

## **THE ROLE OF NATURAL INGREDIENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICTS OF FALLUJAH AND HABBANIYAH**

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### **Abstract**

Tourism is an important activity dealt with by researchers in various disciplines, including geography, and some consider it the industry of the age and an important source of national income, especially in countries that rely heavily on tourism, whether they are developed or developing countries. Such as topography as well as climate factor and water in its various forms such as rivers and lakes. The study sheds light on the diversity of different natural conditions and potentials in the study area, which have a prominent role in revitalizing the tourism movement.

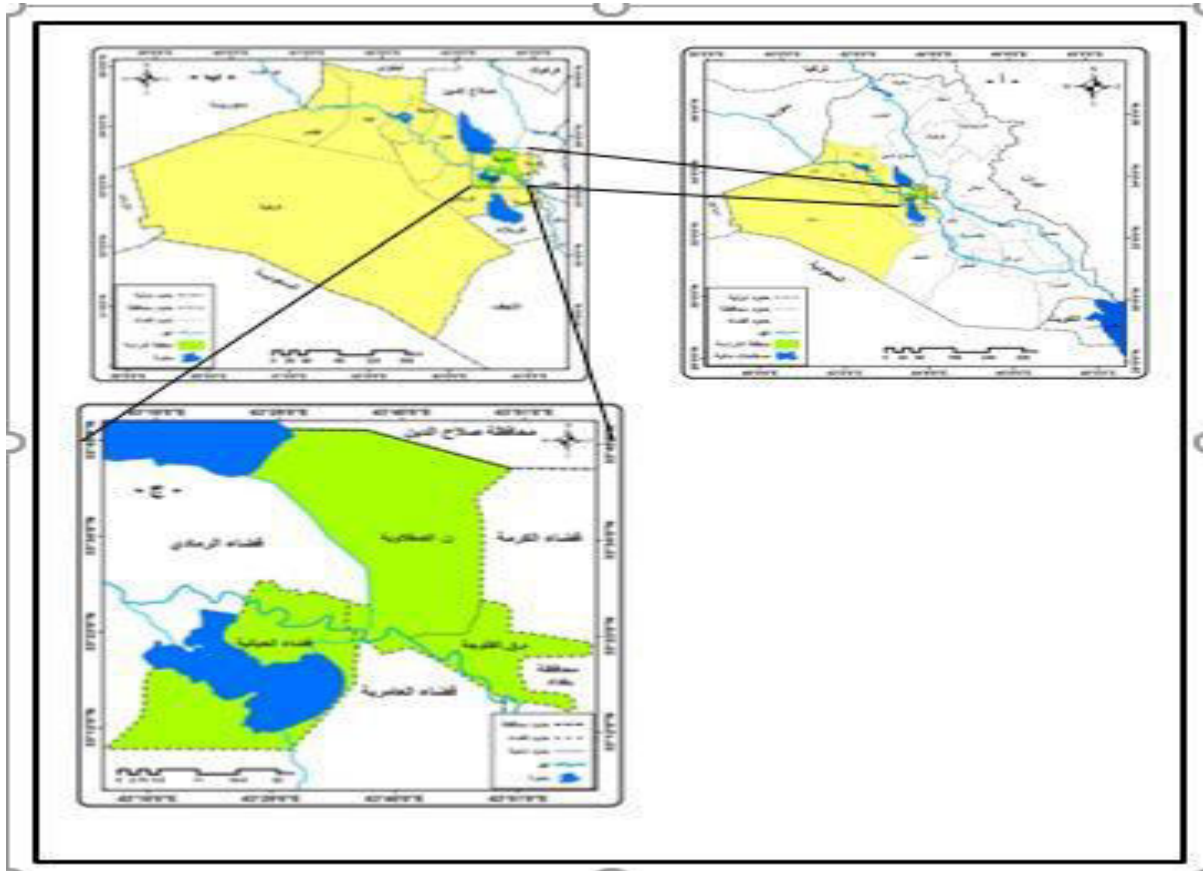
**Keywords:** Tourism, Natural Ingredients, Fallujah and Habbaniyah Districts.

### **1. Introduction**

The natural components are among the foundations on which the tourism planning process depends, as the environment plays an important role in the distribution of tourist activity sites, meaning that it determines the establishment of tourism activity, as there are many positives in the study area that make it one of the important tourist sites in Iraq. The geographical location has great effects on the tourism industry, and it is new to mention that it can be said that the most important stages of the success of tourism development is choosing the appropriate location for the establishment of the tourism project. These factors are linked to several indicators to achieve the success of the tourism project (), as the site is one of the natural basic ingredients for human activity and work (), the study area is located between the Ramadi district from the west, Al-Amiriya district from the south, Baghdad governorate from the southeast, and Karma district from the northeast From the north, Salah al-Din is located, as shown in the map (1), as the location reflects the nature of the region because it is located between two environments, the desert nature and the environment of the sedimentary plain . The study area is located between latitudes (36 and 33 - 34, 46, 33) north and longitudes

(12, 14, 43 - 20, 57, 43) to the east. The astronomical site has wide effects on determining activities, including tourism. It determines the type of climate prevailing in the region and then reflects its impact on the establishment of the tourism project.

***Map No. (1) The geographical location of the study area in relation to Iraq and Anbar Governorate***



*The location of the study area in relation to Iraq and Anbar Governorate*

*Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, Directorate of Public Survey, Iraq Administrative Map for the year 2018, scale (1,000,000:1).*

The district of Habbaniyah took its administrative capacity in 2018, regarding the raising of the Habbaniyah district to the district of Habbaniyah and its center is the city of Khalidiya, according to the administrative order No. 3284. The district was included within the administrative units and gave the administrative code (22101), and the area of the study area is about (1681) km<sup>2</sup>, which is Part of the area of Anbar Governorate, which is (138,501) km<sup>2</sup>, and thus the geographical location plays an important role in determining the nationality of the tourists and the duration of stay. In the capital, Baghdad, and this region's residents can be a center for tourism.

The problem of the study lies in the presence of large unexploited natural resources, which achieve a distinctive tourist activity. Therefore, this study presents the possibility of investing the natural characteristics in the tourism industry and achieving sustainable tourism development.

## **2. Geological formation:**

The geological structure is one of the important factors that affect the stability of the region and the capacity of the earth in it. The study area for the establishment of its tourism facilities and the relationship of those formations with the type of soil prevalent within the study area. The rocky surroundings of the valley.

As for the district of Fallujah, it is an extension of the sedimentary plain sediments, as the western and northwestern part trace their origin to the sediments of the floodplain that were swept away by the Euphrates River, while the eastern parts are located within the sediments of the river terraces that date back to the era of the Helospin and through

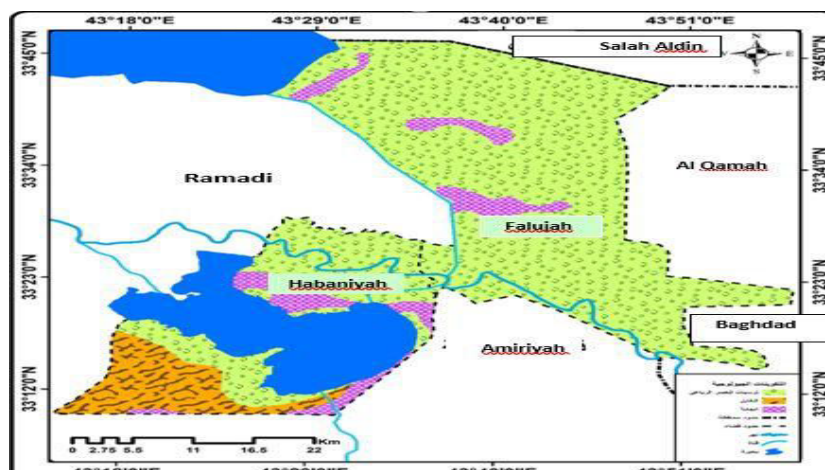
Table No. (1) and Map No. (2) We note the presence of geological formations divided into several types, and Figure (2-1).

*Table No. (1): Geological formations in the study area and their percentage*

<b>Types of Geological Formations</b>	<b>Km2</b>	<b>%</b>
Quaternary Sediments	1388	%82,6
Nafael	152	%9,0
Injanah	142	%8,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>%100</b>

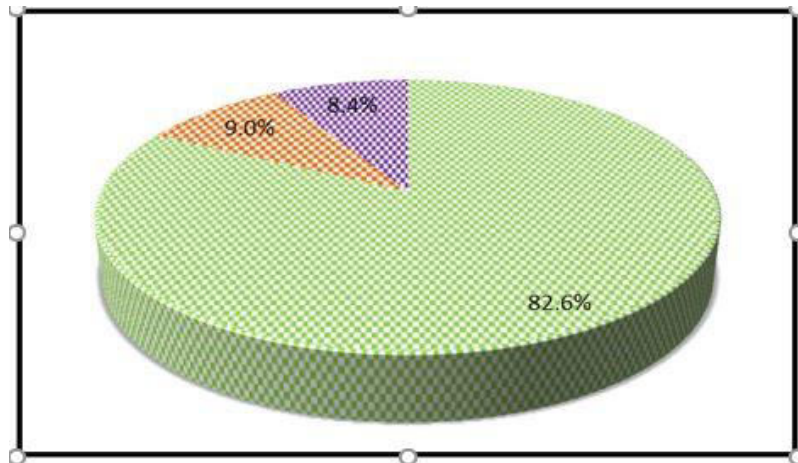
*Source: Ministry of Industry and Minerals and General Establishments for Geological Survey and Mineral Investigation, unpublished data.*

*Map No. (2): The surface geological formations at the site of the study area*



*Source: Ministry of Industry and Minerals and General Establishments for Geological Survey and Mineral Investigation, Geological Map for the Year 2000, Scale (1:25000).*

*Source: Al-Bahah's work based on Figure (1).*



### **2. 1 Quaternary Age Deposits:**

This formation covers large parts and consists mainly of muddy and sandy sediments, sometimes mixed with limestones that were washed away by torrential waters and winds. Increasing environmental examinations, and consequently, water reservoirs are important for that area (), and this type of sedimentation gives large parts of the study area, especially in the northern, northeastern and northeastern parts of it. Its area is about (82.6%), as shown in Figure (2-1), about (1388 km<sup>2</sup>).

### **2.2 Nafayel:**

This formation appeared in the southern part of the study area in the form of isolated and separate hills and plateaus. This formation is equivalent to the lower member of the formation of the myotonic aperture. It has an area of about (152 km<sup>2</sup>), or a percentage (9.0%) as shown in the table No. (2-1) and it is one of the layers of the green child and limestone.

### **2. 3. Anjaneh:**

This formation covers parts of the study area and is along the rocky cliffs adjacent to Lake Habbaniyah, especially from the western, eastern and southern parts of the study area as in Figure No. (2-1) starting from the Habbaniyah area to the Al-Haswa area, which is located east of the city of Fallujah. It consists of successive girls' courses The volume of sediments increases upwards in a cycle, where each cycle consists of clay rocks, followed by alluvial rocks, then sandy ones, with an area of about (142 km<sup>2</sup>), i.e. (8.4%) of the area of the study area.

### **3. Surface:**

The surface is one of the most important elements of tourist attractions, which is confirmed by many researchers, including the world (Rawidt Demez) (), where the surface

aspects of the earth are linked to tourism and entertainment due to the enjoyment of many surface aspects and its different forms of beauty of the scene as well as the provision of water represented by the Euphrates River as well as the lakes in The study area, as there are some low hills in the district of Habbaniyah, which are generally of a low topographical nature. And the surface is one of the natural characteristics that greatly affect other components, including transportation, as the more rugged or steeper the surface, the more difficult it is to communicate between regions (), unlike the flat areas, which are one of the most responsive to human activity with the diversity of economic activities. As for the district of Fallujah, the surface appearance slopes slightly and is an extension of the sedimentary plain, as shown in the map with number (2-3). 88.5 - 99) and the lowest elevation (36-48.6) above sea level, as shown on the map with number (2). As for the study area, it included many surface features as shown in Table (2-2), Map (3) and Figure (2).

### 3.1. Alluvial Plain:

It is located in the eastern and central parts of the study area and in the northeastern part of the Giza area and occupies a large area of about (752 km<sup>2</sup>), or 44% of the area of the study area. The most important human settlement sites in the study area.

### 3. 2 Lower Valleys:

It is located in the southern and southwestern parts of the study area, where it is determined from the northern side by Lake Habbaniyah, and it occupies an area of about (265 km<sup>2</sup>), i.e. (15.8)%..

**Al-Jazirah Region:** The area of this region is about (664 km<sup>2</sup>), or about 39.5% of the total area of the study area. It occupies the northern and northwestern parts of the study area and forms the southern borders of the undulating area in Iraq.

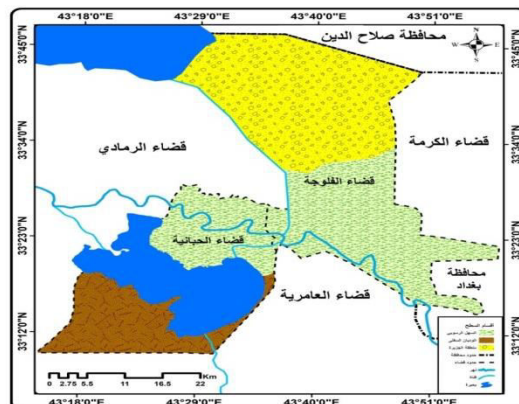
Table No. (2): Surface divisions in the study area and their percentage

<i>Surface</i>	Km <sup>2</sup>	%
Alluvial <i>Plain</i>	752	%44,7
Island area	664	%39,5
Salafi valleys	265	%15,8
Total	1681	%100

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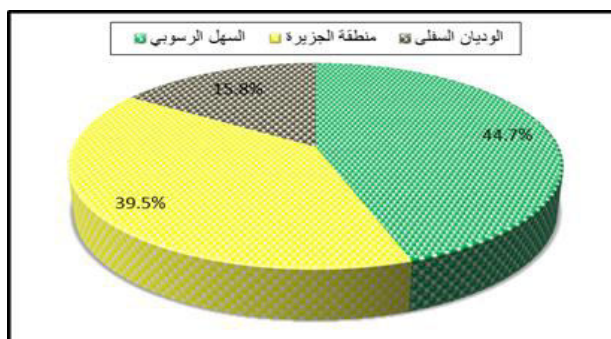
Map No. (3): Sections of the Surface in the Study Area





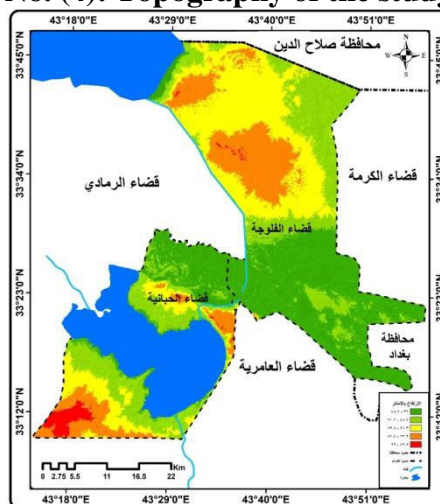
Source: Republic of Iraq, Directorate of Military Survey, Topographic Maps for the Year 2000, Scale (1:25000).

**Figure (2): Sections of the surface in the study area**



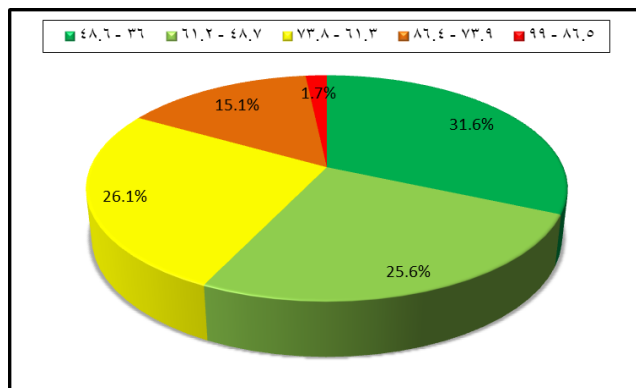
Source: the researcher's work based on Table (2-2).

**Map No. (4): Topography of the study area**



Source / based on Digital Elevation Model (Dem) with discriminant resolution (30\*30) and 10.4.1 Arc map output.

**Figure (3): Topography of the study area**



Source / the researcher's work to rely on the map No. (2-4)

**Map No. (5): Lines of Equal Altitudes in the Study Area**



Source / based on the digital elevation model (Dem) with a discriminant resolution (30 \* 30), and the outputs of the 10.4.1 Ayc map program.

#### 4. Soil

Soil is the fragmented part of the land that covers the surface ( ) resulting from the disintegration of rocks as a result of the influence of two factors, namely the mother material represented by the rocks that helped form the soil, and the nature of those factors represented by man, climate and natural vegetation affecting the rocks or a complex mixture of mineral and organic materials, as well as water and air, and it is also a natural resource as it is the basic element for food production, and soil varies in its characteristics, natural and chemical characteristics from one place to another, The soil of the study area is part of the soil of the sedimentary plain and the soil of the western plateau - and several types of soils are spread in the study area in terms of their composition and geological nature, where these soils are divided into several sections as shown in Table (3). And the map No. (6) and Figure (4).

##### 4. 1 Alluvial plain soil:

It is a soil that arose as a result of the sediments of the Euphrates River and the sediments brought by the wind in the form of air deposits ( ), as well as its other components such as calcium carbonate, which are found in a study area and are of a balanced type of clay and sandy, suitable for tourism activity ( ), and this type of soil is found in the central part of the study area has an area of about (634 km<sup>2</sup>), i.e. (37.7%) of the area of the study area of (1681 km<sup>2</sup>).

##### 4. 2 different desert and gypsum soils:

One of the most important components of this type of soil is gypsum because it contains a high percentage of lime, and it consists of different calcareous and sandy components, these soils are found in the southern and southwestern part of the study area with an area of (270 km<sup>2</sup>), or 16.1%) from the area of the study area as shown in Figure (4).

##### 4. 3 Gypsum desert soils:

The presence of this type of soil in the northern and northwestern part of the study area, as it occupied a large percentage in the study area with an area of about (778 km<sup>2</sup>), i.e. (46.3%), and this type of soil consists of gypsum, sandstone and limestone.

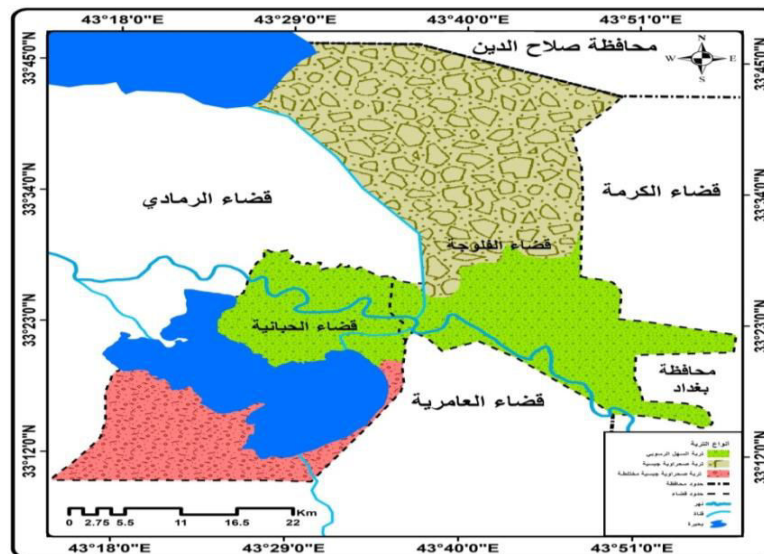
Table No. (3): Soil types in the study area and their percentage

<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Mixed gypsum desert soil</i>	270	%16,1
<i>gypsum desert soil</i>	778	%46,3
<i>alluvial plain soil</i>	634	%37,7
<i>Total</i>	1681	%100



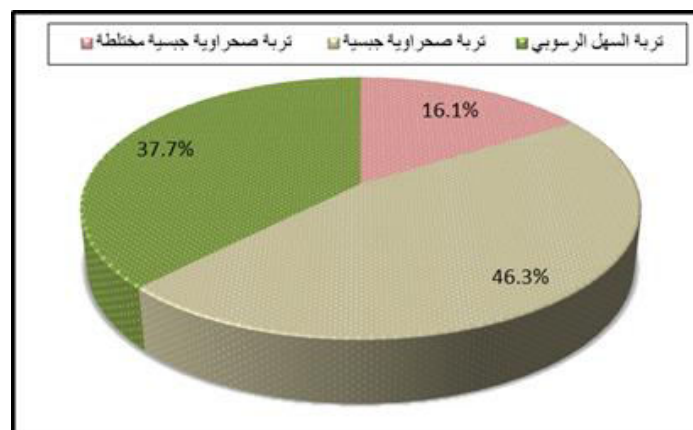
Source: P . Buring, soils and soil canditions in Traq . minstry of Agricltuer Baghdad 1960.

Map No. (6): Types of soils in the study area



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Agricultural Research and Projects, Department of Soil and General Agricultural Chemistry, Map of Iraq, Baghdad, 1960.

Figure (4): Soil types in the study area



Source: the researcher's work based on Table (2-3)

## 5. Climate:

The climate factor is one of the natural factors affecting tourism and the most attractive to tourists. It also has a great importance in determining the tourist season in tourist places as the most influential element of the climatic elements is temperature in terms of rise and fall, as well as the number of solar brightness, wind, rainfall and humidity, as it becomes clear Its direct

impact on the establishment of tourist resorts, This is what was emphasized by the scientist Bonifoce and Cooper on the role of climate in tourism activity (), despite the control of climatic conditions through adaptation and cooling.

The elements of the climate have an impact on the region as a tourist and a factor that attracts people. The climate suitable for tourism has been described as a moderate climate that is not characterized by strong heat and cold during the tourist season ().

As for the climate of the study area, we find it enjoys a hot, dry climate in summer and cold and rainy in winter, in general, a volatile climate. The climate in the study area helped to do a lot of activities, including agricultural and industrial, as well as recreational tourism activities, as it was relied on the Ramadi climatic station for not providing a station in the study area and it is subject within this site to the influence of the dry desert climate and has little effect on the Mediterranean climate.

### **5.1 The most important elements of climate:**

1. Temperature: Extremism in temperature in the lower and upper limits is one of the factors that involuntarily push a person to attempt thermal balance. Therefore, the appropriate temperature for a person is that degree that is close to human temperature, which has a role in determining the appropriate conditions for residence in Tourist and recreational places may not exceed (25 m), and we note that very cold and high temperature places are repelling tourism life.

Given that the study area is located within the desert climate, which is characterized by high temperatures, which plays a positive role in attracting tourists to the tourist facilities built on lakes and rivers. It is noted through the table No. (4) and Figure (5) that the highest temperature is in the month of July If it reached (42.2 AD), while the month of January represents the lowest rate, it is (17 AD).

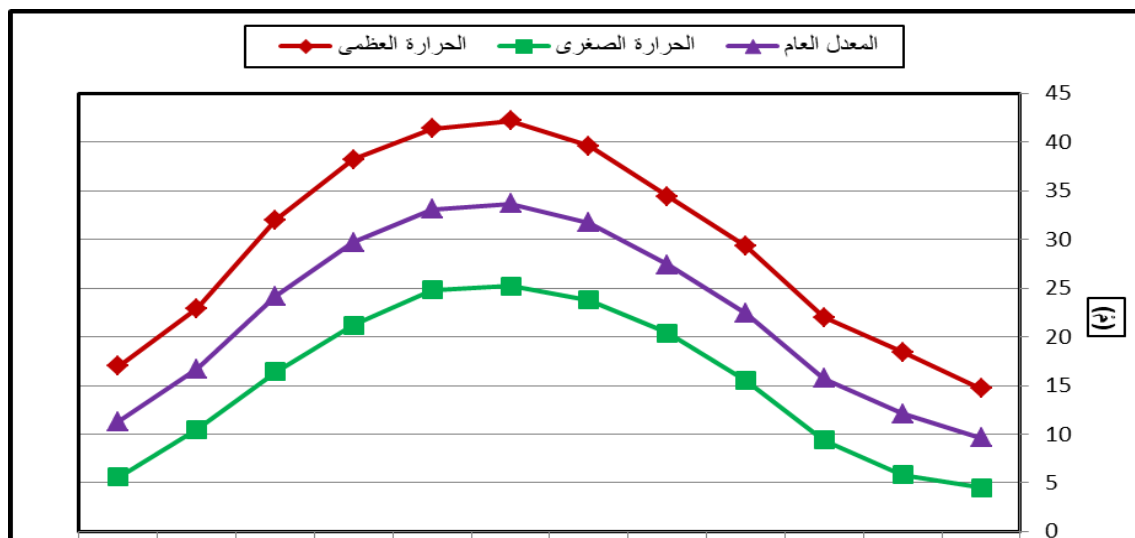
This will have an impact on the tourism aspects and other economic activities. The rise in temperature is as shown in Table (4) or Figure (5), which are the months in which tourism activities increase. Here comes the role of Lake Habbaniyah and the Euphrates River, which works to soften the atmosphere, which encourages the attraction and attraction of tourists coming to the city, especially in the summer. However, the tourist activity rises with the increase in temperature with the presence of suitable sites and attracting tourists to Lake Habbaniyah.

Table No. (4): The annual monthly averages of temperature (C) (maximum, minimum, and general average) in the study area for the period (1990 - 2020)

Average	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Degree
29,34	17	22,9	32	38,2	41.4	42.2	39,6	34,4	29,3	22	18,4	14,7	Maximum Temperature
15,26	5,6	10,5	16,4	21,2	24,8	25,2	23,8	20,4	15,5	9.4	5,8	4,5	Minimum Temperature
22,3	11,3	16,7	24,2	29,7	33,1	31,7	31,7	27,4	22.4	15,7	12.1	9,6	General Average

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Public Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Climate Department, unpublished data for the period (1990-2020).

**Figure (5): The monthly and annual rates of temperature (C) (maximum, minimum, and general average) of the Ramadi climatic station, for the period (1990 - 2020).**



Source: the researcher's work based on Table No. (4)

## 5. 2 Rains

Rain is one of the elements of the climate and one of the most important factors of tourist attractions, and it is natural that rain falls at times to have a positive effect on tourism activities. It can be preferred by many tourists because they feel comfortable and refreshed, or it may have a negative impact if it is of the type of strong showers, which works to erode the soil and affect the vegetation cover, as well as on human activities, including tourism. The amounts of rain in the study area amounted to about (126.9 mm) annually, and this is due to the nature of the region's climate represented by the dry desert climate. Therefore, the establishment of Lake Habbaniyah became the biggest and auxiliary factor in expanding the area of agricultural investment and industrial activity. As shown in Table (5) and Figure (6).

**Table No. (5): The monthly and annual rates of rainfall (1 mm) for the study area for the period (1990 - 2020)**

Average	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Ideal Element
26,23	23,1	18,1	9,2	0	0	0	0	5,9	15,4	15,5	16,8	22,9	Rains (1m)

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, General Authority for Meteorology and Al-Zazali Monitoring, Climate Department, the impact of unpublished data.

**Figure (6): Monthly and annual rates of rainfall in the study area for the period (1990 - 2020)**

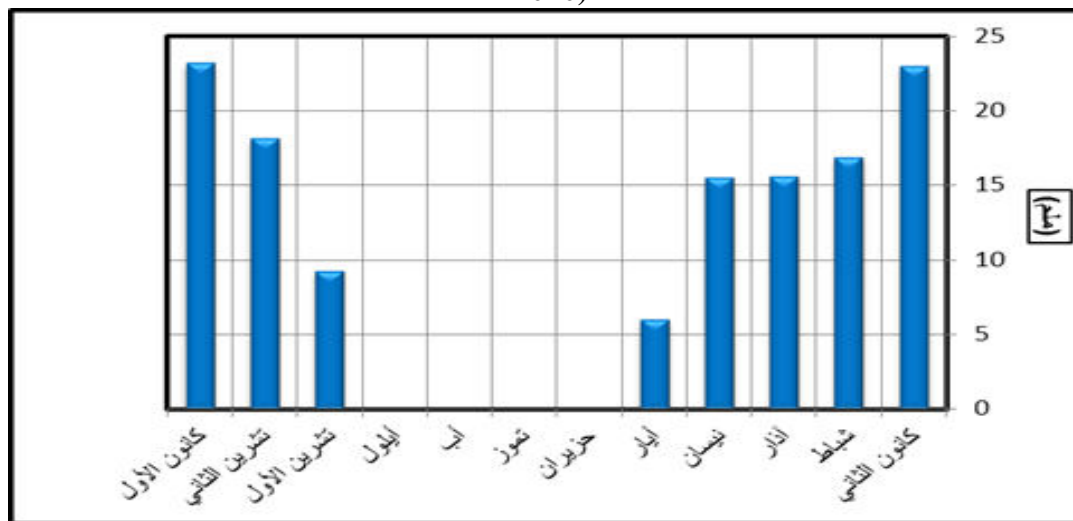


Figure No. (7): Monthly and annual rates of winds in the study area for the period (1990 - 2020)

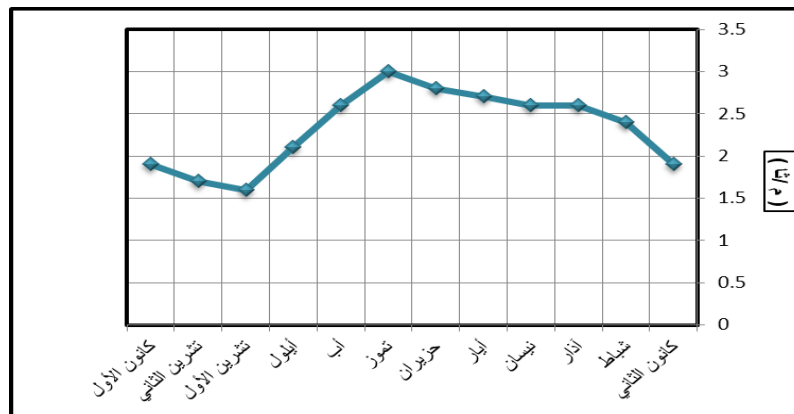
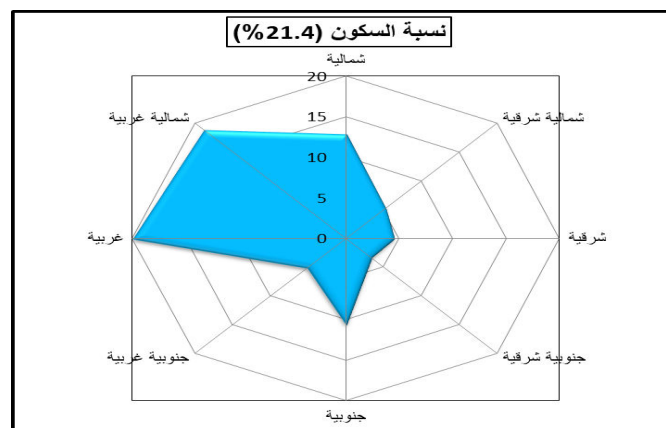


Table No. (6): Annual average of wind direction (1990 - 2020)

Stillness	North West	West	South-West	South	South-East	East	North-East	North
20,4	18,7	19,8	5,1	10,5	3,3	4,4	5,1	12,7

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications / General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring / Climate Department, unpublished data.

Figure (8): The annual average of the wind direction for the Ramadi climatic station for the period (1990 - 2020).



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Source: the researcher's work based on the table No. (7).

#### **2-1-5-4. Solar Brightness:**

The study area is characterized by a solar brightness rate of about (8.9) hours / m, with a clear difference in the annual rate, as shown in Table No. (8) and Figure (9), which leaves an impact on the tourist side, especially in summer. Which is characterized by high temperature, as this percentage affects not only the tourist activity, but even the agricultural and industrial economic activities as well. As for the relative humidity in the study area, as shown in Table No. (9) and Figure (11). It reached (51.1%) and this is reflected in the activities, especially the tourist activity in the study area, where the high temperature in the summer pushes and encourages people to take a walk, as is the case in the tourist city as well as the cornices, especially the Fallujah Corniche.

Table No. (10) and Figure (12) show the monthly rates of dust storms and they start to increase through the months (February - April - June - March) and the reason is due to the instability of the air, which causes the occurrence of this dust as dust storms affect the movement of activities tourism and hinder its work in the event of its recurrence.

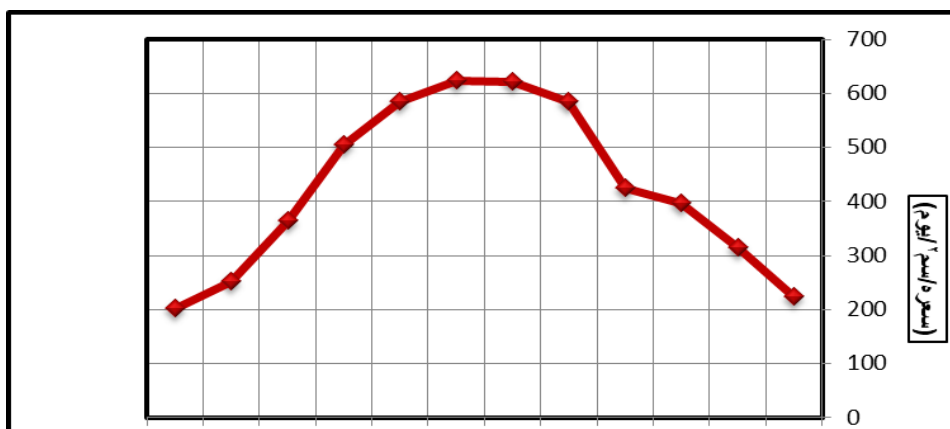
**Table No. (8): Monthly and annual rates of solar radiation and actual brightness  
(calories/km<sup>2</sup>/day) For the period (1990 - 2020).**

<b>Average</b>	<b>Dec.</b>	<b>Oct.</b>	<b>Nov.</b>	<b>Sept.</b>	<b>Aug.</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Feb.</b>	<b>Jan.</b>	
424	201,4	251,1	364,3	504,4	583,6	623,9	622,1	585,1	425,3	396,1	313,3	224,1	<b>Solar Ray</b>
8,9	5,4	6,8	8,8	10,4	11,6	12,1	12	9,9	8,8	7,8	7,4	5,9	<b>Actual Surface</b>

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications / General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring / Climate Section.

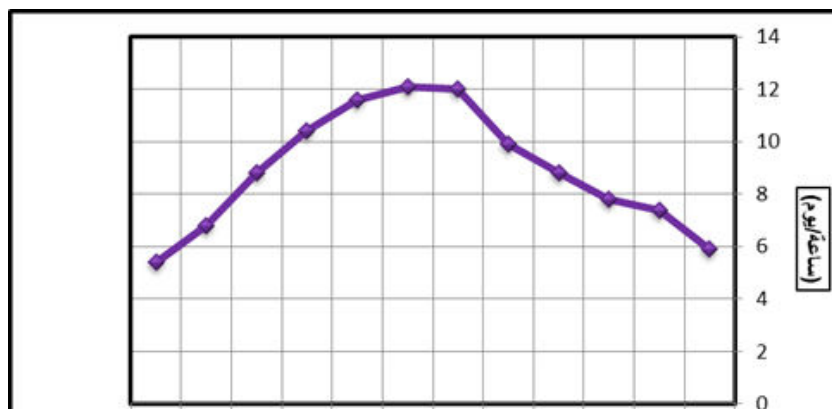


**Figure No. (9): Solar radiation rates in the study area for the period (1190-2020)**



Source: The researcher's work based on the table No. (8).

**Figure (10): Actual brightness (hour / day) in the study area for the period (1990-2020)**



The researcher's work is based on the table No. (8)

**Table No. (8): Monthly and annual rates of relative humidity in the study area for the period (1990 - 2020)**

Average	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	
51,1	67,5	64,7	51,2	39,7	33,2	31,2	33,9	42,1	50,6	58,4	64,9	76,1	الرطوبة النسبية

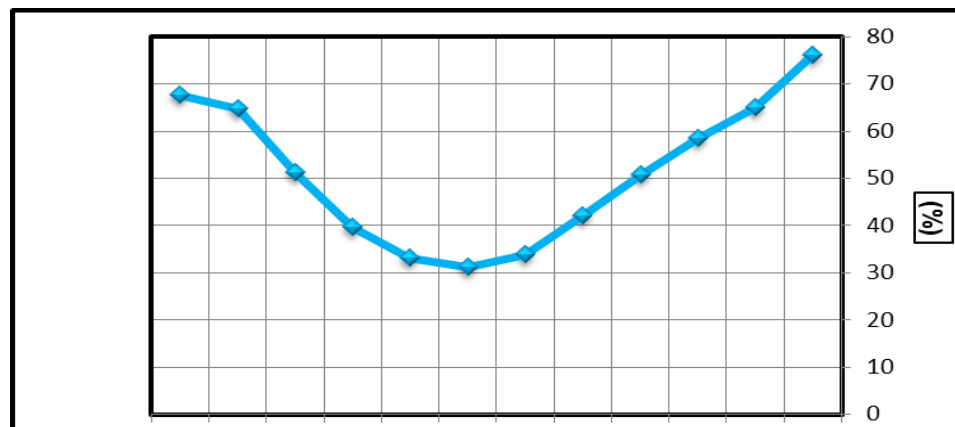
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications / General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring / Climate Section Data (N - M).

**Table No. (9): Annual and monthly rates of dust storms in the study area for the period (1990 - 2020)**

Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	
0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,9	1,3	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,1	Fogy Storms

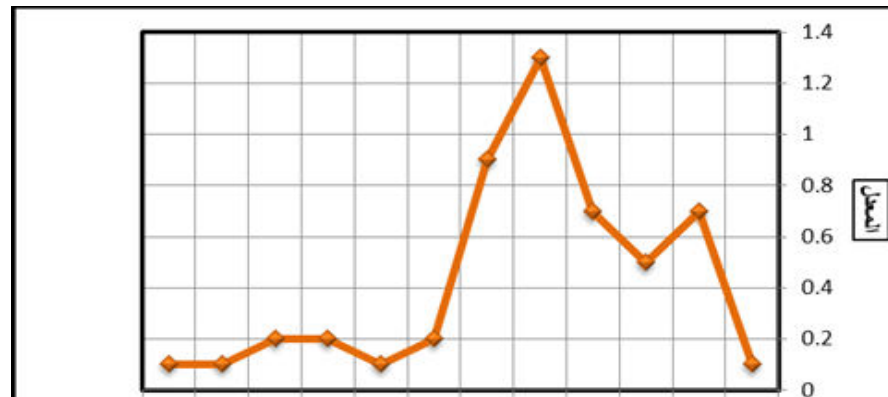
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications / General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring / Climate Department. Unpublished data.

**Figure (11): Monthly rates of relative humidity for the period from (1990-2020)**



Source: Al-Baha's work based on Table No. (9).

**Figure No. (12): Monthly averages of dust storms for the period from (1990-2020)**



Source: Al-Baha's work based on Table (9)

## 6. Water Resources:

Water is of great importance in tourism activities as it is one of the natural factors and components of the industry. It is the most important component prevailing in the study area, and the water resources of all kinds, fresh and non-fresh, are the basis and necessary for tourist attractions. Beach tourism is one of the important tourist patterns that spread over large areas, because it provides comfort and pleasure to its visitors. Lakes and rivers Water lakes can be exploited for tourism and fishing purposes. There are also many places such as public parks and many tourist facilities, as the study area depends heavily on surface water sources (). In the study area, there are Lake Habbaniyah, Lake Tharthar and the Euphrates River, which are among the basic components of the tourism industry in Anbar Governorate in general, and the districts of Fallujah and Habbaniyah in particular. The water resources in the study area are as follows:

### 6. 1 Euphrates River:

It enters the Al-Radada area from the northern side and divides the study area into two parts, as on the right of the river is the center of the Habbaniyah district, and on the left of the river is the rural area that depends on the water of the Euphrates River in the field of agriculture and passes through the district of Fallujah from the eastern side, as it provides water capable of securing agricultural, industrial and tourism investments. The study area relied heavily on the Euphrates River in various areas of life. It is known that the water of the Euphrates River has chemical properties that contain an average of (390) parts per million, and the annual revenue of the river varies from year to year. ( ). The river has a splendid view, and a number of dams, regulators, and streams were built on this river, including the dhabi regulator, to regulate and control the water that exits from Lake Habbaniyah towards the Euphrates River. The Saqlawiya table is one of the tables that works to protect cities and villages from the danger of torrential rains and their high levels. It can be used by carrying out fishing and agricultural operations,

especially in the rural areas of Khalidiya Island, Saqlawiyah and others. So many people go to the river for rest, tourism and change of weather.

## **2. Habbaniyah:**

Lake Habbaniyah is an important factor in the field of tourism, as it is located in the southeastern part of the city of Ramadi and to the southwest of the city of Fallujah. Euphrates, where this depression was used to store water during the floods. The city of Habbaniyah was established on this lake, which is one of the important tourist cities in Iraq, and there are restaurants, hotels and playgrounds within this city.

## **3. Lake Tharthar:**

It is located in the north of Anbar Governorate and is one of the largest natural deposits in Iraq. It is located (20 km) north of Ramadi, and the lake originates in large complexes, most notably the clash of Al-Tharthar, Al-Qusaiba and Al-Shabak. Use it for electrical power generation.

## **4. Conclusions**

Environmental characteristics have a prominent role in tourist attractions, especially natural ones, such as climate, topography, and water resources such as lakes and rivers, as well as natural vegetation such as forests.

Through the study, it was found that the study area possesses natural ingredients that can be invested for the purpose of industry and development of tourism activity, especially with regard to topographic characteristics such as depressions that can be exploited to create artificial lakes in an area with desert characteristics that attract tourists, as well as the presence of Lake Habbaniyah, Lake Tharthar and the Euphrates River, which penetrates the study area and which revolves It is surrounded by most human activities.

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