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Assessing the potential and capabilities of the city of Mahneshan to construct the geopark using the comanescu models

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Abstract

Today, geotourism is a new way to explain the earth sciences and identify the natural assets of each region, which in addition to playing an educational-scientific role, leads to the development of tourism in a region. Geopark is an area with well-defined areas and has enough area for the future economic development of the area. This area includes several interesting geological phenomena (in various dimensions and without considering the scales) with a combination of scientific features, rarity, or beauty of the phenomenon. Showing the geological history of the area, showing valuable processes in geology and archeology, ecology, history or culturology are also valuable. The purpose of this study is to evaluate a number of geosites in Mahneshan city (Janabad Madabad chimney, Behestan castle, Angoran mine, Aladaglar colored mountains, Belqis mountain, Khandaghloo reservoir, Qara Darreh Angoran chimneys) for the construction of a geopark. The present study is of applied type and is descriptive-analytical in nature. The method of data collection is through a questionnaire and the statistical population of the study is 41 relevant experts. Data analysis was performed both quantitatively and qualitatively using the Comansco model and SPSS software. The results show that Mahneshan city has the necessary capacity and potential for the construction of a geopark and the geosites of Qala-e-Behestan and the chimney of Jan-e-Madabad were ranked first and second with scores of (0.64) and (0.61), respectively. (0/593), Belqis Mountain (0.591), Angoran Mine (0.555), Khandaghloo Lake (0.534), and Qara Dare Angoran Chimneys (0.528) with very close scores, respectively. Are next. The highest average score obtained from the data is related to scientific value and aesthetic value.

Keywords: geopark geological heritage Land use Comanescu Mahneshan

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