

Identification and calculation of tolerance capacity areas prone to ecotourism development in Sabalan Zone

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Extended abstract

1- Introduction

Development and increasing tourism, especially ecotourism - related activities today has become an important issue. The Promenade sources based on natural resources has been established in each regions and it is necessary maintain the dynamics this the resource to be considered seriously.

Therefore, the ecological carrying capacity of these resources and provide appropriate solutions to use them in the planning system is seen as something important.

In this regard, and despite the tourist potential of the Sabalan and sensitive ecology of the process of increasing the productivity of these

resources, Research to determine the environmental carrying capacity was necessary. Something that this article based on is steady.

2- Methodology

Research based on field studies, library and digital and satellite data. The data and information gathering tools in this study The Information contained in Ardabil province and also applications such as GIS are.

In order to perform this article, map of the geographic area Sabalan from the armed forces has been production. And elevation levels in 10-class classification and map of slope and aspect was extracted. Also, the digital maps of vegetation, rivers and other natural and human effects also were used.

After collecting the information required, the digital editing and corrections was do and the tabular data added to they were. After obtaining prone zones tourism activities, maps

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were provided the development priorities.

Finally, with the use of maps related to ecotourism activities, physical capacity and actual was calculated for each of these activities.

3- Discussion

In planning and tourism management, ability and suitability cognition of land for and applying quantitative methods to estimate the amount of available resources, key role in the planning and land management is performance.

So in this article from Boolean logic for classify as zero and one for the feasibility of ecotourism zone is used.

And as well as from GIS like the rational function AND , Query, Map Calculator used to for Combine and overlay maps and finally drawings ecotourism prone areas have been identified.

Zones that Ecotourism can be more active were selected as Development priority. Also for identify the ecosystem of the area and the topic capacity sustainable tourism development within the range carrying capacity has been studied.

The carrying capacity is a process of change ecosystem without structure and functioning to go beyond certain acceptable limits

To estimate the carrying capacity natural zone for tourism purposes, the range of three different capacities namely, Physical Carrying Capacity, Real Carrying Capacity, Effective Carrying Capacity has been considered.

Physical Carrying Capacity of the maximum number of visitors in a place and time that can be present.

Real Carrying Capacity Is the maximum number of visitors of a resort location with Consideration the limiting factors of human and environmental.

The basis of Functions defined and calculations, the highest percentage of surface zone (50%) dedicated to winter sports and mountaineering. This zone is an area of 44,602 hectares which is equivalent to 36 percent of the area intended.

Calculations show zone that the development potential of ecotourism has five activities; including an area southwest of the village is moeel. The second priority development include zone that will at least four potential developments of ecotourism activities, including :hiking, water sport, walking, hydrotherapy.

The third priority include zone that at least three activities of ecotourism, ski, hiking, Hydrotherapy.

The fourth priority development include zone that at least two potential developments of ecotourism activities Such as hiking and waling have.

The Fifth priority development include zone that at least one of this activites: hiking, waling, ski, Hydrotherapy and fishing have.

It also calculate the carrying capacity the surface zone would indicate that the physical capacity at the regional level in all the activities listed 5575250 person ta day And The actual capacity is 2782049 person ta day.

4- Conclusion

Studies conducted in this research suggests that with increasing incoming tourists to the region And the lack of a comprehensive plan tourism in future of the carrying capacity of environment is reduce and this possibility exists that sensitive Sabalan ecology be Destruction. It is therefore necessary that potential of zone seriously to be considered.

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