



Afifabad (Golshan) Garden







# Holy Shrine of Shah-e Cheragh

📷 Omid Aghaei





📷 Maryam Khaleghizadeh



📷 Mohsen Peyravinezhad

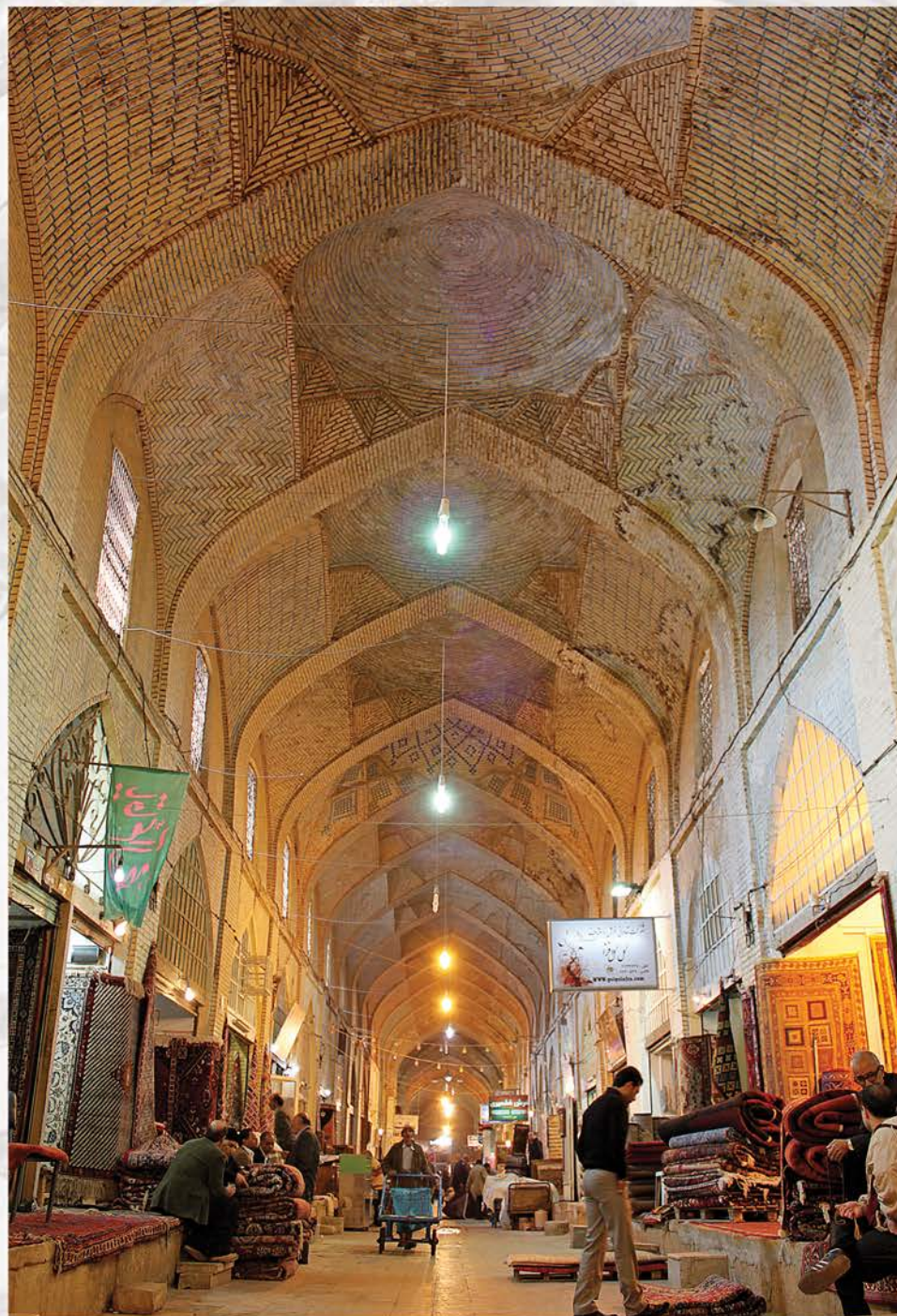


📷 Amir Afrozian





◀ Vakil Bazaar ▶





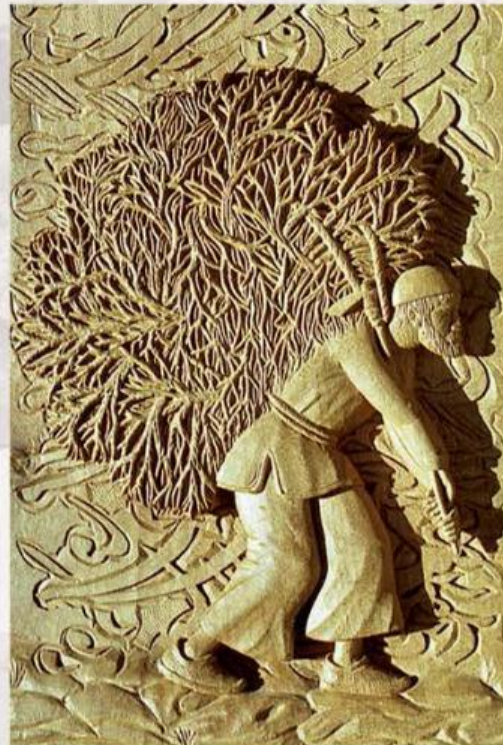
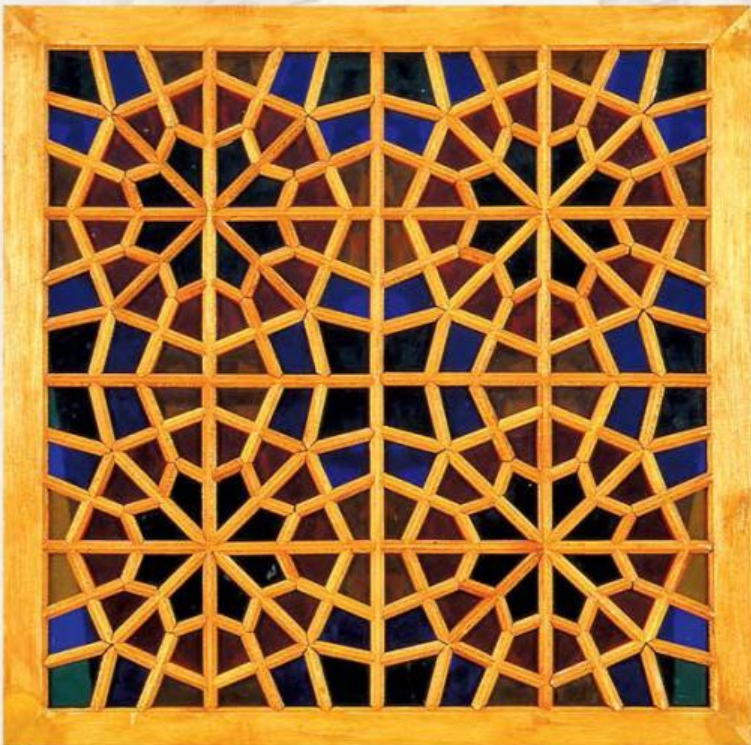
## Handicrafts

Seven Colored Tile- work

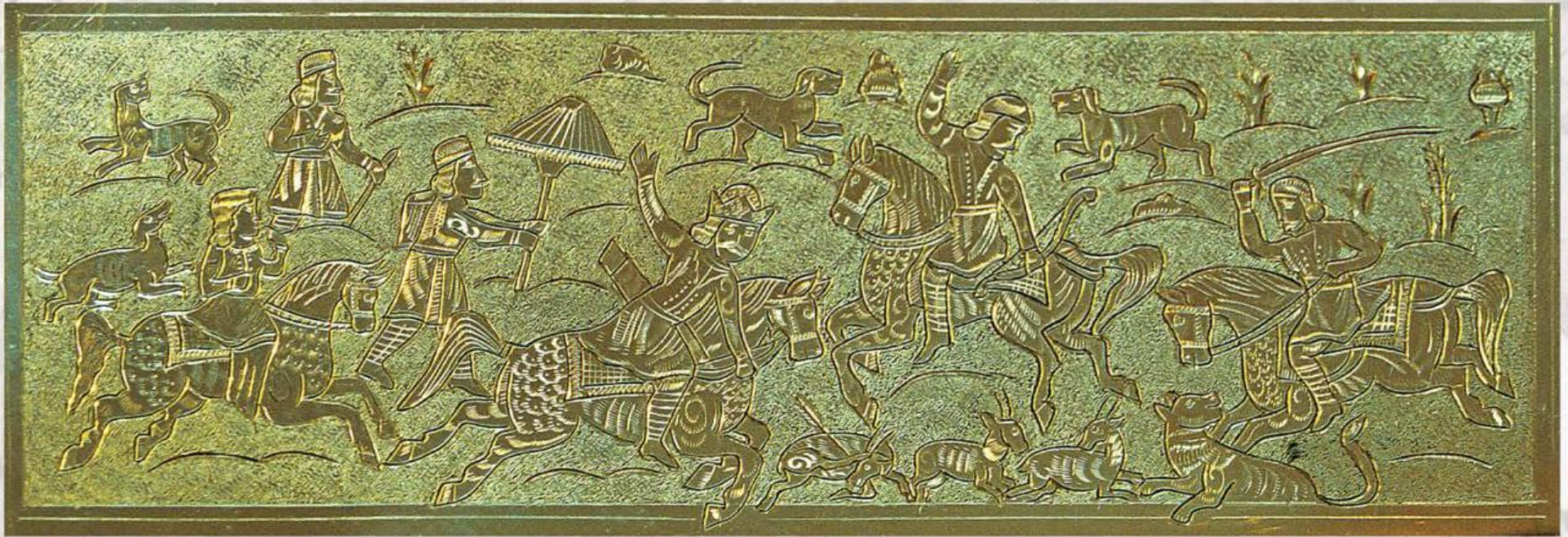
▲ Gereh Chini (Decorative Wood Lattice)

▲ Embossing

▲ Plasterwork

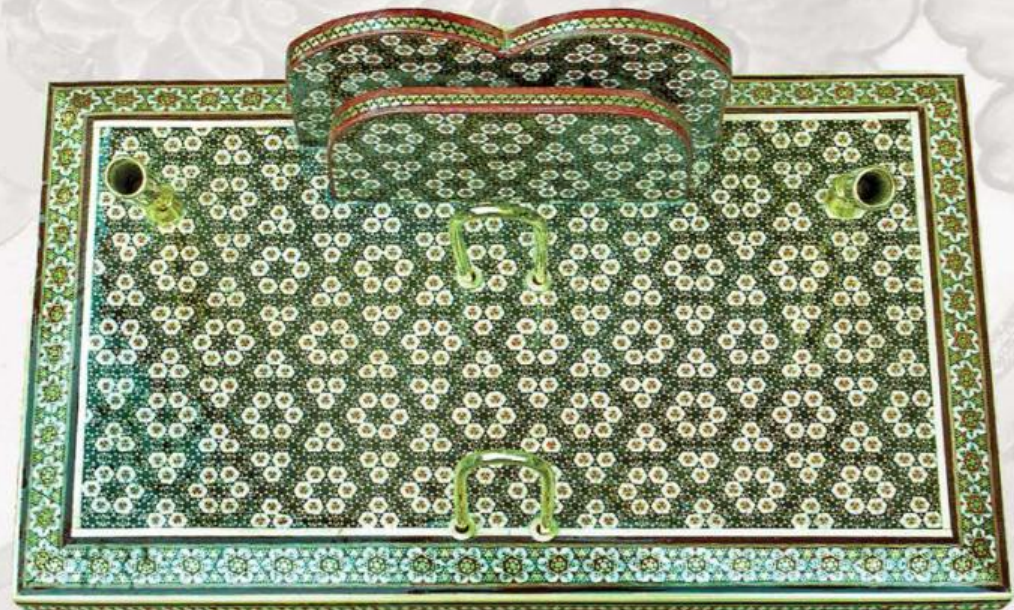






**Ghalamzani (Engraving on Metal)**  
**Stone Carving ▼**

**▼ Inlaid Work**





## Fars Nature

Sepidan Ski Resort ▼



📷 Mohammad Ali Hosseinzadeh

Margoon Waterfall - Sepidan ▼



Darab, Fadami Falls ▼



📷 Omid Aghaei

Marvdasht, Istahban Fortress ▼



📷 Amin Bazrafshan



📷 Saman Bagheri



📷 Mohammad Javad Arman mehr



Maharloo Pond - Shiraz





Firuzabad, Qashqai Nomads





Nomad Tent at night







Photo by:Haft khan Restaurant Complex



## Accommodations

Shiraz Hotel ▼



Zandiea Hotel Shiraz ▼



Homa Hotel Shiraz ▲



Hotel Shiraz Chamran ▲





## Health Tourism

Many tourists demand for high quality health Services and natural as well as artificial remedial centers with reasonable prices such as mineral springs, hot water springs, mountain resorts and etc. Having a well- established precedence in medical services, Fars province has been important hub of domestic and international tourists, mainly the residents of Persian Gulf Zone and Iraq. Due to the existence of many modern hospitals equipped with medical facilities, hot water springs and beautiful untouched nature in Fars province, Health tourism is highly recommended in this province.







#### PROVINCES NAME:

- |                       |                              |                               |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 WESTERN AZARBAYEJAN | 9 QAZVIN                     | 17 KOHGILOUYEH Va BUYER AHMAD | 25 GOLESTAN              |
| 2 EASTERN AZARBAYEJAN | 10 MAZANDARAN                | 18 FARS                       | 26 KHORASAN RAZAVI       |
| 3 ARDABIL             | 11 MARKAZI                   | 19 BUSHEHR                    | 27 SISTAN Va BALUCHESTAN |
| 4 GILAN               | 12 QOM                       | 20 YAZD                       | 28 HORMOZGAN             |
| 5 ZANJAN              | 13 LORESTAN                  | 21 KERMAN                     | 29 NORTH KHORASAN        |
| 6 KORDESTAN           | 14 ILAM                      | 22 ESFAHAN                    | 30 SOUTH KHORASAN        |
| 7 KERMANSHAH          | 15 KHUZESTAN                 | 23 TEHRAN                     |                          |
| 8 HAMADAN             | 16 CHAHAR MAHAL Va BAKHTIARI | 24 SEMNAN                     |                          |

- Province Boundary
- ★ National Capital
- Province Capital





## Fars Province

The vast Province of Fars which is known as the cradle of Iranian culture and civilization, is located in the south of Iran, with the area of 122,400 km.

Exploring the remains of numerous historical monuments of different eras including prehistoric, Achaemenid period, Sassanid period and Islamic period, as well as unique religious and natural attractions is home to spectacular artistic and literary treasure, hospitable and friendly people with countless reminders of its great past, picturesque landscapes and outstanding natural riches confirm Fars province as an interesting and attractive land for tourists.

It is also a well-known place for different nomads in particular Qashqai, Bakhtiyari and Khamseh nomads.

Fars provincial capital, Shiraz which is regarded as cultural capital of Iran is the city of education, gardens, flowers, nightingales and Poetry that was the Iranian capital during the Zand dynasty (A.D.79-1747), is one of the best tourism destinations in the world.

## Pasargadae (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

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## Persepolis (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

Persepolis is one of the most beautiful architectural masterpieces of the second half of the first millennium B.C., and was created by the able hands of ancient artists. The construction of Persepolis began during the reign of Darius I (486 - 552 B.C.) around 518 B.C., and continued under his son Xerxes I (465 - 486 B.C.) and his grandson Artaxerxes I (425 - 464 B.C.). The building operations of this magnificent ensemble went on for around two centuries.

## Naqsh-e Rostam(Necropolis)

Is an archaeological site located about 12 km North West of Persepolis, in Fars province. Naqsh-e Rostam lies a few hundred meters from Naqsh-e Rostam. Four tombs belonging to Achaemenid kings are carved out of the rock face. They are all at a considerable height above the ground. It also contains some wonderful bas-reliefs dating back to Sassanid era.

## Bishapour (Shapour's City)

Bishapour was the grand capital of the greatest of Sassanian kings, Shapour I.

It was built alongside the ancient Imperial Road which was once one of the country's most strategic roads.

The city was later called Antiuk Shapour, meaning more beautiful than Antakieh, in Asia Minor, and this was due to its location in the beautiful green Shapour plain, in the narcissus-field with the Cheshmeh Sasan River crossing it.

In addition to all these natural features, the city's architecture borrowed designs and motifs from other civilizations of that era.

Examples of sophisticated stonework can be seen in Tang-e Chogan located in the Northern section of the city.

The gigantic reception hall of Shapour Palace, which was built in the South-eastern section of Anahita Temple, and occupies about 7000 square meters, is one of the earliest and biggest dome-shaped architectural works during the Sassanid period.



## Hafez Mausoleum

Hafez is a Persian eminent poet of worldwide fame.

He was born in the early 14th century and achieved early fame for learning the Holy Quran by heart as a child. His works are regarded as a pinnacle of Persian literature and are to be found in the homes of most people in Iran, who learn his poems by heart and use them as proverbs and sayings at the present time.

In the 18th century A.D., Karim Khan-e Zand built a splendid edifice beside the tomb of Hafez which embraced a hall with four high monolithic pillars and a large garden. The French architect Andre Godard designed the existing building. The plan was put into operation with efforts expended by Ali Asghar Hekmat in 1936.

## Saadi Mausoleum

Saadi is the famous Iranian poet, writer and philosopher who was born and demised in the 13th century A.D. in Shiraz.

He was one of the eminent Persian poets of the medieval period. He is not only famous in Persian-speaking countries, but has been quoted in western sources as well. Saadi traveled a lot and visited many parts of the world. His most famous works are Golestan (The Rose Garden) and Bustan (The Orchard).

His mausoleum lies in the North East of Shiraz where he lived. The structure was rebuilt during the reign of Karim Khan-e Zand in the 18th century A.D. The construction of the current mausoleum ended in 1952 A.D. The splendid mausoleum masterfully combines the achievements of modern architecture with traditional building techniques.

## Holy Shrine of Shah-e Cheragh

Shah-e Cheragh is a shrine and mosque in Shiraz, housing the tomb of the brothers, Ahmad and Muhammad, sons of Imam Musa Al-Kazem (A.S) and brothers of Imam Reza (A.S), who demised at the beginning of the third Islamic century.

The shrines became celebrated pilgrimage centers in the 14th century A.D. Shah-e Cheragh is Persian for "King of the Light".

The mosque is the most important place of pilgrimage in Shiraz. It attracts large numbers of pilgrims who can also rest and relax in the vast courtyard of

the shrine. They enjoy the pond and sit in the shade of trees lining the courtyard, which are key features of Persian Gardens.

The shrine's massive dome is inlaid with hundreds of thousands of pieces of finely crafted tiles and the interior walls are likewise covered with myriad pieces of dazzling glass intermixed with multi-colored tiles. The decorative work in a mosaic of mirrors, the inscriptions in stucco, the ornamentation of the doors covered with panels of silver, the portico and the wide courtyard are very attractive.

## Quran Gate

Quran Gate is a historical gate in the beautiful city of Shiraz. It is located in the Northeastern entrance of the city, on the way to Isfahan. It is considered to be one of the most picturesque entrances in Iran one can enjoy spending the night out in this wonderful place.

## Nasir-al-Molk Mosque

The mosque was built during the Qajar era, and is still in use under protection by Nasir-al-Mulk's Endowment Foundation. It was built by the order of Mirza Hasan Ali Nasir-al-Mulk, one of the lords of the Qajar Dynasty, in 1876 A.D, and was finished in 1888 A.D. The mosque extensively uses colored glass in its facade, and it displays other traditional elements such as Panj Kaseh (five concaves) in its design.

It is also famous as Pink Mosque due to the usage of beautiful pink color tiles for its interior design.

## Vakil Bath

Vakil bath is a typical traditional public bath in Shiraz. It was a part of the royal district constructed during Karim Khan Zand's reign, which includes Arg of Karim Khan (Karim Khan citadel), Vakil Bazaar, Vakil Mosque and many other administrative buildings.



## Vakil Mosque

Vakil Mosque which is one of the most beautiful Mosques that has ever been made in Iran is located in the east side of pavilion and nearby Vakil Bath with the area of 8660 square meters.

For construction of this rigid Mosque first they penetrated the ground in order to reach to the water then they filled it up by stone, soil, and lime, after that the huge building of this Mosque constructed on the sustainable foundation.

In order to describe the constancy of the Mosque we can say that it hasn't been destroyed after two large earthquakes and it has totally preserved.

It's integrated cutting considered as masterpieces of the Zand era.

## Karim Khan Citadel (Arg-e Karim Khan)

The Arg of Karim Khan was the residence of Karim Khan and where he ruled. It was built in the 18th century A.D., as part of a complex during the Zand Dynasty and is named after Karim Khan, and also served as his living quarters.

It is the biggest and the most important building of the Zand Dynasty. The

citadel is located North East of Shiraz. Its shape resembles a medieval fortress. The citadel has three palaces and its entrance angle is allocated to services section.

After the fall of Zand Dynasty and during the Qajar period, the citadel was used as the governor's seat and turned into the residence of Fars governors.

## Afifabad (Golshan) Garden

This is one of the best planned historical garden which is located in the west of Shiraz. It houses a beautiful two-story edifice following a combination of Achaemenid and Qajar architecture.

During the saffavid period, it was used as the seat of the king.

In 1962 it was bought by the army and inaugurated as a military museum in 1988.

## Eram Botanical Garden (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

The Eram Garden is one of the most beautiful and monumental Persian Gardens. Apparently, its history goes back to the period of the Saljuq Dynasty (A.D.1194-1038). Since its construction and until the late 18th century, it was predominantly used by the local rulers and Persian monarchs. 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. The presence of tall and beautiful cypress trees around the garden captures everyone's attention. The pleasant fragrance of flower along with the song of nightingales and the alluring dance of blossoms enchant the visitors.

## Zinat al-Molk House

It is a gorgeous traditional private house of the court governor of Fars province in Qajar period. It was part of a compound consisting of an administrative building called Naranjestan Ghavam and a residence part, where only close people were admitted.

## Naranjestan

Qavam Orangery (Naranjestan) is one of the Qajar's monuments, with a splendid groined ceiling, the complex of Naranjestan is arranged around a well-tended courtyard planted with citrus trees. Its principal building stands at the back to the court, and is fronted by an ornamental pool, the building served mainly formal and central portico, flanked an array of halls and rooms on both sides.

## Vakil Bazaar

Most tourists go shopping in Vakil Bazaar. It has its own charm, you are going to explore this Bazaar for shopping at reasonable prices. You will also be amazed by the fascinating high-arched ceilings of Vakil Bazaar in the southern section. Soon after entering, you can see a dome with a junction underneath. It gives you an idea of the passageways crossing the main one offering similar items, workshops and warehouses. Proceed to the end of this passageway and you will see dozens of fabric stores selling glittering materials. There is also a traditional caravansary located in this beautiful



bazaar, that you can see the astonishing set of stores offering Iranian traditional handicrafts from carpets to enamel works and from inlaid woodworks to copper items. This colorful place which called Saraye Moshir, is an impressive part of the bazaar and easily distinguishable for its charming tile works and the pool in the middle of its courtyard. Several types of handicrafts from Fars province can be found here.

## Handicrafts

The distinguished Handicrafts of Fars have special Place in international markets. Persian carpets and rugs (Kilim, flat tapestry-woven carpets), (Gabbe, handmade thick Persian rug), Inlaid works (Khatam) and tile work are very famous.

## Health Tourism

Many tourists demand for high quality health Services and natural as well as artificial remedial centers with reasonable prices such as mineral springs, hot water springs, mountain resorts and etc. Having a well-established precedence in medical services, Fars province has been important hub of domestic and international tourists, mainly the residents of Persian Gulf Zone and Iraq.

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## Fars Nature

The geographical and climatic variation of the province causes varieties of plants, consequently, variation of wildlife has been formed in Fars. Moreover, many kinds of birds migrate to the province every year such as ducks, storks and swallows. The main native animals of the province are gazelle, deer, mountain wild goat, ram, ewe and different kinds of birds. The province of Fars includes many protected wildlife zones. The most important protected zones are:

1. Toot Siah (Black Berry) Hunt Forbidden Zone, which is located at the end of Bavand region.
2. Basiran Hunt Forbidden Zone, which is located 4 kilometers south to Abadeh.
3. Bamu National Park, which is located North-east of Shiraz.
4. Estahban Forest Park (Parke Jangaly), which is located on the outskirts of Touraj mountain.
5. Hermodlar Protected Zone, which is located to the east of Larestan.

## Accommodations

Fars province has a huge number of hotels and other accommodation facilities in order to meet demands and expectations of tourists and also astonishing Boutique Hotels which are located in historical and cultural regions.

## Cuisine

Some of the delicious cuisine of Fars province are Kalam Polo (Cabbages cooked Rice), Shekar Polo (Sugar Rice), Ash-e Anar (Pomegranate potage), Shiraz lemon juice, Masqati (kind of local sweet), pickles, Herb juices and Faloodeh (starch, rose water and sugar).

## Shiraz Train Station

Shiraz Train station is one of the best train stations in Iran and there are trains to Isfahan and Tehran and other cities of Iran, so it is highly recommended to travel by train due to picturesque nature of Fars province. There is also opportunity to travel by train to Iran from international railways specially from Europe like that of the luxury train itinerary traveled to Fars province. ("Jewels of Persia,") on Golden Eagle's Danube Express, Moved from Europe to Tehran, the Danube Express, covered the perfect journey, especially the Southern city of Shiraz, as well as visiting UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including Persepolis in Fars province.

## Fars International Airports

Fars Province has three International Airports, Shiraz International Airport is the main international airport of Fars province.

Shiraz International Airport is the largest airport in the southern region of Iran. After undergoing renovation and redevelopment work in 2005, Shiraz Airport was identified as the second most reliable and modern airport in Iran (after Imam Khomeini International Airport of Tehran) in flight safety including electronic and navigation control systems of its flight tower.

In addition to domestic flights to most major Iranian cities, there are daily flights to major cities in the Middle East including Medina, Doha, Muscat, Najaf, Sharjah, Dubai and Istanbul, et cetera. Moreover, Tourists are able to obtain Visa in Shiraz and Lar International Airports.





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