Table 9.2.2.12 List of Mammal Species in the Almout Basin

Тахо	Taxonomical Hierarchy	erarchy						
Family	Genus	Species	Сомтоп	Range	Habitat	Size	Characters	CITES/IUC N Categories
Felidae ((Felidae (Cat Family)				oximately 36 most worldw r the fine fur re and indang	mately 36 species in the cat ost worldwide, being absent he fine fur of the cats has lo and indanger of extinction.	There are approximately 36 species in the cat family as the classification of taxonomy. This successful family is distributed almost worldwide, being absent only from Antaralasia, Australasia, Madabascar and sone other island. However the fine fur of the cats has long been coveted by human, and many species have been hunted until they are rare and indanger of extinction.	
San July	Panthera	bardus	Leopard/Panth er	Middle East; Africa, Asia: Siberia to Korea, Sli 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 patchly 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 area 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.	Z
Bovidae	capra	aegajrus	Persian ibex	Middle East & Europeon Alps	Alps to 3,000m	Body:1.5m, Tail 1.2- 1.5m		na,
Ursidae	Ursus	arctos	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 area 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.	
Canidae	Camis	lupus g	wolf wolf golden jackal		Open woodland and forest	Body:1- 1.4m, Tail:30- 48cm	One of the ancestors of the domestic dog, the Persian wolf muscular animal with a thick bushy tail. Intelligent, social animal wolves live in family group or in packs that sometimes include more than one family or other individuals besides the family. The pack members hunt together, cooperating to run down prey such as deer, caribou and wild horses, and they also eat small animals such as mice, fish and crabs. Social pack is well organized by ritualized gestures and postures. The female gives birth to 3 to 8 pups after a gestation about 60 days.	LR: le
	. 533	vulpes		Europe, Asia to Japan, Indo-China, introducesd in Australia	Desert, Semi arid	Body: 37- 41cm, Tail: 8 19-21cm	The versatile, intelligent red fox adopts well to different condition s 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.	
Vespertilio nidae		mystacinus V		Azerbayejan- Kermanshah- Tehran & Europe & Asia & north of Africa	d scrub	Body:5- 7cm, f Wingspan:1 6 7-19cm v n	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 very enormously and the body color is generally quite dull. All these bats make use of echo location for finding prey and for plotting their fright	Protected
	Winnopter Sc us	chreibersi S	schreibersi Schreiber's bat K K K K K K K K K	Whole region in Iran excep Kerman Hormozgan & Sistan & Europe & Asia & Africa & north of Australia	an except an & & Asia & Australia	5	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
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 - 4) Mammals of Iran, Department of the Environment, (1996)

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

Taxo	Taxonomical Hierarchy	rarchy	Common	Range	Habitat	Size	Characters	CITES/IU CN
Accipiteridae (Hawks Family)	-			This is the larg carrion eating Arctic and sme hawks (buzzar types. Most sp of 1 or 2 eggs.	est family in outs. Represull oceanic isla dand eagles)	the Falco entative of ands. Th , harrier of trees, wh	This is the largest family in the Falconiformes order and contains about 239 species of diverse predatory and carrion eating birds. Representative occur almost all region of the world except. Antarctica, northern parts of Arctic and small oceanic islands. The family includes the 14 or so carrion -feeding Old World vultures, the true hawks (buzzard and eagles), harrier eagle, serpent eagle, harrier kites and fish eagle and a few of specialized types. Most species nest in trees, while some of larger eagle and buzzard use cliff edges. They have small clutches of 1 or 2 eggs.	STORE
	Accipiter	gentilis	Northern Goshawk	N. America, Europe, N. Asia, Iran, Turkey, China, Japan	Forest woodland	50- 67cm, wingsp an: 120cm	These aggressive hawks are the largest birds in the genus Accpiter 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 falcomy. Goshawk pairs usually mate for life. The pairs roost m, 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 con for 35 to 38 days. Some northern populations of goshawks migrate to south after breeding.	
	Aquila	chrysacetos	Golden Eagle	N. Africa Mexico	Moor, Mountains forest	75-	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 vultune	Europe, Africa, Middle East, India	Open	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
	SII	barbatus	Bearded vulture	Europe, Africa, Middle 1 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 0r 2 eggs which are incubate for about 53 days.	Protected
ccipiteridae	Miluas	migrans	Black/red kite	Europe, Africa, Middle East	Woodland, open country	60- 65cm ¹	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: Ic
Falcon Family (Falcon Family)				The 63 species female look sim edge on the upp	of falcon are ilar, but feme er bill with co	all day -t ales usual orrespon	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/tiunu Culus	Common kestrel	Europe, Asia, Africa	Open country, plains, cultivated land	34- v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v	Keatrels 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, 3 open mountains	77 77 88 89 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	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 falcoury. 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 Almout Basin (2)

Taxol	Taxonomical Hierarchy	rarchy	Соттоп	f		Č		CITES/IU
Family	Genus	Species	пате	Kange	Habitat	Size	Characters	CN Categories
Sylviidae	Sylvia	althaea	Lessser 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,	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 hamily			The 161 species of typical owl occur the world ow tail birds, with gig head and enormous eyes set in on animals, namely insects, invertebrates, birds an exceptionally keen eyesight and excellent hearing.	s of typical or gig head and onely insects, i	wl occur enormou invertebr and exce	The 161 species of typical owl occur the world over, except some oceanic islands. They are soft-feathered, short tail birds, with gig 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 manimals such as rabbits. They have exceptionally keen eyesight and excellent hearing.	
	Strix	aluco	Tawmy 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 longeared 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⁾ Goliestan National Park, Department of the Environment (DOE), (1999)

T	Logimon	Townships Hismonday						•	
Family	Genus	Species	Сотпол пате		Habitat	Size		Habitats Area	CITES/IUC N Categories
Colubrida e				These small to medium size burrowing asps are found in and hurrowing into the soil	s are found in A	slender s frica and	snakes have blunt heads a d Middle East. They are s	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 hurrowing into the soil	
	Colube	najadum		Africa to Middle East	Dry, sandy region	30- 250cm			
	Coluber	jagularis	Burrowing asps snakes	Europe, Asia	Dry, vegetative area, hillsides, woodland edge, gardens	1.9m	A slender, elongate snak rounded snout, large eye active in the daytime, it climb on rock and bushe usually feed on lizards, f Male compete fiercely ffemale lays 5 to 15 eggs the young hatch in 6 to 8	A slender, elongate snake, the dark -green whips snake has a rounded snout, large eyes and a long tapering tail. Usually active in the daytime, it is a ground -dwelling snake can well climb on rock and bushes. It locates its prey by sight and usually feed on lizards, frogs, mammals, and other snakes. Male compete fiercely for mates in the breeding season. The female lays 5 to 15 eggs among rock or in cracks in the soil. the young hatch in 6 to 8 weeks.	
		ravergieri	Versicolored wood snake						
	Eiremis	collaris	Ringfinger dwart						
		meda	Striped dwarf snake		:				
		punctatolineata	Armenian dwarf snake						
	Elaphe	quatuorlineata							
·		Q.sauromates	Four-lined red snake						
	Małpolon	monsepessulan us	Montpellier snake						
	Natrix	tesselata	Grass snake	Europe, Africa, Asia, Mediterranean	Damp meadows, marshes, river	up to 1.2m, occasi	This species swims well a	This species swims well and spends some time in water, and one of the most common and widespread Europe and Western Asia.	
	Psammoph is	schokari	Sand snake			Guany			
Viperidae		•		This family has of viper, found which live on the strike their preyon each side of smakes to locate	This family has 2 subfamilies, namel of viper, found all over the Old Worl which live on the ground. A few spectrike their prey. The most important on each side of the head in front of a snakes to locate warm-blooded prey.	namely v World e v species ortant of it of and	viperinae (true vipers) and except for Australia and I is have become arboreal a fithese are the organs which just below the eyes which	This family has 2 subfamilies, namely viperinae (true vipers) and crotalinae (pit vipers). There are about 50 species of viper, found all over the Old World except for Australia and Madagascar. Most species are short, sturdy snakes which live on the ground. A few species have become arboreal and have prehensile tail. Vipers hide and ambush and strike their prey. The most important of these are the organs which give the snakes their common name-sensory pits on each side of the head in front of and just below the eyes which can detect heat and are used by these nocturnal snakes to locate warm-blooded prey.	rt 50 species rdy snakes I ambush and sensory pits nocturnal
	Vipera	albicornuta	Zigzagmountain viper		Arid, sandy regions	50cm			
			w. Maring	Europe, Middle East					
		ursim lebetina	Transcaucasian eriwanensis						
		rodon	Asatic-pit viper		p semi	76cm (One of the few pit vipers	One of the few pit vipers found inthe Old World, the manushi	
		S (No. 1)		Casoian Sea area, Rossia, China	and, Coniferous forest	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	is found as for as 51° nortlemerges at sunset in order imostly of small mammals. viper because of its prefere woodland but is found in claimeyards. Its movement gerapidly with it fangs to kill snakes. Most vipers hiberna	is found as for as 51° north, it is mainly octernal snake and emerges at sunset in order to hunt its prey, which consists mostly of small mammals. This viper is also called the sand viper because of its preference for sandy areas. It avoids woodland but is found in clearings, paths and often in vineyards. Its movement generally are slow, but it can strike rapidly with it fangs to kill small mammals, birds and other snakes. Most vipers hibernate throughout the winter.	
Testudinid	Testudo	horsfieldii	Spur-thighed Tortoise		Meadow, l cultivated land, woodlands	15cm 7	This species tortoise has a spur in the thigh region of apring and the eggs usuall o June and generally hatco	This species tortoise has a moderately domed shall and a small spur in the thigh region of each front limb. They court in spring and the eggs usually 2 or 3 in a clutch are laid in May to June and generally hatch in September to October, although	21
				Middle East		1	this varies with the local cure collected and exported secause of the unsuitable	this varies with the local climate. Thousand of these tortoises are collected and exported as a pets, many of which die because of the unsuitable climate and condition of their new	
Source: Lar Consultant	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)

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