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**INTRODUCTION AND IDENTIFICATION MAMMALIAN FAUNISTIC KAFTAR
WETLAND**

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ABSTRACT

Kaftar wetland watershed with an area of 1650 hectares is situated southeast Eghlid in Fars province. Its geographical positions are 30° 28' to 31° 15' E and 51° 15' to 52° 56' N. For the wetland management as the first step situation of species is studied and investigated as species diversity, so that comprehensive data about the wildlife species frequency can be obtained. For this reason the study of species diversity of vertebrate in Kaftar wetland watershed is one way to identify the strengths of the natural environment of the Kaftar wetland watershed for the protection and management of species and habitat. In this survey mammal fauna of Kaftar wetland watershed has been studied. Mammal fauna were recognized by using of indispensable references. In this study 6 order, 12 families, 21 genera and 23 mammal species were identified. Among order of mammal fauna recognized in Kaftar wetland watershed the largest order is Rodentia with 9 species and 3 families. The largest family is Muridae with 7 species and 7 genera. The distribution of the mammal fauna in Kaftar wetland watershed is restricted to Palearctic region. This investigation was done for introduce and determination of fish fauna of Kaftar wetland.

Keywords: Fauna, Mammal, Watershed, Kaftar Wetland, Fars

INTRODUCTION

Diversity and abundance of the fauna of the country so that it could be a collection of mammals from European, African, and Asian and especially of mammals called. [2]Advanced mammals are vertebrates. [1] They are members of the dominant species in

most ecosystems in the world and have a decisive role in the food chain. In terms of diversity and abundance of mammals, although much less than other animals, and even vertebrates (birds and fish), but because of the complexity of the body's systems, especially the nervous system and brain are more advanced and larger key role in many ecosystems. Mammals are animals that have hair and a milk gland. Instead of a tooth cavity is usually the teeth are different. The numbers of mammals that have been identified so far over 168 species. The animals are placed in 10 orders and 37 families. [1] Approximately 58 species of rodents with 3/1 is assigned to the mammals. After the 40 species of bats. With 29 species of meat-eaters, insect eaters, with 16 species, 10 species of whales, even cement to eight species, rabbit jaw with three species, each with one species of sea cows have formed. Mammal habitat definition based on a set of conditions, such as vegetation type, topography, soil type, climate, rainfall, light, food. And relations between the mare subject to the conditions of life and survival of the animal makes. And the height region includes Lake Kaftar overcome pillows plants, frost, winter rainfall and mountain outside, the area contains habitat for mammals. Terms of mountain and steppe habitats of Iran is the

habitat of the mammalian fauna of the region, it is also confirmed [1].

The study Area

Kaftar or happiness in the easternmost prairie wetlands in the southern city Namdan Eghlid and is located in Fars province. The plain area of approximately 1650 square kilometers. And at latitudes between 30 and 28 to 31 and 15 north and latitudes 51 and 15 is 52 and 56 East. Kaftar Lake belongs to the Zagros organic tectonic effects are caused by strenuous activity. The average total annual rainfall of 370 mm is estimated Namdan basin. Annual average air temperature $2/11^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the number of frost days is 114 days. Due to climate and environmental parameters and classification systems vary, the region has a semi-arid climate. Namdan close to semi-humid Mediterranean climate is cold. Lake Kaftar the tertiary folding of the Zagros mountain range is located. Featuring Geomorphology region of mountains, long parallel or follow one another with a width of 15 to 20 km between their valleys narrow one to five kilometers either side or prairie wide, 20 kilometers are. If large-scale climate change is not occurring on the survival of the lake could still be continued, thanks to the presence of numerous springs. Due to the lack of enthusiasm organization Geological formations, saline water and saline and

alkaline lands bordering the lake and its ecosystem of the lake would not have occurred and will not be threatened by the seterms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in order to obtain information mammal study area based on the conversations with the guards, hunters information on the villages of the lake And initiatives undertaken of data collected and the book was adapted desert mammals of Iran As well as diet and habitat degradation due to an online library of information collected and the results were analyzed.

RESULTS

According to the results, 23 species in 12 families and 6 orders Kaftar were detected in the lake area are given in **Table 1**. This table also reflects biological characteristics, each of which is based on the known range of mammals have a higher habitat value Almost all of carnivores live in the highlands and slopes And only in the lower areas, especially during tough food centers provide human. While most rodents around the farm, residential, woods and meadows are scattered. However, despite generally have a wide range of habitat and some of it can be seen almost everywhere. Other hand mammalian orders and families in Lake Kaftar areas are given in **Table 2**. This shows the largest phylum of

animals Rodentia rodents or three families, not the least of which is associated with two species of bats or Chiroptera.

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Table 1: List of mammals Lake area Kaftar

row	Order	family	Persian names	English name	Scientific name
1	Rodentia	Dipodidae	Biped hamster	Small Five-toed Jerboa	Allactaga elater
2	Rodentia	Muridae	Long-tailed hamster	Long-tailed Hamster	Calomyscusbailwardi
3	Rodentia	Muridae	Grey hamster	Gray hamster	Circetulusmigratorius
4	Rodentia	Muridae	Iranian Jared	Persian Jird	Merionespersicus
5	Rodentia	Hystriidae	Porcupine	Indian Crested porcupine	Hystrixindica
6	Rodentia	Muridae	Jerbillindi	Indian Gerbil	Tateraindica
7	Rodentia	Muridae	Mouse	House	Musmusculus
8	Rodentia	Muridae	Varamin mouse (rat)	Bandicoot Rat	Nesokiaindica
9	Rodentia	Muridae	Wide Tooth Rat	Broad-toothed Field Mouse	Apodemusmystacinus
10	Carnivora	Canidae	Jackal	Golden Jackal	Canisaureus
11	Carnivora	Canidae	Wolf	Wolf	Canislups
12	Carnivora	Herpestidae	Hyena	Striped hyaena	Hyaenahyaena
13	Carnivora	Felidae	Wildcat	Wild Cat	Felissilvestris
14	Carnivora	Canidae	Common Fox	Common Fox	Vulpesvulpes
15	Carnivora	Ursidae	Brown Bear	Brown Bear	Ursusarctos
16	Chiroptera	Rhinolophidae	Horseshoe bat, mountain	Blasius's Horseshoe Bat	Rhinolophusblasii
17	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Bat Wing Long	Schreiber Bat	Minipterussehreibersi
18	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Bat Wing White	Kuhl'sPipistrelle	Pipisterlluskuhlii
19	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Bat Mini Butt	ComonPipistrelle	Pipisterlluspipisterllus
20	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Bat ears, small mouse	Lesser mouse-eared Bat	Myotisblythii
21	Lagomorph a	Leporidae	Rabbit	Cape Hare	Lepuscapensis
22	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	Iranian Hedgehog	Brandt's Hare	Hemiechinushypomelas
23	Artiodactyl a	Bovidae	Pazanan (goats)	Persian Ibex	Capraaegagrusaegagrus

Table 2: Orders and families of mammals in the area of Lake Kaftar

Order	Family	Number
<i>Rodentia</i>	<i>Muridae</i>	7
	<i>Dipodidae</i>	1
	<i>Hystricidae</i>	1
<i>Carnivora</i>	<i>Canidae</i>	3
	<i>Felidae</i>	1
	<i>Ursidae</i>	1
	<i>Herpestidae</i>	1
<i>Chiroptera</i>	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	1
	<i>Rhinolophidae</i>	1
<i>Lagomopha</i>	<i>Leporidae</i>	1
<i>Insectivora</i>	<i>Erinaceidae</i>	1
<i>Artiodactyla</i>	<i>Bovidae</i>	1

Table 3: Diet and habitat of mammals found in the area of Lake Kaftar

Habitat					Diet						The scientific name of the species	Row
Domain	woods	meadows	altitude	Holes and gaps	eggs, birds	small animals	molluscs	insects	plant	Carri n-eating		
		*							*		Allactaga elater	1
		*	*					*	*		Calomyscusb ailwardi	2
*	*	*	*						*		Circetulus migratorius	3
*		*							*		Meriones persicus	4
*	*	*	*						*		Hystrix indica	5
*	*	*							*		Tatera indica	6
*								*	*		Mus musculus	7
*	*	*	*	*					*		Nesokia indica	8
*	*		*						*		Apodemus mystacinus	9
*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*	Canis aureus	10
		*	*			*					Canis lupus	11
		*	*		*	*	*		*	*	Hyaena hyaena	12
		*	*		*	*	*	*			Felis silvestris	13
		*	*		*	*			*		Vulpes vulpes	14
			*		*		*	*	*		Ursus arctos	15
				*				*			Rhinolophus lasii	16

				*				*			Minipterusse hreibersi	17
	*			*				*			Pipisterllusku hlii	18
	*			*				*			Pipisterlluspi pisterllus	19
				*				*			Myotisblythii	20
*	*	*							*		Lepuscapensis	21
*	*	*					*	*	*		Hemiechinus hypomelas	22
			*						*		Gapraeaegragr usaegagrus	23