





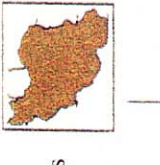

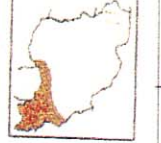

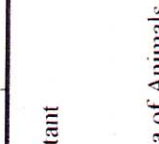
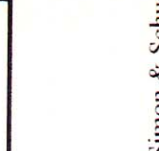


Table 9.2.2.12 List of Mammal Species in the Almort Basin

Taxonomical Hierarchy		Common name	Range	Habitat	Size	Characters	CITES/IUCN Categories
Family	Genus						
Felidae (Cat Family)	Panthera	 Leopard/Panther 	Middle East ; Africa, Asia: Siberia to Korea, Sri Lanka	Desert to forest, lowland plains to mountains	Body: 1.3- 1.9m Tail: 1.1- 1.4m	Although it was formerly widespread, now the leopard is patchily distributed and many of its sub-species have become extinct or endangered. A strong, but elegant cat it has long body and relatively short legs. Leopards are solitary and normally hunt day or night, but in areas where they are persecuted, they are nocturnal. They swim and climb well and often basking in the sun on the branch. Their sight and sense of smell are good, and their hearing is exceptionally acute. The prey includes mammals such as antelope, apes, birds, snakes, fish and domestic livestock.	EN
			capra	 Persian ibex 	Middle East & European Alps	Alps to 3,000m	Body: 1.5m, Tail: 1.2- 1.5m
Ursidae	Ursus	 Big brown bear 	Aresbaran area Zagros mountain Khazar forest of Iran Europe & Asia & Africa	Forest, tundra	Body: 1.5- 2.5m Tail: absent	The 9 species of bear are an evolutionary offshoot of doglike ancestors and the family also includes the species panda. The bears live alone or in family groups and are active night or day, where bears have been persecuted, they are nocturnal. The diet varies to live different areas but may include plant materials such as fruits, nuts, roots as well as insects, fish, small vertebrates and carrion. Females breed every 2 or 3 years and produce litters of 1 to 4 infant after a gestation of 6 months.	
			Canis	 Persian/red wolf 	Every region of Iran & U.S.A. & Asia region	Open woodland and forest	Body: 1- 1.4m, Tail: 30- 48cm
Vespertilionidae	Myotis	 Whiskered bat 	Iran & U.S.A. & Asia Europe, Asia to Japan, Indo- China, introducesd in Australia	Desert, Semi arid	Body: 37- 41cm, Tail: 19-21cm	The versatile, intelligent red fox adopts well to different conditions and has excellent senses and powers of endurance. Although sometimes it moves at all hours, it is most typical active at night. It lives alone outside the breeding season and is a skilful hunter, prey on rodents but also on rabbits, hares, birds, insects and invertebrates. Fruit and berries are eaten in autumn.	
			 Schreibers' bat 	Azerbayejan- Kermanshah- Tehran & Europe & Asia & north of Africa	arid scrub land	Body: 5- 7cm, Wingspan: 1 7-19cm	Vespertilionidae (evening bat family): There are 318 species in this family, found around the world from the tropics to as far as about 68° North. many species hibernate for 5 to 6 months to survive the winter in harsh northern latitudes. Ear sizes of these species vary enormously and the body color is generally quite dull. All these bats make use of echo location for finding prey and for plotting their flight course.

Source: Lar Consultant

Reference

- 1) The Encyclopedia of Animals, The Simon & Schuster Editions Rockefeller Center (1998), ISBN 0-684-85237-3
- 2) Fauna of Iran, Eskandar Firouz, Iran University Press (2000), ISBN 964-01-0956-8
- 3) Golestan National Park, Department of the Environment (DOE) (1999), ISBN 964-6065-22-8
- 4) Mammals of Iran, Department of the Environment, (1996)

Table 9.2.2.13 List of Birds Species in the Almount Basin (1)










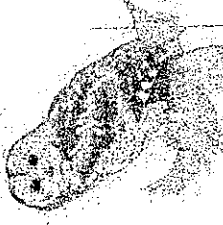
Taxonomical Hierarchy			Common name	Range	Habitat	Size	Characters	CITES/IUCN Categories
Family	Genus	Species						
Accipiteridae (Hawks Family)	Accipiter	gentilis	Northern Goshawk	N. America, Europe, N. Asia, Iran, Turkey, China, Japan	Forest woodland	50-67cm wingspan: 120cm	These aggressive hawks are the largest birds in the genus Accipiter and are efficient killer. A goshawk is capable of killing birds as large as pheasant and grouse and mammals size of rabbits and hares. The birds are often trained for falconry. Goshawk pairs usually mate for life. The pairs roost together while nest making and a screaming duet each day before sun rise in the spring. The clutch contains from 1 to 5 eggs, usually 3, but the number is affected by the availability for suitable prey. the female incubates the clutch for 35 to 38 days. Some northern populations of goshawks migrate to south after breeding.	
								
	Aquila	chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	N. Africa Mexico	Moor, Mountains forest	75-90cm	Golden eagles are probably the most numerous large eagles in the world. When hunting they soar for long times then dive to seize and kill the animals with its talons. Mammals such as hares and rabbits are the mainly prey and carrion is an important food source. Golden eagle performs spectacular height display over the nest site. Some pairs have several nests, in used rotation. The 2 eggs are usually incubated by female.	
								
Accipiteridae (Hawks Family)	Neophron	percnopterus	Egyptian vulture	Europe, Africa, Middle East, India	Open country	60-70cm	The Egyptian vulture is a small species. It also eats insects and other bird eggs it is one of the few creatures to use a tool. In order to break into a eggs the vulture drops rocks on it to crack it open. The parents incubate 1 or 2 eggs for about 40 days.	VU
								
	Gypaetus	barbatus	Bearded vulture	Europe, Africa, Middle East	Mountains	95-105cm	It spends most of its day on the wing and feeds on carrion of all of sorts, including human, but defers to larger vultures at carcasses. Each breeding pair holds a large territory and the birds perform spectacular diving and swooping flight display. They nest in cliff niches or on legs and lay 1 or 2 eggs which are incubate for about 53 days.	Protected
								
	Milvus	migrans	Black/red kite	Europe, Africa, Middle East	Woodland, open country	60-65cm	The red kite is a large bird with long wings and a distinctive, deeply forked tail. It breeds in woodland but hunts in open country. Small animals up to the size of a weasel, birds, reptiles, frogs, fish, insects and carrion are all eaten, and red kite also kills domestic poultry. A breeding pair nests in the tree and usually 3 to 4 eggs are laid and incubate the eggs for 28 to 30 days.	IR: 1c
								
Falcon Family (Falcon Family)				The 63 species of falcon are all day-time hunting birds of prey. They are found all over the world. Males and female look similar, but females usually larger males. Many falcon have so called tomial teeth, which it is cutting edge on the upper bill with corresponding notches in the lower bill.				
	Falcon	cherrug/tinnunculus	Common kestrel	Europe, Asia, Africa	Open country, plains, cultivated land	34-38cm	Kestrels hunt over open ground and are the hovering specialist in the hawk family. They fly some 10 to 15m above ground in order to search for prey over an area. The staple diet of kestrel consists of small animals, but they will also catch small birds, reptiles, insects. The clutch of 4 to 9 eggs is laid on a edge, in a hole of a teeth female does the greater share of incubation, which lasts between 27n to 29 days.	
								
		peregrinus	Peregrine falcon	Almost worldwide	Varied, open mountains	38-51cm	The peregrine's wings are tapered and pointed and its tail is slim and short. This species is virtually without equal in the speed and precision of its flight and it can also chase prey through the air, changing direction easily. Because of its skills, it is most highly prized birds of falconry. These birds are seriously declining in numbers, partly because of poisoning through the incidental ingestion of pesticides, which reach them through the food chain	
								

Table 9.2.2.14 List of Birds Species in the Almort Basin (2)

Taxonomical Hierarchy			Common name	Range	Habitat	Size	Characters	CITES/IU CN Categories
Family	Genus	Species						
Sylviidae	Sylvia	althaea 	Lesser white throat/black cap	Europe, Africa, Middle East, China (migratory)	Woodland gardens, orchards	14cm	The male blackcap is distinguished from other Sylvia warblers by his glossy black crown and gray neck. He has a ripping song and is also accomplished mimic. It is an active, lively bird and forages in trees and bushes for insects. This species eats more fruit than any other warblers. the parents incubate the clutch of between 3 to 6 eggs for between 10 to 15 days.	Protected
Hirundinidae	Hirundo	kustica 	Barn swallow	Egypt, Middle East	Open cultivated country with building, near water	20cm	The barn swallow is absent only from very high altitudes and some oceanic island. They feed on insects, which are caught on the wings or plucked from surface of water. The female lays a clutch of 4 to 5 eggs and incubates them for about 15 days. Broth parents feed the nestling, which can fly at about 3 weeks after.	Protected
Strigidae	Owl family			The 161 species of typical owl occur the world over, except some oceanic islands. They are soft-feathered, short tail birds, with big head and enormous eyes set in a circular facial disc. Most owls hunt at night and all feed entitle on animals, namely insects, invertebrates, birds and medium size mammals such as rabbits. They have exceptionally keen eyesight and excellent hearing.				
	Strix	aluco 	Tawny owl	Britain, Europe, N. Africa, W & C to Korea	Woods, gardens, parks, urban areas	38cm	One of the most common European owls, it is distinguished from the long-eared and short eared owls by its lack of ear tufts and its dark eyes. It is strictly nocturnal, roosting in the tree during the day and hunting rodents, birds and insects at night. Breeding start in late March. The tawny owls nest in a hole in a tree or occasionally on the ground or an old nest another spices. Usually 2 to 4 eggs laid and female incubates the clutch for 28 to 30 days	

Source: Lar Consultant

Reference

- 1) The Encyclopedia of Animals, The Simon & Schuster Editions Rockefeller Center (1998), ISBN 0-684-85237-3
- 2) Fauna of Iran, Eskandar Firouz, Iran University Press, (2000)
- 3) Golestan National Park, Department of the Environment (DOE), (1999)

Table 9.2.2.15 List of Reptile Species in the Almort Basin

Taxonomical Hierarchy		Common name	Range	Habitat	Size	Habitats Area	CITES/IUCN Categories	
Family	Genus							Species
Colubridae	Coluber	naja	Africa to Middle East	Dry, sandy region	30-250cm	These small to medium sized slender snakes have blunt heads and short tails. The 16 species of burrowing asps are found in Africa and Middle East. They are secretive snakes, living in leaf litter and burrowing into the soil.		
		agilis						
	Viperidae	Vipera	aspidoterpis	Europe, Asia	Dry, vegetative area, hillsides, woodland edge, gardens	1.9m	A slender, elongate snake, the dark-green whipsnake has a rounded snout, large eyes and a long tapering tail. Usually active in the daytime, it is a ground-dwelling snake that can climb on rocks and bushes. It feeds on lizards, frogs, mammals, and other snakes. Males compete fiercely for mates in the breeding season. The female lays 5 to 15 eggs among rocks or in cracks in the soil. The young hatch in 6 to 8 weeks.	
			caucasica					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
			pisani					
Viperidae	Vipera	pisani	Europe, Africa, Asia, Mediterranean countries	Damp meadows, marshes, river banks	up to 1.2m, occasionally	This species swims well and spends some time in water, and one of the most common and widespread in Europe and Western Asia.		
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		pisani						
		Testudinidae					Testudo	horsfieldii
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								
horsfieldii								

Source: Lar Consultant

Reference

- 1) The Encyclopedia of Animals, The Simon & Schuster Editions Rockefeller Center (1998), ISBN 0-684-85237-3
- 2) Fauna of Iran, Eskandar Firouz, Iran University Press, (2000)
- 3) Golestan National Park, Department of the Environment (DOE), (1999)