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Al-Hajar Geopark

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Introduction:

This is an introductory guide to Al-Hajar Geopark, a pioneering national project that reflects the Sultanate of Oman's commitment to protecting and promoting its natural heritage at both local and international levels. It highlights the significance of this important national initiative and the role the Ministry of Heritage and Tourism plays in developing the requirements for establishing national geoparks, working towards their registration as UNESCO Global Geoparks, and demonstrating the positive impact of international recognition in advancing the concept of ESCO tourism. This, in turn, contributes to sustaining cultural heritage and promoting it locally and globally, raising awareness of environmental and developmental issues facing communities, and attracting more visitors to Oman through the creation of diverse and integrated national tourism products. Oman's rich and unique natural and cultural assets qualify it to be a leading global tourism destination.

The Al-Hajar Geopark marks the first step in Oman's geopark registration initiatives, enabling all relevant stakeholders to build capacities, share experiences, refine approaches, and expand on them in future national geopark projects. This aligns with Oman Vision 2040's goal of sustainable investment in heritage, culture, and the arts to contribute to national economic growth.

This publication, presented in two informative chapters, explores the main aspects of the Al-Hajar Geopark project and its positive impacts across multiple fields. Chapter One reviews the project's economic and cultural dimensions, its role in enhancing sustainable tourism, and its promotion of the park's unique features as a distinguished tourist destination, while also empowering national talent by creating high-quality job opportunities based on the sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage.

Chapter Two presents a selection of the 20 most prominent tourism sites within the Al-Hajar Geopark, chosen for their unique appeal, enriching the visitor experience, and strengthening the Geopark's standing as an integrated tourism and educational destination.

Definition of Geoparks:

UNESCO defines geoparks as areas with clearly defined geographical boundaries that include a number of geological sites and landscapes of exceptional international importance and value. They are recognized by law under national legislations and regulations, and focus on conservation, education, research, and sustainable social and economic development across various sectors. A geopark encompasses a wide range of sciences and knowledge, and its significance increases with the diversity of its components, including: Geological heritage - Natural heritage - Cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) - Water resources - Biological resources (plants and animals)

UNESCO launched the Global Geoparks initiative in response to the need for international recognition of important Earth science sites, and to link the protection of these sites with economic development and sustainable tourism. In 2015, UNESCO Member States officially adopted the designation UNESCO Global Geoparks as an international label reflecting the commitment of countries to manage their outstanding geological sites according to an integrated approach.

The Omani National Committee for Geoparks:

The Oman National Committee for Geoparks is the central body responsible for overseeing the preparation and coordination of files for registering geoparks in the Sultanate of Oman on the UNESCO Global Geoparks list. The Committee includes representatives from government entities, the private sector, academia, and community institutions, reflecting the national and participatory nature of the project and strengthening role integration in developing these vital initiatives. It sets the general frameworks for geopark development and management plans, and coordinates directly with the UNESCO and its advisory bodies to ensure compliance with the approved international standards for joining the Global Geoparks Network. The Committee also plays a key role in raising community awareness of the importance of geoparks and encouraging individual and institutional participation in making this project a success, as it embodies the convergence of natural and cultural heritage with sustainable development.

About Al-Hajar Geopark:

Al-Hajar Geopark is the first national initiative of its kind in the Sultanate of Oman aimed at establishing a geopark in line with the UNESCO standards. It is located in the north of the Sultanate, within the area of the Al-Hajar Mountain Range, covering three main governorates: Al-Dakhiliyah, South Al-Batinah, and North Al-Sharqiyah. The park includes 11 wilayats, with a total area estimated at about 5,400 km².

The area has been the subject of comprehensive scientific studies carried out by experts in geology, environment, and culture, due to its unique geological diversity and rich environmental, cultural, and human heritage. The geopark contains rare geological records dating back millions of years, alongside remarkable biodiversity and breathtaking natural landscapes. It also embodies the deep-rooted relationship between the Omani people and their land, as reflected in the intangible cultural heritage (customs, traditions, and practices linked to the local environment), as well as the widespread presence of cultural heritage including forts, castles, historic buildings, archaeological sites, and museums that showcase various stages of Omani history and human adaptation to the mountainous terrain and available resources — strengthening national identity through the interaction between cultural heritage and a unique geological landscape.



Chapter One: Key Features of Al-Hajar Geopark:

Climate:

The geographical area of Al-Hajar Geopark lies within arid and hot regions, as it is situated both north and south of the Tropic of Cancer. Its geographical diversity have led to climate variations across the Sultanate of Oman: hot and humid along the coasts, hot and dry inland, and temperate and rainy in the highlands. These climatic variations cause differences in temperature, rainfall amounts, and rainy seasons, which in turn affect agricultural life and diversify crop production. The Geopark's climate is generally hot for most of the year, except in certain high mountain areas, particularly between April and August, when temperatures can reach or exceed 40°C. From September onwards, temperatures gradually drop until March, when night temperatures in desert areas can range between 5–10°C and may be lower in the mountains. This climatic diversity enriches the biodiversity of living organisms and the environmental components of Oman, which consider one of the most important pillars of its natural life.





Wakan village has moderate climate

Geological heritage:

Al-Hajar Geopark is a unique and outstanding site rich in geological heritage and formations. One of the most prominent components of this geological heritage is the ophiolite rocks, among the most famous geological formations worldwide. Scientific research indicates that due to tectonic movements, around 70 million years ago, a large slab of oceanic crust overrode the continental plate and settled on top of the continental crust in the Sultanate of Oman. These rocks, known as “Samail Ophiolite”, are distinguished by their dark brown color. They extend from the Al-Hajar Mountain Range to Musandam Governorate, over an estimated length of 600 km, a width of 150 km, and a thickness ranging from 5 to 10 km. Ophiolite rocks offer researchers and scientists an exceptional opportunity to study and examine the composition of oceanic crust and the mantle layer beneath the surface of the Earth.

In addition, the sedimentary rock layers in the Al-Hajar Mountains record the history of an ancient ocean known as the Tethys Ocean, evidenced by abundant marine fossils found in various locations within the Geopark. For instance, Al Jabal Al Akhdar contains sites with remains and bones of fish dating back more than 120 million years, as well as a fossilized coral reef from the same geological period. The Geopark also preserves the site of an angular unconformity in Wadi Bani Awf, which contains two rock groups separated by more than 300 million years, along with evidence of major geological extinctions such as the Permian–Triassic extinction event.





The ophiolite rocks, (Samail Ophiolite), are a unique geological window that reveal the largest and most complete parts of the oceanic crust and upper mantle exposed on land in the world.

Nature Reserves:

The protected areas within Al-Hajar Geopark are an integral part of the richness of this unique destination. These areas serve as living models for the conservation of mountain ecosystems and wildlife habitats, offering ideal opportunities for scientific research and environmental learning. They also play a key role in promoting sustainable eco-tourism and supporting local community development. Visitors can also enjoy observing animals and plants in their natural habitats, explore the wadis and mountains, and discover the unique biodiversity and geographical features of these areas.

1 - Al-Rustaq Wildlife Reserve:

Covering an area of 253 km², the Al-Rustaq Wildlife Reserve is located in South Al-Batinah Governorate. It is bordered by the Wilayat center to the north, Wadi Al-Sahtan to the southwest and west, the upper tributaries of Wadi Bani Awf to the southeast, and Wadi Bani Kharous to the east.

The reserve is an important habitat for the rare and endangered Arabian tahr. It is also home to a variety of animal and plant species. Compared to surrounding areas, the reserve boasts greater plant diversity, including perennial trees and shrubs, sub-shrubs, perennial herbs, and annual plants. Wildlife in the reserve includes various mammal species such as the caracal, the mountain fox, and the red fox, among others. Visitors to the reserve can see animals and plants up close, walk through the wadis and hills, take photos, and learn about the reserve's special ecosystems and their importance for wildlife.



2 - Al-Hajar Al-Gharbi Starlights Reserve

The Al-Hajar Al-Gharbi Starlights Reserve is located in the Western Al Hajar Mountains, spanning the governorates of Al-Dakhiliyah, Al-Dhahirah, and South Al-Batinah. Situated along the highest section of the Al-Hajar Range, it lies at elevations between 1,300 and 3,000 meters above sea level, making it the highest nature reserve in eastern Arabia. The reserve covers an area of 386 km², with most of its terrain exceeding 2,000 meters above sea level.

It includes Jabal Shams, the highest peak in eastern Arabia, and features the Grand Canyon of Oman, one of its most prominent landmarks. The geology of the mountains in the reserve

showcases fossil-rich layers that provide evidence the area was once submerged in shallow seas millions of years ago. The reserve is recognized as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International, serving as a refuge for many endangered species, as well as a stopover and feeding ground for migratory birds. Its vegetation cover and food availability make it a suitable habitat for a variety of bird species. Visitors to the reserve can enjoy the clear night sky, hike the mountain trails, climb Jebel Shams, explore fossils and rock formations, watch local and migratory birds, and discover the reserve's unique landscapes and diverse wildlife.

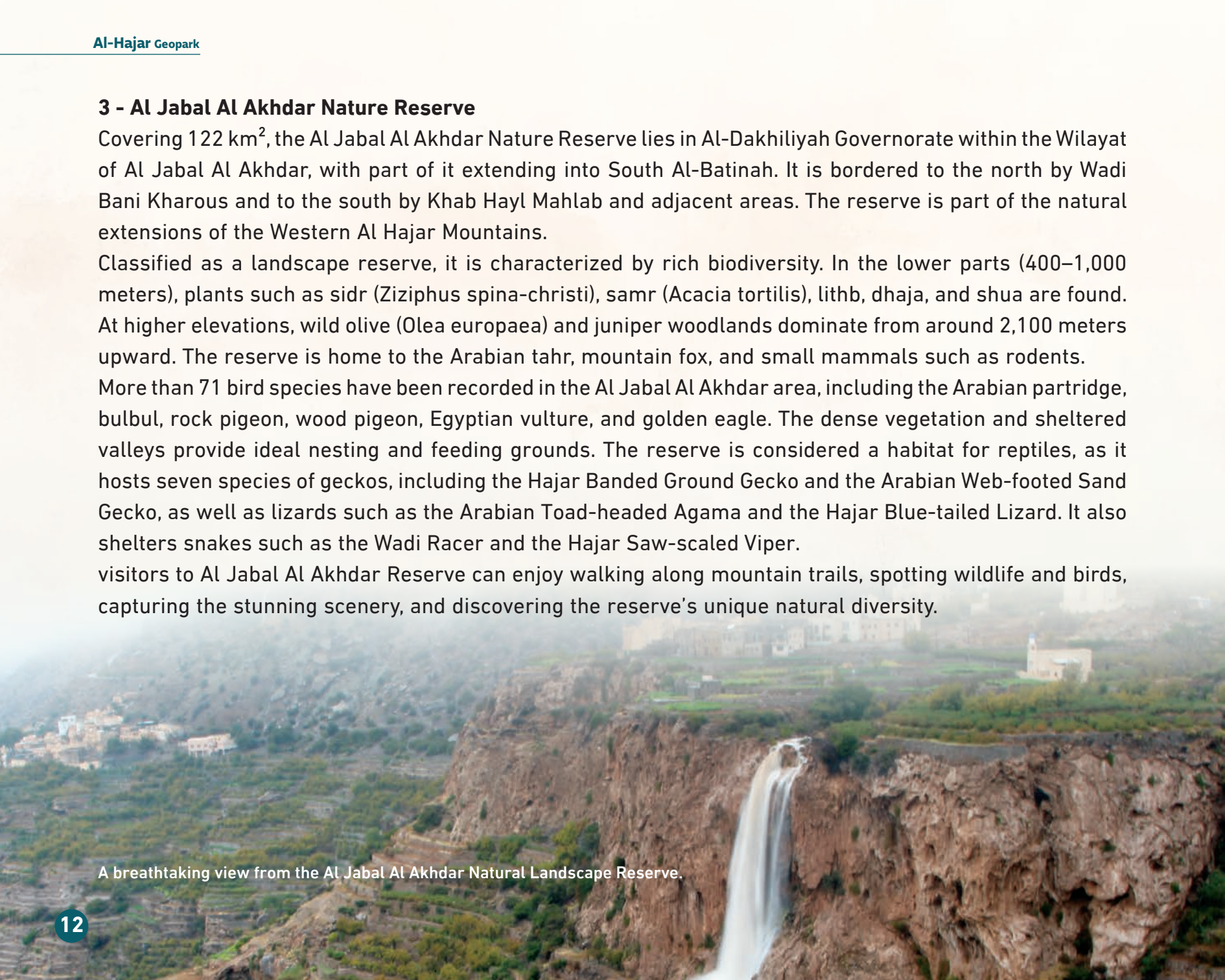
3 - Al Jabal Al Akhdar Nature Reserve

Covering 122 km², the Al Jabal Al Akhdar Nature Reserve lies in Al-Dakhiliyah Governorate within the Wilayat of Al Jabal Al Akhdar, with part of it extending into South Al-Batinah. It is bordered to the north by Wadi Bani Kharous and to the south by Khab Hayl Mahlab and adjacent areas. The reserve is part of the natural extensions of the Western Al Hajar Mountains.

Classified as a landscape reserve, it is characterized by rich biodiversity. In the lower parts (400–1,000 meters), plants such as sidr (*Ziziphus spina-christi*), samr (*Acacia tortilis*), lithb, dhaja, and shua are found. At higher elevations, wild olive (*Olea europaea*) and juniper woodlands dominate from around 2,100 meters upward. The reserve is home to the Arabian tahr, mountain fox, and small mammals such as rodents.

More than 71 bird species have been recorded in the Al Jabal Al Akhdar area, including the Arabian partridge, bulbul, rock pigeon, wood pigeon, Egyptian vulture, and golden eagle. The dense vegetation and sheltered valleys provide ideal nesting and feeding grounds. The reserve is considered a habitat for reptiles, as it hosts seven species of geckos, including the Hajar Banded Ground Gecko and the Arabian Web-footed Sand Gecko, as well as lizards such as the Arabian Toad-headed Agama and the Hajar Blue-tailed Lizard. It also shelters snakes such as the Wadi Racer and the Hajar Saw-scaled Viper.

visitors to Al Jabal Al Akhdar Reserve can enjoy walking along mountain trails, spotting wildlife and birds, capturing the stunning scenery, and discovering the reserve's unique natural diversity.



A breathtaking view from the Al Jabal Al Akhdar Natural Landscape Reserve.

Tangible Cultural Heritage:

Al-Hajar Geopark embraces numerous tangible heritage sites that reflect human interaction with different environments over thousands of years. Among the most prominent sites are historic towns and villages such as Nizwa, Al-Hamra, Saiq, Al-Aqr, and Misfat Al Abriyeen and Al Sawjah, which showcase unique mud-and-stone architecture built along mountain slopes and wadis. The Geopark also contains a number of aflaj (traditional irrigation channels) and natural springs, such as Falaj Daris, Falaj Al-Khatmeen, Ain Al-Kasfa, and Ain Al-Thawarah. Some of these aflaj are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of one of the oldest water management systems in the world. Within the Geopark are numerous forts, castles, mosques, and traditional majlis buildings, which historically played a central role in the region's social, educational, and religious life — especially in Nizwa, once a leading center of learning and religion. This architectural heritage is a cornerstone of cultural tourism, strengthening national identity and connecting visitors with the roots of the place.



Sibani Quarter in Birkat Al Mouz is one of the notable historic and archaeological landmarks.

Intangible Cultural Heritage:

Al-Hajar Geopark is rich in intangible cultural heritage, where customs, traditions, folk arts, and handicrafts form an integral part of the local life. Traditional performing arts practiced in the Geopark's wilayats include Al-Razha, Al-Azi, Al-Taghrood, and Al-Ardha, which embody values of chivalry and community cohesion, often performed on national and social occasions. The area is also famous for traditional crafts such as pottery, weaving, khanjar (dagger) making, palm-frond weaving, rosewater distillation in Al Jabal Al Akhdar, and silver jewelry making. Hospitality traditions are deeply rooted, including serving Omani coffee, dates, and frankincense, along with wearing traditional attire and hosting guests in open majlis spaces. These elements are not only part of the cultural legacy but also a significant part of the Omani identity and an effective means of attracting visitors and introducing them to local culture — forming the basis for authentic cultural tourism products.



Al-Razha performance

Agricultural Diversity:

Agriculture in Oman dates back to ancient times, when it was the main source of livelihood. Over the centuries, agricultural practices evolved to incorporate modern techniques adapted to changing climatic and environmental conditions. Al-Hajar Geopark is rich in diverse agricultural products, which vary according to geographical and climatic conditions. The Geopark key crops include: date palms, a strategic crop for the country; as well as a variety of fruits such as mangoes, lemons, and oranges. Vegetables like tomatoes, cucumbers, and eggplants are cultivated year-round. Wilayat of Al Jabal Al Akhdar is particularly famous for its pomegranates, olives, boot and roses. The village of Wakan is also notable for its cultivation of apricots and pomegranates, benefiting from its mild summers and cool winters.



Agricultural diversity in Wilayat Al-Rustaq

Local Content:

The tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Al-Hajar Geopark forms a strong foundation for building a sustainable local cultural economy. These resources can be transformed into real economic opportunities that serve the community. The Geopark creates direct employment opportunities in eco-hospitality and tour guiding, and encourages the establishment of small and medium enterprises in traditional experiences, guided tours, handicraft sales, and local food services. Old neighborhoods and historic buildings can be repurposed as heritage-style inns or tourist sites, stimulating the local economy through increased local consumption, handicraft production, and household income. Promoting the cultural economy enhances the Geopark's appeal for investment in cultural and eco-tourism, increasing local revenues and reducing reliance on government jobs — in line with Oman Vision 2040 goals for income diversification and community empowerment.



Nizwa's central market, fort, and mosque

The Geopark's philosophy also focuses on enabling local communities to actively participate in managing and developing cultural and natural resources, involving residents in conservation, education, and interpretive tourism programs; which in turn fosters their sense of ownership and responsibility. The Geopark offers training initiatives that prepare local youth in tour guiding, handicrafts, and hospitality, enabling them to lead their own projects. The use of local materials in construction and operations is encouraged, and small businesses are supported to provide services within the Geopark, ensuring economic benefits remain within the community. The geopark project promotes collaboration with government and private entities, as well as educational and academic institutions and non-governmental organizations, to establish a participatory approach to cultural site management.

In parallel, integrated educational programs target young people to connect them with cultural heritage, the environment, agriculture, trade, community service, life skills, and folk arts. These include dedicated lessons in school curricula at various levels to raise awareness about the importance of preserving these treasures and strengthening their connection to Oman's rich heritage.



Sale of local products by residents in Al-Aqr neighborhood, Wilayat of Nizwa

Activities and Services:

Museums

As a country that has placed great emphasis on preserving its heritage and historical treasures, the Sultanate of Oman recognizes the importance of developing museums as cultural windows to the past and gates to the culture of society. These institutions enable contemporary generations to learn about the richness of Omani civilization throughout its journey across various political, social, natural, and geological eras. Within these museums, elements of language, culture, history, and civilization intertwine, serving as a reflection of the interaction and exchange between different cultures, languages, and societies. They play a vital role in enhancing cultural awareness, instilling historical knowledge, and safeguarding the human legacy through preservation and documentation. Among the museums located within the boundaries of Al-Hajar Geopark are a variety housed in castles, forts, and historical landmarks. The government also supports the efforts of the private sector in establishing privately-owned museums. Several museums have been inaugurated, namely: Bait Al Ghasham Museum, Bait Al Sharaf Museum, Al Hamra Coin Museum, Nizwa Museum, and Gateway to the Past Museum, and Misfat Al Abriyeen Museum.

Mountain Trails

Al-Hajar Geopark offers a vast number of trails for hiking enthusiasts, varying in difficulty and length. Some are short and located on the outskirts of towns, while others are long routes that traverse mountains and wadis, connecting different locations and requiring hours of challenging and adventurous trekking. Among the most notable of these trails are Wakan – Jabal Akhdar Trail (W25), as well as Al-Qanah – Sab Bani Khamis Trail (W6).

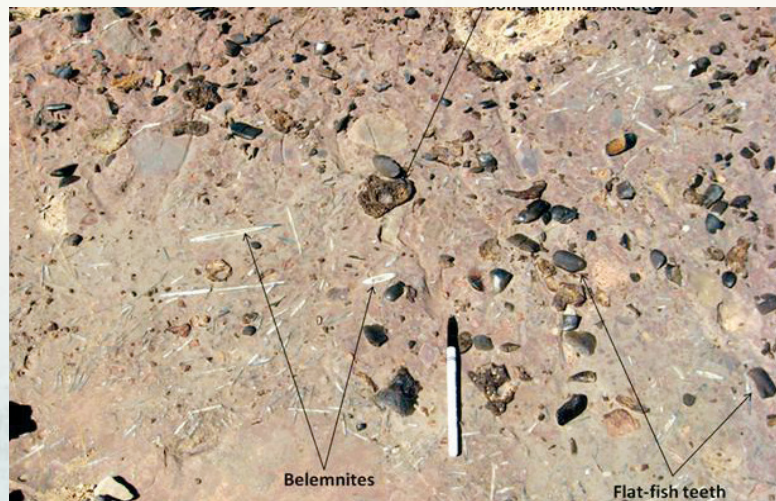
Public Services

The boundaries of Al-Hajar Geopark offer visitors a wide range of public services. The Geopark is located less than a 30-minute drive (60 km) from Muscat International Airport. All essential facilities are available, including public transportation, fuel stations, public and private hospitals in all towns, police stations, shopping outlets, as well as tourist lodges and hotels with diverse accommodation options to suit different preferences for lodging, transportation, and shopping.

Chapter Two: Prominent Tourist and Cultural Sites within Al Hajar Geopark

1. Fish Fossils in Al Jabal Al Akhdar

The fish bones and teeth fossils are located in a mountainous area, on a small hill within the western side of Al Sheif village at an elevation of about 1800m above sea level. This area represents the boundary between Jurassic Period and Cretaceous Period layers, dating back approximately 120 million years. These layers have undergone uplift and erosion over time due to natural weathering processes, giving their surface a distinct hardness. Most of the discovered bone and tooth remains belong to sharks or ray fish.



2. Coral Garden in Al Jabal Al Akhdar

The coral gardens are situated in the Saiq Plateau of Al Jabal Al Akhdar in the vicinities of the village of Al-Aqur at an elevation of 2050 m above sea level. The solitary and colonial Corals abundantly occur in the lowest part of the Saiq formation (Khuff) which was deposited in an epeiric carbonate platform that covered most of the Arabian Plate during the late Permian (about 250 million years ago) following the development of an oceanic spreading ridge during the breakup of the supercontinent Pangea.



3. Hasat Bin Salt

The site features a large, semi-circular archaeological stone that rises about 3 meters above the wadi floor. It contains rock carvings and drawings of horsemen and horses, as well as ancient inscriptions dating back to the third millennium BC. The stone is located on the slopes of Qarn Kaddam, one of the most prominent tourist areas in Wilayat Al Hamra.



4 - The Aflaj Irrigation System

In July 2006, the World Heritage Committee approved the inscription of the five Omani aflaj on the World Heritage List, reflecting the international standing of this unique water system. This unique system represents a cultural legacy built by the Omanis over 2,000 years ago and is the oldest irrigation system in the region. Similar aflaj are rarely found anywhere else in the world, and four of them are located within the Al Hajar Geopark: Falaj Daris, Falaj Al Khatmain, Falaj Al Malki, and Falaj Al Maysar.



Falaj Daris in the Wilayat of Nizwa.

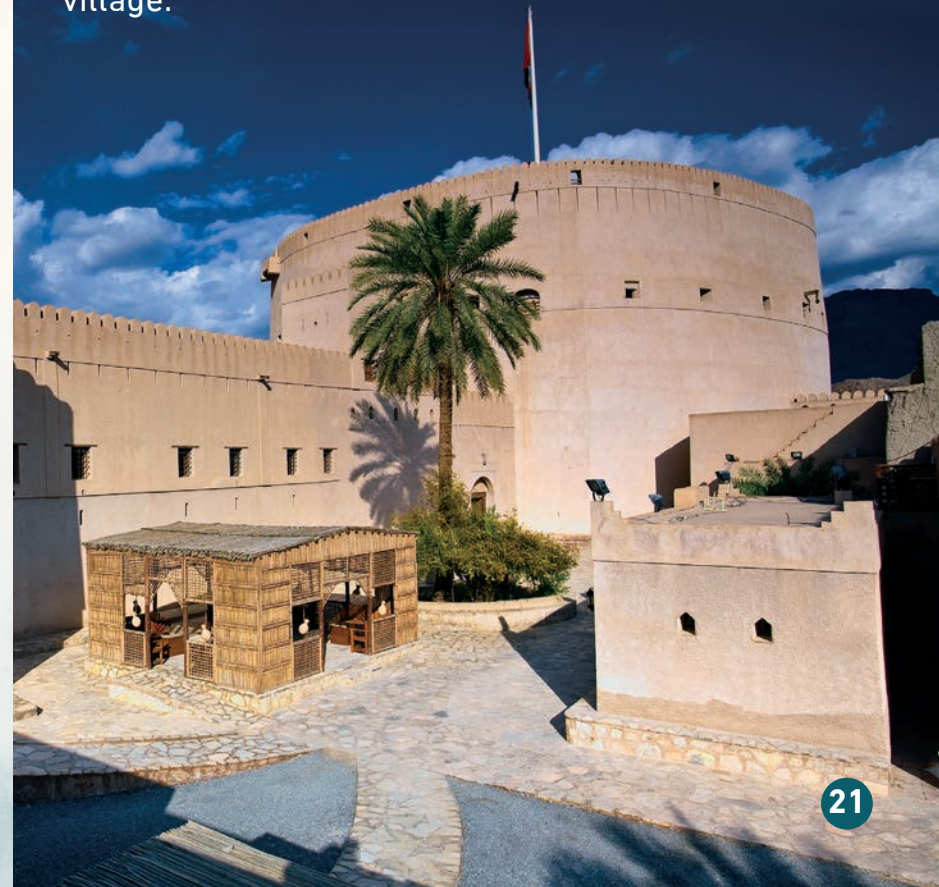
5 - Nakhal Fort

Nakhal Fort is one of the most important historical landmarks in the Sultanate of Oman. It is located in the Wilayat of Nakhal. Built on a large rocky outcrop, the fort overlooks the surrounding palm orchards and the road leading to Ain Al Thowarah. Its setting offers striking natural beauty while reflecting its strategic importance. The fort dates back to the pre-Islamic period.



6. Nizwa Fort

Nizwa Fort is one of the oldest forts in Oman. It is located in the Al Dakhiliyah Governorate in the Wilayat of Nizwa, built by Imam Sultan bin Saif Al Yarubi in the mid-17th century (around 1660 AD). The fort is distinguished by its large circular shape, standing about 24 meters high with an internal diameter of 36 meters. Nearby are the traditional Nizwa Souq and the historic Al Aqr village.



7. Al Rustaq Fort

Al Rustaq Fort was built in the Wilayat of Rustaq in the South of Al Batinah Governorate around 100 AD, and it was later rebuilt during the reign of the Ya'arubid dynasty in the 17th century. The fort consists of two floors in addition to a ground level and includes several facilities such as residences, weapon storage rooms, reception halls, a mosque, prisons, and water wells. It also features four towers: the Red Tower, the Wind Tower, the Devils Tower, and the Modern Tower.



8 - Mazin Bin Ghadubah Mosque

The venerable Sahabi (companion of prophet Mohamed peace be upon him) Mazin Bin Ghadubah Al Sa'di was the first man in Oman to embrace Islam. He built this mosque in Samail. Nowadays, this mosque is known as the «Al Midhmar Mosque».



9 - Ayn Al Kasfah

Ayn Al Kasfah in Rustaq is located a few kilometers from the center of the state. It's a unique geological formation of natural springs with a constant temperature of 45 degrees Celsius. The hot water flows from it into several streams that irrigates orchards. The waters of Ayn Al Kasfah are famous for being a natural treatment for rheumatism, as well as for treating several skin diseases due to its mineral content., Ayn Al Kasfah dates back to ancient times

10 - Wakan Village

Wakan Village in the Wilayat of Nakhal is one of the most prominent tourism sites for which the governorate is famous. It contains tourist attractions and is adorned with agricultural terraces, apricot, grape, pomegranate trees, and flowers.



11 - Ayn A'Thawwarah

One of the hot springs that flow abundantly from Mount Salid in the Wilayat of Nakhal. The water level of the spring varies throughout the year depending on the rainfalls. It was named after the eruption event and the heat of the water. The resident relies on the spring and its tributaries to irrigate crops. It is one of the tourism sites in the South of Al Batinah Governorate.



12 - Al Ghasham House Museum

It is the resident of Al-Sayyid Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Nasser Al Ghasham Al Busaidi (1791-1856)AD. The house was named Al Ghasham after the sayyid ancestors. Designed by the ancient Omani architectural style. The house formed of two floors. It contains several rooms, in addition to a sitting area, a guest sabla, several fortified rooms, a hiding place, watchtowers, a large courtyard, a well, and date storage areas. It has recently been converted into a private museum and heritage house.



13 - Hijrat Ash Shaikh Walkway

It is a 1500-meter-long tourist walkway, designed in partnership with the community and government. Stone was used in the path's flooring to ensure harmony with the surrounding environment. The walls of the farms located on either side of the walkway are decorated with traditional heritage aesthetics, adding a special character to the place that reflects its authenticity and historical richness. The walkway also passes near Falaj Al Washah, amidst lush green oases surrounded by palm trees and plants, offering visitors a unique experience that combines the beauty of nature with the authenticity of Omani heritage.



14 - Nizwa Souq

Nizwa Souq is one of the most famous traditional and popular markets in the Sultanate of Oman. Located near the historic Nizwa Fort, it is distinguished by its traditional architectural style and includes many traditional local crafts, such as dagger making, pottery, silver and copper handicrafts, spinning, and shops sales livestock like fresh fish and vegetables.



15 - Nizwa Private Museum

The Nizwa private museum offers visitors the opportunity to embark on a journey through history to learn about Omani heritage, culture, and civilization. It houses approximately 2,000 exhibits, divided into eight carefully selected halls: The Manuscripts Hall, the Weapons Hall, the Humans Hall, the Cultural Communication Hall, the Copper Hall, the Handicrafts Hall, the Pottery Hall, and the Women's Hall.



16. Al-Aqur Village in Nizwa

The Al-Aqur historical village in Nizwa is one of the oldest historical neighborhoods, dating back 4,000 years. More than four years ago, the neighborhood was almost completely deserted, leading to the disappearance and demolition of its houses. However, thanks to the energy of the governorate's youth, they are working to revive the neighborhood and bring it back to life by establishing various projects, such as heritage inns, cafes, and hotels all in Omani traditional heritage character. These projects had contributed greatly to attract thousands of visitors daily.



17 - As Sawjrah village

As Sawjrah is an ancient village in the wilayat of Jabal Akhdar, estimated to be excited more than 450 years old. It is located at an altitude of about 1,900 meters above sea level with population does not exceed 60 people. The village characterized by its moderate climate in both summer and winter. It is isolated from the rest of the villages of Jabal Akhdar, which gives it a unique location in terms of tranquility and recreation. It is a destination for many tourists throughout the year.



18 - Al-Aqur village in Al Jabal AL Akhdar

Perched on a rocky cliff on the mountainside, Al Aqur Village is one of the oldest villages in Al Jabal AL Akhdar, steeped in history. It is said to have been named after the shape of the houses, which are built in the form of a beehive or wasp, with their geometric, layered design. Each house can be seen nestled close to each other, like an ancient military fortification system, with its low, narrow, and winding alleys and lanes, standing as a vivid reminder of the greatness of the Omani human.



19 - Bayt Al Sharaf Private Museum

Bayt Al Sharaf Museum is one of the old heritage houses located in the village of Al Aqur in Al Jabal AL Akhdar. It contains several rooms that reflect aspects of the state's heritage. It also includes a room that tells the story of how rosewater is extracted and manufactured, as well as a room displaying old photographs of the village.



20 - Wadi Bani Habib Village in of Al Jabal Al Akhdar

An ancient village built on the mountain slopes. Those looking at the village from above are captivated by the green trees planted on the banks of the valley that divides the village into two sides. One must descend to the bottom to discover the many ingenuities of ancient man there and how he was able to exploit the land and transform its harshness into orchards for walnuts, pomegranates, peaches, apricots and grape vines.





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