



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 28 September 2026

Iran (Islamic Republic of) Gahar Lake



Designation date	28 October 2025
Site number	2601
Coordinates	33°18'19"N 49°16'51"E
Area	80,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Gahar is a permanent freshwater lake, which formed as the result of a great landslide, located in the Oshtorankuh mountains within the Oshtorankuh Protected Area of Lorestan Province in Iran. The Gahar is a permanent lake and fed by upstream water during periods and Tamdarbarfoon, Bilharestan, Renborde, and Darehbard springheads . Likewise In the bed of Gahar lake exist many spontaneous springs. Indeed, Gahar is a cornerstone of ecological stability in Lorestan Province. Gahar provides a unique nesting site for many native and migratory species of birds. It is one of the important bird census sites in the region. It is also provide home to many threatened fishes and birds and support them. Gahar is home to valuable fish species such as , Salmo trutta, Capoeta Capoeta, Oncorhynchus mykiss and other fish species. Gahar plays a key role in groundwater recharge, flood water storage, and providing a safe habitat for various bird species for feeding, nesting and brooding. Protecting Gahar is essential for the survival of many aquatic species that rely on the lake for spawning and reproduction. Gahar has a relatively small yearly water fluctuation range of 9.29 to 9.52 million m3 and it's located at an altitude of 2350 meters above sea level with about 80ha vastness, 1950m length and 700m width with a maximum depth of 28 meters in its deepest area and is located at latitude and longitude coordinates of 33° 18' 23" N and 49° 17' 2" E.

Many tourists visit it every year in spring and summer. In terms of ecotourism, it has a high value and is also popular among foreign tourists. The risks of nutrient enrichment, eutrophication, and disturbance to fish habitats are addressed through a range of management measures. To mitigate these impacts, an environmental ranger station equipped with online monitoring cameras has been established, and regular patrols and surveillance activities are conducted. Furthermore, preventing the construction of an access road to the upstream area and maintaining access only through hiking trails help limit uncontrolled visitation and protect the lake ecosystem.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Department of Environment, Lorestan official
Postal address	lorestan, khorramabad city, valiasr aveneu, Provincial office of Lorestan Environment P.O. box: 6814997971

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Department of International Affairs on Environment and Sustainable Development
Postal address	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bldg.8 West, United Nations St., Imam Khomeini Ave. Tehran. Iran P.O. box: 1136914811

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2014
To year	2024

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Gahar Lake
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The Gahar catchment area is located in Lorestan Province , Iran. Gahar is bordered by the Tapeleh permanent mountain river to the East, the Gahrrood river to the West , and Oshtorankuh mountains in the South and North (Oshtorankuh mountains located in the Oshtorankuh mountains within the Oshtorankuh Protected Area of Lorestan Province in Iran).The Gaharrod River is approximately 52 km long and flows into the Cezaer River, which then merges with the Dez River before joining the Karoon River.

The Gahar Wetland covers approximately 80 hectares with a watershed area of 4631.02 hectares . The elevation of Gahar lake is 2350 meters above sea level , with a maximum depth of 28 meters in its deepest area.

The digital map file of Gahar lake was created using GIS software with a SHP file extension.

It should be noted that the site boundary coincides with the water body of Gahar Lake.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	It is located in Oshtorankuh Protected area, a unique region.
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Doroud city

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ☐ No ☒
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ☐ No ☒

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	80
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	80.253

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Zagros Mountains forest steppe, Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forest; Palearctic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Gahar Wetland is a freshwater body located in the Oshtorankuh Protected Area in the Middle East, specifically in the Central Asia biogeographic region. Central Asia, also known as Middle Asia, stretches from the Caspian Sea in the west to western China and Mongolia in the east, and from Afghanistan and Iran in the south to Russia in the north. The climate of the Middle East varies from warm summers and cold winters in highland Turkey and Iran, to hotter summers and cool winters in northern Mesopotamia and along the Mediterranean coast, to extreme temperatures in the Arabian desert. Most of the region is arid, but not all of it.

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☒ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	Most hydrological services include flood control, water storage, maintaining river water flow, and groundwater recharge in high elevation and mountainous regions. These services store runoff from snow and rain, resulting in sweet and clear water.
Other ecosystem services provided	The Site provides a wide range of important ecosystem services for the surrounding settlements, such as fodder for livestock, fishing and recreation. It is also important for tourism, education and scientific research. The Site is key to maintaining natural regional climate and protecting the biological diversity of the region, particularly the local mountainous rangeland and Forest ecosystems. Many species of birds, insects, Amphibians, reptiles and medicinal plants, depend on this unique wetland, including endemic and endangered species. The Site serves as breeding and nursery grounds for numerous bird species and a refuge for various animal species. It also plays an important role in carbon storage and pollination. Gahar Lake is highly popular among both domestic and foreign tourists for its beauty and ecotourism opportunities, making it of international significance.
Other reasons	Gahar is a unique freshwater lake with a beautiful landscape and high biodiversity and ecological characteristics. The water source is supplied by four natural springheads and temporary floods. The average long-term water volume fluctuates from 9.29 to 9.52 million cubic meters throughout the year. The freshwater area covers about 80 hectares with an average length and width of 1950 and 700 meters, respectively. a unique natural habitat of the species Sorbus Lorestanica is situated in the vicinity of Gahar Lake . the sole confirmed habitate of this species is located near the lake's outflow , where water from Gahar Lake drains into the GaharRood river. Gahar Lake represents the sole high-altitude mountain wetland situated at an elevation of approximately 2,300 meters above sea level within the Oshtorankuh mountain range. A further distinctive characteristic of this lake is the complete freezing of its surface during the winter season, such that human passage across the lake and recreational ice skating become feasible.

☒ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	Gahar Lake is home to endangered and vulnerable species, as well as many other rare and internationally important flora and fauna such as: Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) (vu-according to Red List of IUCN and Listed in CITES), Greek tortoise (<i>Testudo graeca</i>) (vu-according to Red List of IUCN and Listed in CITES II), Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) (vu -according to Red List of IUCN and Listed in Appendix I of the CMS and CITES), Steppe eagle (<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>)(EN -according to Red List in Iran and IUCN Red List), Saker falcon(<i>Falco cherrug</i>) (EN-according to Red List of IUCN and Listed in CMS Appendix I), wild apple (<i>Malus sieversii</i>)(vu -according to Red List of IUCN), Asafoetida (<i>Ferula assa-foetida</i>) (EN -according to Red List of Plants in Iran), <i>Nepeta elymaitica</i> (VU- vulnerable according to Red List of Plants in Iran), <i>Dionysia haussknechtii</i> (VU- vulnerable according to Red List of Plants in Iran). There is a unique natural area near Gahar Lake. The Gaharrood area, which is the outflow of Gahar Lake, has been identified as the sole habitat of <i>Sorbus lorestanica</i>- Bornm-Schonbech-Temesy (Lorestani baranak) and <i>Sorbus lorestanica</i>, as an endemic species of Lorestan, is currently being investigated and registered.
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☒ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Many species of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and plants have been identified within the Gahar watershed area: Capoeta capoeta, Brown trout (Salmo trutta), and Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) are fish species that live in Gahar Lake. the Greek tortoise (Testudo graeca) is the most common reptile in the area. Additionally, a number of mammals have been reported in the Gahar watershed, such as the Eurasian Water Vole (Arvicola amphibious), which is the most dependent mammal on the wetland, lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros), Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat (Rhinolophus Euryale), Common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrelle), Kuhl's pipistrelle (Pipistrellus kuhlii), pale bent-wing bat (Miniopterus palidus), brown bear (Ursus arctos), and others. The most common birds in the area include Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Eurasian coot (Fulica atra), Green sandpiper (Tringa ochropus), and Great egret (Ardea alba). The Eastern imperial eagle (Aquila heliaca) is a vulnerable bird recorded as a passage migrant. There are also endemic plant species such as Oshtorankuh oregano (Nepeta elymaitica), fiery purple (Aethionema cephalanthum), and others in this area.

☒ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Optional text box to provide further information

This Site is an important habitat for breeding, foraging or wintering species such as : Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)(300-350 number visiting Gahar from november to march), common teal)Anas crecca((250-300 number visiting Gahar from november to march), grey heron (Ardea cinerea) (80-100 number visiting Gahar from november to february), Pygmy cormorant (phalacrocorax pygmaeus)(10 number visiting Gahar from november to march). and for the aquatic plants such as: alpine pondweed (Potamogeton alpinus), broadleaf pondweed (potamogeton natans), bracted water-milfoil (Myriophyllum verticillatum).

☒ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

There are one native fish species in Gahar Lake, the capoeta pyragyi (cyprinidae) . additionally, the following species can be mentioned as representative fish: the brown trout (Salmo trutta) and the large scale scraper (Capoeta aculeata). The brown trout is a sensitive species that reacts to habitat changes and is typically found living in natural aquatic ecosystems.

☒ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

The Gahar Wetland features fresh water with reed beds and other aquatic plants. Additionally, the wetland plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological stability by storing water during flood conditions and feeding the water flow of the Gahar River downstream. This consistent water flow creates the necessary ecological conditions for the spawning and reproduction of aquatic animals, including fish such as: Large scale scraper(Capoeta aculeata) , Brown trout (Salmo trutta) ,Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Capoeta (capoeta capoeta)

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aethionema cephalanthum</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	DD (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Bellevallia cyanopoda</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	DD (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cousinia khorramabadensis</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐		native and endemic in the Lorestan province
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Dionysia haussknechtii</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	VU- vulnerable (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Lorestan province

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Echinophora cinerea</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Echinophora platyloba</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran_ This plant is only green and harvestable around the Gahar Lake, even in late summer and autumn, while in other areas it is not like this.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ferula assa-foetida</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	EN- Endangered (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ferula macrocolea</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ferula microcolea</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ferula pseudoalliacea</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Fritillaria chlorantha</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hesperis borbasii</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐		native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leiotulus porphyrodiscus</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Malus sieversii</i>	☒	☒	☐	VU	☐		native
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		aquatic plant
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nepeta elymaitica</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	VU- vulnerable (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	☐	☒	☐	NT	☐		native
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		This genus is the largest aquatic genus in Iran found in lakes, canals, rivers and ponds. In order to preparing Flora of Iran and recorded in Gahar too
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		aquatic plant
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prunus lycioides</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐		native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Psephellus xeranthemoides</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	DD (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	native and endemic in the Iran
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Sabulina aucheriana</i>	☐	☒	☐		☐	LR- Lower Risk (according to Red List of Plants in Iran)	minuartia aucheriana (boiss.) bornm is an endemic species near the Gahar

The vegetation in and around the Ghahr wetland includes various types of one-year, perennial, shrubs, bushes, and trees ranging from seedlings to old growth. These plants have created different habitats, both aquatic and terrestrial, and have established ecological relationships with the animals in and around Gahar Lake.

Their most important role in relation to the lake is preventing erosion and stabilizing deposits. This means that due to the fact that the lake has steep slopes on both sides, if there was not a rich vegetation cover, most likely there would be no trace of the lake by now. Every year, not only do they slow down the speed of surrounding avalanches into the lake, but they also stabilize deposits and guide water through leaves, stems, and interception to the depths of the ground and ultimately to the surface of the lake. They prevent erosion from happening abruptly and prevent floods. If we observe the forests above and below the lake, we can see that a very large volume of sands eroded by upstream rivers such as Taple River and Dehge River are controlled by vegetation cover and accumulated in that area.

One-year pasture plants make up the largest vegetation cover in the region, while trees have the highest biomass. The willow trees surrounding Gahar Lake are some of the tallest and largest in the country.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		entrance to their burrow is usually above water level with many tunnels leading to nest chamber which is lined with dry vegetative materials . it is good swimmer and dives to water when threatened .Water vole is able to swim n depths of 2 to 3 meters for 1.5 minutes .
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Bufo surdus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Bufo viridis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Canis lupus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☒	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES	native
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Chionomys nivalis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to the species. It lives in the forest created by the lake.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES	native
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Hyla savignyi</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this specie.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Laudakia nupta nupta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		This species is omnivorous , and the wetland, with its diverse plant species and various insects , can contribute to providing and diversifying its food resources .
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Miniopterus pallidus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species spawns under wet leaves and Wetland provide habitat to the species.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	resident
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this specie

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		The Site provides important feeding habitat by supporting wetland-dependent insect communities that sustain this species
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Listed in CITES	Wetland provide habitat to this specie. usually feeds on aquatic plants.
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Trachylepis aurata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		This species is primarily insectivorous, feeding mainly on ants, beetles, termites, spiders, and other small arthropods. The diversity and abundance of insects within wetland ecosystems can therefore play an important role in providing food resources for this species.
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		although it is an omnivorous animal but it mostly feeds on lake fish
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Capoeta aculeata</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☒					☐	☐		Native to Iran, the wetland provide habitat for this species for spawning and reproduction.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒				LC	☐	☐		the wetland provide habitat for this species for spawning and reproduction.
CHORDATA/ TELEOSTEI	<i>Capoeta pyragyi</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		the wetland provide habitat for this species for spawning and reproduction.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Luciobarbus capito</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this specie
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒				LC	☐	☐		the wetland provide habitat for this species for spawning and reproduction.
ARTHROPODA/ MALACOSTRACA	<i>Potamon persicum</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		the wetland provide habitat for this species for spawning and reproduction.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☒				LC	☐	☐		Native to Iran, the wetland provide habitat for this species for spawning and reproduction.
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		perfect water bodies with extensive reed-beds and emergent plants. It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this bird. It's resident in this region.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		a common winter visitor and passage migrant in most wetlands systems in Iran . recorded in Gahar too
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		a common winter visitor and passage migrant in most wetlands systems in Iran . recorded in Gahar too
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this specie. it is a migratory bird
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas strepera</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		a common winter visitor and passage migrant in most wetlands systems in Iran . recorded in Gahar too
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		a common winter visitor and passage migrant in most wetlands systems in Iran . recorded in Gahar too
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☒	It is in Appendix I and II of the CMS Listing	recorded in this wetland and other regions of Iran
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☒	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	is a rather common passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	it is in Conservational checklist of Iranian birds	is a rather common passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	it is in conservational checklist of iranian birds	is a common passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Athene noctua</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	it is in Conservational checklist of Iranian birds	Wetland provide habitat to this specie.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS and it is in conservational checklist of iranian birds	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this bird. It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		recorded on passage in much smaller number
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		recorded on passage
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		recorded on passage in much smaller number
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		recorded on passage in much smaller number
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		it is native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	it is in Conservational checklist of Iranian birds	resident in most large wetland of Iran and recorded in this region too
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☒	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		It's resident in this region.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	it is in Conservational checklist of Iranian birds	It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland provide habitat to this specie.It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☒	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☒	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	a common summer visitor and passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☒	☐		It feeds on a wide variety of bird species of different sizes , ranging from Goldcrests to Grey Herons and geese. The diversity and abundance of insects within wetland ecosystems can therefore play an important role in providing food resources for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	is a common passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	Wetland provide habitat to this specie
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		a fairly common breeding bird in permanent freshwater Wetlands and Gahar provide habitat to this bird. It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		a fairly common breeding bird at wetland and Wetland provide habitat to this bird. It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CMS	native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	it is in Conservational checklist of Iranian birds	a common summer visitor and passage migrant in most wetlands systems in Iran . recorded in Gahar too
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CMS	a common winter visitor and passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Lanius senator</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		it live in the forest that creative by lake and usually feed on frog in the lake.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		recorded on passage and winter visitor in lake
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Merops persicus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		recorded on passage and summer visitor in lake
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS	a common winter visitor and passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☒	☐		native
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the CITES and CMS and Conservational checklist of Iranian birds	usually fead on wetland fishes
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		a common winter visitor and passage migrant
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		recorded in this region in much little numbers

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence ¹⁾	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the CMS	recorded on passage in much smaller number
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☐		native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the CMS	It's resident in this region.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☒	☐		native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the CMS	recorded on passage , spring and autumn visitor in lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the CMS	recorded on passage and winter visitor in lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the CMS	recorded on passage

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Aquatic resident birds	☐	include: Great reed warbler(<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>), Common kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), Pied kingfisher (<i>Ceryle rudis</i>), Western marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>), Eurasian coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>), Common moorhen (<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>)	Wetlands and birds are two inseparable biological components, especially aquatic birds that are highly dependent on wetland life. permanent freshwater Wetlands such as Gahar provide habitat to this birds.
Mollusca	☐	include: Red-rimmed melania (<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>), Galba truncatula (<i>Galba truncatula</i>), Peregriana peregra (<i>Peregriana peregra</i>)	These freshwater snails live in the Gahar and have medicinal properties.
Amphibians	☒	include: ~~Natrix natrix~~ The grass snake, sometimes called the ringed snake or water snake), Greek tortoise (<i>testudo graeca</i>), marsh frog (<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>), Lemon Frog (<i>Hyla savignyi</i>)	These animals are fewer than fish and birds but as such they have ecological value for the wetland.
Reptiles	☐	include: large-scaled rock agama (<i>Laudakia nupta</i>), the blunt-nosed viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>)	This reptiles are resident in this region.
Terrestrial birds on the margin of the wetlands	☒	include: Blue-cheeked bee-eater (<i>Merops persicus</i>), Common kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>), Steppe eagle (<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>)	These birds usually feed on wetland fishes and insects
Aquatic migratory birds	☐	include: Little grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>), Black-necked grebe (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>), Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), graylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>), Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>), Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	Migratory birds that visit Gahr Lake annually during their migration play internationally significant ecological roles and functions. They aid in the transfer of fish larvae through their feathers, facilitate gene flow among migratory bird communities
Mammals	☒	include: Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>), leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>), Golden jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Wild goat (<i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i>), Grey dwarf hamster (<i>Cricetulus migratorius</i>), Indian crested porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>)	Many species of mammals live around these wetland.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Gahar lake is located in the Oshotorankooch protected area and core zone. It was formed at an elevation of 2350m above sea level as a result of an earthquake blocking a permanent waterway, causing a large mass of hillside materials to fall into the Gahar valley. The lake has a maximum depth of 28m, covering an area of 80 hectares that provides favorable living conditions for wildlife.

The Oshtroankooch protected area boasts a high level of biodiversity in terms of animals and plants, with over 600 plant species and more than 274 animal species. Among the identified plant species, several are native and endemic to Iran. It serves as a habitat for specific species such as the Iranian Leopard, brown bear, hyena, golden eagle, imperial eagle, saker falcon, Common Kestrel, Lesser kestrel, Barbary falcon, bearded vulture, Caspian snowcock, red trout, and rainbow trout.

During winter, the wetland surface freezes completely and attracts numerous national and foreign tourists. It serves as a refuge for both local and migratory birds traveling from north to south. During winter, the lake surface is covered by a seasonal ice layer of approximately 50 cm thickness, representing a distinctive climatic feature of the wetland. Despite this seasonal ice cover, the wetland supports a diverse range of aquatic and terrestrial species.

One of the key ecological features of Gahar lake is its support for the flow in Gahar River and providing optimal conditions for biota reproduction, particularly fish. The lake plays a crucial role in conserving rich biodiversity by supporting threatened species listed under the IUCN Red List and CITES such as Lucio Barbus Capito.

Due to limited human access to the ecosystem, Gahar lake has been able to maintain its natural conditions with minimal human impact. This has resulted in a beautiful ecological landscape within the area.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes	Gahar	1	80	Unique

(ECD) Habitat connectivity

Gahar Wetland creates water stability throughout the year in the Gaharood River and connects the habitats of the Gaharood River with its upstream (Tapeleh)

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acantholimon acerosum</i>	native
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acanthophyllum acerosum</i>	These are considered some of the most important and valuable national resources of Iran, playing a very influential role
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ajuga chamaecistus</i>	native_medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Allium acutiflorum</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Allium stipitatum</i>	Bulbs of <i>Allium stipitatum</i> are eaten
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	leaves or hypocotyl are eaten and used in cooking
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aristolochia bottae</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Arnebia euchroma</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Artemisia aucheri</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astragalus brachycalyx</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astragalus fragifer</i>	native

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astragalus gossypinus</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astragalus lycioides</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astragalus microcephalus</i>	Based on studies, it has a high capacity for carbon sequestration
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Berberis integerrima</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Bromus tomentellus</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Bupleurum falcatum falcatum</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Calamagrostis pseudophragmites</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Clematis ispananica</i>	it can play an important role in providing the required feed to livestock in areas
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Colchicum speciosum</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Crataegus ambigua ambigua</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Crataegus meyeri</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cuscuta monogyna</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Dielsiocharis kotschy</i>	native_medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ferulago angulata</i>	native_medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Galium verum</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i>	native_Leaves, stems, roots, and particularly the undeveloped flowerheads can be eaten.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Haussknechtia elymaitica</i>	native
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Heracleum persicum</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hyoscyamus kotschyanus</i>	native_medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hypericum scabridum</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Inula salicina</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Iris meda</i>	iris meda stapf is a native species in iran

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Juniperus semiglobosa</i>	native_ it is in the forest near the Gahar
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Jurinea eriobasis</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Jurinea meda</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lythrum salicaria salicaria</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Melica persica</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nepeta lasiocephala</i>	native
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nitrosalsola orientalis</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Onobrychis lunata</i>	native
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Onobrychis melanotricha</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Dominant riparian species
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pistacia khinjuk</i>	native-medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Plantago major</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prangos ferulacea</i>	native-medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prunus incana</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prunus microcarpa</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pyrus syriaca glabra</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Rheum persicum</i>	medical usage-food usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Rheum ribes</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	native-medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salix acmophylla</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salix alba</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salvia reuteriana</i>	medical usage
CHLOROPHYTA/CHLOROPHYCEAE	<i>Selenastrum bibraianum</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Smyrnum cordifolium</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Stachys aucheri</i>	native_medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tamarix hispida</i>	medical usage

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Preventing erosion by stabilizing deposits from steep slopes alongside the lake and medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tragopogon collinus</i>	food and medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	native-medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Trigonella elliptica</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	medical usage
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	native

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Calomyscus bairdardi</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Canis aureus</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i>				naive
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Cricetulus migratorius</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Dryomys nitedula</i>				native
ANNELIDA/CLITELLATA	<i>Erpobdella octoculata</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Hystrix indica</i>				resident
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Laudakia nupta</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Martes foina</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Meles meles</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Meriones persicus</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Microtus socialis</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mus macedonicus</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela erminea</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>				resident
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Notonecta glauca</i>				aquatic insect
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Rhinolophus ferrum-eqjinum</i>				resident
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Sus scrofa</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Tatera indica</i>				native
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	30	jun2023	70	resident
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Galba truncatula</i>				medicinal usage

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i>				medical usage
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>				medicinal usage
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Peregriana peregra</i>				medicinal usage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				a common winter visitor and passage migrant in most wetlands systems in Iran . recorded in Gahar too
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Alectoris chukar chukar</i>	250	2021	60	a common resident through Iran and it is native in this region.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus affinis</i>				it's a passacage migrant
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus apus</i>				a common summer and spring visitor and passage migrant in wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus melba</i>				it's a passacage migrant
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>				native (it is in conservational checklist of iranian birds and Listed in Appendix II of the CITEC and CMS)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>				it's a passage migrant
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>				it's a passage migrant
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Columba livia</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Columba palumbus</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus syriacus</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Emberiza cia</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Fringilla coelebs africana</i>				it live in the forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>				it live in the forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				it live in the forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>				recorded in this region in much little numbers(listed in protected species of iran and is of conservation values)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				resident
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				it live in the forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				it live in the forest near the lake

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>				it is a migratory bird
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>				it is a migratory bird that live in forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				it is a migratory bird
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Motacilla alba</i>				resident
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				it is a migratory bird
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				it is a migratory bird
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otus scops</i>				it is a migratory bird and it is in Conservational checklist of Iranian birds anc CITISII
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Parus major</i>				it live in the forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Petronia petronia</i>				a common breeding bird in mountains area and recorded in this region
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				it is a migratory bird that live in forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pica pica</i>				it live in the forest that created by the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Prunella collaris</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Prunella ocularis</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>				resident
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>				a common resident in mountains region s through Iran and recorded in this region too
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>				a common resident in mountains region s through Iran and recorded in this region too
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sitta tephronota iranica</i>				it live in oshtoran kuh mauntain near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				native
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>				resident
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Turdus merula</i>				it live in the forest near the lake
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				recorded on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Upupa epops</i>				it live in the forest near the lake

Optional text box to provide further information

The all Animal species that mentioned this section are worth because they support biodiversity in three level geneus, species and ecosystem diversity.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Csb: Mediterranean (Mild with dry, warm summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Entire river basin ☐

Upper part of river basin ☒

Middle part of river basin ☐

Lower part of river basin ☐

More than one river basin ☐

Not in river basin ☐

Coastal ☐

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The entire watershed of Gahar Lake, including all streams and springs, is located within the basin of the Dez River.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☒

Organic ☐

No available information ☐

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Due to exposure to severe and rapid floods, the inlet bed of the lake differs significantly from the outlet bed in terms of size and material composition, granularity, and type. The input substrate is constantly changing due to natural physical and mechanical interactions, preventing it from reaching a fixed and stabilized state. In contrast, the outlet bed of the lake remains completely stable. Debris from both sides of the mountain walls in the Gahar valley has accumulated at the current location of the lake's outlet, forming a solid ground under pressure. This accumulation has filled the pit behind it, allowing for water overflow from the surface to exit the lake. The outlet bed features a gentle slope with a nearly constant bed. Erosion on the bottom and sides of the bed is minimal, resulting in little noticeable change over the lifespan of the lake.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☒	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change
Feeds groundwater	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The Gahar Wetland, with a volume of 9.29 to 9.52 million cubic meters, is supplied by the Tapeleh River. This wetland provides a portion of the water supply for Gaharroud and, downstream, the Caesar River in the Dez watershed.

(ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater

The wetland has a major role in connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater because it is located in the highlands.

(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime

There is no water circulation in winter due to the freezing of the lake surface and in summer due to the difference in water density in different layers, so only two circulations (fall and spring) occur.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☒

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☐

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The geological structure of the region upstream of the wetland has caused a significant amount of coarse-grained materials and debris to enter the wetland during severe floods.

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour

Water is clear and turbidity ranged from 0-5 NTU. Maximum turbidity is noted in the end of summer.

(ECD) Light - reaching wetland

Compeletly Clear

(ECD) Water temperature

Water temperature ranges between 0 - 15 degree celsius.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☒

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

According to the types of formations upstream and overlooking the wetland (which are mainly sedimentary and calcareous), the pH of the water is typically greater than 7.4.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☒

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

the water of Gahar lake is fresh

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐

Mesotrophic ☐

Oligotrophic ☒

Dystrophic ☐

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The water of Gahar Lake is the result of snow and rain, making it sweet and clear due to its suitable depth and few polluting sources. For this reason, it falls into the category of oligotrophic lakes.

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar ☐ ii) significantly different ☒ site itself.

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☒

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Considering that the habitats around Gahar Lake range from 2000 meters to about 4000 meters, they include semi-plain, hilly, rocky peaks, and semi-alpine habitat types. Therefore, the area around Gahar Lake is rich in habitat diversity.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Low

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Low

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Near the lake, there are no rural communities. The closest village to the lake that provides services to tourists is located 12 kilometers northwest of the lake. Further downstream from the lake, the nearest village is located 22 kilometers away from the lake, where villagers with environmental permits use water from Gaharood River for breeding rainbow trout in their farms. Nomadic tribes also migrate near the lake during the warm seasons and obtain permits to graze their livestock using local plants.

Within the site: 500 persons per year

Outside the site: 10000 persons per year

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☒

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☒

Description if applicable

As we mentioned it above, the wetland is very far from local people because of its elevation, lack of easy accessibility; therefor it can be as sacred sites that strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland.

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☒	☒

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☒

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Gahar lake and surrounding lands are currently owned by the Iranian government and at the disposal of the environmental department of Iran as a part of Oshtrankoh protected area.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Department of Environment (DoE) is responsible for managing of the site. In local level, provincial DoE is responsible. And it is managed by the General Director, the Deputy Director of Natural Environment and Biodiversity and the Director of the Department of Habitats and Areas and Wetlands of the General Department of Environmental Protection of Lorestan Province. It is also conserves by the Oshtrankoh protected area

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

General Director of Department of the Environment in Lorestan Province

Postal address:

Marine Environment Deputy, Department of Environment, Pardisan Park, Hakim Highway, Tehran, Iran
P.O. box: 14155-7383

E-mail address:

wetland.bureau@doe.ir

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☒	☒

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	☒

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Medium impact	☒	☒

Geological events

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Avalanches/landslides	Low impact	Low impact	☒	☒

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Low impact	☒	☒

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Among the other factors threatening the Gahar lagoon, the use of detergents by tourists can be mentioned as one. This indirectly poses a threat to the lake. Additionally, every year avalanches and ice slides from the slopes of the mountains south of the lake increase the sediment load in the lake.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
One of Iranian protected area	Oshtorankooh	No available	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☒

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ☐ No ☒

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ☐ No ☒

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Ramin, M., Doustdar, M., Owfi, F. and Lakzaie, F., 2014. Ichthyofauna of Gahar Lake and Gahar River, Lorestan Province, Iran. Iranian Journal of Fisheries Sciences, 13(4), pp.886-894.
2. Asadpourian, Z., Rahimian, M. and Gholamrezai, S., 2019. Identification of criteria and assessment of the level of Sustainable Ecotourism Development in tourism poles of Lorestan province. Iranian Journal of Agricultural Economics and Development Research (JAEDR), 50(3).
3. Valipour Nouroozi, R., 2014. A Survey of Medically Important Snails of Gahar Lake in Lorestan Province, Iran. Journal of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2(3), pp.91-94.
4. Zahed Gharavi, M. and Sadeghpour, F., 2020. The recreational economic value of Gahar Lake: the Zonal travel cost approach. Human Geography Research.
5. Turk, L. and Yarahmadi, A.M., 2019. Unplanned development of tourism and its impact on the environment of the lakes (Case sample: Gahar Lake, Lorestan). Environmental Management Hazards, 6(1), pp.83-95.
6. Mehranoosh, G., Lake Gahar Basin: Environmentally Potential for Focused Ecotourism. Research Journal of Recent Sciences, p.2502.
7. Mousavi Nadushan, R., M. Fatemi, and N. Hasani, Identification and community structure of macro-benthose in Gahar Lake (Lorestan Province). 2015.
8. Arabi, M.H.G., et al., Effectiveness of macroinvertebrate-based biotic indexes in assessing lake water quality in Gahar, Iran. World Journal of Zoology, 2013. 8(3): p. 285-291.
9. Mozaffarian, Dictionary of Iranian plant names (1996).
10. reshinger, K.H; Flora Iranica Vol. 1-173, (1963-2003).
11. Oshtrankoh Protected Area Management Plan, mozafarian, Unpublished, 2003.
12. Red data book of Iran : a preliminary survey of endemic, rare and endangered plant species of Iran.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<4 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<3 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<3 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Gahar Wetland in the winter (Ata Hasanpour, 17-01-2018)



Gahar Wetland in the autumn (Ata Hasanpour, 11-09-2019)



Gahar Wetland in the summer (Ata Hasanpour, 05-07-2018)



Gahar Wetland in the winter (Mohsen Mansori, 05-03-2014)



Gahar Wetland in spring (Mohsen Mansori, 09-05-2014)



reed inside the Gahar Wetland in the summer (Mohsen Amiri, 07-07-2022)



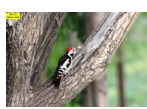
A species of bird in the Gahar Wetland (Mohsen Amiri, 08-07-2022)



A species of bird in the Gahar Wetland (Mohsen Amiri, 05-04-2022)



A species of bird in the Gahar Wetland (Mohsen Amiri, 06-04-2021)



A species of bird in the Gahar Wetland (Mohsen Amiri, 15-06-2021)



A species of bird in the Gahar Wetland (Mohsen Amiri, 15-06-2021)



plant cover around the Gahar Wetland in summer (Mohsen Amiri, 10-05-2022)



A sample of flowers around the Gahar Wetland in summer (Mohsen Amiri, 07-04-2021)



Hydrophilic plants around the Gahar Wetland (Mohsen Amiri, 23-04-2022)



Gahar Wetland in the spring (Mansoor Dehghani, 01-04-2024)



Gahar Wetland in the spring (Mansoor Dehghani, 01-04-2024)



Gahar Wetland in the spring
(Mansoor Dehghani, 01-04-2024)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2025-10-28
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