

Introduction of Mining Museum Park for Educational Tourism Purposes and

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These mines can be considered as industrial mining and cultural heritage, Since all the mines had roads and streets, water and electricity and residential buildings with a small cost of reconstruction and preserving the architecture, they can change their use as mining museum park. In this new environment, the technical workers working in the mine are again employed as tour leader. An new economic conditions prevent the migration of indigenous peoples. The research methods in this study is descriptive and analytical and refers to similar studies worldwide. The results show that so far a large number of abandoned mines in the world have been turned into mining museum park. These parks have become a place of natural science education, especially environment issue for different classes of people, by meeting the needs of tourists. examples include the Taiwan coal museum, Sungjiang (China), Sterling hill & Ed in the USA, the geveor copper and Tin mine in Britania. Hokkaido (Japan), Guido (Poland), Pernik (Bulgaria), Slovenia, coal mine and Serbariu (Italy). In Iran, in the 2010 year, the issue of establishing mining museum park was arisen. So far, Kanijkola coal mine, Khorbiabanak potash mine and Angoran lead zinc mine have been turned into mining museum park or feasibility study on them are over. In this article, the characteristics of mining museum park of Iran are introduced and described.

Keyword: Mining Tourism, Konijkola Coal, Khorbiabanak Potash, Angoran Lead Zinc

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