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In the Name of God

Dear Esteemed Passenger,

Welcome you on board Mahan Air. We are pleased to have the honor of serving you.

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In order to help us enhance the quality of our services to meet the most felicitous services possible, which would be worthy of our valued guests, hereby we respectfully ask you to fill in the survey forms that will be distributed by the flight attendants, or kindly participate in filling in the online forms through the link which will be texted to you via your mobile phones after landing.

We do believe that we have a long way in serving our dear passengers to pass and with the support of our precious companions, we provide you with the high quality services you deserve.

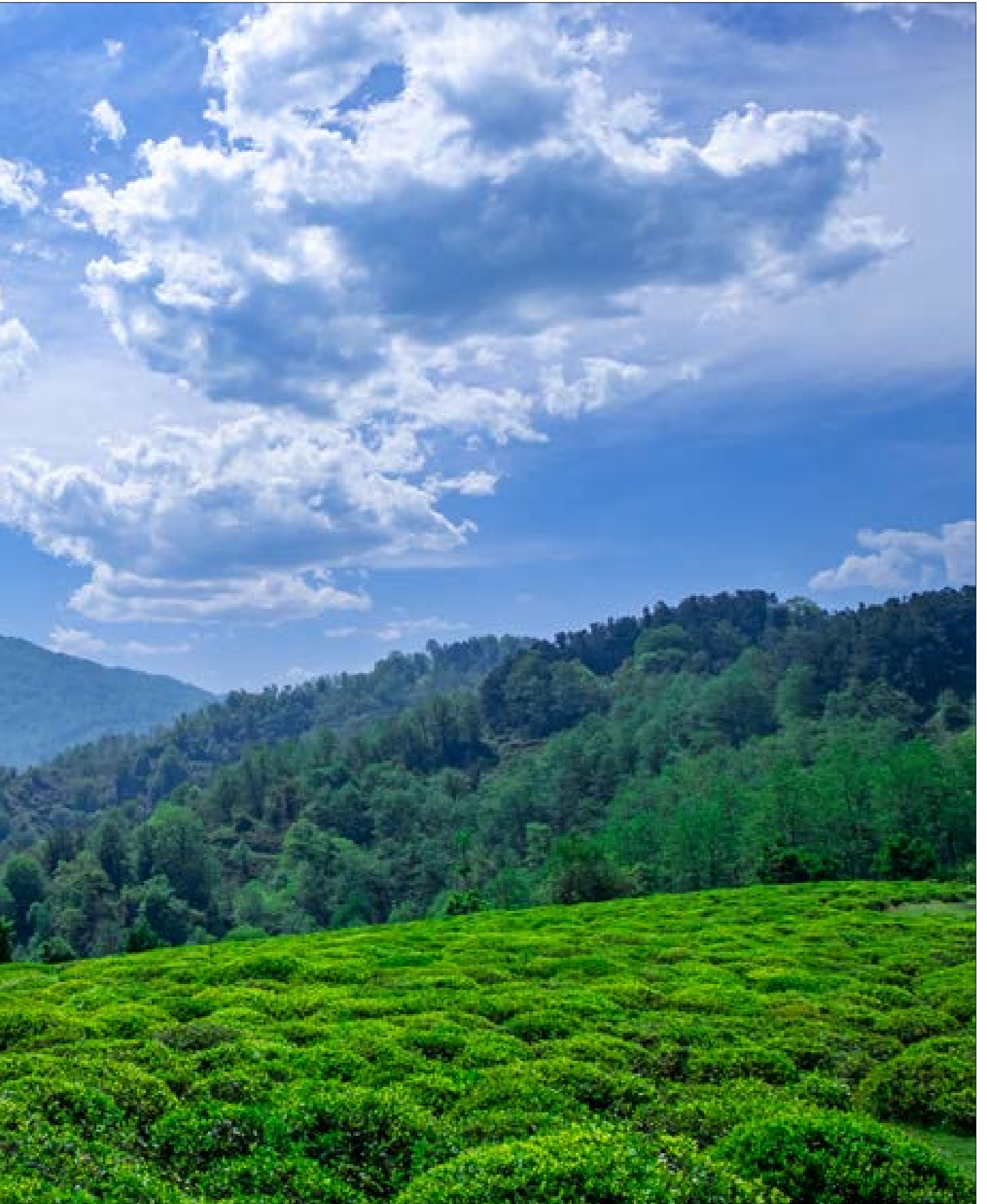
Thank you for choosing Mahan Air. We do appreciate your presence in our flight and we are proud of hosting you.





Welcome to
North of Iran

Photo: Saeed Ameri

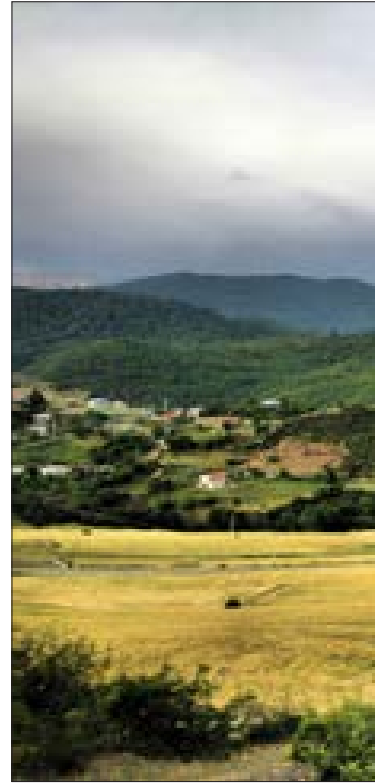


Sari

Sari is located on the foothills of the Alborz mountain range and the south of the Caspian Sea at the height of 43 m above the sea level.

This city has 2 mountains and plain parts. Moderate and humid summers and partly cool and arid winter are the climatic features of Sari. Sari consists of 6 parts naming "Markazi", "Chahardange", "Dodange", "Kelijan Rastagh", "Roodpey", "Northern Roodpey", four cities and 15 rural districts.

Sari is the biggest and the most populous city in Mazandaran province, one of the most significant cities in the northern region of Iran where there are in religious and historical places, various natural attractions as mountain, forest, plains and sea ports addition to vicinity to the margin of Damghan as a desert attraction which turned it into one of the attractive zones in Iran.





The economy of this city depends on agriculture and foodstuff based on its natural situation so that it has the highest level of producing the sea products such as Caviar among all regions of Iran and neighboring countries, with the best quality in all around the world. Tourism industry, factories and companies such as Mazandaran wood and paper industries as the biggest paper producer in Middle East, wooden handicrafts and pottery industries are also highly important here. People who live in Sari speak in Mazandarani and Farsi. The residents of this city are Muslim and followers of Davazdah Imami religion.





Badab Soort

Badab Soort (Badab-e Surt), are the rare stairway springs in Iran and the world that includes several springs with completely different water in terms of color, smell, taste and the volume. It has been inscribed as the second salt water spring in the world after Pamukkale spring in Turkey. Badab Soort springs consist of two springs; one with an upper volume of water, very salty and not being frozen in winter due to its salinity which has a pool with a diameter of 15 meters with high depth and it is mainly used for swimming in summer.

The spring water is useful for treatment of back and leg pains, skin diseases, rheumatism, migraine headaches. The second spring, located in upstream and northwest of these springs, is tart, red and orange and brings the iron oxide from the depth of the rocks to the ground. Sedimentary and mineral water flow of these springs has created the unique and very beautiful layers and stairs ponds in orange, yellow and red color and various sizes in its mountain downstream slope over time. The heights and the hills covered by pine forests, shrubs, bushes and valleys around the springs have created an eye-catching landscape.

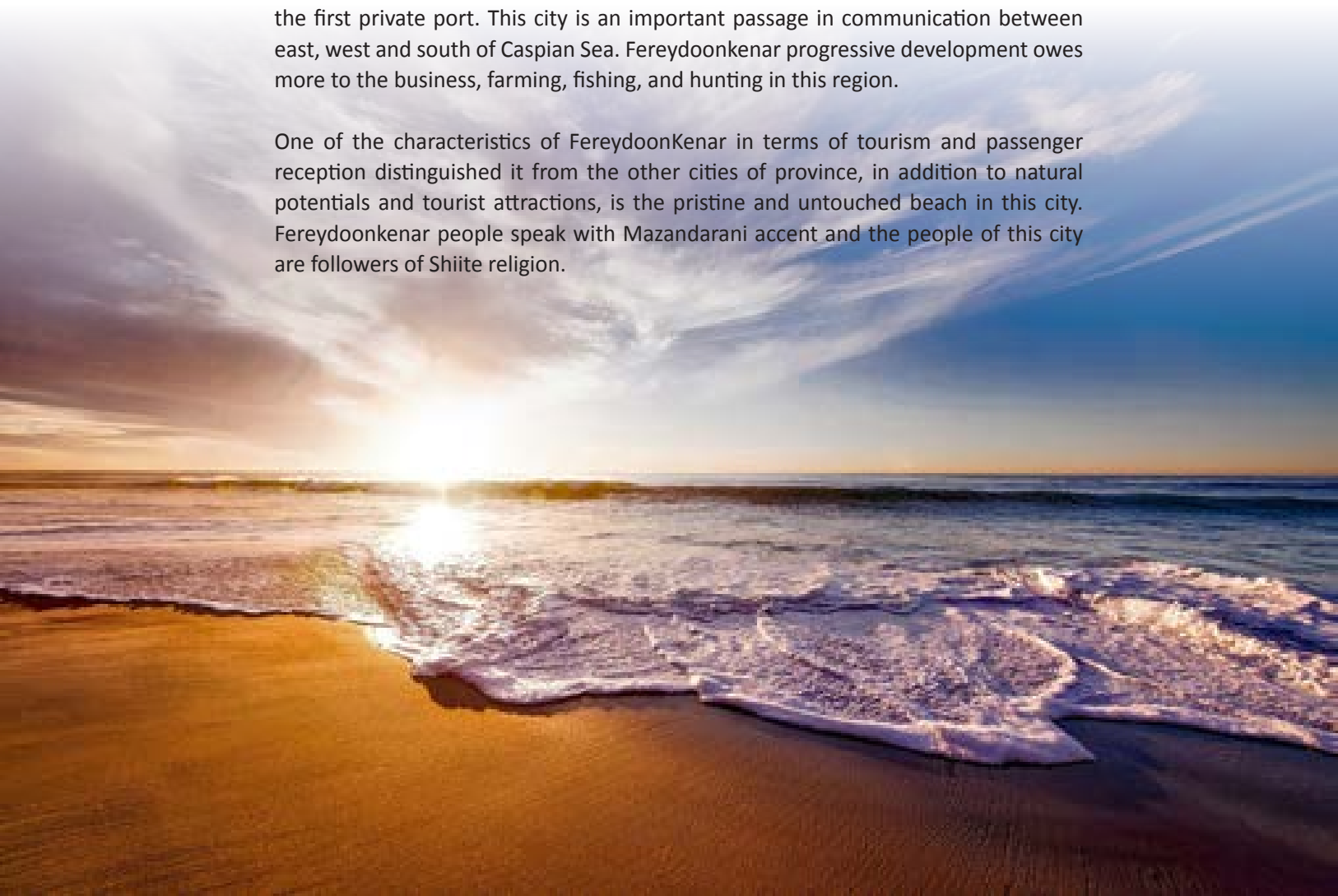
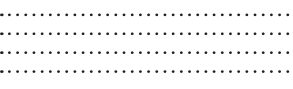


Fereydoonkenar

Fereydoonkenar is located on the south bank of the Caspian Sea, between Babolsar and Mahmudabad from the south and, connected to Amol. The weather conditions of this city are temperate the same as the other northern cities. Fereydoonkenar consists of 2 parts named «Markazi», «Dehfary», one city and 4 rural districts. Abundant rainfall, fertile lands and plains of this city has been made it a rice and beans cultivation land in Iran. There are multiple basins and numerous dams, woods and forests regions here; Caspian Sea temperate climate has made it one of the most exclusive winter habitats for beautiful birds, especially migratory Siberian Crane. Ornithological center of Fereydoonkenar wetland was constructed for the first time in the Middle East. The best Carp and Caspian kutum (the only species in the world and specifically in the Caspian Sea) are caught abundance in Fereydoonkenar and it is the largest and most popular market of the fish in Mazandaran.

Fereydoonkenar is one of the important coastal cities of Mazandaran province with the first private port. This city is an important passage in communication between east, west and south of Caspian Sea. Fereydoonkenar progressive development owes more to the business, farming, fishing, and hunting in this region.

One of the characteristics of Fereydoonkenar in terms of tourism and passenger reception distinguished it from the other cities of province, in addition to natural potentials and tourist attractions, is the pristine and untouched beach in this city. Fereydoonkenar people speak with Mazandarani accent and the people of this city are followers of Shiite religion.





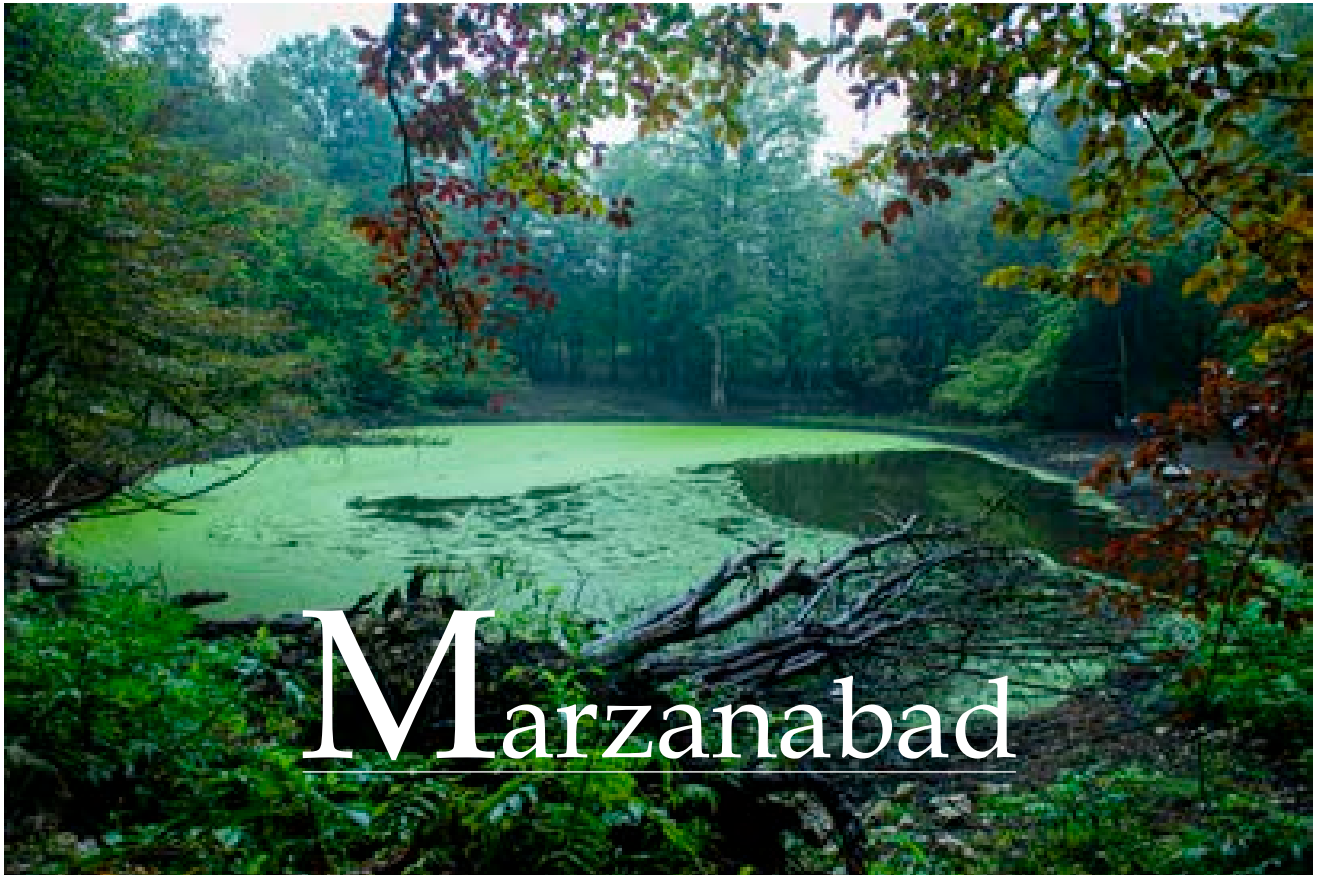
Fereydoonkenar International Wetland Comple

Fereydunkenar International Wetland Complex is located in the southeast of Fereydunkenar in the province of Mazandaran. It is one of the richest wetland ecosystems in northern Iran. In 2002, the same area, of course, with a larger area called Fereydunkenar Dam, with 5,427 hectares, was registered as an artificial wetland of international importance in the Ramsar Convention. Located close to the Caspian Sea, this region has a wide range of natural and artificial habitats, including dams, ponds, and rice fields.

At present, more than half of it has been turned into rice fields, and the remaining area is filled with water in winters and reaches its maximum. In summer, it is watery or dry, and its surface is covered with plants.

This wetland is home to millions of rare migratory birds constantly moving between Iran and Russia; these birds spend the winters there. Annually, more than 100,000 migratory birds enter, among which we can mention swans and ducks, wild geese, and eagles, etc. In this wetland, there is the endangered species of Siberian tern, of which only one bird remains from its population in Iran; a bird named Omid travels a long way from Siberia to reach this here every year. Fereydunkenar wetland is also very rich in terms of fish diversity; so that, ten species of fish belonging to three families have been identified in it.

The Environment Agency has set up guard posts in the area for the safety of migrants and guests. To explore Fereydunkenar wetland, like any other wetland, you need long boots and water-resistant clothes. The best time to see it and its beautiful birds is in December.



Marzanabad is one of the most famous cities of Mazandaran province due to its being located in the direction of Karaj to Chalus so that the smell of sea rises from Marzanabad. The old names of this city have been Sa'dabad, Saeedabad, Marzaanabad, and Marzbanabad and its 1200-years-old history has been mentioned in the historical books. This city is located among the Alborz foothills where Chalus and Bararud meet each other.

A main part of Marzanabad population lives in villages. Most of the people in this region earn money through agriculture and animal husbandry. People of this city speak in Mazani. There exist massive forests in this city where you can see the oak, maple, beech and oak apple trees. Chamois, ibex, panther, bear and wolf are those animals that are seen among the forest trees and wild goat lives on the heights of this region. The Valasht lake of fresh water is placed in the middle of the pristine nature of Alborz near to Marzanabad.

Marzanabad has so many villages with pure nature; Elit, Kordichal and Kandolus. The beauties of Marzanabad are not restricted to the jungle and lake, but the city is the destination of mountain climbers, too. Many mountain-climbers ascent Alamkuh, the second highest peak of Iran, every year. The best time for traveling to Marzanabad is the spring and summer because it has extremely cold winters.



Like in other cities of the north, people of Marzanabad cook the local foods such as Baqlavabij, Sir Anar stew, spinach Marji, Morgh-e Torsh, filled eggplant, Suseh Kebab and zucchini pottage. Another local food is zucchini Polo (Kadu Polo) that is baked using the grated zucchini and minced meat. Beshtvash is a kind of pottage containing spinach, lentil and caraway. The marine foods have also an important place in Marzanabad like Malabich or Malata which are two kinds of filled fish. Dairy products of the region are exceptionally famous and high quality such as the strained yogurt, shallot yogurt, local butter and cream. Honey, local bread and muffin are other souvenirs of the region.

Norouz Khani, ritual dancing and Telem Zani are among the amazing customs of Marzanabad and Mazandaran. Some ceremonies are held for infants such as Gahvareh Bandi (setting up the cradle) in the 10th day after the birth and Dandan Sari which is held in time of teething.



Rudbarak forest

Rudbarak Forest is located 70 kilometers northeast of Shahmirzad and is well-known as a popular destination for the nature tourism in summer, due to its broad vegetation and cool weather. Soaring oak and beech trees, as well as snowy winters, are among the main characteristics of Rudbarak forest. The presence of diverse plant species and the proximity to the Parvar Protected Area have made the fauna of this region rich and unique. That is why animals such as wild goat, brown bear, goat, and birds such as partridge, cormorant, eagle, and vulture can be seen in it.

There are two routes in order to travel to Rudbarak forest, both of which start from Shahmirzad- Foulad Mahaleh Road. From the exit of this road, by passing through Gardaneh-ye Bashm, after 50 kilometers the Rudbarak Village signposts gradually appear. The path of the village has a dirt road that goes north. By passing through the village of Rudbarak and three kilometers driving, you can reach the Lower Rudbarak.

It also should be said that Rudbarak has been hosting the festival of traditions and local games of Iranian tribes for many years. Every year at the beginning of spring, different Iranian ethnic groups, including Kurds, Lor, Turkmen, Arab Turks, Baloch and many others, gather together and celebrate three days of the summer season with each other in this beautiful area, by performing local ceremony and displaying handicrafts and traditional foods.





The historical complex of **Farahabad**

The historical complex of Farahabad, with an area of about 40 hectares, is located 28 km from Sari to Farahabad, Mazandaran province and only two kilometers from the Caspian Sea. This complex comprises a mosque, a school, parts of a bridge, a palace, and a bath belonging to the Safavid period (1501-1736). This city was the favorite of the Safavid kings, and Shah Abbas (one of the reputable kings of the Safavid dynasty) spent summertime there. This area looked like other urban planning projects of the Safavid period such as the cities of Isfahan and Qazvin, and the significant part of the complex was a rectangular square that led to the Jahannama Palace from the north.

Farahabad Mosque is a kind of the Four-Iwan (four-porch) style of mosque architecture. The porch of the mosque with a large brick dome is located in the southern part where the Mihrab is located. There are two Shabestan on either side of the porch, and the courtyard is surrounded by rooms where seminary students lived. The buildings on the north side are more similar to the caravanserai, used for travelers to rest.

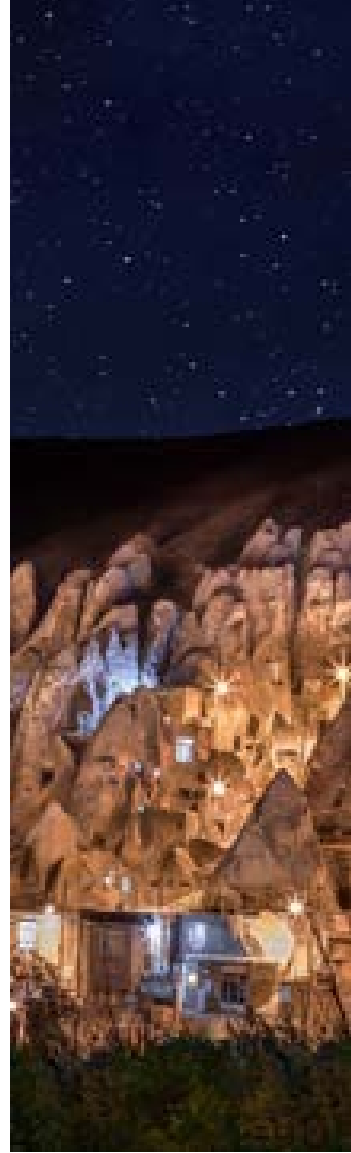
The entrance is located on its northern side, decorated with seven-colored tilework. From the minarets of this mosque, only its foundations have remained. There is a pool in front of the mosque, filled by a water stream from the Tajan River. Among the decorations of the mosque, some signs can be mentioned, such as Karbandi (geometric design), Tile working, and Muqarnas.

Source : visitiran.ir

هنا ١٨٠ يوماً من الصقيع فقط عند نهاية الربيع والصيف كله ترى الشمس والطقس الجميل، لذلك فهو وقت مناسب لزيارة هذه القرية ومنازلها. ويطلق السكان المحليون على المنازل في "كندوان كلمة "فيه" وتعني (الصخرة) أو "كران"، ومصطلح "كران" يأتي من كلمة "كراندان" التي تعني جرح ورمي وتمزيق أي شيء، وبالطبع قد تعني أيضاً "بي كران" أي بلا حدود. وقد حفر سكان هذه القرية في الصخور المخروطية الشكل وحولوها إلى أماكن للمعيشة حسب احتياجاتهم وبقدر نوع الحجارة المسموح بها، المنازل متعددة، ومزدوجة، ومفردة، ومخروطية الشكل، ومغزلية الشكل، وهي مصنوعة من صخور اللاهار واللامبريت ويصل ارتفاع هذه المنازل أحياناً إلى أكثر من ٤٠ متراً.

والابنية في قرية "كندوان" صخرية مخروطية الشكل، وهي عبارة عن مبانٍ من طابقين إلى أربعة طوابق، حيث توجد في الطابق الأول حظائر الماشية والحيوانات، والطابقين الثاني والثالث لمعيشية القرويين والطابق الرابع، إن وجد فهو عبارة عن مستودع يتم فيه حفظ التبن، هذه الطوابق غير متصلة من الداخل ومتصلة من الخارج بسلاسل حجرية صغيرة. اسم الحد الذي يفصل بين خارج المنزل وداخله يسمى "أستانا"، وهذا الجزء أعلى قليلاً من مستوى سطح الأرض حتى لا تدخل المياه إلى المنزل، وفي المنازل الكبيرة، يوجد جزء يربط المدخل بغرفة الاستقبال والمعيشة، والذي أطلق عليه القدماء الدهليز، ويتم الغسيل والاستحمام فيه، لكن المنازل الأصغر لا تحتوي على دهليز.

وإذا استفسرت عن عمر هذه القرية، فإن بعض الاهالي ينسبون عصر "كندوان" إلى فترة ما قبل الإسلام، لكن بعض القصص تربط عمر قرية "كندوان" بزمان هجوم المغول على إيران ويقولون عندما هاجم المغول هذه المنطقة لجأ أهالي قرية "حيله ور" الواقعة تحت الأرض، الذين يعيشون على بعد كيلومترين من قرية "كندوان" إلى صخور "كندوان"، وبنوا منازلهم بالحفر داخل هذه الصخور.





قرية كندوان

قرية إيران الجميلة

تقع قرية "كندوان" هذه القرية الصخرية في أحضان منحدرات جبل "سهند" البركاني بمحافظة آذربيجان الشرقية شمال غرب إيران. وقرية "كندوان" ذات الهندسة المعمارية الفريدة، هي ثالث قرية صخرية في العالم وما زالت تنبض بالحياة.

وللسفر الى هذه القرية عليك اولا الوصول إلى مدينة إسكو (إحدى مدن محافظة آذربيجان الشرقية)، ثم تسلك طريق جاينكار جنوب المدينة، وبعد المرور بمدينة إسفنجان على بعد ٧ كيلومترات من الطريق ستصل إلى مفترق طرق، ثم تتخذ الجانب الأيسر وبعد ٢٠ دقيقة، سوف تبتسم لك قرية "كندوان" الرائعة وهي ثالث قرية صخرية في العالم وتنبض بالحيوية وهذا ما يميزها عن مثيلاتها في العالم.





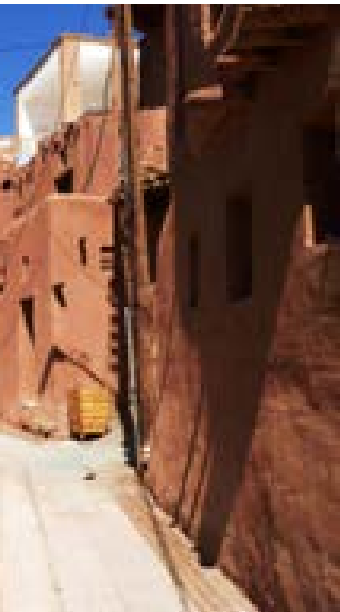
تعال وتجول بين الشوارع الضيقة لهذه القرية وشاهد هندسة المنازل الخاصة، حيث تحتوي الغرف على نوافذ خشبية، ومعظمها يحتوي على شرفة أرضية خشبية، وعندما تأخذ نفسا، تملأ أنفك التراب اللطيفة، وسوف تسعد بهذا العطر الفريد. و"أبيانة" هي قرية في الناحية المركزية من قضاء نطنز التابع لمحافظة أصفهان، وتقع هذه القرية على سفوح جبال كركس

وعلى ارتفاع ٢٢٢٢ مترًا فوق مستوى سطح البحر. وكان أسم قرية "أبيانة" في الماضي "ويونا" واليوم تم تغييرها إلى "أبيانة". من عوامل الجذب في هذه القرية الشكل الموحد للمنازل ومظهرها الأحمر. وهذه المنازل مغطاة بالتربة الحمراء، والتي تأتي من منجم قريب. من المثير للاهتمام معرفة أن التربة الحمراء تصبح أقوى كلما هطل المطر أكثر. يطلق على "أبيانة" أيضاً اسم القرية الحمراء بسبب لون تربتها وبيوتها. وأبنية هذه القرية اللافتة للنظر باقية من العصور الساسانية والسلجوقية والصفوية والقاجارية، وقد قدر العديد من علماء الآثار عمر القرية بـ ١٥٠٠ عام.

عند الذهاب إلى جنوب شرق "أبيانة" ستري وادياً ضيقاً أمامه فجوة داخل الصخور وضريح يشبه الكهف منسوب إلى "بيبي زبيدة خاتون" ابنة الامام موسى بن جعفر (ع). وهناك ينابيع في قرية أبيانة كلها تاريخية نبع رئيسيون الذي يمد القرية أيضاً بمياه الشرب، والذي يقع في الجهة الغربية من القرية وله قصة شيقة حيث يعتقد أهالي القرية أن هذه المياه تغلي من أسفل شجرة البرباريس ويشربون مياهها لاطالة العمر والحياة.

المسجد الجامع وثلاث قلاع ومعبد النار ومقبرة القرية هي بعض المعالم التاريخية التي يمكنك زيارتها واحدة تلو الأخرى والاستمتاع بها، وهناك نزل للسياحة البيئية وفندقان سيرحبان بك ويجعلانك تسترخي لأيام أكثر وتريح جسدك وروحك. ويعد مسجد أبيانة من أجمل المساجد الإسلامية القديمة في إيران ويعود تاريخه إلى العصر السلجوقي.





قرية أيبانة

قرية إيران الجميلة

تقع قرية "أيبانة" في محافظة إصفهان وسط إيران وتعرف بالقرية الحمراء وسط جبال كركس، وتوصف بالمتحف الحي المفتوح. بعد كاشان (على طريق كاشان نطنز) يكفي الدخول من مخرج "أيبانة" مروراً بقرى "هنجن" و "يارند" و "كمجان" و "برزة" و "طره"، تقع قرية "أيبانة" في أحضان جبال كركس وتعتبر كمتحف حي مفتوح بلا سقف تجذبك إليه. وبمجرد أن تخطو إلى القرية ستضيء عينيك بجمال الأشجار المتفتحة والمنازل شبه المتدرجة ذات اللون الأحمر. بالإضافة إلى منازل ذات أرضيات مبنية على منحدر شديد الانحدار للنهر وكل طابق عبارة عن منزل واحد ينتمي لعائلة واحدة. وسقف كل منزل هو أرضية المنزل التالي ويذكرك بقرية "ماسولة" شمال إيران.