

Tourism Climate Survey Islamabad City West to Promote Sustainable Tourism Planning

Jamal Parviz¹, Masoud Safari Aliakbari²

¹Iran Meteorological Organization

²Department of Geography, Payam Noor University, Iran

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation of mankind, the needs of future generations are taken into consideration. Human activities include tourism planning and management if not done correctly it can seriously damage the environment. In this context, the scientific methods and techniques that have recently been entered into the climate science can help to maintain the ecological balance in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, climate comfort index. Since this research was to study the climatic comfort conditions using Trjvng index to promote sustainable tourism planning city of Islamabad has been West Editor, The first The city of Islamabad West In terms of tourist places and tourist attractions are its Then the required data (relative humidity, temperature) The average monthly gain of Kermanshah Weather And more missing data were reconstructed using linear regression, using the estimated parameters and calculations necessary Trjvng, The analysis conducted on climatic comfort scores were calculated for each month of the year. The results imply that the rest of the night in the months (January, July and August) And the extra day in the month (March, April, May and September) there. So the rest of the Islamabad city West During the day than during the night is this is due to the mountainous terrain and exposure latitude is suitable the opportunity to take advantage of the tourist attractions in this city.

KEYWORDS: tourism, climate indicators, sustainable development, the city of Islamabad West.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation of mankind, the needs of future generations are taken into consideration. Human activities include tourism planning and management if not done correctly it can seriously damage the environment. In this regard, Of scientific methods and techniques that climate science has recently And can help to maintain the ecological balance In order to achieve sustainable development objectives; Climate comfort index; Explaining the use of resources for specific days of the index And identify natural and human tourism resources now It can be observed that the additional non-optimal utilization of prevention. Thus, the tourism boom has The "areas because they have many historical and cultural attractions Often considered to be a major tourist destination (Timothly, 1995:63). One of the factors that affect the life, safety and health, 's Climate. Humans from birth to have been directly or indirectly affected by these conditions. Today, the influence of climate on life Health, welfare and human behavior in terms of actions and As biological indicators of climate science is the study of human (Bieber & Higgins, 2002: 93).

One of the most important factors in understanding the potential of tourism Tourism is one place In this way, familiarity with the natural capacities of regional priorities provide a profile of tourism in the region. Study and identify constraints And hazards threatening weather and climate and information about the attractions and potential latent in the vast geography and climate of atmospheric features in different seasons, in order to include them in the national and provincial programs such as tourism development is considerably important. (Bratyan, 2007: 13). Studies of human today Byvklymay basis of regional development programs, particularly in urban and settlement issues, the architecture and Tourism (Lauren, 2003). And urban tourism as one of the most important branches of the tourism industry Note that for better planning Threshold and comfort to the tourist towns and cities is a way to sustainable development.

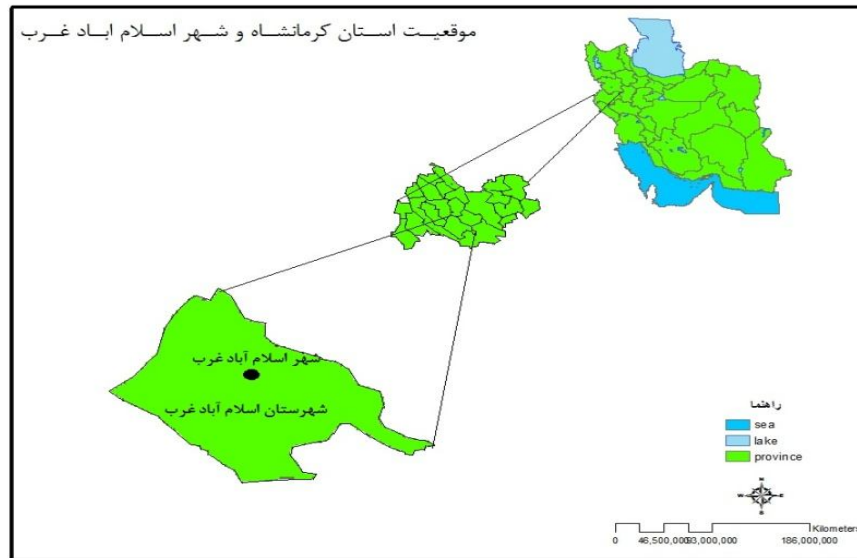
Several researchers have investigated in the range of climatic comfort Kasmaei (1363) in his book (Climate and Architecture) The study examines the impact of climate on architecture, Razjvyan (1988) in his book by being in harmony with the climate and comfort in wind sheltered Ramtrh has Cities and welfare Balafoutis (1987) and Dear (1989) and Geiger (1965) have discussed the investigation. And Hvnam (1967) also uses the effective temperature index, Climate comfort City ((Alice Springs)) was studied And Mykzvkvfsky (1985) The assessment of tourism climate index for tourism climate research is discussed.

*Corresponding Author: Jamal Parviz, Iran Meteorological Organization

City Location and topography around

Islamabad, 46 degrees 32 minutes West along the east and latitude 34 degrees 7 minutes And is located at an altitude of 1350 meters above sea level. 65 kilometers away from the city of Kermanshah in Kermanshah Road - is Khosravi. East and West in the flat land with gentle slope in uniform, the general slope of the land in the north to the south. Ravand River drainage lines and general Alqr Islamabad Prairie West. General slope of the land from the south to the north and south sides of the river is Ravand. Across the northern and northeastern parts of the city, surrounded by relatively high altitudes and rocky mountains. East of the city is flat and good agricultural lands, Southeast along the river, Ravand Agricultural lands in the south of the city to a small town to the hills and mountains are the southern limit.

(Tarmh, 5:2005). Figure (1) shows the position of the West in the city of Islamabad.



Islamabad historical West

West Islamabad Prime (Mendelian) was named after the Arab invasion, one of the Arab commanders to pay civil settlements and cities over time, "Haroon Abad," was famous. Another name of the city is Islamabad Zbydyh. This name is used by Ibn Hawqal solar city in 1309 as "King frequented the West" in 1357 and "The West Islamabad" was changed. The city flourished in the Safavid period, especially in the time of Shah Abbas to stay in many homes and caravan traders, travelers and pilgrims in the Holy Shrines were built. Mahidasht part in the Parthian period "Nystah famed" due to weather and good pasture, where horses were Parthian warriors. The area at the time of the Safavids (Mahidasht) Kavransray Shah Abbas called it builds. The old record is also deaf. Historians of the many talented artisans have learned Vahngran idea of the Achaemenid Darius Drhd West of Islamabad and its surrounding, Due to the proximity to the ancient civilizations of Elam, casey and Babylonian civilizations, the remains of this work, is in its place. Gavanh Chogha hill in downtown West Islamabad And scientific excavations done on the hill that houses one of the most important centers of the eighth and ninth centuries BC, has been The city dates back three thousand years BC takes into consideration the works of the hill is Chghagavanh Robin can be artifacts dating from the ninth century to the middle classes of the seventh century BC estimates. Also, there are more than four hundred works on record House of Firouzabad (win Abad) in the West of Islamabad, the Sassanid period indicates the city has a long history. (<http://saheer222.mihanblog.com/post/14>)

Table (1): West Islamabad city attractions

Attractions	Functions
<p>Temple Bar Mill says: Mill's famous bars in the village black bars Chhartaqy shit shit name of Babakhan functions southern suburbs Village West is located in the central city of Islamabad. The four Taqy within 100 meters of East Village over a low ridge of rocks, sand, Overlooking the surrounding farmland posts are made. The temple is one of the Sassanids four Taqy Like a lot of the time with rubbles, plaster, and mortar fire has been made. Four Taqy is the core remains of a larger structure, Stone pillar is composed of four different sizes Hawk corridor that surrounds the perimeter. The temple is located in the hearth and a platform base for plaster and stone, which are unique in its kind. Technical principles of building the second floor of the first floor is more advanced. Building with 45 degree tilt in the direction North - South has been established, They are coated with plaster walls But some walls on the second floor instead of the red chalk Akhra combination of flowers have been used. In the center of each floor there is a large room with 5 doorway. The rooms on the first floor, there is more than one port.</p> <p>Xi'an Altar: The Altar at 3 km from the village of Qala district of Xi'an, Xi'an District, Hmyl Division, Islamabad city located in the West in 1384 by a delegation from the rescue of cultural heritage monuments of Xi'an Dam was explored. Altar discuss the dimensions of $5/14 \times 5/14$ meters using rubbles, made of plaster and mortar. Like this Chhartaqy Chhartaqy the same age apart from the four basic cube formed by the two sides in his time Taqhayy they relate to one another and are connected to the dome is a circular components.</p> <p>The confluence of these basic components, the length and average width 70 cm corner to create a higher level. They had been inside the dome base earrings. Chhartaqy space inside the platform dimensions of $15/3 \times 15/3$ meters, some with decorative plaster base plaster spoon and a treasure chest there. In the base period, four major entrance is located on the same lot circumambulation corridor back to the Sassanid period Chhartaqy Jrz · hay are related. Chhartaqy the north side of the room with dimensions $5/14 \times 75/3$ is. According to probe these temples have been built in four stages, the first stage to the third stage belongs to the Sassanid and early Islamic period is related to the fourth.</p> <p>Tshgdh and historic castles: Gavanh Chogha Hill, Temple of Xi'an, Xi'an Castle, Temple Mill Mylg-h, Sassanid monument Firoozabad</p> <p>Caravansera: Mahidasht Inn and Safavid caravansera</p> <p>Tour historic villages: Village Castle Xi'an, Mirage Village Hrsm</p> <p>Mirage: Mirage Sharafabad, Hrsm Mirage, Mirage Xi'an</p> <p>Chghagavanh hill with a height of about 25 meters in the center of Islamabad is located between residential homes. Nine-tenths of the Hills Program St and lost housing and expand its current 10 thousand square meters. Excavations on this mound indicate In part two-storey palace was built on the hill The two-story adobe structure was built. Strata dating between 700 and 900 years before Christ was discovered. Burn the Floor excavation has revealed traces of attacks on Assyrians. A number of bronze blade with Babylonian cuneiform on the east side of the hill Western part of the show, Administrative and industrial center and eastern part of the work is residential. Different classes, multiple rooms, and is available in both Furnace with arched ceilings and Lvhhhay flowers, small sculptures and bronze arrow and stamped or inscriptions and ornaments that have been collected from various rooms Hill: Hill Mirage Sharafabad Hill Jgha tissue Jngah hills, hills Hvmhay (Set Silver Hills), West Hill stations, hill shrine Gavrany, spell hills, hills, Reza Khan and ...</p> <p>Cascade: Imam Mohammad Ali Akbar</p> <p>Mosque: Mosque, Qamar Bani Hashem, Lord and</p> <p>Hasan Shrine Shrine Rvtvnd * AA * AA * Holy, Holy Judge Alkya (Qazyvnd)</p>	<p>Cultural and historical attractions</p> <p>1 - natural - 1 attractions</p> <p>Re lig io us</p>

References: findings of research studies

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Since this research was to evaluate the safety conditions of climate indices using Trjvng Alder towards sustainable tourism program aimed at developing the area Islamabad West has First, to review the status of the West of Islamabad city attractions tourist attractions and deals Then the required data (relative humidity, temperature) as the average monthly gain of Kermanshah Weather And more missing data were reconstructed using linear regression, Using the estimated parameters and calculations necessary Trjvng, The analysis was performed Climate comfort scores were calculated for each month of the year.

Index Trjvng

Trjvng of the most important methods for evaluating human comfort is human biology climatology. Advantage of this method over other methods is that all the features of the climate, the temperature, humidity, wind, radiation and sunshine that set the body's temperature control can be used simultaneously. Using these indicators can be the best area to stay and residence of people with allergies, and a climate-related disease or suffer Identified (Kaviani, 1992: 78).

Trjvng index is based on the ratio of wind cooling comfort and impact According to climatic data of the study area Investigated and their results are presented in tables and graphs. Figure 2 is used to determine the comfort factor, This chart shows the comforts of a The different combinations of temperature and moisture conditions and normal conditions, The ordinary coverage and lack of physical activity obtains (Terjung ,1968,119-123, 141)

This chart shows the contour lines of relative humidity And horizontal curve represents the temperature Fahrenheit is based on Temperature Exposure And humidity in every position The situation is indicative months

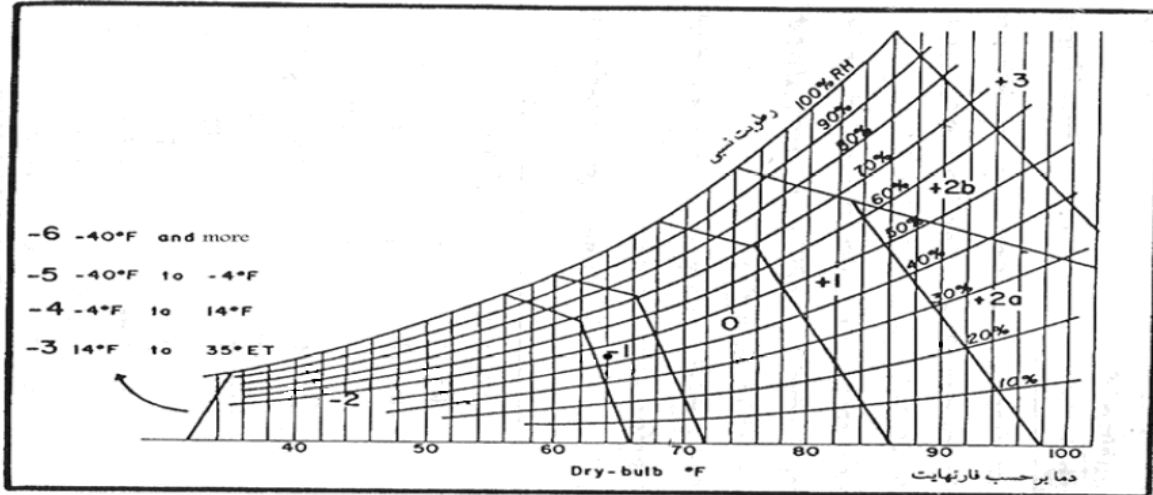


Figure 2: Coefficients of convenience, in terms of Trjvng

Table (2): concepts, institutions and symbols comfort factor

English	Group	The dominant feeling	Symbols
Ultra cold	Uc	Beyond cold	-6
Extremely cold	Ec	Ice-cold	-5
Cold	Vc	Cold	-4
Keen	Cd	Cold	-3
Cool	K	cool	-2
Moderate	C	cool	-1
Warm	M	Pleasant	0
Hot	W	hot	+1
Very hot	H	hot	+2a
Extremely hot	S	Hot	+2b
	Eh	Pleasant	+3

References: (Mohammadi and Saeed, 2007: 76).

Determination coefficient of daily comfort According Trjvng, Determination coefficient of daily comforts in different months of the year to be doing this The average maximum daily temperature on the comfort factor degrees F and the average minimum daily humidity is a percentage. Coefficient comfortable night the comfort factor of the night indices Trjvng The average minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit The mean maximum daily humidity percentage is calculated. Night and Day on the coefficients Comfort Table (3) is presented.

Station	Status	j	f	m	a	m	j	j	a	s	o	n	d
West Islamabad	night	-3	-3	-2	1	1	1	3	-1	-1	-1	-3	1
	day	-2	-3	3	-1	2b	1	1	2b	-1	0	-1	-1

As is evident from Table 3 Islamabad in West Comfort conditions during the night in months (May, Stambr, October and April) And the extra day in the month (April, Stambr, November, December and August) there. So the rest of the West Islamabad During the day than during the night is And because the area is mountainous and weather conditions. Months (June, July, August, May, and September) west of Islamabad during the hot months day The situation is very bad. Months (Sptambrnvambr, and December) Months are very cool area.

Conclusions

Enjoying the natural attractions of the region West of Islamabad, Religious, historical and mirage-like Tshgdh and many historic castles, Mirage (Mirage Sharafabad, Hrsm Mirage, Mirage Xi'an); Imam Zadeh (the shrine of Hasan Rvtvnd, Shrine of Ali Akbar, Ali Shrine, Shrine Judge Alkya (Qazyvnd) And many other tourist attractions and historic villages with more capacity in the tourism sector isWith careful planning we can attract tourists to the

region. And utilize the existing capacity in the region. In the present study to evaluate the safety climate among tourists planning in tourism. The rest of the evening enjoying Trjvng of the month (January, July and August) And the extra day in the month (March, April, May and September) there. So the rest of the West of Islamabad city is during the night than during the day. This is due to the mountainous terrain and exposure latitude can be good The opportunity to take advantage of the tourist attractions in this city is.

REFERENCES

- 1 - Bratyan, Ali 0.2007. Role of climate in tourism planning in the province of Chahar Mahal Bakhtiari, Journal of Geography, Volume 21. No. 2, Page 13.
- 2 - Tarmh, Consulting Engineers (2005). Proposal was assessing the structural state of West Islamabad (Islamabad City West
- 3 - Jafari, A., 1988. Mountains of Iran, Volume II, published by Gita Biology
- 4 - Ybr it. R., Higgins, K. .1999, environmental planning for land development. Translated by Seyyed Hossein Bahrain, Kayvan Karimi, Tehran University Press 2002
- 5 - Secret seekers, M. .1988. The architecture of the building by security climate martyr Beheshti University Press, first edition
- 6 - Kaviani, M. R.. Survey and mapping human ecology of climate, Geographical Research Quarterly, No. 28 0.1992
- 7 - Kasmaei, M., 1363, Climate and Mmarykhrmshhr, Building and Housing Research Center, Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- 8 - Mohammadi, Hossein Saidi, Ali. Indicators of climatic environment on human comfort assessment, case study: city of Qom, Journal of Environmental Studies, Year 34, No. 87, 2007
- 9- Balafoutis, C and Papadimitriout, A.A.1987.A study of climatic Stress and physiological in Greece, Journal of climatology Vol 7, 303-312UK
- 10-Dear, R, J.DE .1989.Diurnal land seasonal and seasonal variations I on The human Thermal climate of Singapore, Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography, vol 10, No1 Singapore.
- 11-Geiger, R.1965.The climate near the ground.Cambrige.Mass: Harvard university press
- 12-Hounam, C. E. Meteorological factors affecting physical comfort (with special reference to Alice Springs, Australia), International journal of biometeorology, volume 11, number 2, July
- 13-Lauren,T.2003.ClimateandArchitecture.<http://www.Search,man,climateand architecture.London.ac.uk>.
- 14-Mieczkowski , Z. (1985) The tourism climate index: A method for evaluating world climates for tourism. *The Canadian Geographer* 29, 220-233 (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com>).
- 15-Terjung, W.H.World patterns of the Monthly Comfort index. International journal of biometeorology .Vol, 12, n, 2, PP. 119-123-141.1968
- 16-Timothy,Dellen J.and Geoffrey wall,tourist Accommodation in an Asian Historic city ,The Journal of tourism studies,vol,6,No.20.PP 63, 1995
- 17-www.chaharmahalmet.ir/iranarchive.asp
- 18-<http://saher222.mihanblog.com/post/14>