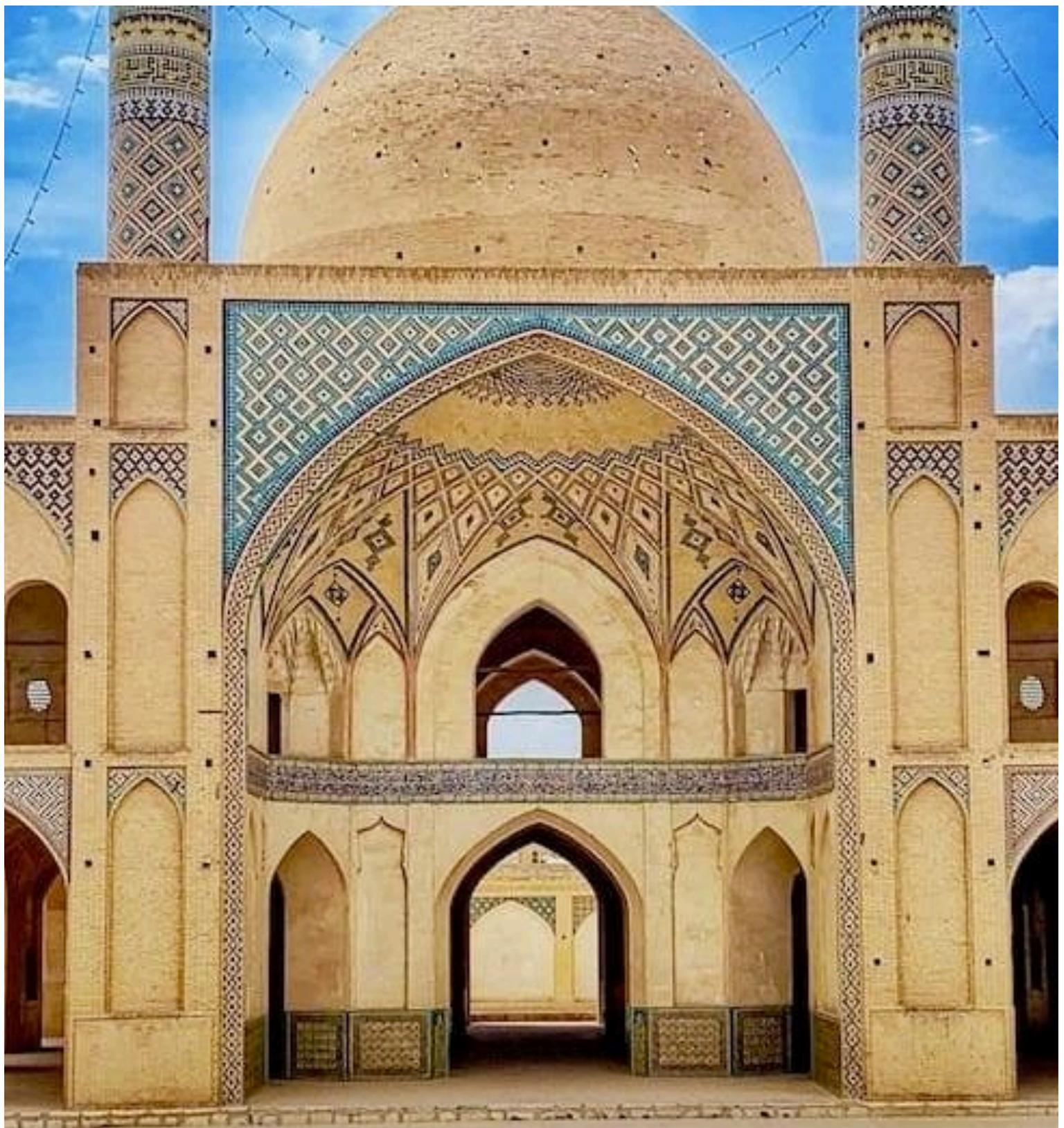
Experience Exceptional Iran During a 1-Week Private Tour

TEHRAN - SHIRAZ - ISFAHAN - KASHAN - TEHRAN
06 NIGHTS / 07 DAYS

On this trip, we will explore the beautiful cities of Tehran, Shiraz, Isfahan, Kashan, and will uncover Persian history at the impressive Persepolis; though, the real highlight of any trip to Iran is meeting the locals, arguably the friendliest and most hospitable people on earth who are always ready to welcome visitors with a smile.

Tour Highlights

- Explore fabled capitals of ancient empires with our expert trip Leader, well-spoken and experienced in sharing his native land with travellers.
 - Stroll in magnificent Persian gardens that trace their design principles to the days of Cyrus the Great.
 - Mingle with local residents and vendors in colourful markets including the only bazaar in the world recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage site.
 - Discover Pasargadae and Persepolis, cities of the Achaemenid Empire that rank among the world's greatest sites of antiquity.
 - Get to know the warm Iranian people as you dine in fine local restaurants we've selected for their delicious Persian food and friendly ambience.
-



Iranian Culture and Heritage Tour

Discover the Ancient Should of Iran During a 9 Days Private Tour

TEHRAN - SHIRAZ - YAZD - NAIN - ISFAHAN - KASHAN - TEHRAN
08 NIGHTS / 09 DAYS

Starting in Tehran by a comfortable couch, you will journey through beautiful landscapes and some of the world's oldest archaeological sites, arid mountains, and rural villages. You will learn about the traditions and cultures of a land whose influence has been felt for thousands of years. Welcome to the once-forbidden land of Persia.

On this trip, we will explore the beautiful cities of Tehran, Shiraz, Yazd, Meybod, Naein, Isfahan and Kashan, and will uncover Persian history at the impressive Persepolis; though, the real highlight of any trip to Iran is meeting the locals, arguably the friendliest and most hospitable people on earth who are always ready to welcome visitors with a smile.

Tour Highlights

- Journey to Tehran, the city of colorful lights, intriguing sounds, and never-ending motion.
- Visit Nasir Al Molk Mosque (or the Pink Mosque) in Shiraz.
- Discover Persepolis, home of Darius the Great.
- Visit Yazd, the city of Zoroastrians, as well as beautiful Meybod and Na'in nearby.
- Spend the day in Isfahan exploring Imam Square and its mosques.
- Wander through the bazaar in Kashan.



Women-Only Tour in Iran

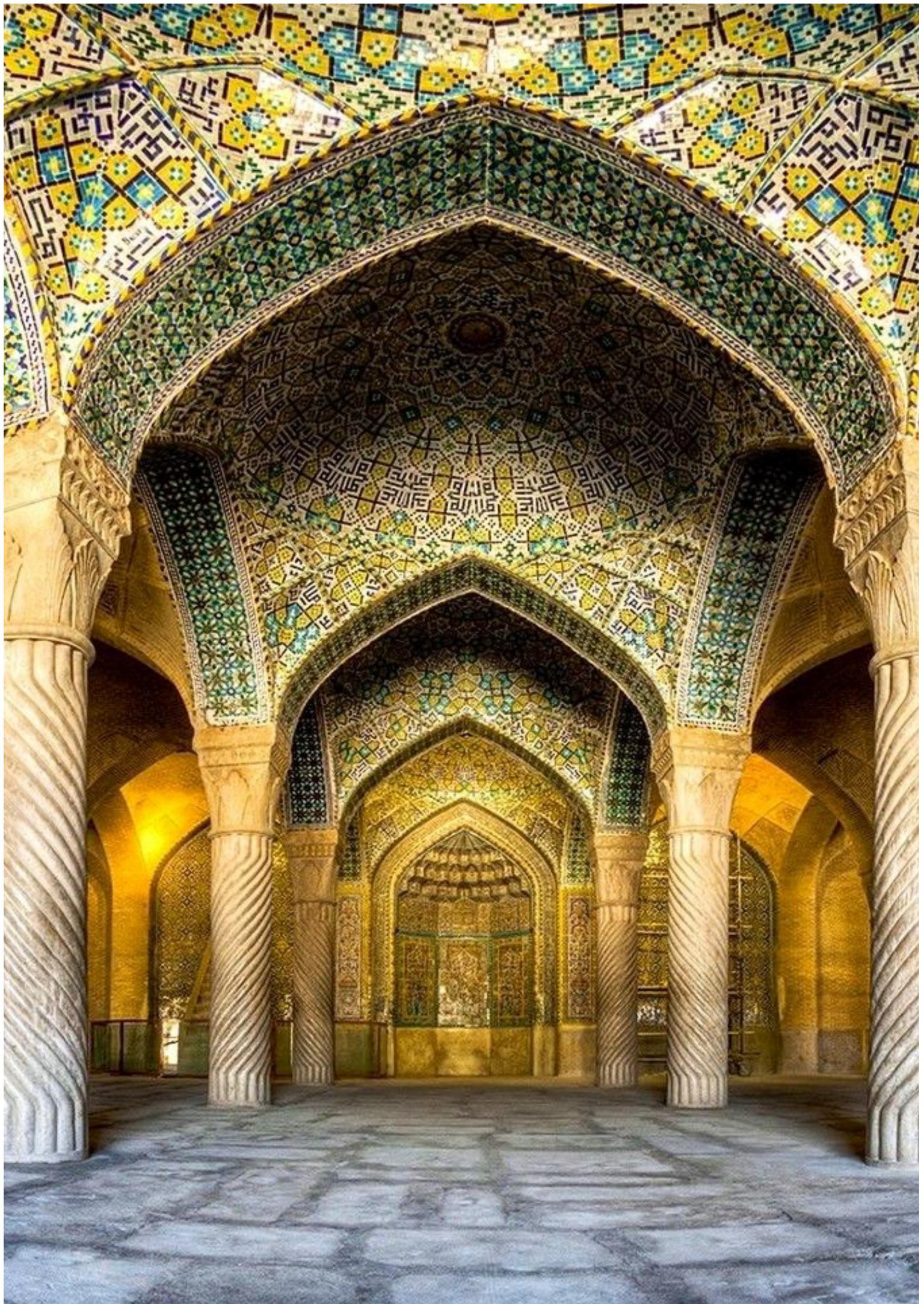
Inspirational adventure for women

TEHRAN - SHIRAZ - KAHKARAN VILLAGE - PERSEPOLIS - ABARKOOH - MEHRIZ - ZEIN-O-DIN
CARAVANSERAI - YAZD - KHARANAQ - MEYBOD - ISFAHAN - ABYANEH - KASHAN - TEHRAN
11 NIGHTS / 12 DAYS

On this trip, we will explore the beautiful cities of Tehran, Shiraz, Kahkaran Village - Abarkooh - Mehriz - Aein-o-din Caravanserai, Yazd, Kharanaq, Meybod, Isfahan, Abyaneh, Kashan and will uncover Persian history at the impressive Persepolis; though, the real highlight of any trip to Iran is meeting the locals, arguably the friendliest and most hospitable people on earth who are always ready to welcome visitors with a smile.

Tour Highlights

- Journey to Tehran. The city of colorful lights, intriguing sounds and never-ending motion.
 - Nasir Al Molk, the pink mosque in Shiraz.
 - Discover Persepolis, home of Darius the Great.
 - Visiting Yazd, the city of Zoroastrian religious as well as beautiful Meybod and Na'in.
 - Spend the day in Isfahan exploring Imam square and it's mosques.
 - Wandering through the bazaar in Kashan.
 - Meeting the Iranian people and being welcomed to their country.
-



Iran Culinary Tour

Tase the Persian Cuisine

TEHRAN - RASHT - MASOULEH - TALESH - TABRIZ - SHIRAZ - YAZD - ISFAHAN - KASHAN - TEHRAN
13 NIGHTS / 14 DAYS

Starting in Tehran, you will journey through beautiful landscapes and taste the most popular and favorite food in each part of Iran. From the earliest times Persians have been known for their hospitality, whether that of the tribesman offering rest and refreshment to a weary traveler, or that of the urbane city dweller offering a sumptuous repast to his guests.

On this trip, we will explore the beautiful cities of Tehran, Rasht, Masouleh, Talesh, Tabriz, Shiraz, Yazd, Isfahan, and Kashan and will uncover Persian history at the impressive Persepolis; though, the real highlight of any trip to Iran is meeting the locals, arguably the friendliest and most hospitable people on earth who are always ready to welcome visitors with a smile.

Tour Highlights

- Experience Northern, Central & western Iran during this sweeping 14-day excursion to the country's top spots.
 - Taste popular delicious Iranian foods in each city.
 - See local farmers and sellers who are trying to sell their products directly to consumers.
 - Explore fabled capitals of ancient empires with our expert tour guides, well-spoken and experienced in sharing his native land with travelers.
 - Get to know the warm Iranian people as you dine in fine local restaurants we've selected for their delicious Persian food and friendly ambiance.
-



Ancient Persia in Depth

Discover the story of Persia

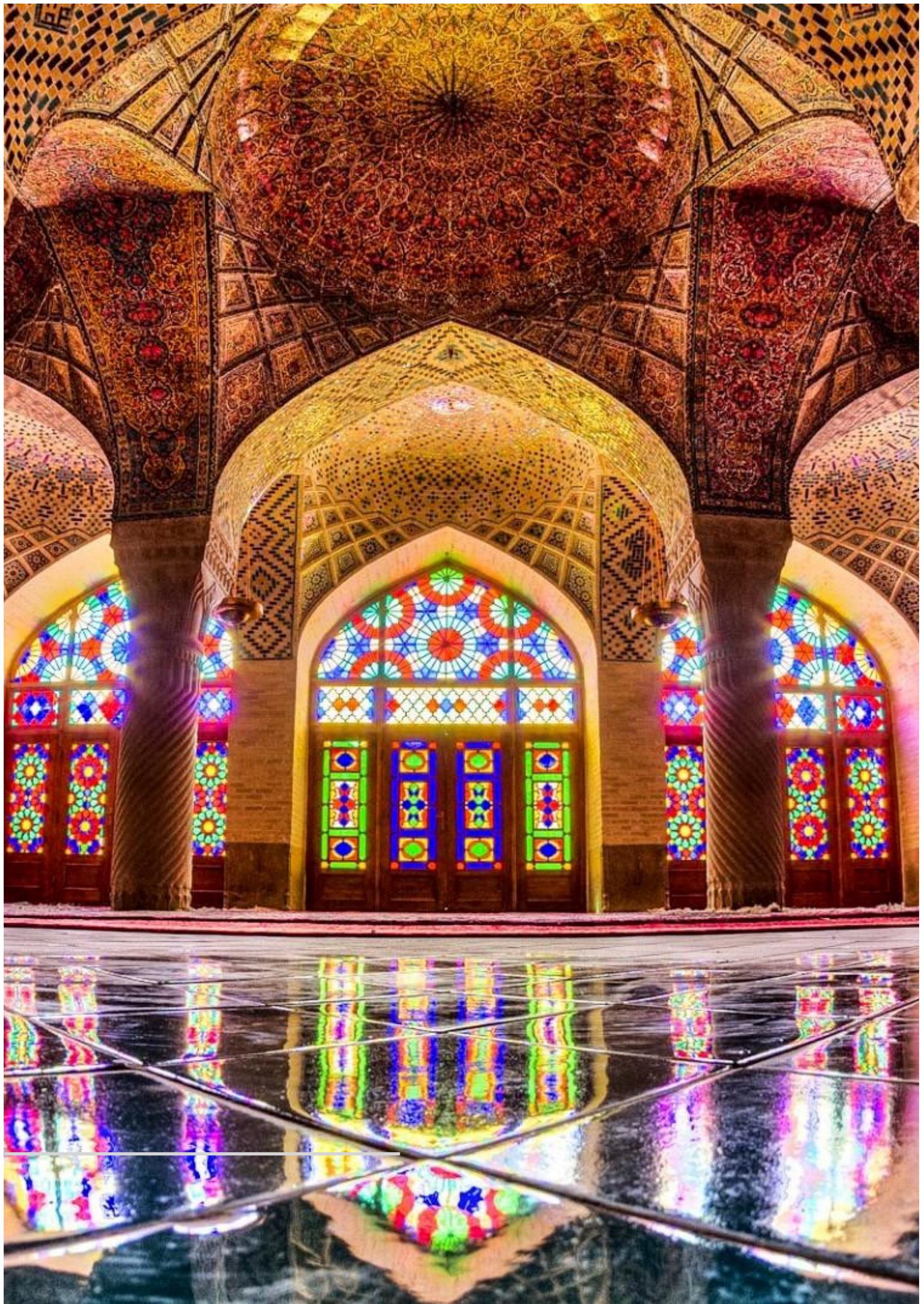
TEHRAN - RASHT - MASOULEH - TALESH - TABRIZ - SHIRAZ - YAZD - ISFAHAN - KASHAN - TEHRAN
13 NIGHTS / 14 DAYS

With a rich history and some of the most beautiful architectural styles on the planet, Iran offers endless adventures. Take an Iran journey with us and we'll show you the secrets of this fascinating country.

You will visit the ancient city of Pasargadae, Shiraz with its beautiful Persian gardens, the oasis city of Yazd with its unique architecture and Zoroastrian Community. Also, included in the trip is a full day excursion to Persepolis, one of the most important sites of the ancient world.

Tour Highlights

- Journey to Tehran. The city of colorful lights, intriguing sounds and never-ending motion.
 - Meet Iranian people and be welcomed to their country.
 - Wander through the bazaar in Kashan.
 - Spend the day in Isfahan exploring Imam square and its mosques.
 - Visit beautiful Na'in and Meybod, and amazing Mesr Desert.
 - Visit Yazd, the city of Zoroastrians.
 - Discover Persepolis, tomb of Darius the Great.
 - Visit Nasir Al Molk, the pink mosque in Shiraz and many more.
-



Explore Iran Nature & Culture

From Deep Desert To Historical Cities In 15 Days

TEHRAN - KASHAN - ABYANEH - ISFAHAN - RIG-E-JENN DESERT - MESR DESERT - GARMEH - YAZD -
SHIRAZ - TEHRAN
14 NIGHTS / 15 DAYS

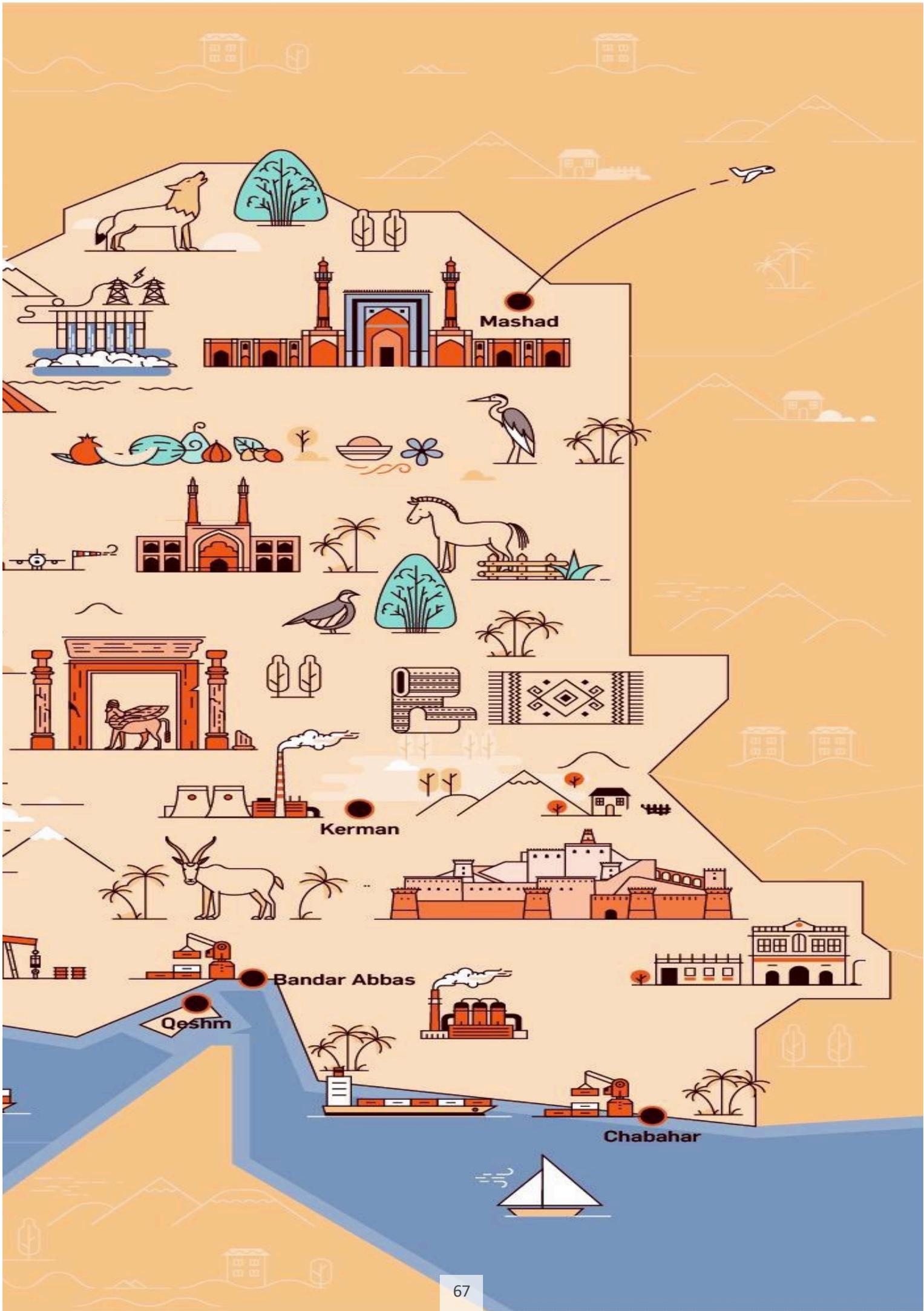
Exploring both the nature and culture of the central regions of Iran will take us all the way into a deep and pristine desert which has not been crossed by humans until a few years ago. We will experience why Rig-Jen desert was abandoned throughout history.

We will learn how people brought water and civilisation into a remote village and named it Mesr Desert. Moving through the old and abandoned routes, we will visit other desert civilisations and will experience the microclimates. They lead us to our final destination of Yazd, the main civilisation in the center of Iran.

Tour Highlights

- Journey through a vast ocean of untouched nature in Rig-Jen and the Central Desert.
- Explore the beginnings of different desert civilisations
- Visit beautiful villages with unique histories and stories
- Visit the main cities of Iranian civilisation (Isfahan, Shiraz, Yazd & Kashan)
- Travel with an experienced team who are committed to the maxims of eco-friendly tourism.





Mashad

Kerman

Bandar Abbas

Qeshm

Chabahar

Frequently Asked Questions

Currency

If you are planning to visit Iran, one of the first things to know is about the currency that is usually confusing for most tourists.

Rial and Toman

What is the difference?

The official currency in Iran is the Iranian Rial, which you will see on notes, coins, bank bills, documents, official bills, or in any official money exchange. It is useful to know that Iranians almost always use "Toman" in their daily life for their daily payments. Making such a difference can confuse. It is far easier than you think; a Toman is ten times a Rial; For instance, 1000 Tomans is 10,000 Rials. So if you've asked to pay one thousand Toman, you should add one zero, and pay by ten-thousand-Rial paper money.

Dress Code

Like many countries across the world, Iran has its own style and fashion. With respect to Islamic rules including "Hijab", it is expected, tourists pick modest outfits.

Tip 1: Ladies! Please cover your hair wearing a scarf; scarf is the most common covering for head and hair. It is called "Rousari" in Persian. Please make sure to wear something loose to cover the body. Arms should not be bare and legs should be covered down to ankles.

Tip 2: Gentlemen! Please do not wear shorts or extreme short sleeve and tight shirts in public places. Feel free to wear ties or bows and T-shirts depending on your plans and events you are attending.

Tip 3: On Iranian flights, it is usually requested to follow the dress-code upon entering the Iranian airspace. We can recommend you to pick a Manteau (a light coat or a mantle) and a scarf. You later can explore the city and find out about the latest fashion style in Iran and experience shopping like locals do. See it as a new experience and it will be fun. If not sure where to start, google some photos and even on your flight, have a look at flight stewardesses to get an idea of how you have to wear your scarf and manteau.

Tip 4: When visiting holy places, you may be asked to wear a Chador before you enter the holy site. Not to worry! the sites will provide you with a chador upon entrance.

Do I need a visa to travel to Iran?

All foreign visitors require a valid visa to enter Iran except for citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Bolivia, Slovenia, Malaysia and Turkey.

This list is subject to change, please make sure your passport is valid for a minimum of six months.

Can I get entry visa to Iran?

Holders of normal passports traveling as a tourist can obtain a visa on arrival (under certain conditions) for a maximum stay of 30 days at most airports except for citizens of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, and Uzbekistan.

These nationalities are required to apply at an Iranian embassy/consulate for the Iranian visa prior to their arrival to Iran.

Can I travel to Iran if I have Israeli stamp in my Passport?

Your application will be rejected if you have a travel visa from Israel. This rule also applies if the passport holder has an entry or exit stamp from Egyptian/Israeli, Jordanian / Israeli border.

Could you please tell me if there is any limitation to travel to Iran as an unmarried couple?

There is no limitation for unmarried couples to travel to Iran. They can stay at the hotel in the same room without any problem because the hotels won't ask about your relationship.

Is it possible to use the credit card in Iran?

No. It is not possible. Because of the sanction against Iranian banks, you are not able to use credit card in Iran so you need to bring cash with you.

How about drinking alcohol? Is there any limitation about this?

In Iran, according to the rule, you are not able to drink alcohol or buy it from the shops.

Could you please explain more about the best time to visit Iran?

March, April and May are in the peak season of the year. Persian New Year starts on March 21st, or 22nd based on the leap year.

There are many travelers not just from Iran but also from all over the world who are eager to see Persian ceremonies and the like.

For those who like to have more relaxing time and to stay in cozy places, we do not suggest this time, especially at the beginning of the new year. Those who would prefer to see more people and crowded places, this is the best time in the year.

BUT those who seek for a more affordable fee, quiet sights, more relaxing time and less hustle and bustle visits, we do recommend June, July and August.

Is it safe to travel to Iran?

The foreign political pressure on Iran during these years, and also the tensions have been with all Iranians always but now it is more visible for you as you are coming to Iran and you are more curious about the place you are going to visit.

We wake up with new threads every day and till now none of them has happened, but to make you feel more comfortable, we have many clients from different countries who left Iran in some days ago and they would like to help you with your questions and concerns regarding your trip to/in Iran.

So please do not hesitate to let me know in case you need their email or telephone address, this way you are able to ask them how real Iran is.

Please remember that we are responsible for you and we will undoubtedly let you know in case there is any danger for you.

What can I buy as a souvenir in Iran? Can I buy souvenirs like Persian rugs in Iran?

Because of the rich culture of Iran, you can find various handicrafts there.

You will have many options to choose as a souvenir in each city in Iran such as Iranian rugs, saffron, pistachios, carpets, and handmade crafts.

Regarding the buying carpet. we have a professional carpet expert in Shiraz, a professor who can help you to buy a nice rug with good quality.

Currency

You are able to bring your money in Euro or Dollars and exchange your money in the reliable exchange offices in main cities, and at the airports.

Tips

Please notice that it is not necessary to pay tips to the persons who meet during your trip in Iran, but if you are interested to pay tips to them, you can pay 10 US\$ per day.

Is there Internet access in Iran?

All the hotels, restaurants, and cafes+ in Iran have WIFI so you can access the Internet when you are at your hotel in all cities.

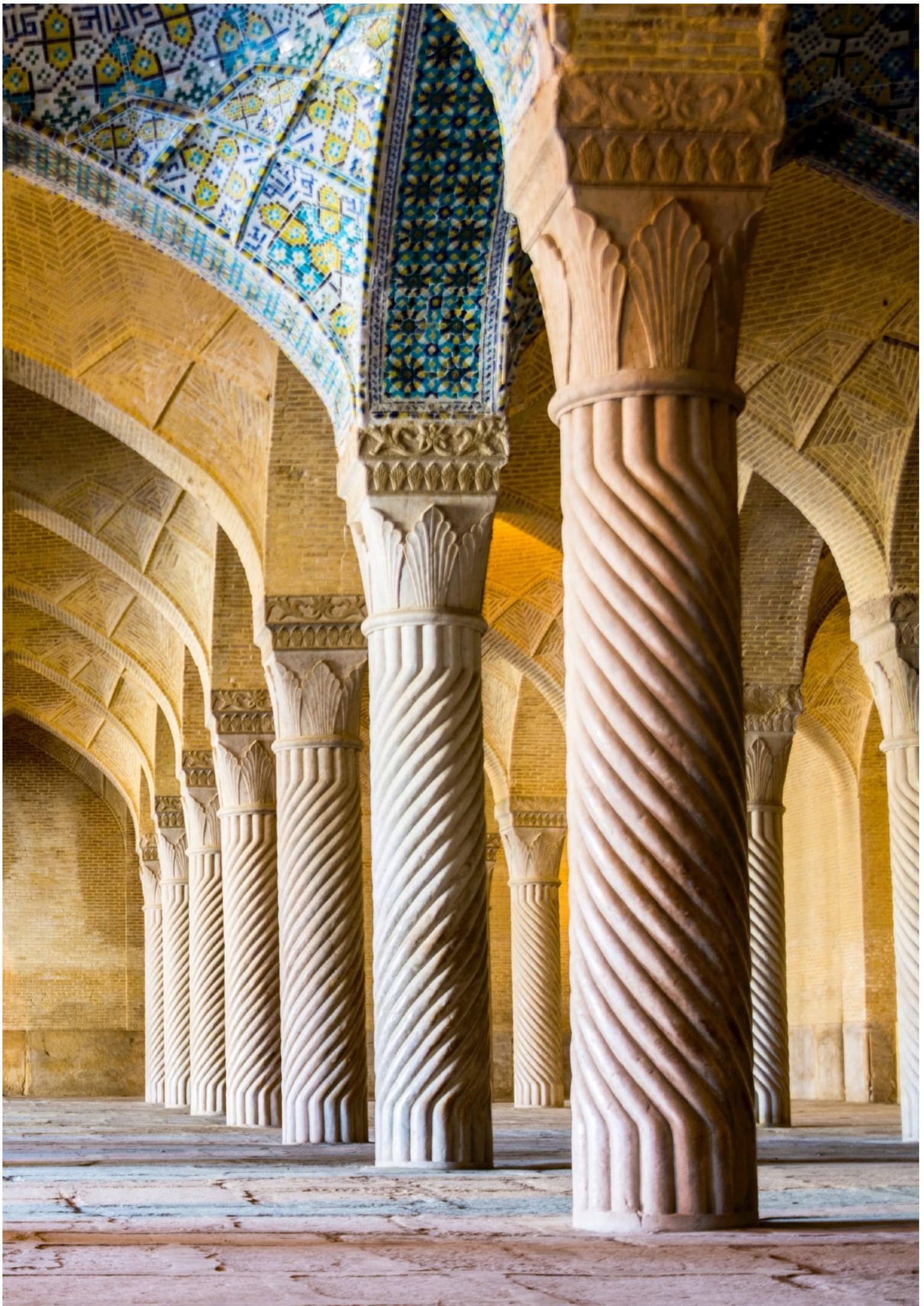
Additionally, Let's go Iran will give you an Iranian sim-card to you with a limited date. This way, you will have Internet access in the streets during your tour. If your data will finish, you can ask your guide to help you to recharge it.

Please keep in mind a point regarding the social Apps (Media) in Iran: You can use What's app, Linkedin, and Instagram in Iran easily and without any restrictions. BUT Facebook, Telegram, and Twitter are blocked in Iran.

Which is the best city in Iran to visit?

The classic route of Iran goes right into the heart of the country. The four major cities along this route include Tehran, Isfahan, Yazd and Shiraz.





Tips - On the go

BAGGAGE REGULATIONS AND SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

- Make sure you check the baggage allowance on your international / internal flights.
- We recommend to travel light especially when there is internal flight involved in the program due to baggage weight limitation.
- We suggest that you carry one set of clothes along with your daily utility items and other accessories in your hand baggage. This is just a precautionary measure in case your baggage is misplaced.
- We advice that you travel as light as possible, since portorage is not included in your holiday price and carrying heavy luggage would be inconvenient. Take bags with wheels and sturdy handles, as they are more convenient and easy to pull.
- Please note that airlines do not permit items like loose batteries, razor blades, nail cutter, scissors, knives, gels any form of liquid, cigarette lighter in your hand baggage. If required carry such items in your check –in bag.
- Please ensure that you do not place any valuables in your check – in bag. Carry foreign currency /travel documents / jewellery / insurance in your hand bag.

COACH

- Since travelling distances are comparatively long, we have carefully chosen air conditioned luxurious coaches for your convenience luxurious coaches for your convenience and comfort. It is very important to maintain a pleasant environment on board the coach and keep it clean.
- Drinking, Smoking and eating is not allowed in the coach.

MEALS

- You have a choice of local and international cuisine meals. The menus, however are fixed in advance and a la carte is also possible upon request.

- Most lunches and dinner are unlimited buffets, but it is requested that you do not waste food.
- If there is any early morning departure to the airport a box breakfast may be provided.
- Some cities you may be served local meals.

CLIMATE

- The climate is as varied as its countries, but it is mostly temperate.
- Frequent changes of weather make forecasting difficult. To be on the safe side, be sure to bring a sweater and an umbrella with you.

HOTELS & ROOMS

- Most hotels offer the facility of complimentary safe deposit lockers (few hotels charge a refundable deposit. we advice that you keep all your valuable like money, passport, tickets and jewellery in the locker, in case you are staying for more than one day at the hotel.
- Please make sure that no damages are done to your hotel room during the stay, as the same would be charged to you directly by the hotel.
- Hotel rooms may have facilities like mini bar, pay television channels, telephones, etc. please note that these facilities are not complimentary and will be charged as per actual usage.
- Most of the hotels do not have a tea/ coffee kettle in the rooms.
- Please note that we will try our best to provide you with adjacent rooms asked by you at the time of booking, but the same will be subject to availability at the time of check –in. It is also difficult to provide interconnecting rooms, however the tour manager and the hotel will try their best to ensure that you are provided with adjacent rooms wherever possible.
- The standard check in time at hotels is after 14:00 HRS and standard check –out time is 10:00 HRS.

TIME MANAGEMENT

· It's very important to be on time and punctual on your holiday, since your itinerary has been designed and planned to offer you the most on your holiday.

· Every sightseeing trip where you get off has an allotted time, please make sure you remain with the group return at the allotted time. Any delay would actually deprive the entire group of their sightseeing time.

ON ARRIVAL

· ALL passengers will be met by our tour manager / local representative outside the arrival hall at the airport.

· All joining direct passengers will have to reach the respective hotel/ airport, on their own and check in.

CLOTHING

· Carry 4/5 pairs of comfortable clothes like jeans/ trousers, shirts/t- shirts, pants and necessary undergarments.

· Warm clothing like sweaters , jackets, woolen, thermals is essential. You must carry a cap, sunglasses, a folding umbrella, comfortable footwear preferably walking shoes.

ESSENTIAL ITEMS TO BE CARRIED

· Your passport, air tickets, original insurance policy, tour confirmation voucher & necessary foreign exchange for personal use.

· Carry a photocopy of your passport including valid visas & keep them separately from the original.

· Please do not forget to carry an additional pair of spectacles if you are using one, digital camera chips with higher GB, extra batteries, charges for digital camera and mobile.

· Carry your mobile phone's charger if you are taking your cell phone with global roaming. Also carry multipurpose adapter as sockets are different.

· Required medicines, with doctor's prescription.

MONEY AND CURRENCY

· EURO and USD are widely accepted and can be exchanged to any major currency exchange counter. it is better to carry USD before you start your trip.

TIPPING POLICY

· Tipping is something that is expected of anyone providing you a service, e.g. coach driver local guides, etc. it is mandatory to tip a nominal amount of EUR 3 / USD 5 / GBP 2 per person per day.

· Public toilet attendants need to be tipped nominally after use.

ARRIVAL / DEPARTURE TRANSFERS

· As other members of your group would be flying from different cities/towns/countries, you would be required to wait for some time so that they can join you at the arrival area as common airport pick- up facility is provided for the entire group.

· Also in view of the common airport drop facility provided for your group, you would be required to travel to the airport along with other group members even though your flight time is later than other members of your group.



When will
you **Travel?**





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