



Tourism potential and assessment of its environmental impact on the northern coasts of the Oman Sea, Iran

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ABSTRACT

Today, tourism activities are as one of the most dynamic activities in the world. The number of foreign and domestic tourists and their income that is constantly increasing in the world. Tourism activities have different types that among them we can mention to the coastal tourism. The concept of coastal tourism, the full range of tourism consists of recreational activities that occur in coastal areas of the oceanic water. In the southern coasts of Iran, various natural factors have come together to create structures and phenomena, natural and historical attractions which in turn display of beautiful natural attractions. Despite such potential positive impacts of tourism on the coast, not only negative but also have undesired effects but also originate from a lack of planning and management of coastal areas of the country. Summary, the results of the studies such as soil erosion, destruction of natural resources, destruction of coastal landscapes, waste accumulation and uncontrolled increase in construction, water and soil pollution, stagnation of agriculture and animal husbandry, death of plant and animal organisms, noise pollution, land use change and so on show that types of environmental pollution in the region, the main negative impacts on tourism. In this research, it has been tried to present ways of reducing harmful environmental effects and expressing the tourism characteristics of the studied area and the consequences of tourism.

1. Introduction

In general, the goal of expanding tourism activities in coastal areas is providing space for social and economic development. In some countries, tourism can provide the main livelihood and income for coastal residents to be considered and so the social and environmental interests associated. In addition, the negative impacts of tourism to some extent are inevitable. Geo-tourism is one of the newest types of tourism and ecotourism subcategories after the issue of Geo-parks since 2000, was considered by UNESCO (Iran Touring and Tourism Organization, 2011). There are different types of tourism activities, among which can be cited coastal tourism. The concept of a complete of coastal tourism means recreational activities in coastal areas of the ocean occurs.

Actions under this heading have its necessary that form in ministry (Afarin et al., 2012; Ahrari and Yazdani, 2014; Ahrari, 2016). Geo-tourism as sub-branch of tourism activities to be important this spectacular geological phenomenon was either technically or in terms of public appeal, to introduce tourists to be examined. In studied area, geo-structures and landscapes unique are observed. Among these natural forms and geo-structures can be mountains of Mars, terraces and rocky beaches, sand dunes, mushroom-shaped forms, alternating layers of sedimentary sequences, caves, chunks, fairy chimneys, capital named Dave and dozens of other examples that each of turn is a nice view of place presented over the years. The existence of such tourism potential in the southern coast of Iran, in addition to many positive effects, negative effects that emanates from lack of planning and proper management of tourism in coastal areas of

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the country. In this article we have tried to these cases due to the resulting environmental impacts are discussed. Not only Tourism creates jobs but also through direct employment within the tourism industry and indirectly in sectors such as retail and transportation. When these people spend their wages on goods and services, it leads to what is known as the "multiplier effect," creating more jobs. The tourism industry also provides opportunities for small-scale business enterprises, which is especially important in rural communities, and generates extra tax revenues, such as airport and hotel taxes, which can be used for schools, housing and hospitals (Bilham et al., 2007; Andreck and Nyaupane, 2011; Barbieri et al., 2012).

Successful tourism relies on establishing a basic infrastructure, such as roads, visitor centers and hotels. The cost of this usually falls on the government, so it has to come out of tax revenues. Jobs created by tourism are often seasonal and poorly paid, yet tourism can push up local property prices and the cost of goods and services (Kousis, 2000; Kim, 2013). Money generated by tourism does not always benefit the local community, as some of it leaks out to huge international companies, such as hotel chains. Destinations dependent on tourism can be adversely affected by events such as terrorism, natural disasters and economic recession.

Iran's Sistan and Baluchistan province in the Southeast is about 187500 square kilometers, more than 11 percent of the country into account that in this respect is the largest province in

Iran (Kukowsk et al., 2001; Ahrari, 2016). This province is limited from east to Pakistan and Afghanistan, on the south by the Gulf of Oman, the North and North West of the West with the province and the neighboring provinces of Kerman and Hormozgan. The province has 900 km border with Pakistan, with Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea approximately 300 kilometers, 270 kilometers were presented in Fig. 1. The southeast of study area's geological zone Makran coast in the extreme south of Zahedan is located in 761 kilometers. The area between 25 degrees and 31 degrees 29 minutes north latitude and 3 minutes to between 58 degrees and 49 minutes east longitude 63 degrees 20 minutes away.

2. Material and Methods

Methods descriptive-analytic studies and field observations and survey the library. The library needed information from various sources, internal and external papers, published and unpublished reports, theses of post graduate students in related topics and geographical sites have been collected. In field studies I does tourism survey has been prepared and was photographed of landscapes. The evidence of human origin or the consequences of ecological tourism, photographed and the resulting data were analyzed. Finally, the situation of coastal tourism and environmental consequences of the monitoring and interpretation of the results was developed.

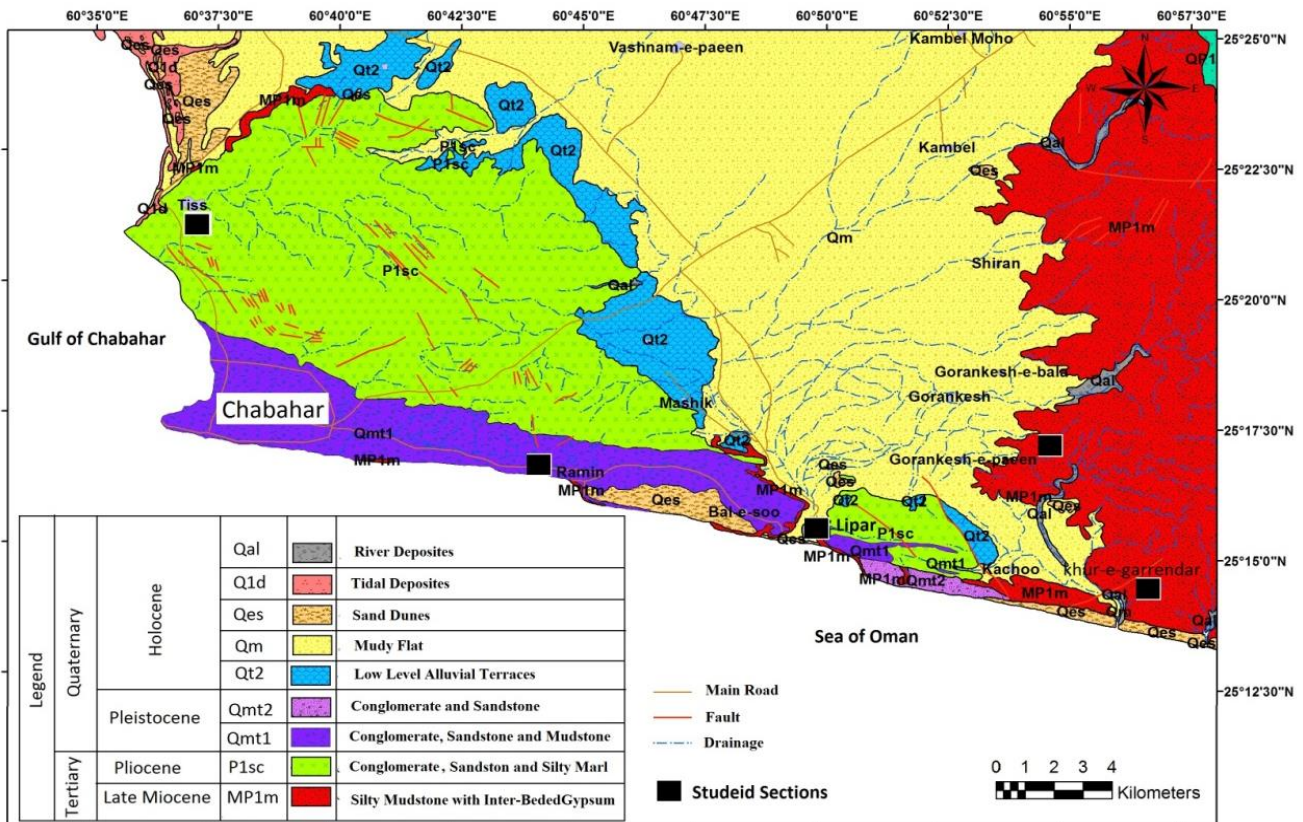


Figure 1. The Chabahar geological map and location of studied area (GSI, 2009)

3. Results and discussions

3.1. The potentials effects of tourism in NE coast of Oman Sea (Positive effects)

According to the specific climatic and geological conditions including having exposure in low-latitude geographical proximity to the equator and slight fluctuations in temperature throughout the year, is unique morphological shapes. In this region, unique natural structures are with historical and cultural attractions, protected areas, special coating plant, etc. The richness of religious sites and tourist potential of the area has increased powers. For example Cave tees hives mud volcanoes, tectonic pits, mushroom-shaped forms, mountains of miniature, horseshoe bay, the tombs of the holy shrine, The tomb of Seyyed Gholam Rasoul and Sheikh Shamil, the Portuguese Castle, etc. In this area special attention to the World Tourism Organization and UNESCO been studied (Guliyev and Feizullayev, 2001). The following are some of the most important geomorphological shapes as tourist attractions (the positive effects of economic and development), explains as follow:

3.1.1. Mud volcano

One of the very beautiful forms and geomorphological processes in the study area is Mud volcano (Fig. 2). It is located in the same volcanic landforms that instead of lava from its crater and cone-shaped gas come out with flowers. These flowers are the result of the movement of continental crust subduction of oceanic crust beneath the floor of Oman Sea to have come into existence. These flowers are young and beginning of the 30 to 40 thousand years ago (Kousis, 2000). In addition to being one of the interesting sights and beautiful flowery meadows are geo tourism, their own therapeutic properties for the treatment of diseases such as flowers and spine and joint pain, joint stiffness, neurological diseases, the early stages of artery and muscle contractions, gynecological diseases very handy (Guliyev, 2001). It is believed that bathing in Mud volcano certain are chemical elements in their composition due to, is very beneficial for the skin and cause skin rejuvenate and improve skin conditions (Kousis, 2000). So far, 20 Mud volcanoes have been identified on the Makren coast. These Mud volcanoes may range in size from merely 1 or 2 meters high and 1 or 2 meters wide, to 100 meters high and 10 kilometers wide smaller mud exudations are sometimes referred to as mud-pots. Mud Volcano of Kahair or Tang with high the 10 meter in distance from to Bandar Tang is located 100 kilometers on Chabahar. There is a vast stretch of wetland encircling this volcano which is easy to climb outside the rainy season. At the highest point of this mud volcano is mouth muddy that erupts and extrudes mud every minute. It is believed that this mud volcano has been formed because of the activity of this mud volcano over the years. There are two low altitude mountains near the mud volcano which are believed to have also been mud volcanoes in the past. The mud extrusions of this volcano are cold.

3.1.2. Miniature Mountains (Mars or Martian Mounts)

25 kilometers of Chabahar on the northern coast of Oman Sea (Chabahar road-Gwatre), water and wind erosion on the marl-sandstone formations green area, the beautiful scenery of the foothills regular and frequent bad as the land under canvas (Bad

Land) or the Mars mountains or the miniature mountains are established (Fig. 3). These mountains are extremely beautiful and considered to be symbols of the unique geo-morphological phenomena of Chabahar. Mars or miniature mountains have been extensive parallel to the sea (along east - west) from near Kachoo village to the Gwatre Bay.



Figure 2. Mud-volcano of Kahair or Tang, SE of Oman Sea



Figure 3. Mars or Miniature mountains

3.1.3. Columns erosion

Wind erosion is a major factor in the region (such waters), causing erosion and sediment transport becomes less resistant and after hitting the barriers could scratch the surface of the stone. This process creates structures in coastal areas as fine as Hoodoo (fairy chimneys) was presented in Fig. 4 which that is of interest to everyone. The height of the column of erosion sometimes reaches 46 meters. Also, in the northern part of the region due to exposure resistant deposits on soft sediments, large parts of the highlands have been isolated and the road route is very scenic beautiful (Fig. 5).

3.1.4. Erosion of honeycomb (Sadaf)

Wind erosion and surface water, especially rain in southern coasts of Chabahar, beautiful buildings and fungal forms honeycomb has established that locals say they Sadaf (Fig. 6). This beautiful shapes in sandstone and carbonate rocks can be seen in abundance.

3.1.5. Sand dunes and Ripple mark

In studied area where the permanent or temporary strong wind and clastic sediments (sand) is present, the sand dunes are formed very beautiful. This process has caused a ripple mark and sand dunes with beautiful markings, spread. These complications are not nested and one of the interesting phenomena in Chabahar coast as presented in Fig. 7.

3.1.6. Darya Bozorg and Darya Koochik

Darya Bozorg or Big Sea Coast in Chabahar has tens of meters of cliffs that attract tourists who come to the area to see waves breaking against the rocks and to watch the sun set on the sea. Waves can reach as high as 15 meters here. In tidal zone, sea shells, smooth sea stones and small fish can be seen in the gaps in the cliffs. These cliffs are also a popular spot for fishing. Cliffs are formed as erosion landforms by the processes of weathering and erosion were illustrated in Fig. 8. Cliffs are common on coasts, in mountainous areas, escarpments and along rivers. Cliffs are usually formed by rock that is resistant to weathering and erosion. If three factors: water, air and land are in contact with each other; the process of erosion and weathering is more intense and causes certain coastal forms. The height of waves sometimes reaches 15 meters in Darya Bozorg (Big Sea). The rocks in some cases up to 50 meters thick which that are one of the other sights interests of geo-tourism. Port Chabahar also known as Darya Koochik (Small Sea) is a U-shaped port on the southeastern coast of Sistan-Baluchistan Province and is considered Iran's biggest port. About 14 thousand hectares of the lands east of Chabahar Port has been designated as the Chabahar Free Trade-Industrial Zone. This port is home to various birds including the larus, great stone-curlew, see-see partridge and Egyptian vulture.



Figure 4. The column of erosion (Hoodoo) on the road Tis - Chabahar



Figure 5. Placement of large masses of stone on the road tis - Chabahar

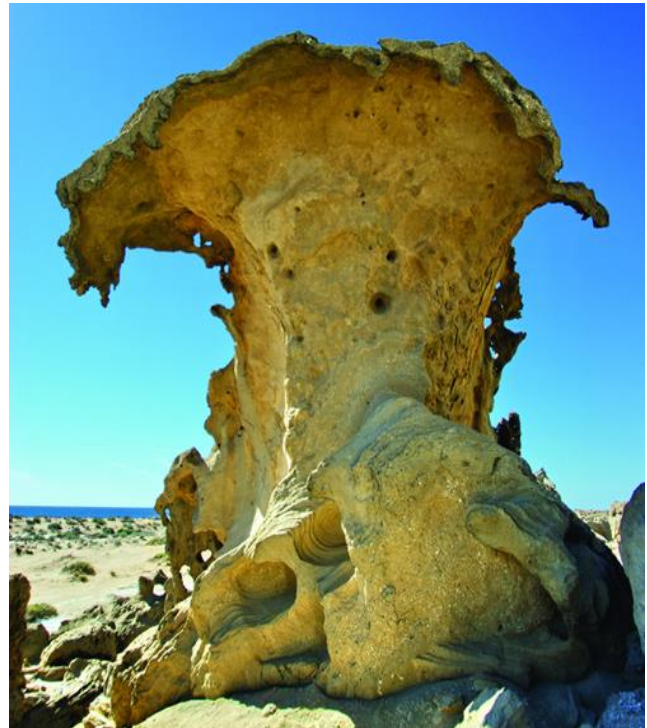


Figure 6. Erosion of honeycomb (Sadaf) on the road Lipar - Chabahar



Figure 7. Sand dunes in coastal of Oman Sea



Figure 8. Cliff in coastal Oman Sea (Large Sea, south of Chabahar)

3.1.7. Tidal beaches

In this area, increased erosion and sedimentation elevated fine-grained, more intense deposition process and the leaving new deposits and expanding its beaches (Yong, 2002; Schvosbo, 2003; Zimmermann et al., 2003). This process formed in the North West and West Chabahar coastal scenery that the area has always attracted numerous viewers (Fig. 9).

3.1.8. Bedding and Uplifting

The area is very beautiful in sedimentary sequences with a unique sedimentary structures can be seen that the deposits of sandstone and mixed siliciclastic are abundant. This is a bug that reflects the history of sedimentation forming area, the tourist attractive landscapes. This fact is presented in Fig. 10.

3.1.9. The Triple cave

Tis village is a farming area that has 2,500 years of history. The village was named Tis at the time of Alexander of Macedonia's attack on the Persian Empire. Tis were a flourishing trade center before the Mongol attack in the 13th century. The Portuguese attacked and established control over Tis in 1506. The British took over Tis in 1616. This complex includes two natural and an artificial cave which are located in Tis village on the slope of Shabaz Mountain. Ban is a pious man's name and Masity is that of temple. These caves used to be for the worship and religious or official ceremonies. The Baluchi language, 'Ban' means righteous and 'Masity' means the temple. In one of the natural caves and small cubes and chest tomb of a dome height of forty feet is can be seen. The second cave are seven steps in the right side of the cave, the platform is made of plaster and stone. The cave entrance is 80 cm. The third cave to cave 50 meters to the left of the main arch span length of 20 meters. Inside this cave, the unique and beautifully layered and intersecting oblique view as shown in Fig. 11.

3.1.10. Coastal Geological and Biological Effects

In the area, living organisms, including worms, crabs, sea birds and other marks on the left coast that reflects their activity. The effect of sea water (acidic) on the shores of causes cavities carbonate dissolution medium and big scale that is very beautiful and striking (Fig. 12).

3.1.11. Wetlands (The Pink Lagoon)

Lipar or the Pink Lagoon is a 13 kilometer wetland located 5 kilometers from Chabahar on the road to Gwatre. In late winter and early spring as well as end of summer and early fall visitors can witness the red tide phenomenon at this wetland. Lipar Wetland is a great bird watching destination and is home to the coot, flamingo, grebe, great egret, grey heron, purple swamphen, sandgrouse, see-see partridge, grey francolin, tawny eagle, Eurasian teal and kestrel. Lipar wetland is also home to the endangered marbled duck. Lipar is the shores of beautiful and interesting areas of the region. Lipar wetland near the village of Ramin and 15 km East Coast Chabahar on the road Chabahar – Gwatre with the prospect of was fantastic. Growth of oak and nettle in the water of beauty has created a wonderful scene that cannot be seen anywhere else in the country (Fig. 13). Lipar Red lagoon waters red with a beautiful view is taken.



Figure 9. Tidal beaches



Figure 10. Tectonically landscape in Chabahar coasts



Figure 11. Triple caves in Tis Village

3.1.12. The Hara Forests

The Hara Forests or Mangrove Forests, dominated by saltwater trees known as the *Avicenna marina*, are among the natural wonders of Gwatre. The trees, which grow as high as 3 to 8 meters and have external roots, are often submerged at high tide. Home to some 10 species of migratory tropical birds, the trees have bright green leaves and bear sweet almond-like fruit from mid-July to August. In the area due to its specific climate, plants grow. It can be said farmers in all during the year in Chabahar are working. Lipar is one of the beautiful scenery of Forest region where a clump of trees Valloo or Ches (local names) and large groves can be seen (Figure 14). Lipar is due to the expansion of the Forest seasonal rivers that supply water to water the trees is low. Beautiful mangrove forest is located in the coastal zone of Gwatre Gulf in BahooKalat river discharge into the Oman Sea. Plant mangrove swamp areas that are hot off the coast of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iran are going south (Fig. 15).



Figure 12. Effects of existing activity digger beaches and rocky shores of dissolution cavities



Figure 13. Lipar Wetland or the Pink Lagoon



Figure 14. Lipar Forests



Figure 15. Hara Forests in coasts Gwatre

3.1.13. Estuaries

Estuaries and their surrounding wetlands are bodies of water usually found where rivers meet the sea. Estuaries are home to unique plant and animal communities that have adapted to brackish water—a mixture of fresh water draining from the land and salty seawater. Estuaries are delicate ecosystems. Congress created the National Estuarine Research Reserve System to protect more than one million acres of estuarine land and water. These estuarine reserves provide essential habitat for wildlife, offer educational opportunities for students, and serve as living laboratories for scientists. Other tourist attractions in the southern province of Sistan and Baluchistan are coastal estuaries. Due to its location on the estuary of environmental conditions (High salinity and drought tolerance unaffected by tides) and biological effects and provide specific ecosystem. Figure 16 is presented the estuary with environmental suitable conditions in studied area.

3.1.14. Bay and Gulf in Makran coasts

Gwatre Bay is located in the Gulf of Oman on the maritime border of Pakistan and Iran. The bay has Hara Forests that stretch an area of 350 thousand hectares and are located 150 kilometers from Chabahar. In the area, coastal sediments under the influence of neo-tectonics and sea level fluctuations over time, lead to a dramatic change in the coastline and formed a horseshoe bay and the beauty of the day, For example the Gulf of Chabahar, Pozm, Tees and Gwatre were illustrated in Fig. 17. The Gondoo crocodile, a rare crocodile, lives in Gwatre Bay at the point where Bahu Kalat and Sarbaz Rivers join. In the fall Gwatre Bay is home to migratory birds. Gwatre Bay and the Makran coast are also home to dolphins, whales and manatees. Goethe is the only type of crocodile Iran's national and international value. It was 4 meters and about half of the entire body strong brews it up.

3.1.15. Beaches with shells fossil

Sea level changes are on scenic shores of beauty with abundant fossil shells (mainly mollusks) which is considered by tourism activities (Fig.19). The fossil Beaches are a tourist beautiful effects.

3.1.16. Green sea turtle habitat (*Chelonia mydas*)

South coast of Baluchistan habitat is one of the most fascinating animal species (*Chelonia mydas*) Oman Sea (Fig. 20).

This is a beautiful and exciting, drought and rising sea green turtles lay eggs on the beaches. Green turtles laying season is different in Chabahar coast of the coastal strip south of the country began in mid-August and continues until the end of March. The most important sea turtle is nesting area in the city of Chabahar and Konarak.

3.1.17. Sea salt extraction

In the North West of Chabahar, Tis coast located in recreation area on the east side, traditional extracting salt from sea water takes place (Fig. 21). After approximately two weeks, the water evaporates and the salt crystals have been hard on all ponds, are harvested.

3.1.18. Pier angling (Fishing)

In this area, there are several fishing pier fishing pier that two (TIS) and (Ramin) are more spectacular than others. Tis port in free zone and Ramin port is located 10 km East of Chabahar, watching the docks as well as ships, fishing boats, fishermen, catching a variety of fish and seafood shrimps which are very spectacular was presented in the Fig. 22.

3.1.19. Tis mosque

Tis Mosque is located in a beautiful namesake village, 9 km from Chabahar (Fig. 23). The mosque was first built 1,000 years ago. Thanks to the single-minaret mosque's proximity to Pakistan and India, its architecture and interior design are similar to Pakistani and Indian places of Muslim worship.

3.1.20. The Seyyed Gholam Rasoul tomb

According to Muslim accounts, Seyyed Gholam Rasoul, originally known as Seyyedena Mohammad, was a Muslim Indian. On a visit to Chabahar, he decided to marry a local girl, but on his wedding night he fell ill. In his will, he asked others to refrain from mourning for him and instead celebrate for ten nights to secure blessings for his soul. Every year on the 15th of the 11th month of the lunar calendar, a 10-day celebration is held in his memory at his tomb, 5 km to the northwest of Chabahar (Fig. 24). During the ceremony, elderly women enter the tomb to say prayers for others and ask God to heal the sick while men stay outside and play music. The tomb has white walls and Indian-style architecture. The exterior of the structure is graced with paintings and religious phrases. This structure was built in the Seljuq era; its murals were painted later during the Safavid era. The tomb dates back to the 11th century AD.

3.1.21. Portuguese castle

Tis historic port dating back more than two thousand years has taken place at the mouth of Chabahar Bay. The Portuguese castle on a hill overlooking the road and five kilometers from the city of Chabahar-Tis is located. Tis the size 24 on 95 meters was built castles and materials used in it, brick, stone and plaster. In this castle, big porch and veranda suite with many rooms there are, and how to make it look like caravanserai Shah Abbas Safavid Shah Suleiman made were presented in Fig. 25.

3.1.22. Old building Telegraph

The Telegraph House is the oldest modern building in Chabahar which was built by the British in 1864, at the end of the Qajar era, to promote sailing and trade and connect India, Jask [a city in Hormozgan Province] and Bandar Abbas (Figure 26). The beautiful structure with sloping slate shutters and arches has been registered as a national monument.

3.1.23. Sepozeh (Khajeh Khezr monument)

Khajeh Khezr monument in southwest of Chabahar in a place called 'Sepozeh' is located in the central district. Khajeh Khezr Chabahar is well-known and respected elder men and the natives. His tomb has been left on because people believe he is alive and sponsor of the sea, boats and yachts is but a footstool that his followers would rush to visit it. Helou dates and charity or sacrifice a sheep by indigent especially in the Step conventional. Many sailors after the end of the trip and get to the beach on the Walk of lit candles were shown in Fig. 27.

3.1.24. Chabahar Free Trade-Industrial Zone

Chabahar Free Trade-Industrial Zone, one of the country's six free economic zones in the country's economic goals, more than a decade in the vicinity of the city of Chabahar, on the Arabian Sea border has been established (Fig. 28). The area attractions in addition to being one of the largest commercial complexes in the industrial area as well.

3.1.25. Haftad Molla Cemetery in Mirjaveh town

Mirjaveh town in Sistan and Baluchestan province has several historical and natural relics; Haftad Molla Cemetery is one of these unique attractions. These tombs are always under the shadow and they have never seen the direct light of the sun. These graves are from 800 years ago (Fig. 29). After burying the corpse, the four sides of the grave was elevated with stone and it was covered with some rocks, then a stairway was built out of bricks and form plaster on the rocks and then a it was covered with a reticular partition wall and finally this structure was filled with plaster and some parts of it was colored in red.



Figure 16. Estuary with environmental suitable conditions



Figure 17. Bay of Gwatre in Coasts Oman Sea



Figure 21. Sea salt extractions in Tis



Figure 18. Muger crocodile (Gandoo) in sarbaz village



Figure 22. Fishing pier and amusement Lipar in Chabahar free zone



Figure 19. Beaches with shells fossil (Oyster) in Tis village



Figure 23. Tis Mosque in Northwest of Chabahar



Figure 20. Green sea turtle habitat (*Chelonia mydas*) in Coasts Oman Sea



Figure 24. Tomb of Seyyed Gholam Rasoul in Chabahar City



Figure 25. Portuguese castle in Chabahar Free Zone



Figure 29. Haftad Molla Cemetery in Mirjaveh town (Makran Zone)



Figure 26. Old building Telegraph



Figure 27. Sepozeh in southwest of Chabahar



Figure 28. Chabahar Free Trade-Industrial Zone

3.1.26. Sunrise and sunset in Oman Sea coasts

Chabahar is the only oceanic port of Iran that which is linked to the Indian ocean. Its marina mooring ships Feature Ocean, and the capabilities of Iran's free trade zones. Effects of sunrise and sunset of the most spectacular scenery on the coast port which is shown in Fig. 30.



Figure 30. Sunrise (up) and sunset (down) in Oman Sea coasts

3.2. The potentials effects of tourism in NE coast of Oman Sea (Negative effects)

The detrimental effects of tourism in 4 socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and psychological summarized. Visitor behaviors can have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the host community. For example, crowding and congestion, drugs and alcohol problems, prostitution and increased crime levels can occur. Tourism can even infringe on human rights, with locals being displaced from their land to make way for new hotels or barred from beaches. Interaction with tourists can also lead to an erosion of traditional cultures and values. Tourism poses a threat to a region's natural and cultural resources, such as water supply, beaches, coral reefs and heritage sites, through overuse. It also causes increased pollution through traffic emissions, littering, increased sewage production and noise. Unlike the northern coast of the South East Coast area is not densely populated country has somehow caused by human interference reduces the effects of pollutants. Certainly in the future with the increase in population due to the countries development-oriented east, it is necessary to provide the preventive strategies. What increases the risks of water pollution, water movement and transfer of patients around the world, although not infected with incredible acceleration and velocity and flow, are scattered everywhere. One of the important effects of coastal tourism is affected by pollution from human activities caused by poor sanitation and waste of entry to the beach and the sea. The damaging effects caused by various commercial vessels and fishing boats and with loading and unloading, refueling, fatigue buoys, etc. pollution emission of pollutants originating from their coasts and seas are ultimately.

In the southern coast of Iran problems (Inappropriate exploitation of natural resources, lack of adequate facilities and reducing groundwater surface water control, lack of appropriate port facilities equipped with the capability of regional development, and in particular the mismatch between the underlying network and network capacity transport in accordance with the requirements of the development, non-compliance with environmental standards in the deployment activities, lack of spatial balance between centralization modern oil and gas activities with other activities, suitable agricultural land use change, the gap between the indices of physical infrastructure, lack of facilities and tourism facilities, increased water pollution of sea and coastal areas, and like them) that despite the sensitive and strategic position near the open international waters, on the path of international corridors north and south, rich in marine resources is observed be in these areas. Eutrophication with the urban sewage discharge in coastal areas of Oman Sea sometimes can be seen that the increase in bacteria, algae bloom, low oxygen levels, mortality of fish and other aquatic got there which are illustrated in Figs. 31 to 33. One of the efforts that must be done to prepare a data bank and area attractions Brochures which introduce tourists to provide information on environmental protection. Also, Establishing seasonal camps (for deployment in the most attractive tourist tourists), prevent the establishment of tourists scattered in nature, the beach and the formulation of special environmental laws and policies to reduce the negative effects. Continuous monitoring authorities, the right management and the right location to build structures and conduct the relevant waste or recycle them in an appropriate manner in tourist areas is

essential. Thus, by preventing the entry of various pollutants, reduces the organic load and preserve the marine environment can be helped to reduce environmental stakes.



Figure 31. Coastal pollution in Oman Sea coasts



Figure 32. Coastal pollution due to fishing vessels in Oman Sea coasts



Figure 33. Coastal pollution due to Eutrophication in Oman Sea coasts

4. Conclusion

Tourism creates jobs, both through direct employment within the tourism industry and indirectly in sectors such as retail and transportation. When these people spend their wages on goods and services, it leads to what is known as the "multiplier effect," creating more jobs. The tourism industry also provides opportunities for small-scale business enterprises, which is especially important in rural communities, and generates extra tax revenues, such as airport and hotel taxes, which can be used for schools, housing and hospitals.

Successful tourism relies on establishing a basic infrastructure, such as roads, visitor centers and hotels. The cost of this usually falls on the government, so it has to come out of tax revenues. Jobs created by tourism are often seasonal and poorly paid, yet tourism can push up local property prices and the cost of goods and services. Money generated by tourism does not always benefit the local community, as some of it leaks out to huge international companies, such as hotel chains. Destinations dependent on tourism can be adversely affected by events such as terrorism, natural disasters and economic recession.

In the southern coast of various natural factors have come together to create structures and phenomena, natural and historical attractions. For example, the Mars mountains, Mud volcanoes, Hoodoo, Cliff and Sandy shores, Dunes types, Erosion forms, Alternating layers, sedimentary sequences, caves, Dave throne and many other examples which in turn display of beautiful natural attractions. Despite such potential positive impacts of tourism on the coast, not only negative but also have undesired effects which originate from a lack of planning and management of coastal areas of the country.

Summarizing the results of the studies Such as soil erosion, destruction of natural resources, destruction of coastal landscapes, waste accumulation and uncontrolled increase in construction, water and soil pollution, stagnation of agriculture and animal husbandry, death of plant and animal organisms, noise pollution, land use change and so on show that types of environmental pollution in the region, the main negative impacts of tourism.

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