

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

1. **Date this sheet was completed:** 16 June 2001

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. **Country:** I.R. of IRAN

3. **Name of wetland:** Gomishan Lagoon

4. **Geographical coordinates:** Coordinates for the approximate center of the part of Gomishan Wetland, which is situated within I.R. of Iran: 37°, 11' N and 53°, 57' E

5. **Elevation:** (average and/or max. & min.)

The average elevation of the Wetland surface is the same as the Caspian Sea and is nearly 27 m. below the global mean sea level.

6. **Area:** (in hectares)

Area of the part of the Wetland that is situated in Iran is nearly 17,700 hectares.

7. **Overview:** (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

It is a coastal lagoon in the extreme southern part of eastern coast of Caspian Sea, which is situated in western border of Turkmen Steppe plains. The Wetland is separated from the Sea only by a very narrow sandy barrier, which in some points is too low to make the Wetland separate from the Sea. Average depth of the Wetland is one meter.

8. **Wetland Type** (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types; in the present document, the "Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type" is found on page 9)

marine-coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp
Ts • U • Va • Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant:

It is a very good example of «Coastal Permanent Brackish Lagoon» and no other types can be suited to the Wetland.

9. Ramsar Criteria: (please circle the applicable Criteria; the *Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance* are reprinted beginning on page 11 of this document.)

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to the site: 2

10. Map of site included? Please tick \surd yes -or- no (Figures 1, 3 and 4)

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits).

11. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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**12. Justification of Ramsar criteria,
Selected for Gomishan Wetland
(Categories 9 and 12 of the RIS)**

Criterion1:

The wetland is a coastal lagoon in the extreme southern part of Caspian Sea, which is situated in western border of Turkmen Steppe Plains. The wetland consists of 3 ecological features, each one as a ribbon north to south, close to the other one. The eastern one, with shallow water, from 0 to 0.5 meter depth (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7), is laying to the extreme western part of the Turkmen Steppe plain, with salt soil.

The geological structure of this region is from Cenozoic (Pliocene – Quaternary) and mainly consists of silty and sandy sediments, which is transported from the Caspian Sea. Deeper materials, under the sediments, are lime stone, sand and shiest. Generally the Gomishan coastal Lagoon is a low land beach with the slope less than 1%.

Criterion2:

The Wetland supports 3 Vulnerable Waterfowls species. These birds and their Vulnerability, according to the world Red List of Threatened Animals (IUCN, 1996) are as follow: *Pelecanus crispus* (VU²¹C2_a), *Aythya nyroca* (VU²¹A2_{acd}), *Vanellus gregarius* (VU²¹A1_{ac}C1+2_a). The Vulnerable mammal: *Phoca (Pusa) caspica* (VU¹⁵² B1+2_c) is also seen in the Wetland.

Criterion 5:

According to the recent 13 years mid winter Water birds censuses, the Wetland has regularly supported more than 20000 waterbirds (Fig.5). The number of waterbirds counted in each year is as follow:

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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Criterion 6:

According to table No. 1, 20 species of waterbirds are recorded to have more than 1% of the individuals in the populations.

Criterion 8:

The Wetland is an important source of food for 15 fish species that are listed in table No.2. The Wetland is also an important migratory path on which the fish subs - species *Rutilus rutilus caspicus* depends.

13.General location

Gomishan Wetland is situated in the extreme southern part of eastern coast of Caspian Sea and also is in the western border of the Turkmen Steppe plains. It is located in the northern part of Iran, in the Golestan province and in the fortifications of Bandar Turkmen city. This city is 9 km. to the south from the Wetland. The small town of Gomishan is located 4 km. from the Wetland, to the east (Fig. 1).

14.Physical features

- 14.1 Geology and geomorphology: The geological structure of this region is from Cenozoic (Pliocene – Quaternary) and mainly consists of silty and sandy sediments, which is transported from the Caspian Sea. Deeper materials, under the sediments, are lime stone, sand and shiest. Generally the Gomishan coastal Lagoon is a low land beach with the slope less than 1%.
- 14.2 Origins: The Wetland is totally natural coastal lagoon and no part of it, is artificial.
- 14.3 Hydrology: The wetland is connected to the Caspian Sea, so its hydrological features are directly generated from the sea.
- 14.4 Soil type: The vast low land plain that the wetland is located in the western part of it is called the «Coastal lowland» physiographic unit. Its soils are Solonchak with medium to slow water penetration, heavy structure and high salinity.
- 14.5 Water quality: The average physical and chemical characteristics of the wetland' s water are given in table No 3. The numerals are calculated according to a whole year samplings from 5 permanent stations in the wetland. The exact location of the stations is shown in Fig. 2, as it is printed from memory of the GPS.
- 14.6 Water depth and water permanence: The average water depth of the wetland is one meter. The maximum depth of it is measured 2.5 meters, which is in the northwestern part of the wetland, close to the international border. Because of the connection of the wetland with the Sea, the water permanence is quit as it is for Caspian Sea. Water depth of the wetland is shown in three categories on the enclosed map (Fig. 3).

- 14.7 Fluctuations in water level: It is exactly the same as with Caspian Sea. The shoreline changes, according to the fluctuations in water level of the lagoon, during the last two decades, are seen in Fig. 4.
- 14.8 Tidal variations: There is not seen any tidal variations.
- 14.9 Catchments area: The catchments area of the wetland which is located in the eastern, north- eastern and south – eastern parts of it, consists of 2 river basins. Atrak catchments area is 28 thousand square kilometers. The river finally inflows to a small bay in the name of Hassan- Gholi, in the vicinity of the northern part of Gomishan wetland, in the rep. of Turkmenistan. Actually the river in that point is dry or with very low water. Gorgan River catchments area is 10.2 thousand square kilometers, at the south of the Atrak catchments area. Gorgan River, finally inflows into the Caspian Sea, in a place south to the Gomishan wetland, between the wetland and Gorgan bay (Miankaleh). These rivers have not any meaningful contribution in supplying the water of the wetland.
- 14.10 Downstream area: There is not any downstream area for the wetland.
- 14.11 Climate: The wetland's climate, according to de Martin's system is temperate semi arid, with aridity index of 10 to 20. The climate according to Silianinov's system is medium semi arid, and with hydrothermal index of 0.7 to 1 .The average annual rainfall of the Wetland is 431 mm. The maximum rainfall occurs in December with average of %13.4 of the annual precipitation's and the minimum, with average of %3.3, occurs in July. The average daily temperature of the wetland is from 6.6^{0c} in January to in August. The wetland 's climate from south to north gets gradually dryer and warmer.

15. Hydrological values

The Wetland is a coastal lagoon, therefore it has not values of ground water recharge, or flood control. But it has the values of shoreline stabilization and limited value of sediment trapping.

16. Ecological features

The wetland consists of 3 ecological features, each one as a ribbon north to south, close to the other one. The eastern one, with shallow water, from 0 to 0.5 meter depth (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7), is laying to the extreme western part of the Turkmen Steppe plain, with salt soil, which is dominated by the plant species of *Salicornia europaea* and other salt tolerant herbs (Fig. 8). The beach of this eastern part of the Lagoon is a suitable habitat for the wader's waterbirds.

The middle open water ecosystem consists of the vast part of the Lagoon, with the depth between 0.5 to 2.5 meters (Fig. 3). Because of the heavy waves that some times are seen in this part, there is not growing any vegetation. It is an ideal habitat for cormorants and the diving ducks. The western part ecological feature of the Lagoon is close to the Caspian Sea coastline. It is separated from the sea by a very narrow sandy barrier, which in some parts is too low to make the water of the lagoon quite separate from the Sea. This ecosystem is covered by stands of reedbeds from the species *Phragmites australis* (Fig. 9), and is a good habitat for different water birds.

The aquatic plant species of Gomishan Lagoon are submitted in table No 4. The arrangement of the species in the table is from dominant to rare, in the Lagoon, respectively.

17. Noteworthy flora

The aquatic plant species of Gomishan Lagoon are submitted in table No 4. The arrangement of the species in the table is from dominant to rare, in the Lagoon, respectively.

18. Noteworthy fauna

The names of the fishes of the lagoon are given in table No.2, with the arrangement of relative dominance, from abundance to rare. The scientific names of the reptiles, living around the lagoon and specially in the eastern coast of the wetland are seen in table No.5.

The list of 81 waterbirds species that are seen in the wetland is enclosed in table No 6. Three species of the list (*Pelecanus crispus*, *Aythya nyroca* and *Venellus gregarius*) are vulnerable, according to the global IUCN red list. *Haliaeetus albicilla* is in the category of «lower risk» according to the threatened red list.

Table No 7 contains the list of the mammals living in Gomishan wetland or in the neighboring lands. From these mammals *Phoca (Pusa) caspica* is vulnerable, according to the IUCN red list and *Miniopterus shreibersii* is in the lower risk category. The average individual invertebrate benthos in each square meter of the bottom of the Lagoon, for each station and also the maximum and minimum of them, with 95% confidence, are presented in table 8. The average zooplankton and the maximum and the minimum numbers of them in each liter of water of the Lagoon, with 95% confidence, are submitted in table 9.

19. Social and cultural values

Regarding to insufficient fertile soil and fresh water in the region, the people are depended on the fisheries production and also shooting the waterfowls of the lagoon. The most important fish for the people is *Rutilus rutilus caspicus* that migrates into the lagoon from Caspian Sea during winter and spring seasons.

20. Land tenure / ownership

All the lands of the lagoon and surrounding area are governmental.

21. Current land use

The human population in the area, which mainly belongs to the Gomishan district, is almost 40000. The principal activities is fishing and hunting. The main form of land use, at the vast eastern flood plain of the wetland, is livestock grazing. In the catchments, the principal human activity is livestock grazing and after that, the main land use is agriculture.

22. Factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects

The most important potential factor, which has had a detrimental effect on the natural ecological character of the wetland, is the Caspian Sea fluctuation. Because of this factor, in the year 1978, when the Sea surface was at the lowest level, the large Gomishan Lagoon of today consisted of only a chain of narrow, small lagoons behind the Caspian Sea

beach. The most important adverse human activities at the site are excessive human disturbance, hunting and fishing, which are existing factors. In the catchments overgrazing is the most adverse factor. As the Lagoon is connected to the Caspian Sea, all the introduced exotic species of the Sea may affect the site.

23. Conservation measures taken

Nearly the northern half of the wetland is a «no- hunting and no- fishing» which means hunting and fishing in the northern half of the Lagoon is forbidden.

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented.

There is not any proposed conservation measure yet.

25. Current scientific research and facilities

A two years study about the wetland has just been finished. The study is done with the useful help from Ramsar Small Grants Fund (SGF) for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use, different facilities from Department of the Environment and professional helps from some Iranian universities. In the study a whole year (12 times, each at the beginning of one month) water birds census was undertaken throughout the wetland. Five permanent field stations were appointed in the site (Figures 1 and 2). During one year (12 continuous months) Physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the wetland 's water and sediment were surveyed. Benthos invertebrates, Zooplanktons and phytoplanktons were also sampled from the field stations.

26. Current Conservation Education

There is not any existing conservation education programmed.

27. Current recreation and tourism

There is not any present use of the wetland for recreation and tourism or even any planned facilities.

28. Jurisdiction

The name of the government authority with territorial jurisdiction over the wetland is Golestan State. The name of the authority with functional Jurisdiction for conservation purpose is Department of the Environment.

29. Management authority

The name and address of the body responsible for the direct local conservation and management of the wetland is: Mr. Mohajer, Director of Department of the Environment of the Golestan province.

30. References

- 1- Ramsar Convention Bureau. 1997, The Ramsar Convention Manual, A Guide to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), 2nd edition, Gland, Switzerland, 166 pp.
- 2- CITES, 1999, Appendices I and II, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- 3- Baillie, J. and B. Groombridge, 1996. IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals, IUCN, Switzerland.

- 4- Delaney, S. et al. 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia 1995 and 1996. Wetlands International Publication No.54.
- 5- Rose, P.M.& D.A. Scott .1994. Waterfowl population estimates. IWRB Publication.

Table No1- Numbers of the individuals of wintering waterbirds, in Gomishan Lagoon, at the midwinters of some years, which have been more than 1% of their populations.

%1 of global* population	Second Max.		Max. Counted		Species Name
	Year	No	Year	No	
100	1993	350	1995	740	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
120	1995	185	1991	334	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>
1000	1995	3500	1993	4500	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
800	1994	800	1991	1120	<i>Egretta alba</i>
500	1996	560	1991	1120	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
5000	1995	30000	1992	55000	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
1000	1997	4100	1998	4850	<i>Anser anser</i>
200	1989	256	1996	400	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
8000	1993	20000	1991	40000	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
15000	1993	17000	1991	30000	<i>Anas crecca</i>
1300	1995	7200	1991	13000	<i>Anas strepera</i>
2500	1993	5000	1991	16000	<i>Anas Penelope</i>
6500	1991	8000	1995	14200	<i>Anas acuta</i>
3000	1990	12000	1991	12000	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
3500	1994	12100	1991	17000	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
100	1990	180	1989	204	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
30000	1993	32000	1989	65200	<i>Fulica atra</i>
1300	1995	1500	2000	2930	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>
400	1997	8200	1998	8400	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
250	1994	1000	1991	1700	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>

*- Rose (1994) & Delaney (1999)

Table No.2- Fishes of Gomishan Lagoon, Listed from dominate to rare (approximately)

Family	Species
CYPRINIDAE	<i>Rutilus rutilus caspicus</i>
CYPRINIDAE	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
MUGILIDAE	<i>Liza saliens</i>
ATHERINIDAE	<i>Atherina boyeri</i>
SYNGNATHIDAE	<i>Syngnathus abaster</i>
POECILIDAE	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>
GOBIIDAE	<i>Benthopilus stellatus</i>
GOBIIDAE	<i>Neogobius (kessleri) gorlap</i>
GOBIIDAE	<i>N. melanostomus</i>
CYPRINIDAE	<i>Rutilus fristi kutum</i>
GASTEROSTEIDAE	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>
GASTEROSTEIDAE	<i>Pungitius platygaster</i>
CLUPEIDAE	<i>Alosa braschnikowii (kessleri)</i>
CLUPEIDAE	<i>A. caspia</i>
PERCIDAE	<i>Sander lucioperca</i>

Table No.3 – The average physical and chemical characteristics of Gomishan Lagoon’s water

Data of Samp. Factor	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	May 1999	June 1999	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sep. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Average in the Lagoon
Sampling hour	13:20	14:30	14:40	15:00	15:50	16:10	14:10	15:50	13:10	16:30	14:20	14:10	14:50
Air temp. °C	14.8	15	19.6	24.4	28.7	28.2	31.2	19.6	17	9	7.6	8.4	18.6
Water temp.°C	12.6	14.6	21.4	24	30.1	28.5	31.7	22	16.4	10.2	9	8.4	19
Depth (cm)	71	77.8	81	75.4	78	79	82.8	71.3	76.8	66.2	66.2	69.6	74.5
Secchi disk (cm)	62.5	52	32.6	35	41	32.4	32.4	25	26.4	63.7	66.2	69.6	45
PH	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	7.9	8
EC ms/cm	14.2	15.2	17.5	18.7	17.8	19.6	20	18	16.4	14.4	14.07	14.2	16.6
DO mg/l	9.8	9.3	8.1	8.4	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.9	9.2	8.3	9.8	10.2	8.6
BOD ₅ ²⁰ mg/l	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.7

O-Po ₄ ⁻³ mg/l	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.004
No ₃ ⁻ mg/l	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.09
T.A. CO ₃ Ca mg/l	186	202	226	188	221	192	165	187	170	162	172	184	187
CO ₃ Ca mg/l	207	203	226	190	227	195	194	199	201	191	180	188	200
CO ₃ Ca mg/l	4224	4476	4692	4568	4928	4768	4916	4890	4718	4410	4555	4360	4625
Cl ⁻ mg/l	5977	6313	6593	6322	6169	6318	6469	6631	6422	6398	6549	5934	6341
ClNa mg/l	9862	10412	11043	10762	11493	11508	11918	11647	10866	8202	10806	9792	10692

Table No.4 list of macrophytes of Gomishan Wetland

No.	Family	Plant species
1	GRAMINEAE	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
2	RUPPIACEAE	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>
3	POTAMOGETONACEAE	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>
4	CLADOPHORACEAE	<i>Cladophora sp.</i>
5	ZYGNEMANTACEAE	<i>Mougeotia sp.</i>
6	CHARACEAE	<i>Tolypella sp.</i>
7	ZANNICHELLIACEAE	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>
8	CERATOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
9	POTAMOGETONACEAE	<i>Zostera noltii</i>
10	AZOLLACEAE	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
11	TYPHACEAE	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
12	JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus hybridus</i>
13	JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus acutus</i>
14	JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>
15	CYPERACEAE	<i>Scirpus sp.</i>
16	CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus longus</i>
17	CALLITRICHACEAE	<i>Callitriche palustris</i>

Table No 5–List of reptiles around Gomishan Lagoon

Family	Scientific name
Order	TESTUDINES
EMYDIDAE	<i>Emys arbicularis</i>
EMYDIDAE	<i>Mauremys caspica caspica</i>
Order	SAURIA
AGAMIDAE	<i>Trapelus agilis</i>
AGAMIDAE	<i>Phrynocephalus helioscopus</i>
GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtopodion caspium</i>
LACERTIDAE	<i>Lacerta chlorogaster</i>
LACERTIDAE	<i>Eremias velox velox</i>
Order	SERPENTES
TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Typhlops vermicularis</i>
BOIDAE	<i>Eryx jaculus</i>
BOIDAE	<i>E. miliaris</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>Coluber najadum</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>C. karelini</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>C. ravergeri</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>Elaphe dione</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>Natrix natrix</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>N. tesselata</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>Lytorhynchus ridgewayi</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>Oligodon taeniolatus</i>
COLUBRIDAE	<i>Psammophis schokari</i>
ELAPIDAE	<i>Naja oxiana</i>

Table No 6 - List of waterbirds species of Gomishan wetland

No	Species	No	Species	No	Species
1	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	28	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	55	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
2	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	29	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	56	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
3	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	30	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	57	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
4	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	31	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	58	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>
5	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	32	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	59	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>
6	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	33	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	60	<i>Tringa spp.</i>
7	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	34	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	61	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
8	<i>Palacrocorax carbo</i>	35	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	62	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
9	<i>Egretta alba</i>	36	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	63	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
10	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	37	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	64	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
11	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	38	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	65	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
12	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	39	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	66	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
13	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	40	<i>atra Fulica</i>	67	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>
14	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	41	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	68	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>
15	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	42	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	69	<i>Larus minutus</i>
16	<i>Anser anser</i>	43	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	70	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
17	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	44	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	71	<i>Larus genei</i>
18	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	45	<i>Charadrius leschenaultti</i>	72	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
19	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	46	<i>Charadrius spp.</i>	73	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
20	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	47	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	74	<i>Larus spp.</i>
21	<i>Anas crecca</i>	48	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	75	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
22	<i>Anas strepera</i>	49	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	76	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
23	<i>Anas penelope</i>	50	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	77	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
24	<i>Anas acuta</i>	51	<i>Calidris alba</i>	78	<i>Strena repressa</i>
25	<i>Anas chyeata</i>	52	<i>Calidris spp.</i>	79	<i>Strena anaethetus</i>
26	<i>Netta rufina</i>	53	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	80	<i>Strena albifrons</i>
27	<i>Aythya marila</i>	54	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	81	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>

Table No 7 – List of the mammals of Gomishan Wetland and the surrounding area

ERINACEIDAE	MURIDAE	HYSTRICIDAE	PHOCIDAE
<i>Hemiechinus hypomelas</i>	<i>Cricetulus migratorius</i>	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	<i>Phoca(Pusa) caspica</i>
<i>Hemiechinus auritus</i>	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>	LEPORIDAE	SUIDAE
SORICIDAE	<i>Meriones libycus</i>	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	<i>Rhombomys opimus</i>	CANIDAE	
<i>Crocidura russula</i>	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	<i>Canis aureus</i>	
VESPERTILIONIDAE	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	<i>Mus musculus</i>	<i>Vulpes corsac</i>	
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	<i>Nesokia indica</i>	FELIDAE	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	DIPODIDAE	<i>Felis chaus</i>	
<i>Miniopterus shreibersii</i>	<i>Allactaga elater</i>	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	