

Hormozgan province

Hormozgan Province (**Persian**: استان هرمزگان is one of the 31 [provinces of Iran](#). It is in the south of the country, in Iran's [Region 2](#),^[3] facing [Oman](#), [UAE](#) and the Hormuz Straits. Its area is 70,697 km² (27,296 sq mi),^[4] and its provincial capital is [Bandar Abbas](#). The province has fourteen islands in the [Persian Gulf](#) and 1,000 km (620 mi) of coastline.

Hormozgan Province

استان هرمزگان

Province



Hormozgan Province and its counties



Map of Iran with Hormozgan highlighted

Coordinates: 27.1884°N 56.2768°E﻿ ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Hormozgan_province¶ms=27.1884_N_56.2768_E_region:IR_type:city\(1776415\)](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Hormozgan_province¶ms=27.1884_N_56.2768_E_region:IR_type:city(1776415)))

Country	Iran
Region	Region 2
Capital	Bandar Abbas
Counties	13
Government	
• Governor-general	Mahdi Dousti
Area	
• Total	70,697 km ² (27,296 sq mi)
Population (2016)^[1]	
• Total	1,776,415
• Density	25/km ² (65/sq mi)
Time zone	UTC+03:30 (IRST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC+04:30 (IRST)
Main language(s)	Mostly Persian , small minority speaks Gulf Arabic and Balochi [1] (http://iranatlas.net)



Bandar Abbas International Airport



Kish International Airport

The province has 13 major cities: [Bandar Abbas](#), [Bandar Lengeh](#), [Hajiabbad](#), [Minab](#), [Qeshm](#), [Sardasht](#), [Sirik](#), [Jask](#), [Bastak](#), [Bandar Khamir](#), [Parsian](#), [Rudan](#), and [Abumusa](#). The province has 13 counties (or districts), 69 municipalities, and 2,046 villages. In 2011 a little more than 1.5 million people resided in Hormozgan Province. The counties of Hormozgan Province are [Parsian County](#), [Bastak County](#), [Bandar Lengeh County](#), [Abumusa County](#), [Qeshm County](#), [Khamir County](#), [Bandar Abbas County](#), [Hajiabad County](#), [Rudan County](#), [Minab County](#), [Sirik County](#), [Bashagard County](#) and [Jask County](#).

History

Although Hormozgan is known to have been settled during the [Achaemenid](#) era when [Nearchus](#) passed through the region, recorded history of the main [port](#) of Hormozgan (Bandar-e Hormoz) begins with [Ardashir I of Persia](#) of the [Sassanid](#) empire.

The province is said to have been particularly prosperous between 241 BC and 211 BC, but grew even further in trade and commercial significance after the arrival of the Islamic era.

[Marco Polo](#) visited the port of [Bandar Abbas](#) in 1272 and 1293. He reported widespread trading in Persian jewelry, [ivory](#) and [silk](#) of [Indochina](#), and [pearls](#) from [Bahrain](#) in the bazaars of the port of Hormuz.

In 1497 Europeans landed in the region for the first time, headed by [Vasco da Gama](#). In 1508 the [Portuguese](#), led by [Afonso de Albuquerque](#) invaded the area with seven warships, under the pretext of protecting their interests from [Egypt](#) and [Venice](#). The port of Hormuz at the time was considered strategically positioned for commercial interests in the Persian Gulf.

[Ismail I](#) who was trying to counter the [Ottoman Empire](#) to the west, was unable to save the port from the Portuguese, until [Shah Abbas I](#) was finally able to drive them out of the Persian Gulf with the aid of the British. The name of [Bandar Abbas](#) comes directly from the name of Shah Abbas I.

The British, meanwhile, were competing for influence in the region with Dutch colonialists, who invaded [Qeshm Island](#) and dispatched warships to [Bandar Abbas](#) during the final years of Shah Abbas' reign. The Persian government was unable to defend itself against this attack. However, with the souring of British and Dutch relations, military tensions grew in the region. The Dutch finally resorted to moving their base up to [Kharg Island](#). The Amir of Kharg, Mir Mahna Baloch and Mir Hamal Kalmati with Baloch army defeated the Europeans from Bander Abbas till Karachi, so the Dutch and other forces at Kharg, leaving the British firmly in charge of the entire region. Soon Britain took control over the entire Persian Gulf via the [British East India Company](#). The British adopted policy encouraging local autonomy throughout the Persian Gulf to in order to prevent a formidable unified force from threatening their establishments in the gulf.

The strategic importance of the Persian Gulf further increased after [World War I](#) with the discovery of oil in the region.

Geography and climate

The province is primarily mountainous, consisting of the southern tip of the [Zagros Range](#). The province experiences a very hot and humid climate, with temperatures sometimes exceeding 120 °F (49 °C) in summers. There is very little precipitation year-round.

Most populous cities

The following table lists the most populous cities in Hormozgan:^[5]

Rank	City	County	Population
1	Bandar Abbas	Bandar Abbas	526,648
2	Minab	Minab	73,170
3	Qeshm	Qeshm	40,678
4	Kish	Bandar Lengeh	39,853
5	Rudan	Rudan	36,121
6	Bandar Lengeh	Bandar Lengeh	30,435
7	Hajjiabad	Hajjiabad	28,977
8	Kong	Bandar Lengeh	19,213
9	Parsian	Parsian	18,045
10	Jask	Jask	16,860

Hormozgan today

Hormozgan today has 11 ports, five national airports, and three international airports. The province has an active agriculture sector, ranking first in Iran in [lime](#) production and second in [date](#) production. 30% of Iran's fishery produce comes from this province. Three major hydro [dams](#) serve the water needs of the province – Esteghlal Dam (i.e., Minab Dam, which supplies major part of consuming water of the Bandar Abbas), Jegin Dam, and Shemil Dam.

Germany has recently offered to build a bridge that would connect Qeshm island to the mainland, a formidable project.

Hormozgan has two [free trade zones](#), one in [Kish](#), the other on [Qeshm](#) island. Kish Island, situated in a [free-trade zone](#), is home of the [Iranian oil bourse](#) (one of five exchanges of its kind in the world, and the only one explicitly not trading oil and derivatives in [U.S. dollars](#)).

Attractions



The Fort of Our Lady of the Conception, Hormoz Island, Iran

Hormozgan has four- and five-star hotels with modern amenities. The Cultural Heritage Organization of Iran lists 212 sites of historical and cultural significance in the province. Some of the more popular attractions are:

- Emarat-e Kolah Farangi (built by and during the Dutch occupation)
- Berkeh haye Baran (six traditional water reservoirs)
- Gele-dari traditional bath
- The Hindu temple
- Latidan Bridge, built during the era of Shah Abbas I
- Fekri House
- Sa'di House
- [Fort of Our Lady of the Conception in Hormoz island](#)
- [Qeshm Island](#)
- [Hara marine forests](#)
- [Kish Island](#), the most popular tourist resort in southern Iran in the Persian Gulf
- Geno [UNESCO](#) natural biosphere reserve

- Hara [UNESCO](#) natural biosphere reserve
- Various [hot water springs](#)

Colleges and Universities

- Bandar Abbas University of Medical Sciences (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160216160657/http://www.hums.ac.ir/>)
- University of Hormozgan (<http://www.hormozgan.ac.ir/>)
- Qeshm Institute of Higher Education
- Islamic Azad University of Bandar Abbas (<http://www.iauba.ac.ir/>)
- Payame Noor University of Hormozgan (<http://www.pnuba.ac.ir/>)
- Islamic Azad University of Roudan (<http://www.roudaniau.ac.ir/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171010161422/http://www.roudaniau.ac.ir/>) 2017-10-10 at the [Wayback Machine](#)
- Kish University

See also

- [Bandar Abbas](#)
- [Bastak](#)
- [Kookherd](#)
- [Maghoh](#)
- *Mir-Mahna* (video game)
- [Morbagh](#)
- [Ormus](#)
- [The Historic Bath of Siba](#)—An ancient bath house that is believed dated back to the Sassanid dynasty.

References

1. "Archived copy" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170315002148/https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/0/Files/reports/1395/g_nsonvm_95.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (<https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/0/>)

[Files/reports/1395/g_nsonvm_95.pdf](#) (PDF) on 2017-03-15. Retrieved 2017-03-19.

2. "Sub-national HDI - Area Database - Global Data Lab" (<https://hdi.globaldatalab.org/areadata/shdi/>) . hdi.globaldatalab.org. Retrieved 2018-09-13.
3. "همشهری آنلاین استان‌های کشور به ۵ منطقه تقسیم شدند" (Provinces were divided into 5 regions)" (<http://www.hamshahronline.ir/details/263382/Iran/-provinces>) . Hamshahri Online (in Persian). 22 June 2014 [1 Tir 1393, Jalaali]. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140623191332/http://www.hamshahronline.ir/details/263382/Iran/-provinces>) from the original on 23 June 2014.
4. SCI.org (http://www.sci.org.ir/content/userfiles/_sci_en/sci_en/sel/year85/f1/CS_01_4.HTM)
5. "Hormozgan (Iran): Counties & Cities - Population Statistics, Charts and Map" (<http://www.citypopulation.de/en/iran/hormozgan/>) . www.citypopulation.de. Retrieved 2021-07-18.

Further reading

- Afshar Sistani, Iraj, Shenakht-e ostan-e Hormozgan, Tehran 2000
- Barbera, Gerardo, "Hormozgan: Situação linguística e aspectos culturais", *Âyiné. International Journal of Islamic Societies and Cultures*, 1, 2013, pp. 130–147

External links



Wikimedia Commons has media related to [Hormozgan Province](#).

- Official website of Hormozgan Governorship (<http://www.hormozgan.ir/>)
- Hormozgan Cultural Heritage Organization (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050528062850/http://www.hormozganmiras.ir/>)
- Hara UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050415022356/http://www2.unesco.org/mab/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=IRA+05&mode=all>)
- Geno UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050415020158/http://www2.unesco.org/mab/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=IRA+03&mode=all>)

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