The role of tourist attractions on the Southern Islands of Iran to development of sea-based
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Geotourism is one of the disciplines related to the scope of the action of the Department of Geological Phenomena. One of the activities is to introduce tourists to the problems of geodiversity while preserving local identity. Geotourism is beneficiary of many geological sciences like: dynamic geology, tectonics, geomorphology, mineralogy, petrology, paleontology, geotechnics and other, and inviting geoscience experts and nature enthusiasts to visit the ground attractions. [1, 2]. Specific and unspoiled landscape of southern Iran beaches’ area is one part of Iran's geotourism. Coastal areas were and are attractive for human settlements, so that at the end of 2000, about two-thirds of the world's population (equal to 7.3 billion people) lived on the periphery of 60 km from the sea.

Figure 1: A view of the coastal area of the island (Coral Coast, wavy and transparent)
Figure 2: A view of the high coastal cliff

The Iranian coast is nearly 5,800 km long and with capacity for economic and social development. It represents also an unique landscape, geomorphology and geology, as well as remoteness of the land area of the islands, so it needs a complex and sustainable development. Accordingly, in this study we have tried to introduce tourism potential in southern island in the Persian Gulf, including coral rocks, salt domes, Series of Hormuz, flat beaches carbonate, uplifting beaches, and coastal erosion processes [Figures 1 and 2], and discuss about the better accessibility of this area.

References:
[1] Administration of Cultural Heritage Hormozgan, 1394