

# WELCOME TO SLEMANI

Slemanı is one of the Kurdistan Region's major cities and is known as the Cultural Capital of Kurdistan. The city is 385 kilometers north of Baghdad and 200 kilometers southeast of Erbil. Surrounded by the Azmer Range, Goyija Range and the Qaiwan Range in the northeast, Baranan Mountain in the south, and the Tasluja Hills in the west, the city has a semi-arid climate with very hot and dry summers and very cold winters.

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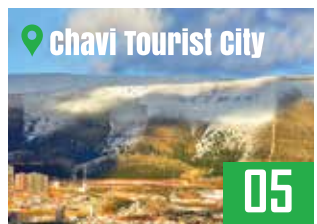
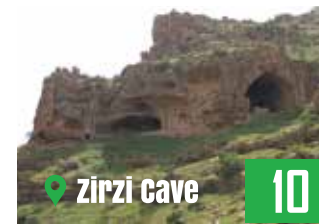
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Explore Sulaimani





# EXPLORE SLEMANI

*Kurdistan*





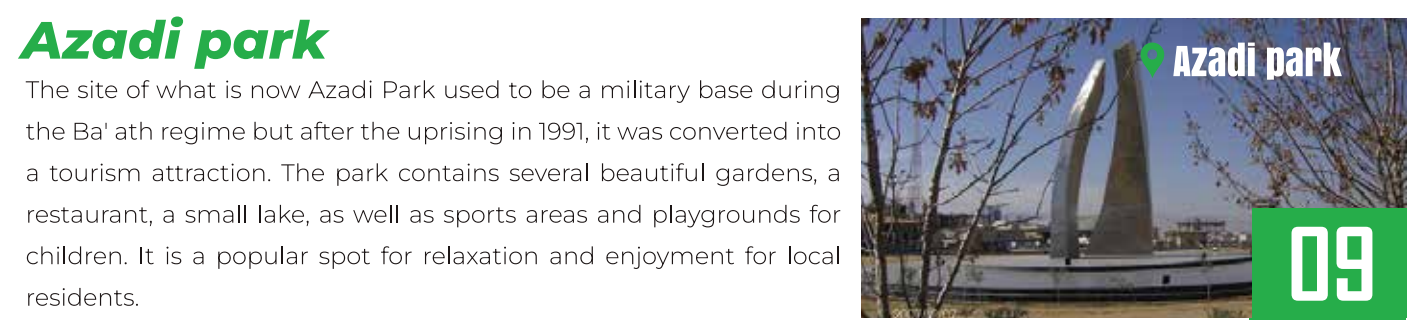
## Slemani museum

The museum is named after the color of the building in which it is housed, the former Ba'ath regime security headquarters. Following the uprising of 1991, the building was converted into a museum where visitors can see how Kurdish rebels and activists used to be tortured by Saddam Hussein's brutal administration.



## Sulemani park

This park lies in the heart of Slemani city, at the head of Salim Street, in front of the Slemani Palace Hotel. Built in 1937, it is considered to be the oldest and most beautiful park in Slemani. Statues of army officers, poets, and local artists can be found within the park, along with a playground area for children.



## Handicraft Gallery

The Handicraft Gallery in Sulaymaniyah is a delightful space that celebrates traditional Kurdish craftsmanship. It showcases a variety of handmade items, including textiles, pottery, jewelry, and other artisanal creations that reflect the region's rich cultural heritage.



## Chavi Tourist City

is one of Kurdistan's biggest tourism projects and consists of several different attractions, including a wax museum, a cinema and other amusements. Chavi Tourist City also includes hotels, restaurants, green areas and fountains. Visitors can also take the cable car that runs from Maleek Mahmoud Circle Road up to the top of Goizha Mountain where they can enjoy stunning views of the surrounding area.



# Dukan Lake

The famous Dukan Lake is one of the most beautiful sites in the Kurdistan region. Surrounded by rolling yellow and green hills, the bright blue lake is ideal for swimming, boating, and fishing.

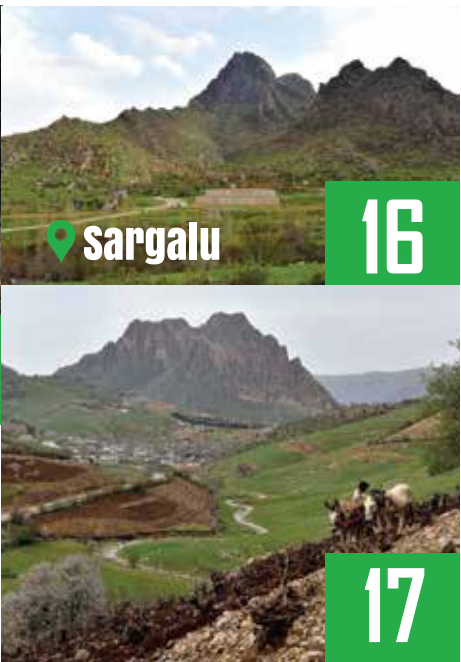


## Sargalu

A village in the Jaffayati Valley, 65 km from Slemani, Sargalu is rich with orchards, farms, and water resources. Historically, Sargalu served as the headquarters of Kurdish revolutionaries and was home to the Voice of Kurdistan radio broadcasts. Hazar Merd Cave

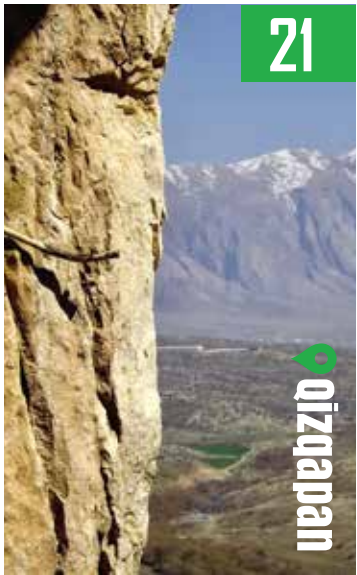
## Great Mosque Of Slemani

Ibrahim Pasha Baban built the Great Mosque of Slemani in 1785. It contains three small cemeteries and the shrine of Haji Kaka Ahmed and his grandson, King Mahmood. Situated at the heart of the city, hundreds of people come to the mosque to pray and visit the shrines.



## Qizqapan

The archeological site of Qizqapan is located 50 km west of Slemani in the Chami Rezan valley and near Zarzi cave. It is 17 km east of Dokan, just below the mountain, opposite Haulan village. The site consists of a corridor, three rooms and three tombs carved out of stone..



## Jami rezan

Just one km away from Bavel, this site includes several large caves. The caves were the headquarters of Voice of Kurdistan radio and the Kurdish revolution in 1961. There were used again for the same purpose during later revolutions.

## Zirzi Cave

is situated at the entrance to Zirzi village, at the foot of Kunakotir Mountain. The cave dates back to the Stone Ages, when ancient man used it as shelter. In 1928, the cave was excavated by Dorothy Garrod, who discovered a variety of tools and animal bones..



# Jasna Cave

The cave is located 50 km east of Slemani, between Sordash and Dukan. When British forces bombed Slemani in February 1923, Sheikh Mahmood sought shelter in Sordash and the Jasna cave. He brought his printing press with him and used it to publish the first edition of the newspaper Banki Haq, or voice of right.

# Hazaemerd Cave

The Hazar Merd Cave, also known as the "Cave of a Thousand Men," is a fascinating Paleolithic site located southwest of Sulaymaniyah in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. It is part of a group of caves that were excavated by British archaeologist Dorothy Garrod in 1928. The site revealed evidence of Middle and Epi-Paleolithic occupation, including stone tools, animal bones, and hearths.



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Jasna cave

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Hazar Merd cave

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# Darband raniya

Darband is the Kurdish word for 'strait' Darbandi Ranya is 4 km east of Ranya on the main road to Qaladiza. When the Dukan dam and lake were established, the body of water reached the strait, adding to its natural beauty. There is a mineral lake called Ganaw near Qura Coyee village, which is visited for geological and biological research, the treatment of skin diseases..



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sarchnar resort

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# Sarchnar resort

This resort is just 5 km west of slemani. the area is covered with fresh spring flowers and surrounded by tall trees, offering shade and beautiful natre. recently tourist facilities have been built at the resort, including hotels, restaurants, swi,,ing pools, and playgrounds for children. visitors can also enjoy the nearby nawroz park, chaqchaq park, and a small zoo



Goizha and Azmar Mountains



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# Goizha & Azmar Mountains

The Goizha and Azmar Mountains are iconic landmarks near Sulaymaniyah, offering breathtaking views and outdoor activities. Goizha Mountain is particularly popular for picnics and sunset views, while Azmar Mountain is known for its hiking trails and panoramic vistas of the city and surrounding landscapes



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sartka citadel

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# Sartka Citadel

Sartka Citadel is located in the area of Qashqoli, where a river flows from the Dukan Dam. Overlooking the river from the top of a hill, the citadel was built by Prince Muhammad, Prince of Soran (1813 - 1837), and the remains of some walls and some rooms are still visible.