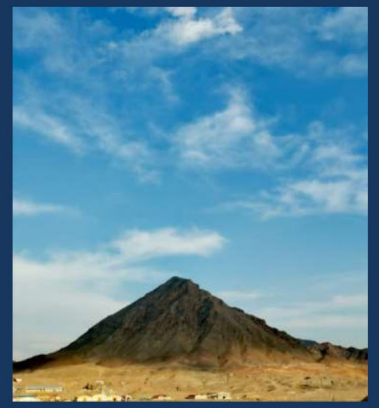
Geodiversity of Iran







Alireza Amrikazemi

Director, Qeshm Island UNESCO Global Geopark

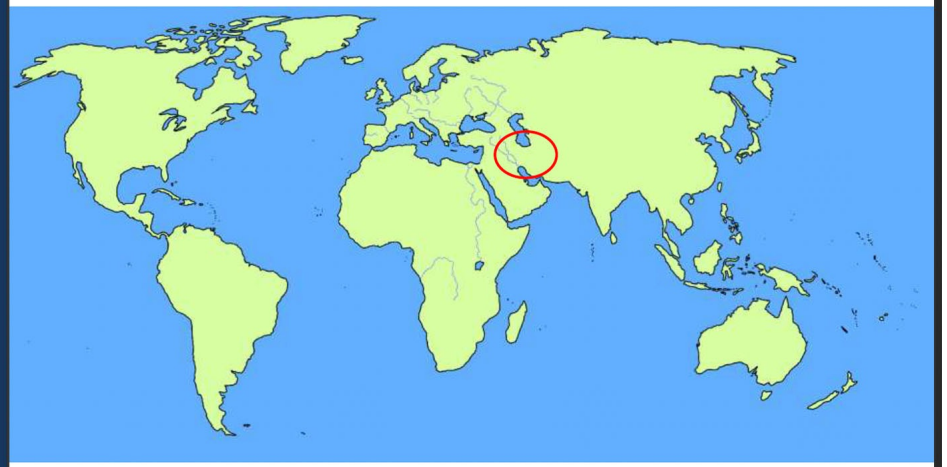
Member, UNESCO Global Geoparks Council

Head, National Iranian Geoparks Network

In the heart of Middle East

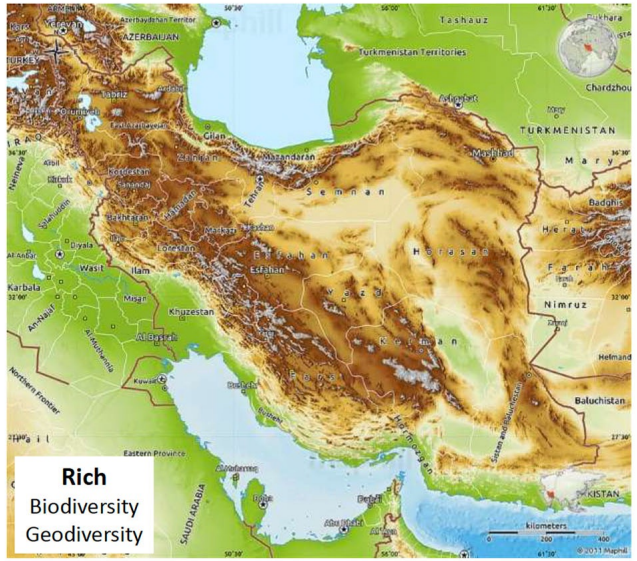
Area: 1,567,197 SqKm

Population: 80 Millions

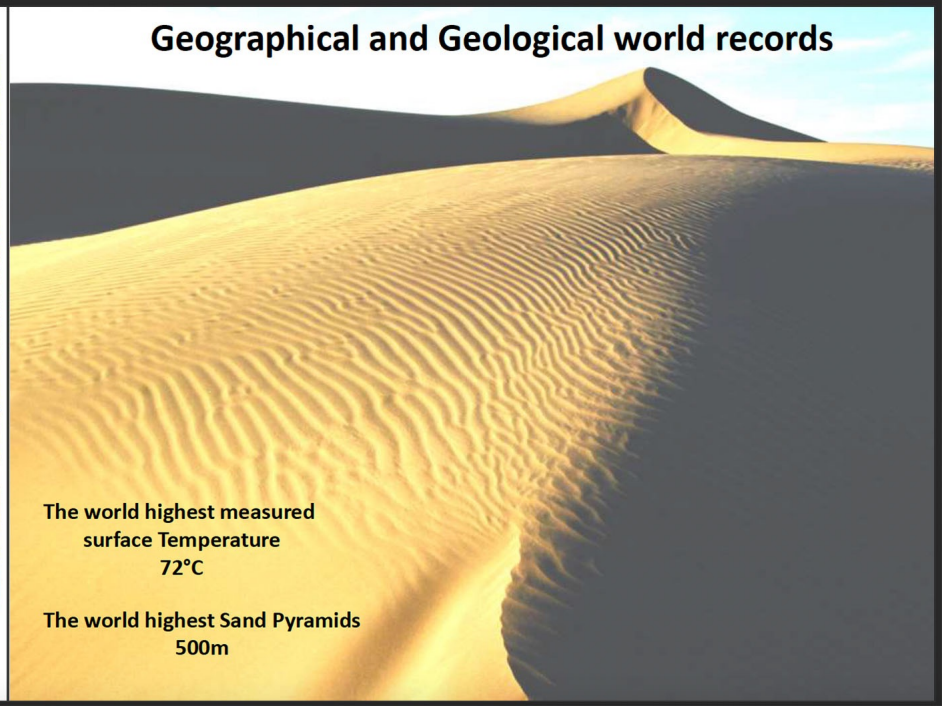


Geographical and Biological Facts

- Zagros and Alborz Mountain Ranges
- 2000 Km Coast liens
- Highest and Lowest Altitudes
- 2 million hectares Forest, North
- 12 millions hectares Oak Forest
- Temperature Differentiation (60)
- Four Seasons Country
- 8,000 Plants Species (1000 Endemic)
- 500 birds Species
- 200 Reptiles Species
- 190 Mammals Species
- 170 Fishes Species
- 20,000 Insects species
- 20 Amphibians Species
- The smallest and The Biggest mammals
- The fastest Animal
- The oldest Jungles (Jurassic)



Geographical and Geological world records



The world highest measured surface Temperature 72°C

The world highest Sand Pyramids 500m

The highest, longest, and most continuous yardangs (kaluts) of the world



Area 7500 Sq. Km
Length 40Km
Height 225m



One of the highest intercontinental volcanos

Damavand 5672m



The world longest Salt Cave (6650m)



The largest landslide (rock Avalanche) in Seymareh

(16km x 5KM x 300m)



Classifying and Categorizing the Geological and Geomorphologic Feature
(Amrikazemi 2009)

Group	Sub Group					
Sedimentary ▶	Sedimentary Forms	Travertine Springs	Mud Volcanoes	Glaciers	Deserts	Caves
Erosion ▶	Karst Features		Erosion forms			
Magmatism & Metamorphism ▶	Metamorphic Facies	Plutonic		Sub Volcanic	Volcanic	
Structural ▶	Faults	Folds		Diapirs	Small structural Phenomena	
Geological Specimens ▶	Fosslis	Rocks, Minerals & Mines		Natural oil, gas and bitumen springs		
Engineering geology ▶	Mass Movements	Site selection		Sink holes	Geohazards	
Cultural Geology ▶	Geo-Archaeologcal sites			Ancient mining		
Geological Landscapes ▶	Formations Outcrops	Waterfalls	Lakes	Islands	Mountains	Valleys

Sedimentology

Deserts

Mineral and Travertine Springs

Sedimentary Forms

Mud Volcanos

Glaciers

Caves

Deserts and related features



Lut Desert

UNESCO World Heritage Site







آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور



آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور

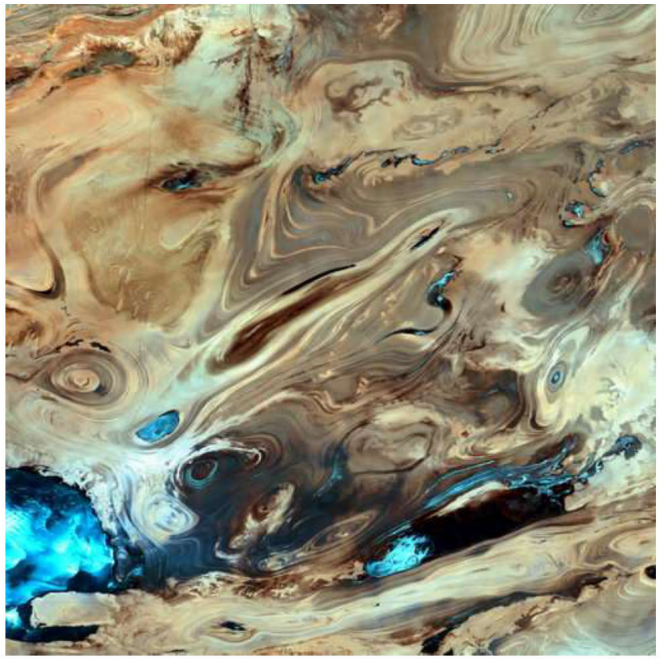


آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور









Mud Volcanos

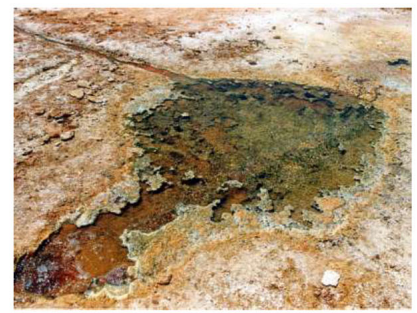






Travertine Springs











Takht-e Soleyman

UNESCO World Heritage Site











Caves











یخچال ها



Erosion

Erosion Forms

Karst Features

Caves

Deserts

Glaciers

Martian Hills





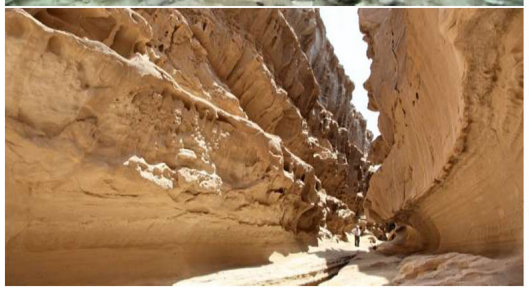


























Geological Landscape

Geological Formation Outcrops

Waterfalls

Mountains

Lakes

Valleys

Islands

Dena Mountain
500 Million years of Earth History







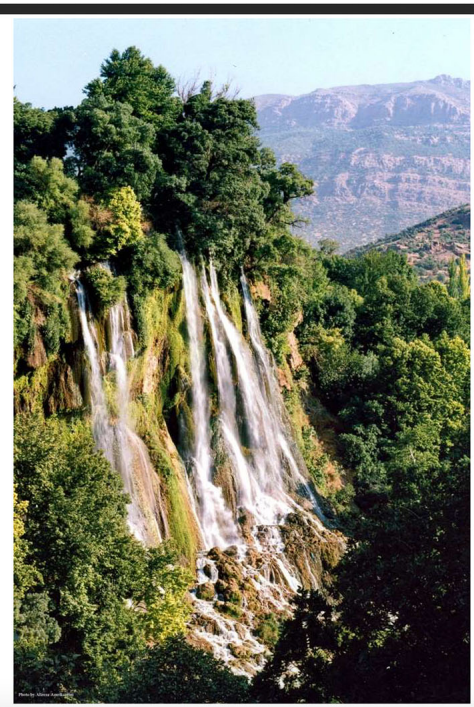






آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران

علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور





آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران

علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور





آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران

علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور

Structural Geology

Faultings

Foldings

Diapirism











آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور







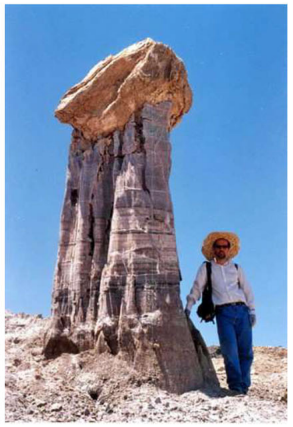








More than 250 Salt Domes in South of Iran
Some of them are among the most
spectacular ones in the world









آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور



آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور





آشنایی با میراث زمین شناختی و پتانسیل های ژئوتوریسم ایران علیرضا امری کاظمی ، سازمان زمین شناسی و اکتشافات معدنی کشور

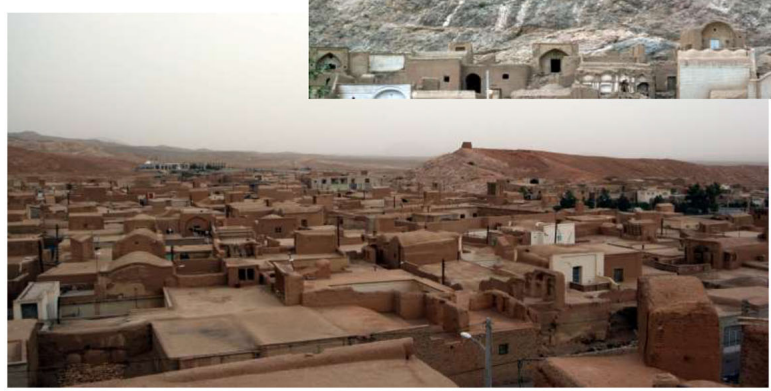
Cultural Geology

Geoarchaeology

Ancient Mininng









Ignious

Volcanism

Metamorphic

Polotonism























Engineering Geology

Mass Movements

Site Selections

Sink Holes

Geological Hazards







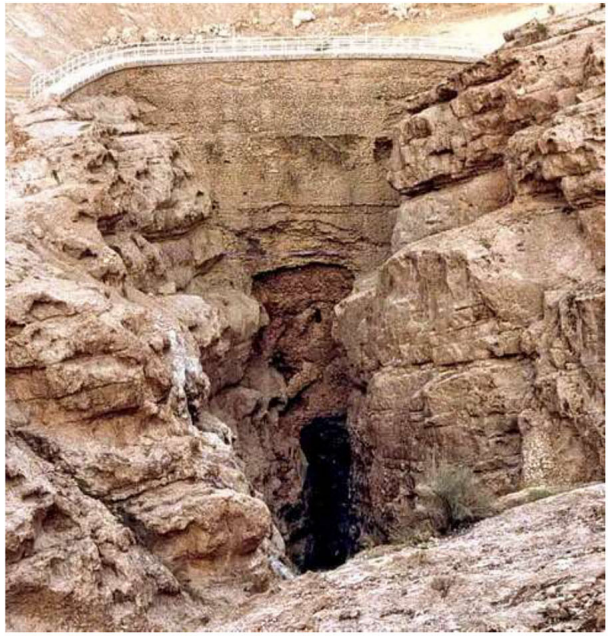


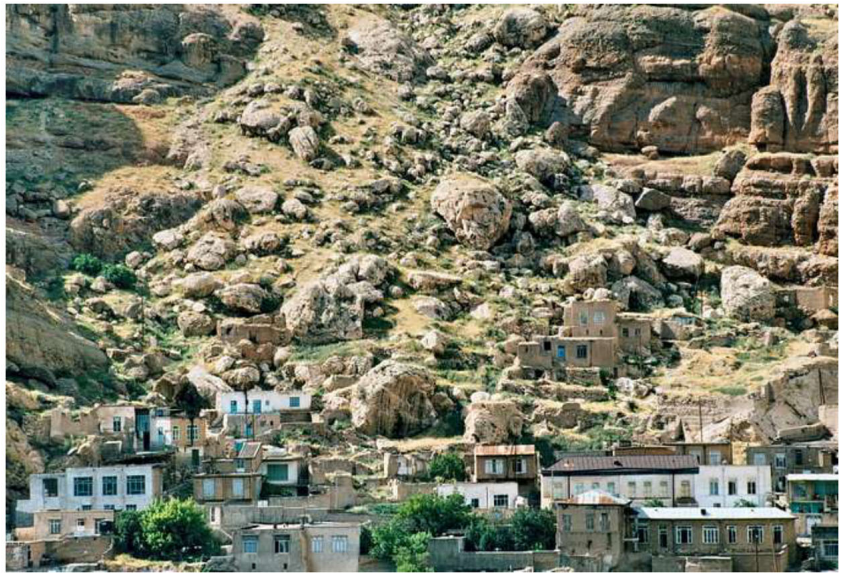
















Geological Specimens

Fossils

Rock & Minerals

Natural Gas and Oil Springs

Protection

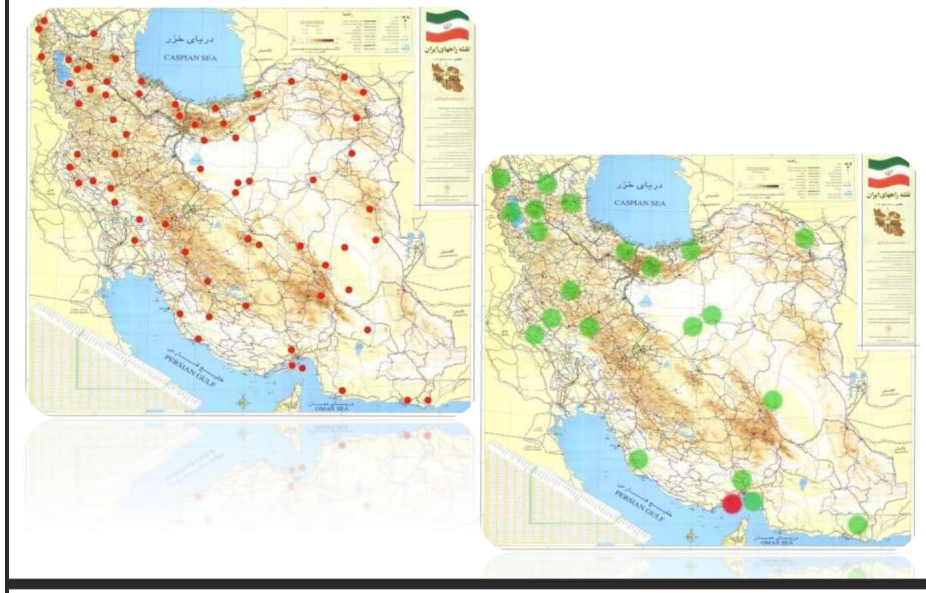
before

Publication!

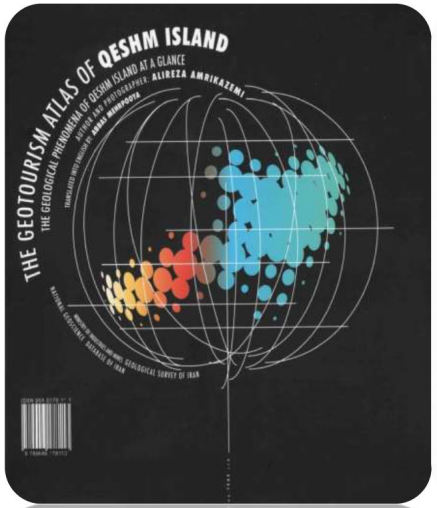


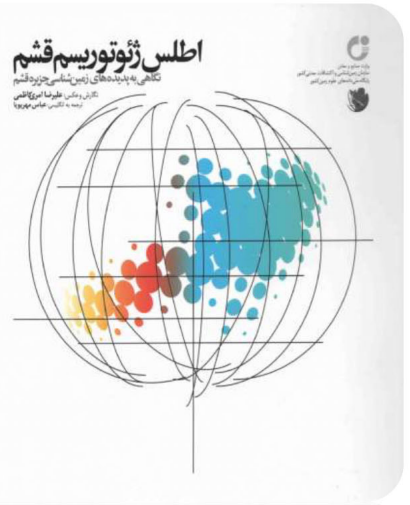


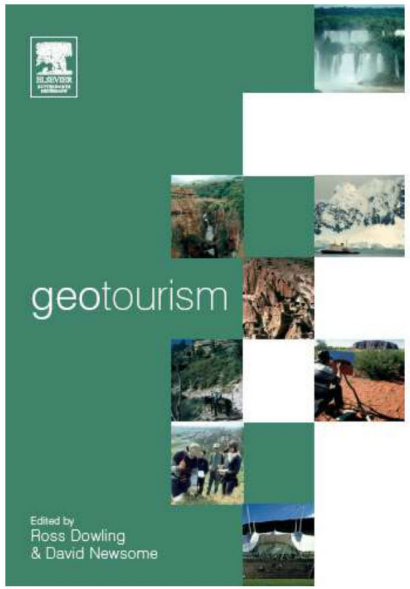
21 Years of Study and Research in whole Country



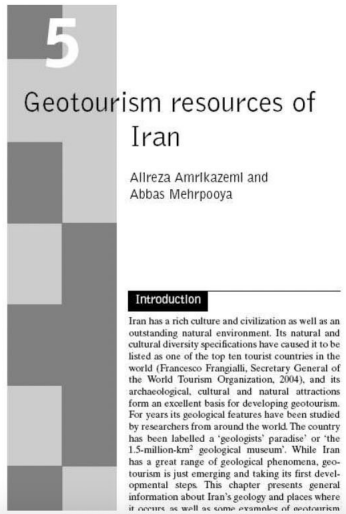
The First Book with the Geotourism Title 2004
(Geotourism Atlas of Qeshm Island)







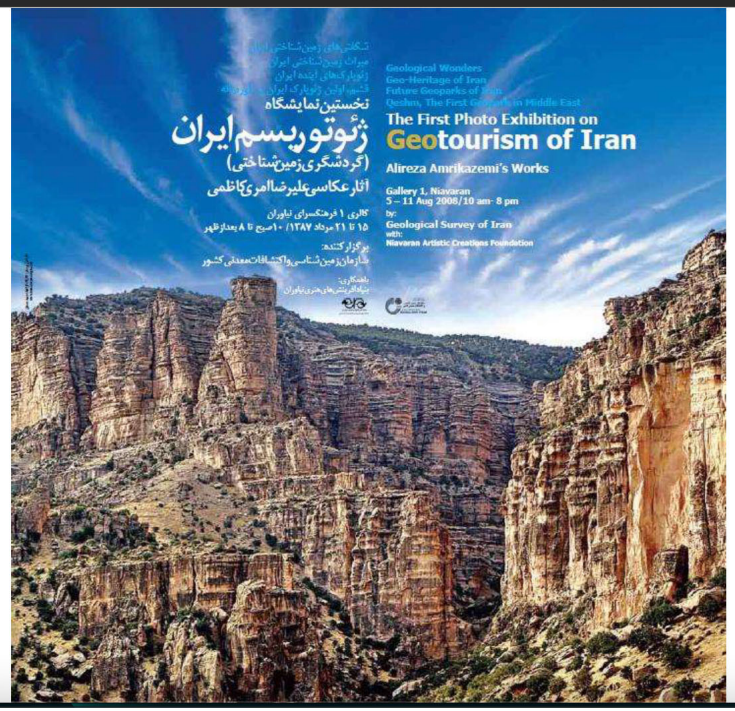
Contribution in the First Geotourism Book 2006


5
Geotourism resources of Iran

Alireza Amrikazemi and
Abbas Mehrpooya

Introduction

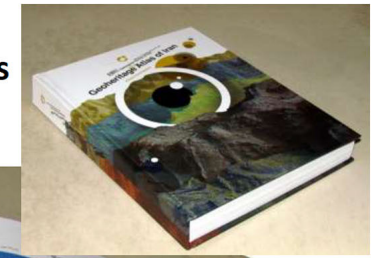
Iran has a rich culture and civilization as well as an outstanding natural environment. Its natural and cultural diversity specifications have caused it to be listed as one of the top ten tourist countries in the world (Francesco Frangialli, Secretary General of the World Tourism Organization, 2004), and its archaeological, cultural and natural attractions form an excellent basis for developing geotourism. For years its geological features have been studied by researchers from around the world. The country has been labelled a 'geologists' paradise' or 'the 1.5-million-km² geological museum'. While Iran has a great range of geological phenomena, geotourism is just emerging and taking its first developmental steps. This chapter presents general information about Iran's geology and places where it occurs, as well as some examples of geotourism

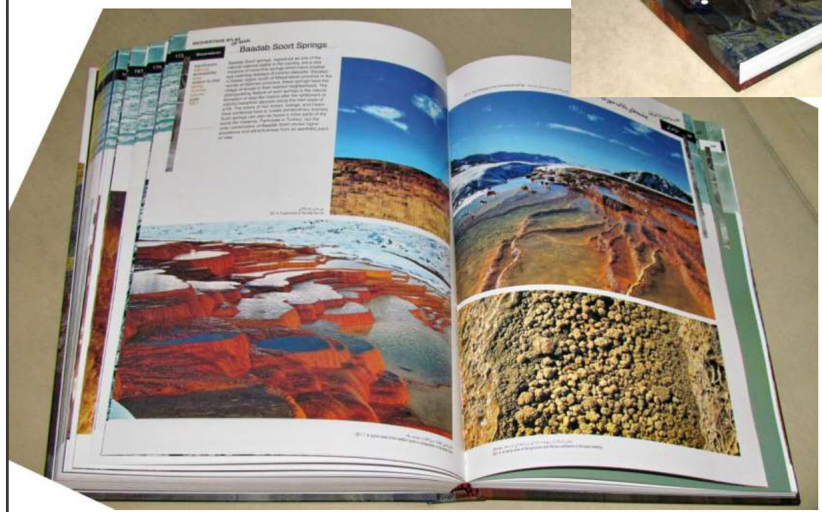


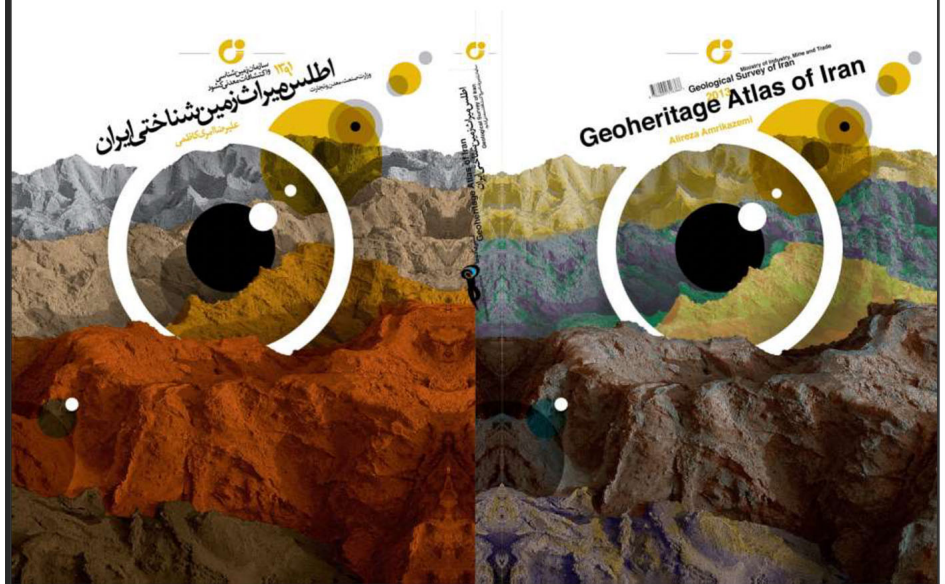
Geodiversity of Iran
Photo Exhibition, Cairns, Australia 2002

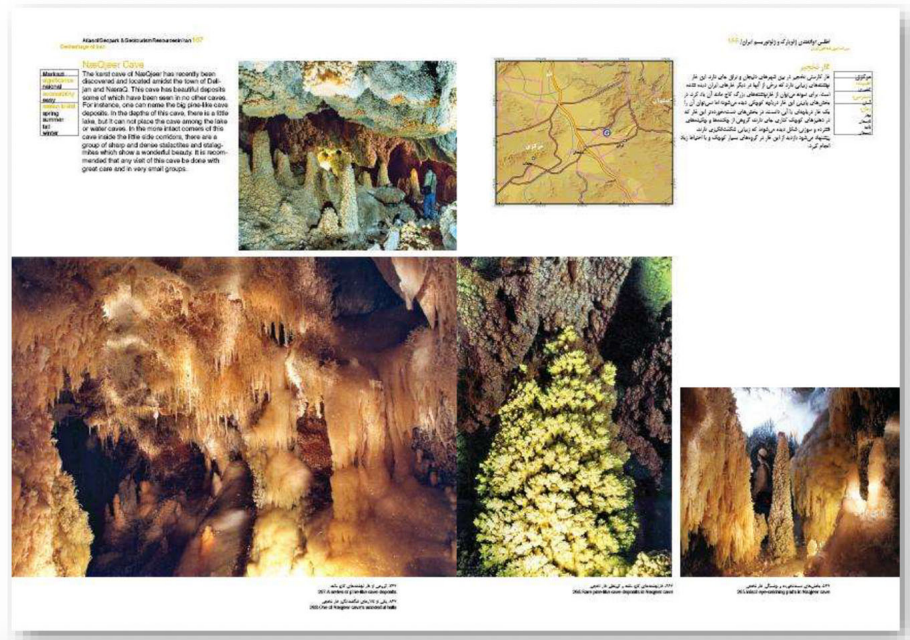


The First National Geoheritage Atlas
(2012)









Come to visit us!



alireza.amrikazemi@gmail.com
@alireza.amrikazemi