Spatial Tourism Planning In Isfahan by Entropy Model

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ABSTRACT
The usage type of lands that are used for the tourism purposes is having great importance, because tourism is a source based activity. In order to develop tourism activities, tourism planning and determining the environmental capacities - human subjects, is a process that communicates individual leisure with space and location (environments). Space is programmable zone or in the other word, space is a visible or invisible temporal-local volume. Spatial planning is an intellectual process for realization of the spatial planning objectives, according to political action. Existences of many ancient monuments convert Isfahan to one of most important tourism cities in Iran that increases the need for spatial tourism planning. This study is done in order to spatial planning of Isfahan tourism center emphasizing communication among usage of existing sports, medical, green spaces, with tourism attraction. In this study, polygon (surface) data of tourist attractions, green spaces, space, sports, health care, parks and parking existing in Isfahan were used. Data are related to the 1385 had been prepared by the municipality and governornates in the separate layers form. The method of research is descriptive analytical and local entropy analysis model was used to answer the research question. The hexagonal lattice as the basic unit was used for combining the basic data, the 500-meter-diameter hexagonal was intended, so 2386 hexagonals covered city. The research method is descriptive - analytical and local entropy analysis model was used to answer the research question. This study attempted to express the influence of some indices on the spatial tourism pattern. Expressed factors are not all of affecting factors, because tourist attractions have close relationship with other factors, such as hotels, restaurants, banks, security and fire units and... but because of the lack of information in this field we tried to evaluate indicators that suggest mentioned model. Results show two components as parking and bus stations in the city are most connected with tourism attractions and Health care institutions have the lowest relationship with tourism attractions that need to be further considered in future planning.

Introduction
Tourism is rapidly expanding and growing while the contemporary world is going to further compression of space and time for various reasons, including technological innovations in the field of communication and information and this facilitates relocation of millions of tourists all over the Earth. (Papli Yazdi, 2007)

Tourism as widespread, great and powerful activity should be organized in the special way to achieve the desired goals and protect environmental, cultural and heritage resources human worth. Several examples of poorly planned and managed tourism phenomenon exists in the world. These actions may bring short-term economic benefits, but in the long-term, lead to environmental and social problems and the creation of low quality tourist places (Ranjbaran and Zahedi, 2000).

Space as a reference frame and guidance for its related actions is emphasized in the production and space (tourist) and its interactions in relation to physical and social space according to the movement and behavior of tourists. For a better understanding of space, constructive processes in term of object (physical) as installations and tourist services (including hotels, restaurants, shops, etc.), and places to visit (historical monuments entertainment, cinemas, theaters, museums, religious places and ...) and social and behavioral factors (type of movement, direction of
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