

German expert visit, Feb 2017



Time table

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		friday	saturday	sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday	sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday
Date		95/11/29	95/11/30	95/12/1	95/12/2	95/12/3	95/12/4	95/12/5	95/12/6	95/12/7	95/12/8	95/12/9	95/12/10	95/12/11
Date		feb. 17	feb. 18	feb. 19	feb. 20	feb. 21	feb. 22	feb. 23	feb. 24	feb. 25	feb. 26	feb. 27	feb. 28	feb. 29
		Arrival	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion	Excursion
8:30 - 12:30			Opening climate and Water management in Iran	Historical water structures : Garkaz Dam, Abbas Abad	Abbas abad & Gohar tappe historical sit	Alborz Dam,	Jorjan historical site	fly to Shiraz-	Bahman historical dam	Perspolis		Old and modern irrigation network of zayandeh roud river	to IKA airport	
2:30 - 14:0	Lunch		Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant
4:00 - 17:00		Onway-Sar	Historical water structures : Qanat. Dam, cistern	new chalenges on water management	city tour sari	Alborz Irrigation network	Gorgan Wall & Gonbad brick tower	Shiraz city tour	Amir historical dam-	on way to isfahan by bus (6 h)	Isfahan city tour (naqshe jahan square, chehel sotun and hasht behesht palaces)	historical bridges on Zayandeh roud	flight back to Germany	
	evening	free	free	free	free	free	free							departure
9:00 - 20:0	Dinner	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant	Restaurant
	night	Sari-Hotel	Sari- Hotel	Sari- Hotel	Sari- Hotel	Sari- Hotel	Sari- Hotel	Shiraz	Shiraz	Isfahan	Isfahan	Isfahan	Kashan	
													Optional	

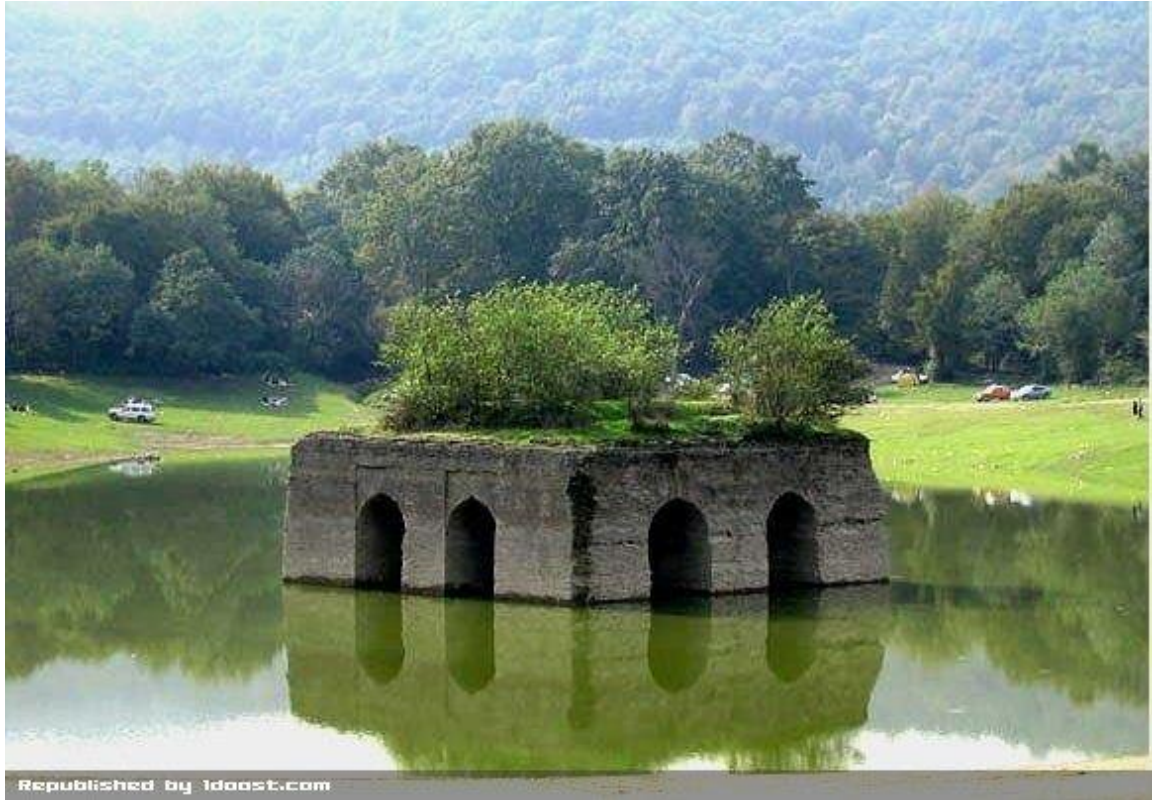
Sari Agricultural Science and Natural Resources University



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Abbas abad historical site

There is a historical dam and related structures near Behshahr city in the north of Iran called Abbasabad historical complex. It was built in 16th century by Shah Abbas (king) (1587- 1629 A.D.) of Safavid dynasty. The dam height is 20 m, sited in a narrow valley on steep slope of mountains covered with dense trees. The Abbasabad historical complex contains some water structures such as dam, reservoir, pipelines, bath, settlement pools, fountains, canals etc, that together, with the beautiful nature make a unique royal residence place. Every part of the hydraulic structures is interesting. The intake tower is located in the center of building called Chahartaghi, surrounded with 8 columns and they all together hold the arch deck. Combination of hydraulic function with architectural beautification and entertainment use make it a unique structure





Abbas abad historical site

Gohar Tepe

Ancient site in IRAN, **GoharTepe** historical site, with a 50 hectare area, is one of the most important historical sites of Mazandaran province. It is believed that GoharTepe once enjoyed a complicated urbanization with a history that goes back to some 5000 years ago.



GoharTepe

Sari city tour



Cistern

Farahabad

Farahabad (English: "abode of joy") was a [palace](#) and city built by [Shah Abbas I](#) in [Mazandaran, Iran](#). It was built on a site formerly known as Tahan^[1] and linked to the town of [Sari](#), 17 miles away, by a stone causeway. The shah used the city as his winter capital, and he died there in 1629.

Shah Abbas was fond of the province of Mazandaran, the birthplace of his mother [Khayr al-Nisa Begum](#). Work began on the palace in 1611–12. Situated on top of a hill with a view of the sea and the [Elburz Mountains](#), it was decorated with murals by [Reza Abbasi](#) and goldwork by a German craftsman, and surrounded by gardens in the Persian style.

The city grew around the palace. In 1618, the Italian traveller [Pietro della Valle](#) visited Farahabad and compared the length of the walls to that of [Rome](#) or [Constantinople](#). The population was made up of peoples resettled from other regions of Abbas' empire. According to della Valle (who had spoken to the shah himself) they included 40,000 [Armenian](#) families, 12,000 [Georgian](#) families, 7,000 [Jewish](#) families and 25,000 [Muslim](#) families from the [Caucasus](#). The Jewish merchants were given privileges similar to the Armenians in [New Julfa](#), Isfahan.^[2] Abbas hoped they would help promote Iranian commerce, especially the [silk](#) and [wine](#) trades.

Abbas' successors neglected Farahabad. The climate in the summer was unhealthy and [malarial](#). A large numbers of the immigrant residents died of epidemics, particularly [malaria](#). Many Armenians and Georgians abandoned the city and returned to their native lands. In 1668 the Russian rebel [cossacks](#) led by [Stepan Razin](#)sacked Farahabad. Today little remains of the town. The main remains today are the restored main mosque, built to a similar ground plan like the [Masjed-e Shah in Isfahan](#), the ruins of the royal palace and parts of a bridge over the Tajandrud river which belonged to the royal road connecting Isfahan with the palaces of the Caspian region.



Farahabad

Alborz dam

Alborz dam, Water storage dam located in Naftchal which is a town in Mazandran a region of Iran. The Alborz dam, built in 1996.



Alborz dam



Ganjafrooz diversion dam

Alborz irrigation network



Alborz irrigation network

Jorjan historical site

History of Jorjan that goes back to some 2500 years ago.



Jorjan historical site

Gorgan Wall

The great wall of Gorgan is a series of ancient defensive fortifications located near Gorgan in the Golestan province of northeastern Iran, at the southeastern corner of the Caspian sea. This ancient Wall, built about 2000 years ago..



Gorgan Wall

Garkaz earth Dam

Garkaz earth Dam is an ancient earth dam in Golestan , Iran which is constructed on Gorganroud River and is located one kilometer northwest of a village which has the same name. The Dam's catchment is about 2213 Square kilometers.



Garkaz dam

Gonbad-e Qabus

This fantastic example of the tomb tower in Iran dates back to 1006, when Ziyarid ruled in Iran. It was built out of unglazed fired bricks at the corner of the ancient city of Jorjan, nothing else has remained except for this structure. The 53 m high tomb built in AD 1006 for Qabus Ibn Voshmgir, Ziyarid ruler and literate, near the ruins of the ancient city of Jorjan in north-east Iran.



Gonbad Tower

Shiraz city tour

Eram Garden

The **Eram Garden** is one of the most beautiful and monumental gardens of Iran. Apparently, its history goes back to the period of the Saljuq Dynasty (A.D.1038-1194). Since its construction and until the late 18th century, it was predominantly used by the local rulers and Persian monarchs. At the end of the Zand Dynasty (A.D.1750-1794), the Qashqaie tribal chieftains took over the garden and the one of them called Jani Khan and his son constructed a building within it. At the time of Nasir ud-Din Shah Qajar (A.D.1848-1896), a Shirazi nobleman, Haj Nassir ul-Mulk, bought the garden from the Qashqaie overlords and constructed the present charming building. After passing through a chain of owners, the garden was finally handed over to Shiraz University in 1963. It is now being used as a botanical garden by plant science researchers and general public.

The main building of the garden consists of three stories. In the basement one can see a beautiful small pond while on the second floor, at the center of the building is a large porch with two high standing pillars.

On both sides of the large porch, two other small porches can be seen facing the rays of the morning sun. Two-meter high solid stone plates decorate the external façade of the building six of these plates have inscriptions in beautiful cursive Persian, depicting poems by some of the most famous Persian poets, notably Sa'di, Hafez and Shurideh.



Eram Garden

Vakil Mosque:

The Masjid-e Vakil (the Regent Mosque) has an impressive portal containing faience panels in floral designs with various shades and colors on each side. The northern iwan (verandah) is decorated with shrubs and flowers mainly raised bushes. The ceiling in Mihrab Chamber (altar) is covered with small cupolas resting on twisted columns. Vakil Bazaar, which is close by, was built by Karim Khan Zand.

Here silversmiths and jewelers still apply their trades of exquisite inlay work. Persian carpets and other traditional Persian handicrafts may also be purchased in the Vakil Bazaar. Vakil Mosque built about 300 years ago.



Vakil Mosque

Karim khan Castel (in Persian Arg-e karim khan)

The Karim khan Castel is a citadel located in downtown Shiraz , southern Iran, it was built as a part of complex during the Zand dynasty (300 years ago) and is named after Karim khan, and served as his living quarters. In shape it resembles a medieval fortress.



Karim khan Castel (in Persian Arg-e karim khan)

Vakil Bazaar

Vakil bazaar is the Main ancient bazaar of Shiraz, Iran, located in the historical center of the city. It is thought that the market originally was established in the 11 century AD.



Vakil Bazaar

Naranjestan & Khan-e Zinatol-Molk

A huge courtyard planted with rows of palm and orange trees, the Bagh-e Naranjestan is the setting for the opulently decorated Naranjastan-e Qavam pavilion, built for the wealthy and powerful Mohammad Ali Khan Qavam al-Molk between 1879 and 1886 as the buruni (public reception area) of his family home. The Khan-e Zinat ol-Molk housed the family's andaruni (private quarters) and an underground passage (not open to the public) connected the two.

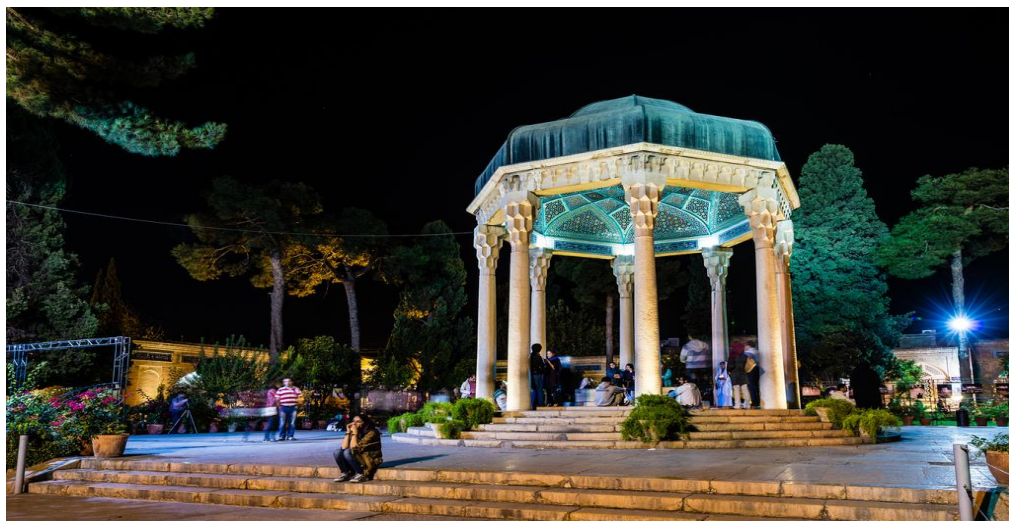




Zinat ol-Molk house

Hafez Tomb

Hafez was a Persian poet (700 years ago) who “ lauded the joys of love and wine but also targeted religious hypocrisy . His collected works are regarded pinnacle of Persian literature and are to be found in the homes of most people of Iran, who learns his poems by heart and still use them as proverbs and sayings. The tomb of Hafez and its associated memorial hall, the Hafezieh , are two memorial structure erected in the northern edge of Shiraz, Iran, in memory of the celebrated Persian Poet Hafez. The present buildings, built in 1935 and designed by French architect.



Hafez Tomb

Bahman Dam

BAND-E BAHMAN, an ancient dam built on the QaraĀgāj river nearly sixty km south of Shiraz. The river, known in classical sources as the Zakān, is the longest river in Fārs, beginning in the mountains west of Shiraz and, after sprouting several tributaries, ending near the Persian Gulf port of Kangān as the Mond or Mand river. Though Band-e Bahman is an ancient monument of considerable size, it has been ignored by all but a few classical writers. According to Mostawfī (*Nozhat al-qolūb* I, p. 119), “Bahman b. Esfandīār built (2000 years ago) a dam across this river to raise its waters for the irrigation of the villages of Kavār.” The most detailed description of Band-e Bahman comes in *Ātār-e ‘ajam* (pp. 15-16), which places the dam “nine *farsaks* south of Shiraz and one *farsak* west of the village of Kavār” and gives its length as “twenty-five *zar* ‘s” and its width as “3 1/2 *zar* ‘s. “Also according to this description, “the height of the dam varies from four to five *zar* ‘s owing to the repairs made on it over the years . . . but the river behind the dam is only about one *zar* ‘ deep. In the middle of the dam, there is a sluice (*kaḷ* ‘-e *āb*) with two gates Two water channels have been dug, one old, the other new, behind the dam to irrigate the cultivated lands of Kavār. The mountain to the rear of the dam is known as Kūh-e Bahman and a half *farsak* to the southwest in a pass there is a mound of stones in which Bahman is said to be buried.” It is not known when Band-e Bahman was constructed, but the name alone would suggest that it is of great antiquity, perhaps originating in Achaemenid times. Whatever the case, the base of the dam is certainly pre-Islamic. It is still in use, providing water to farmland in the Kavār district.





Bahman Dam

Amir dam (band-e Amir)

Band-e Amir (the Amir's dike) or band-e Azodi is a ancient dam (about 1000 years ago) or weir constructed across the kor river at the southeast end of the Marvdasht plain in Fars province of Iran. Approximately 20 Km northeast of Shiraz. This ancient dam, built 1000 years ago.



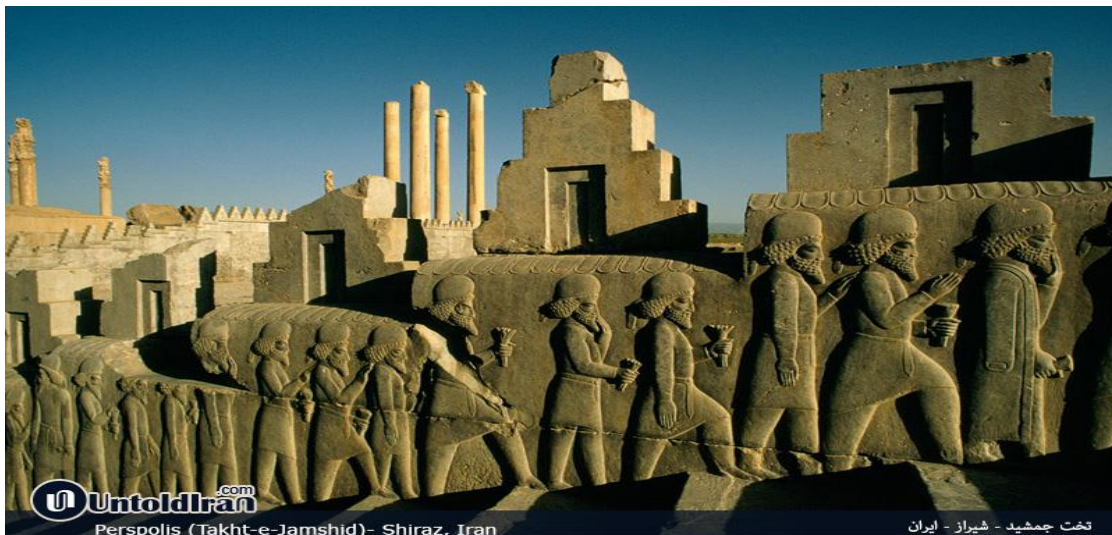
Amir dam

Persepolis

The center of the great Persian Empire, ceremonial capital of the Achaemenians (2500 years ago) and the showpiece of Achaemenian art, Persepolis (Capital of Persia, in Greek) is a historic site in Fars Province, 60 km to the northeast of Shiraz by road, for which the Iranians have got their own name: Takht-e Jamshid (The Throne of Jamshid), Jamshid being the first, probably mythical, ruler of Iran.



Persepolis





Naghshe Rostam



Persepolis gate

pasargadae

The first capital of the Iranian tribes and the Achaemenian empire (about 2500 years ago), Pasargadae is situated between the present-day Marvdasht and Saadat Abad 130 km to the northeast of [Shiraz](#), not far from Esfahan-Shiraz road and less than 50 km from [Persepolis](#).



pasargade

**Isfahan city tour (naqshe jahan square, chehel sotun
and hasht behesht palaces)**

Imam Square (Naqshe-e Jahan Square)

Naqsh-e Jahan Square, known as Imam Square, formerly known as Shah Square a square situated at the center of Isfahan city, Iran. Constructed between 1598 and 1629, it is now an important historical site, and one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. It is 160 meters wide by 560 meters long (an area of 89,600 m²). The square is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era. The Shah Mosque is situated on the south side of this square. On the west side is the Ali Qapu Palace. Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque is situated on the eastern side of this square and at the northern side Keisaria gate opens into the Isfahan Grand Bazaar. Today, Namaaz-e Jom'eh (the Muslim Friday prayer) is held in the Shah Mosque.



Naqshe-e Jahan Square

Ali Qapu

The first skyscraper of Iran with a marvelous view over the public Maidan and city to the front and the Shah's pleasure gardens at the back, it is seven floors tall, accessible by a difficult staircase, square in plan, probably a northern type, with the Talar as the second story. All the little rooms have points of interest. A huge reception hall capable of holding two hundred or more courtiers, its interior was covered with delicate polychrome relief. On the sixth floor, niches shaped like bowls or high stemmed flasks are dug into the wall. Their purpose is not only decorative but also acoustical, since here was a music room. Many of the beautiful murals and mosaics which once decorated the many small rooms, corridors and stairways have been destroyed, partly in the Qajar period and as a result of natural causes in recent year



Ali Qapu

Chehel Sotoun Palace:

Built as a reception hall by Shah Abbas 1 (1657 A.D.) behind the Ali Qapu Palace continues the old Talar, or columnar porch. At its simplest it is only a roof-high porch constituting the facade. When attached to a royal building, it provides a huge outdoor reception hall, and is susceptible to lavish embellishments, which have included mirror-plated columns, panels and stalactites, and polychrome mosaic ceilings.

The name means “The Forty Columns”, although there are actually 20. A reflecting pool is provided to see the other 20. A more mundane explanation is that 40 were once used synonymously with many in Persian, and still is in some quarters. Walls of Chehel Sotoun were covered with frescoes and paintings depicting specific historical scenes.



Chehel Sotoun Palace

Hasht Behesht

Hasht Behesht meaning "Eight Heavens" is a [Safavid](#) era palace in [Isfahan](#). It was built in 1669 and is today protected by [Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization](#). Of more than forty mansions which existed in Isfahan during the rule of Safavids, this is the only one left today.



Hasht behesht palaces

Si-o-seh pol

Allāhverdi Khan Bridge , popularly known as **Si-o-seh pol** , “The bridge of thirty-three spans”) is one of the eleven bridges of [Isfahan, Iran](#) and the longest bridge on [Zayandeh River](#) with the total length of 297.76 metres (976.9 ft). It is highly ranked as being one of the most famous examples of [Safavid bridge](#) (414 years ago) design. It was constructed by the finance and the inspection of [Allahverdi Khan Undiladze](#) chancellor of Shah Abbas I, an [ethnic Georgian](#), it consists of two rows of 33 [arches](#) from either sides, left and right. There is a larger base plank at the start of the bridge where the [Zayandeh River](#) flows under it, supporting a tea house which nowadays is abandoned due to the shortage of water and the river drought.



Si-o-seh pol

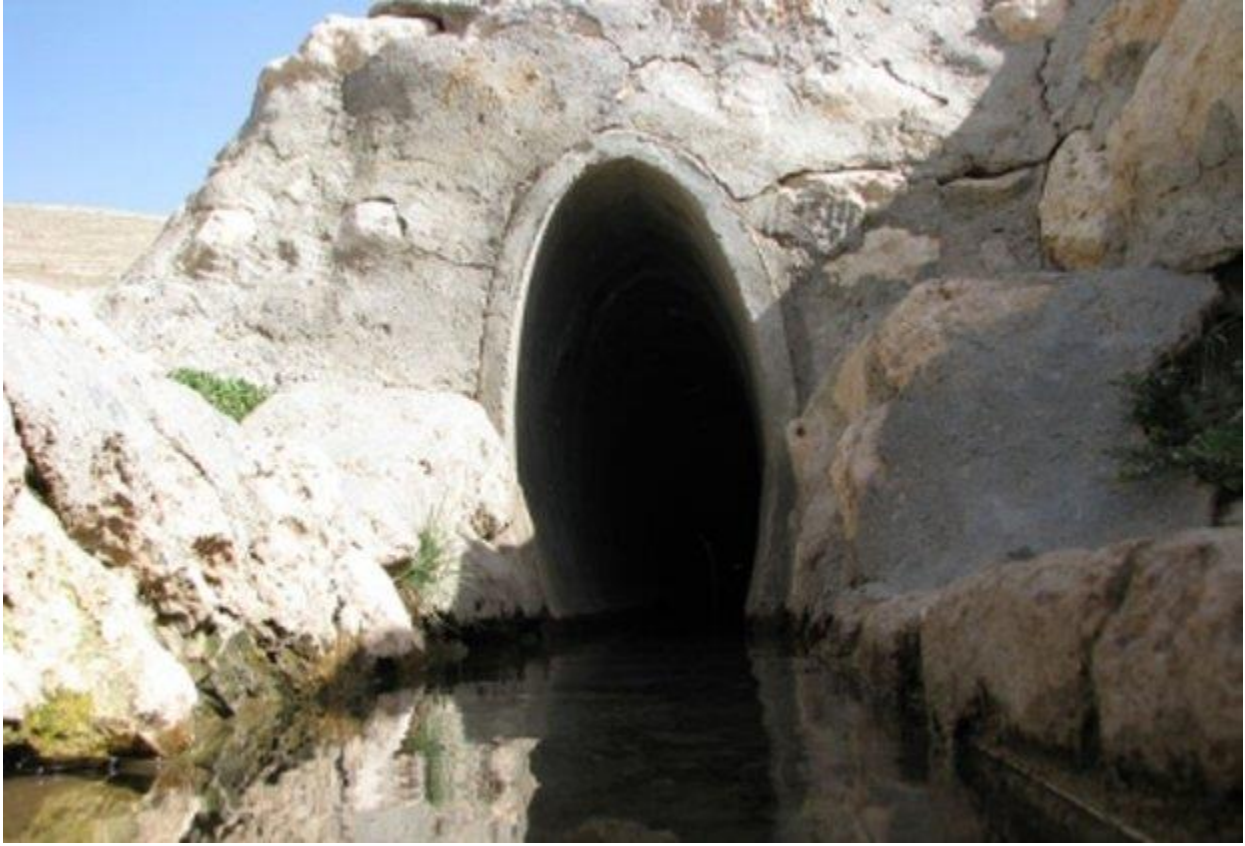
Khaju Bridge

Khaju Bridge is a bridge in the province of Isfahan, Iran, which has been described as the finest in the province. It was built by the Persian Safavid king, Shah Abbas II around 1650, on the foundations of an older bridge. Serving as both a bridge, and a dam (or a weir), it links the Khaju quarter on the north bank with the Zoroastrian quarter across the Zayandeh River. Although architecturally functioning as a bridge and a weir, it also served a primary function as a building and a place for public meetings.[1] This structure was originally decorated with artistic tile work and paintings, and served as a teahouse. In the center of the structure, a pavilion exists inside which Shah Abbas would have once sat, admiring the view. Today, remnants of a stone seat is all that is left of the king's chair. This bridge is one of the finest examples of Persian architecture at the height of Safavid cultural influence in Iran. In words of Upham Pope and Jean Chardin, Khaju Bridge is "the culminating monument of Persian bridge architecture and one of the most interesting bridges extant...where the whole has rhythm and dignity and combines in the happiest consistency, utility, beauty, and recreation.



Khaju Bridge

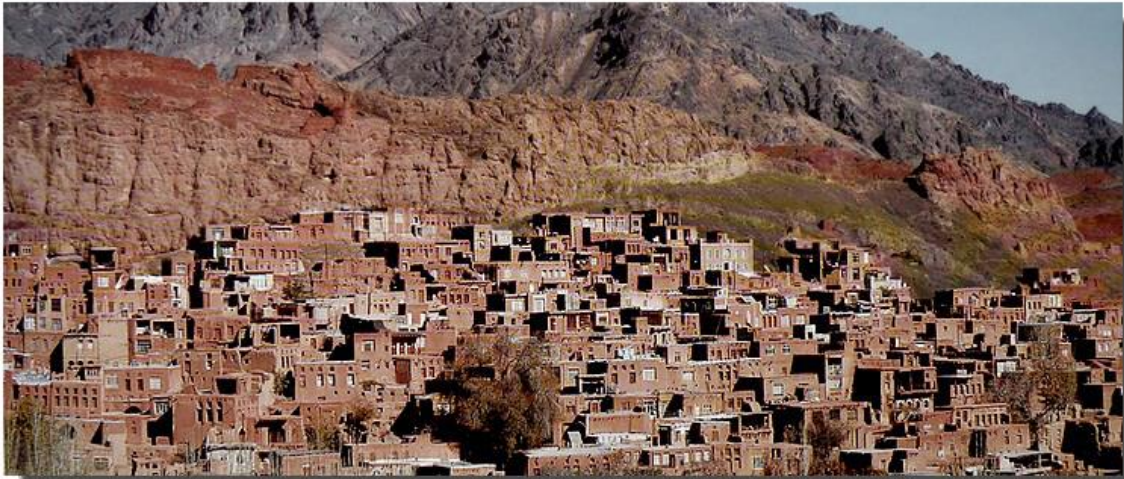
Meymeh Qanat



Qanat Of Meymeh

Abyaneh

Abyaneh is a beautiful historic village (built 4000 years ago) at the foot of Karkass mountain and at a distance of 28 km, 70 km to the southeast of Kashan and 40 km to Natanz. This is a village of living traditions, architectural styles (all in red clay), and probably the most interesting example of human adaptation to nature, wherein one can transcend the boundaries of time and space and experience the ancient civilization and culture of Iran. The village is compact, with narrow and sloped lanes, and houses located on the slope as if placed on a stairway. Here, the roofs of some houses are used to serve as the courtyard for other houses higher up on the slope. The language spoken by the literate people of Abyaneh is Parthian Pahlavi. They are deeply committed to honoring their traditions. No matter how well educated a person from Abyaneh might be, he or she puts on the traditional Abyaneh costume on coming back to the village from anywhere in Iran.



MEHRDAD TADJINI

Abyaneh