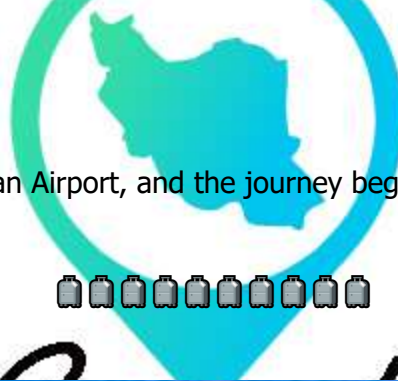


## Tourist itinerary 9 days – 10 nights in Tehran and the north of Iran



### First day:

We receive our dear guests from Tehran Airport, and the journey begins to the north of Iran by special transport to the city of Kelardasht.  
We settle in the city of Kelardasht







### Day three:

On the third day, you will go to the beautiful Zavaf Chalus Dam resort walking tour and enjoy sitting on the floating beds on the flowing water and admiring the view of the evergreen forests of northern Iran.

#### **CHALUS FORESTS:**

This area (Chalus Forests or Chaloos Forests) is close to the sea, with high plains, suitable regional conditions, verdant, with heights and valleys and dense forests, lakes, elevated waterfalls. Besides it being in the vicinity of Alam Kooch. All speak of it being unequal to its kind in Iran and even the world. A place worth visiting.

#### **Valasht Lake:**

Valasht Lake encompasses an area of about 15 hectares, and is located in a deep valley to the southwest of Chaloos and to the northeast of Kelar Dasht (Kelardasht) region. This area forms a suitable habitat for waterfowls and a variety of water species. Unfortunately, no organized exploitation has been made in this lake regarding fishing industry, and fishing only takes place by fishing rods here. Access to this lake is from the west of the Chaloos Road and Marzan Abad.

#### **CHALOOS RIVER:**

This river takes its source in the Kandovan Mountains which is a part of the Alborz Mountain Range. After adjoining the Zanusi River and numerous other springs and waterfalls, and flowing through a few villages, it flows into the Caspian Sea. The river follows a beautiful course, right from its source till it reaches the sea. copyright The Kandovan peak, Alam Kooch Summit, Hezar Cham Valley and springs, forests and lush green rice fields all create a glorious painting of nature in this region. The banks of this river offers excellent recreational areas as well as fishing at leisure. It goes without saying that the Tehran - Chaloos Road is one of the most enhancing routes in Iran that can be unforgettable.



## Day four:

A day tour to Roodbarak

Roodbarak is located in the Kelardasht Mountains .Roodbarak, Switzerland of Iran/Gateway to the Takhte Soleyman Massif

Sitting at the bottom of the Sardab Rood River Valley at an elevation of 1400 m at the base of the northeastern portion of the Takhte Soleyman Massif, the town of Roodbarak has been serving as the usual starting point for climbing the peaks of the Massif. The lush sub-tropical forest that covers much of the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and the northern foothills of the Alborz Mountains, also covers the slopes of the mountains near Roodbarak. These forests usually extend up to an elevation of 2000-2400 m.



Roodbarak has become a favorite destination for the residents of Tehran who have built many vacation homes in and around this town. The Iranian Mountaineering Federation owns and operates a shelter/hotel in Roodbarak. From Roodbarak, you will not be able to see Alam Kooch or its Shakhaks but the giant pyramid of the Siah Kaman Peak (4472 m, 14672 ft) will be looming above you to the west. To the north of it, the 4659 m (15285 ft) Takhte Soleyman Peak and some of the other peaks to the north of it will also be in good view. Watching these snowy summits from the steamy forests of Roodbarak is an experience that you are not likely to forget.



Overseas Integrated L.L.C (CR No. 1463585) Landline: (00968) 91410400

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## Day five:

### Tonekabon and Do Hezar and Se Hezar Forests

The township of Tonekabon exists along the Caspian Sea in the north and has common borders with the province of Qazvin from south. In its northern regions it has a moderate and humid climate and in the southern portions cold weather prevails. The main city is Tonekabon, which is 257 km. from Tehran. The territory of Tonekabon was originally part of Gilan. copyright Numerous evidences discovered in various parts of the region, indicate that it was a flourishing city in past. The ancient Tonekabon came under the realm of the Royan territory, also called Rostamdar. The Padusbanan held the power of this vicinity till the reign of Shah Abbas Safavid I. There after till the year 1209 AH. which was the beginning of the reign of Aqa Mohammad Khan Qajar, this city was known as Faiz. After downfall of this dynasty, the city was called Shahsavar, and thence after the Islamic Revolution was reverted to Tonekabon once more. Its a thriving city worth visiting.



3000 forest is one of the most beautiful and eye catching natural regions of Iran. 3000 Valley is located on the west side of Alamkough peak with picturesque landscapes, Meadows, high forests and plains and is one of the beautiful and important landscapes of Tourism due to have pleasant weather, rivers, waterfalls and water spring. Some traces of human life in the far past years remain in this valley. Also, 2000 is a tourist region in the north of Iran with moderate mountainous climate with pleasant summer and partly cold winter.

The 2000 lush valleys in the northern highlands of Alborz and in the south of Tonekabon is a rare biological and natural complex in the cause of natural and special climatic condition that placed the meadows, forests, grasslands, glacier and peaks of mountain in itself. Gerd Mountain highlands and Sialan peak ( the highest mountain peak of Tonekabon) are the important sport attractions of this region. There are also rivers that raise salmon and eel fish. You can buy fresh fish from the owners and he will even grill the fish for you.



## Day six:

### Ramsar city tour

In the morning we will visit the Shah Palace and Museum  
Shah Palace was built by Reza Shah in the 1940s. It contains a palace building and rare types of trees.  
After the palace tour, there will be a hot sulfur water pool  
At noon, our tour takes us to Jawaherda, a place called a lost paradise



Ramsar which is known as the most beautiful city in the north of Iran, is located on the Chalus-Rasht road, in the west of Mazandaran province at an altitude of 20 meters above sea level. This city is bounded by the Caspian Sea from the north, Alborz mountain range from the south, Tonekabon city from the east and Gilan province (Rudsar city) from the west. The climate of Ramsar is hot and humid in summer and mild in winter.

The royal palace of Ramsar or the Marmar palace (marble) is one of the most beautiful monuments of the Pahlavi era in northern Iran. This palace was built on the order of Reza Shah Pahlavi in 1316 and used until the 1357 revolution as a royal family residence. The palace building is located in



an area of 60,000 meters. Gardens of this palace, the first corrected citrus, and rare plants have been planted in this garden. Ramsar Palace has one of the most impressive and diverse Iranian gardens. Psilotum nudum is one of the most prominent plants in this garden. Psilotum nudum is one of the most fundamental plant species in the world.

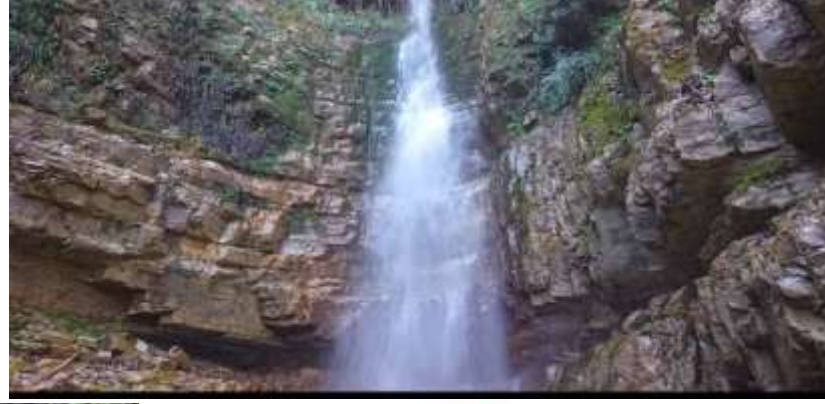




**Day 7:**

Nashtarud is a city in, and the capital of, Nashta District of Tonekabon County, Mazandaran province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 5,837 in 1,710 households.

Visit the beautiful Dinar Sara Waterfall and the surrounding forests, light a fire, cook kebabs and make firewood tea.





## Day 8:

Visit the beautiful city of Motel Goo and the beautiful forests of Tila Kenar and have lunch at the unique Orkideh restaurant. Tila Kenar is a village in Kelarabad Rural District, Kelarabad District, Abbasabad County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 374, in 109 families.



Spend the evening boating and paragliding (flying over the Caspian Sea). Beautiful Qazvin Beach and finally back to Kelardasht and have coffee at Mr. Sin Cafe. Ovan lake (Evan or Avan Lake) is a small alpine lake in Alamut region of Alburz mountains in Qazvin province. The only tributary that flows into the lake, is a stream with the same name, Ovan, coming down from northern mounts. The north of the lake is also surrounded by three small villages, namely from east to west Varbon, Ovan and Zar-abaad. The lake can be reached via a road which connects Qazvin to East Alamut.



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## Day Nine:

Morning time

Spend the last day shopping for gifts and sightseeing in the old and popular markets, and purchasing special sweets, saffron and souvenirs.



**END OF THE TOUR...**

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