



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 30 June 2022

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## Iran (Islamic Republic of) Bujagh National Park



Designation date	23 June 1975
Site number	46
Coordinates	37°27'07"N 49°56'02"E
Area	3 433,00 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

Bujagh National Park is located on the Caspian Lowlands and on the delta of the Sefid Rood River. This deltaic system is the largest delta on the south Caspian region with an area of 3434.26 (ha). Bandar Kiashahr Lagoon, which is one of the oldest lagoons in Gilan province, is located within this national park. Historically fishing has been the common activity in the area. There are some villages surrounding the national park and some of the farmlands lie within the park.

Almost the entire northern part of this area and parts of the northwest and northeast are surrounded by the Caspian Sea; the area of water body is 54.5 hectares, which 27.25 hectares of it is covered with the vegetation. The average depth of the wetland is 75 centimetres. The most important source of water supply for this wetland is precipitation.

Bandar Kiashahr Lagoon is a shallow sea bay which linked the freshwater and brackish marshes and the nearby riverine marshes at the mouth of the Sefid Rood in the south-west Caspian. There are also open grassy areas and dunes near the mouth of the river. The site is important because of the wide variety of waterfowl. It has one of the richest biodiversity in terms of birds, plants and fish, the diversity of habitats in this area has led to a diverse collection of birds to be attracted to the area, so far, 236 species have been observed in this area, including around 30,000 birds in different seasons of the year, also 248 native plant species, a total of 5 species of reptiles and 2 species of bivalves have been identified in the region. Some important species of this wetland include: *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *Acipenser nudiiventris*, *Acipenser persicus*, *Acipenser stellatus*, *Huso huso*.

## 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
Postal address	Block B, Natural Environments Bureau, Department of Environment, Pardisan Eco-Park, Hakim Highway, Tehran, Iran

##### National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Department of International Environmental and Sustainable Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of IRAN
Postal address	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of IRAN, Bldg.8 West, United Nations St., Imam Khomeini Ave. Tehran. Iran

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

From year	2016
To year	2020

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Bujagh National Park
Unofficial name (optional)	originally designated in 1975 as: Bandar Farahnaz Lagoon and Mouth of Sefid Rud

#### 2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No
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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 Ramsar Site shares the same boundaries as the national Park and includes the whole of the lagoon area. Its associated marshes and sand flats are at the mouth of the Sefid Rood in the western part of the Site.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Guilan
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

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):

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Temperate Broad leaf and Mixed Forests (Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests)
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Kura-South Caspian Drainages

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

### 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

Other reasons

Bandar Kiashahr Lagoon and the mouth of Sefid Rood within the national park are good representative examples of natural wetlands characteristic of the South Caspian Lowlands. Rivers and rainfall water feed the wetlands. The national park is located on the Caspian Lowland between two other important Ramsar sites, the Anzali and Amirkelayeh wetlands. Sefid Rood River which runs through the middle of the national park and finally enters the Caspian Sea; divides the park into two parts, the western and eastern sides of the river. The national park has high ecological values and diverse plant and animal species. It is considered a very suitable habitat for birds and a large breeding ground for sturgeon fish and Caspian kutum. The park includes different types of important ecosystems having two large lagoons namely Bujagh and Kiashahr, the Sefid Rood River and its flooded plains, the deltaic system, sandy shoreline and marine ecosystem. Due to the presence of forests in the upstream and agriculture land in lower parts, it has the best quality for irrigation and husbandry. This region is also attractive for tourism, vegetation and agriculture.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The site is rich in biodiversity in terms of birds, plants and fish. The diversity of habitats in this area has led to a diverse collection of birds to be attracted to the area, so far, 236 species have been observed, including around 30,000, birds in different seasons of the year. In total five species of reptiles and two species of bivalves have been identified in the region. There are also 248 native plant species in the area. Some important species of this wetland include: *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *Acipenser nudiventris*, *Acipenser persicus*, *Acipenser stellatus*, *Huso huso*.

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

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

33000

Start year

2016

Source of data: Department of Environment of Guilan province

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

Caspian Kutum (*Rutilus kutum*) and *Acipenseridae* (*Acipenser Persicus*, *Acipenser nudiventris* and *Acipenser stellatus*) are the endemic fish species of Caspian Sea. Main distribution of Caspian Kutum is in the south of Caspian Sea. It is a semi-anadromous species which occurs in large brackish estuaries and their large, freshened plume waters, coastal lakes connected to rivers and lowland stretches of large rivers. The Bujagh Wetland and its in-flowing river form very important habitats for fish spawning and nursery.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

Caspian kutum, Vimba vimba and Danube bleak are migratory fish species which migrate for spawning in fresh water in the late winter and early spring.

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

<no data available>

### 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								
<b>Others</b>																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea</b>																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser nudiiventris</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The species is endemic of Caspian Sea and spawn in the site.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser persicus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The species is endemic of Caspian Sea and spawn in the site.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The species is endemic of Caspian Sea and spawn in the site.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Alburnus mento</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Spawning in the site.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Huso huso</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The species is endemic of Caspian Sea and spawn in the site.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Rutilus kutum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Caspian Kutum is endemic in the Caspian Sea which that tributes from Volga bight to Miankale Creek Bay, Black Sea and Azov Sea and their rivers. The Kutum is one of the economically valuable species of Caspian Sea.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Vimba vimba</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Spawning in the site.
<b>Birds</b>																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18532		2.64	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Average number 2018 of wintering common teal was 18532 in the site. Population 1% level of common teal, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa is 7000 (Wetland International 2018), more than 2.64 % of the population wintered to meet criterion 6.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas penelope</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5923		3.11		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Average number 2018 of wintering Eurasian avigeon was 5923 in the site. Population 1% level of Eurasian avigeon, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa is 1900 (Wetland International 2018), more than 3.11 % of the population wintered to meet criterion 6.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas strepera</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4984		4.5		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Average number 2018 of wintering Common Gadwall was 4984 in the site. Population 1% level of Common Gadwall, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa is 1100 (Wetland International 2018), more than 4.5 % of the population wintered to meet criterion 6.

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>Anser erythropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IUCN Status is VU	the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21993		15.7	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Average number 2018 of wintering Great cormorant was 21993 in the site. Population 1% level of Great cormorant, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa is 1400 (Wetland International 2018), more than 15.0 % of the population wintered to meet criterion 6.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		the breeding site of this species is in Bujagh wetland

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

<no data available>

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The National Park covers different types of habitats including; river and deltaic, marine-coastal areas, marshlands, sand dunes, grasslands and some rice fields. Bandar Kiashahr Lagoon is a bay with a broad entrance to the sea. At the mouth of Sefid Rood there are marshy grasslands and sand dunes. The lagoon supports relatively little vegetation other than algae. Freshwater marshes at the extreme west end of the lagoon support some beds of Phragmites and Typha, while the southern and eastern shores are dominated by Juncus and grasses. Sandy areas to the west and north-west are covered in shrub and grassland, which give way to sand-dune vegetation near the Caspian shore. Grassland along the banks of Sefid Rood floods seasonally.

The area is rich in biodiversity, there are 248 native plant species in the area, and the diversity of habitats in this area has led to a diverse collection of birds to be attracted to the area. So far, 234 species have been observed in this area, including around 30,000 birds in different seasons of the year. Five species of reptiles and two species of bivalves have been identified in the region.

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

#### Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1		Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		0		Representative
F: Estuarine waters		0		Representative
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		0		

#### 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 > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers / streams / creeks				
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline / brackish / alkaline marshes / pools				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes / pools				

## 4.3 - Biological components

### 4.3.1 - Plant species

#### Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	rare
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Meconopsis chelidoniifolia</i>	Traditionally used for medical treatments
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Traditionally used for medical treatments
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tribulus terrestris orientalis</i>	Traditionally used for medical treatments

### 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/AVES	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				Biogeographically important
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				Biogeographically important
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Crex crex</i>				Biogeographically important
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				Biogeographically important
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				Biogeographically important
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>				Biogeographically important
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>				Biogeographically important

## 4.4 - Physical components

### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (Mild with no dry season, warm summer)

There is Caspian mild climate in this site.

### 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.

Sefidrood basin

### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

No available information

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

### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Sediment regime unknown

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

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

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Mesotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Dystrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

#### 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 site itself: i) broadly similar  ii) significantly different

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

### 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)	High
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

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
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Low
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Low

Within the site: 1000s

Outside the site: 1000s

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

Description if applicable

When the farming season starts, people guide livestock from the farms to the wetland, four months later when the farming season is finished, they return livestock to the farms.  
As the local people explained, the livestock can control the growth of plants in the wetland when they use the seed of plants for feeding. This prevents growth of big trees and provides an appropriate ecosystem for water birds. On the other hand animal waste increase the number of insects which are a good food source for the birds.

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

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

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

Postal address:

E-mail address:

### 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	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

##### Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

##### Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
(Para)military activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park			whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area			

### 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
Land conversion controls	Partially implemented
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented
Faunal corridors/passage	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

RIS for Site no. 46, Bujagh National Park, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

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? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385 Boujagh National Park Management Plan., Physiographic Report, first volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385 Boujagh National Park Management Plan., Geology and geomorphology, second volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385, Boujagh National Park Management Plan., Land Resources Identification Report, Volume III  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385, Boujagh National Park Management Plan., User report and land allocation, Volume Four  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385, Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Report of erosion and land deposition, fifth volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385. Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Weather and climate report, Sixth volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385, Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Hydrological report, Seventh volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385 Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Hydrological report, eighth volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385. Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Limnology report, ninth volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385, Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Vegetation report, tenth volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385., Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Wildlife and Aquatic Report, eleventh volume  
Faculty of Natural Resources of Tehran University,1385, Boujagh National Park Management Plan, Social Economic Report, twelfth volume  
Majnounian, Henrik,1379. Protected Areas of Iran, Iran Environmental department publication

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Anser anser in Bujagh wetland ( Ali Arabani, 06-02-2018 )



View of Bujagh-Caspian sea ( Mahsa Borna, 15-05-2018 )



Flock of Vanellus gregarius (Sociable Lapwing) ( Ali Arabani, 06-02-2018 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1975-06-23