

A group of fish swimming in clear blue water. A bright sun is visible in the upper left corner, creating a starburst effect. The fish are mostly orange, with one black fish swimming towards the bottom right. Their shadows are cast on the sandy bottom.

*In the name of God
the Compassionate
& the Merciful*



Department o Environment
Gilan Department of Enviroment

Anzali International Wetland

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Winter 2009

Anzali wetland



Gilan province by 14711 km² area and 7.3 % of the country population is famed as the territory of wetlands and ponds, which their beauty and unique views dazzles the eyes of tourists. Anzali International Wetland is one of the most important components of the Caspian ecosystem. This wetland is among the 10 most important wetlands of the world.

Geographical Position : E: 49 ° , 28 ' ,N: ° 37 ,25 '

Area : It exceeds 19,000 hectares with a length of 35 kilometers and a width of 12 kilometers.

The Height : -24 m from the open sea and the Depth is 1.2 m -2.5m.

Location : It extends to the south western coast of the Caspian Sea, west of the Sefid Rood delta and south of the port of Anzali. It is one of the biggest and most diverse wetlands of the world which was registered in Ramsar Convention on Protection of Wetlands in 1975 .

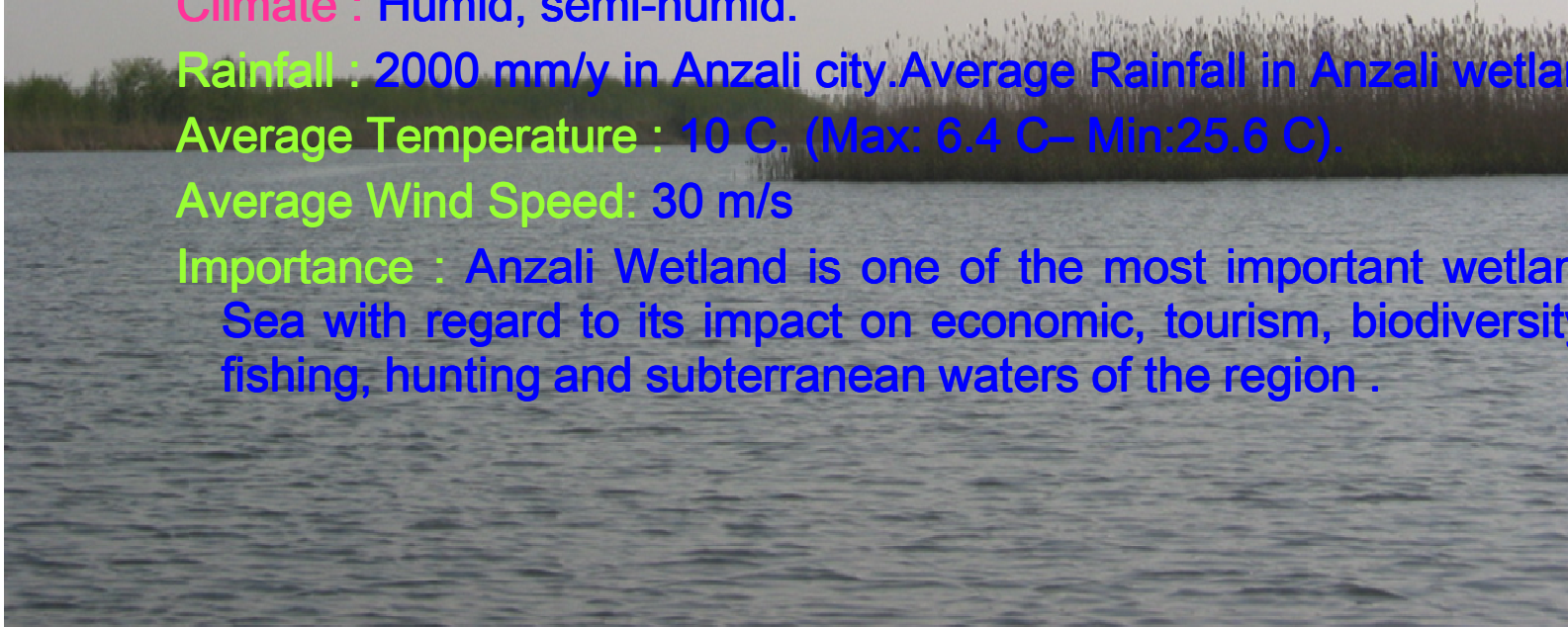
Climate : Humid, semi-humid.

Rainfall : 2000 mm/y in Anzali city.Average Rainfall in Anzali wetland: 1034 mm/y

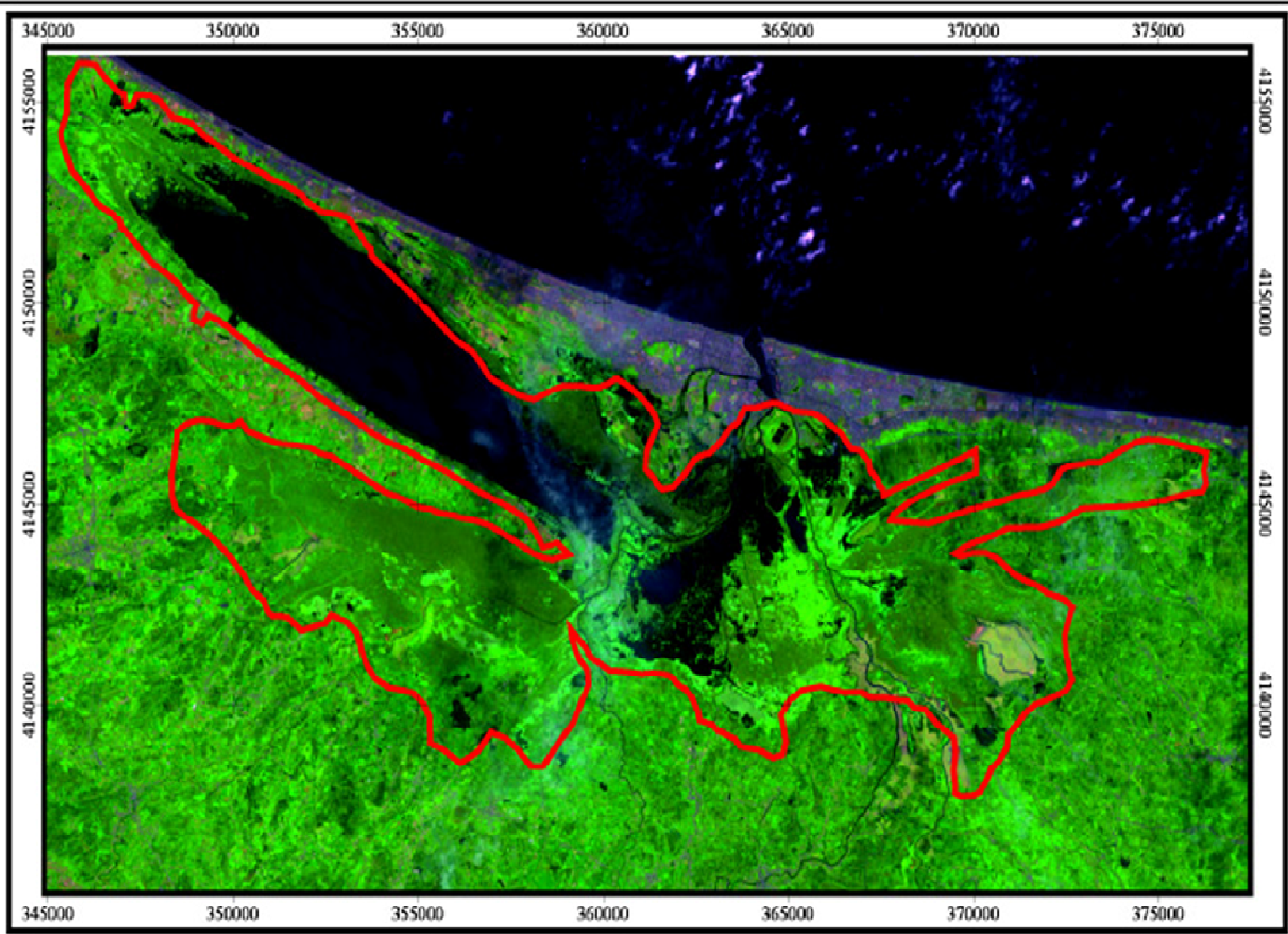
Average Temperature : 10 C. (Max: 6.4 C– Min:25.6 C).



Average Wind Speed: 30 m/s

Importance : Anzali Wetland is one of the most important wetlands of Caspian Sea with regard to its impact on economic, tourism, biodiversity, job creation, fishing, hunting and subterranean waters of the region .







 Boundary of Anzali Mordab (Talab) complex
 Area : 19000(Ha)

 Scale: 1: 100000

Anzali Mordab (Talab) complex
 E: $49^{\circ}36'14/7 - 49^{\circ}14'56/1$
 N: $37^{\circ}32'15/8 - 37^{\circ}22'40/1$
 Produced in Feb,2006




 پروژه سنجش
 پایلوت تالابی
 تالاب انزلی

● Situation of wetland in Iran



*Convention on Wetlands
of International Importance
especially as Waterfowl Habitat*

DIPLOMA

This is to Certify that the Wetland Site

Anzali Mordab Complex

*has been Inscribed on the List of Wetlands
of International Importance on*

23 June 1975
Date

Roq. Latifi

*Signature
Chairman Standing Committee*

Anzali International Wetland has 4 different regions:







- 1) **West part** : The most deepest part of the wetland which according to the water turbulence of the Caspian Sea the condense of the vegetation especially floating and submerged species decreased during the recent decade.
- 2) **Siahkeshim**: The southern part of the wetland that because of its importance as the most suitable area for nesting, breeding and hiding of migratory and native birds, it has been selected as the Conserved Area.
- 3) **East part** : The shallowest part of the wetland, covered by plant routes and actually the most polluted area of the wetland due to its short distance to the cities and villages.
- 4) **Central part**: covered by submerged plants and condense vegetation, more than 11 rivers pass this region and also there are some residential islands which are the made by sedimentation like Big and Small Ghalamgodeh, Mianposhte ,....

Rivers, streams and water from irrigation drains into this wetland, which covers an area of more than 100 square kilometers. Most of the rivers terminating in this wetland take their source in the mountains of Talesh, and after a steep incline end up in the plains.



تالاب انزلی

راهنمای نقشه

-  تالاب (Marsh)
-  تالاب (Lagoon)
-  شهر / روستا
-  جاده
-  رود
-  خط ساحلی

عنوان نقشه

موقعیت مکانی تالاب انزلی

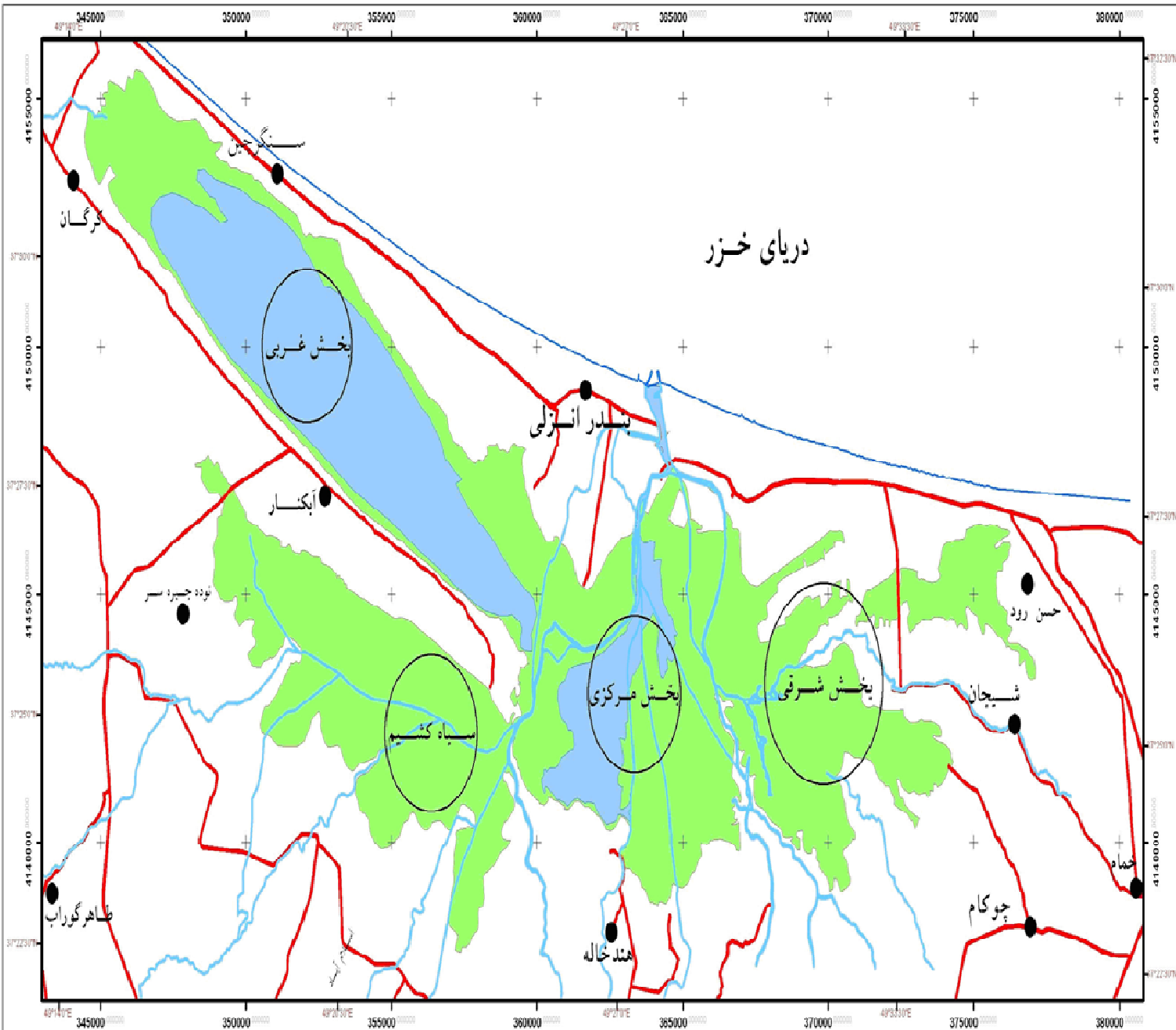
مأخذ

تصاویر ماهواره ای IRS-Pan سال ۱۳۸۲



مقیاس

0 1,250 2,500 5,000
متر

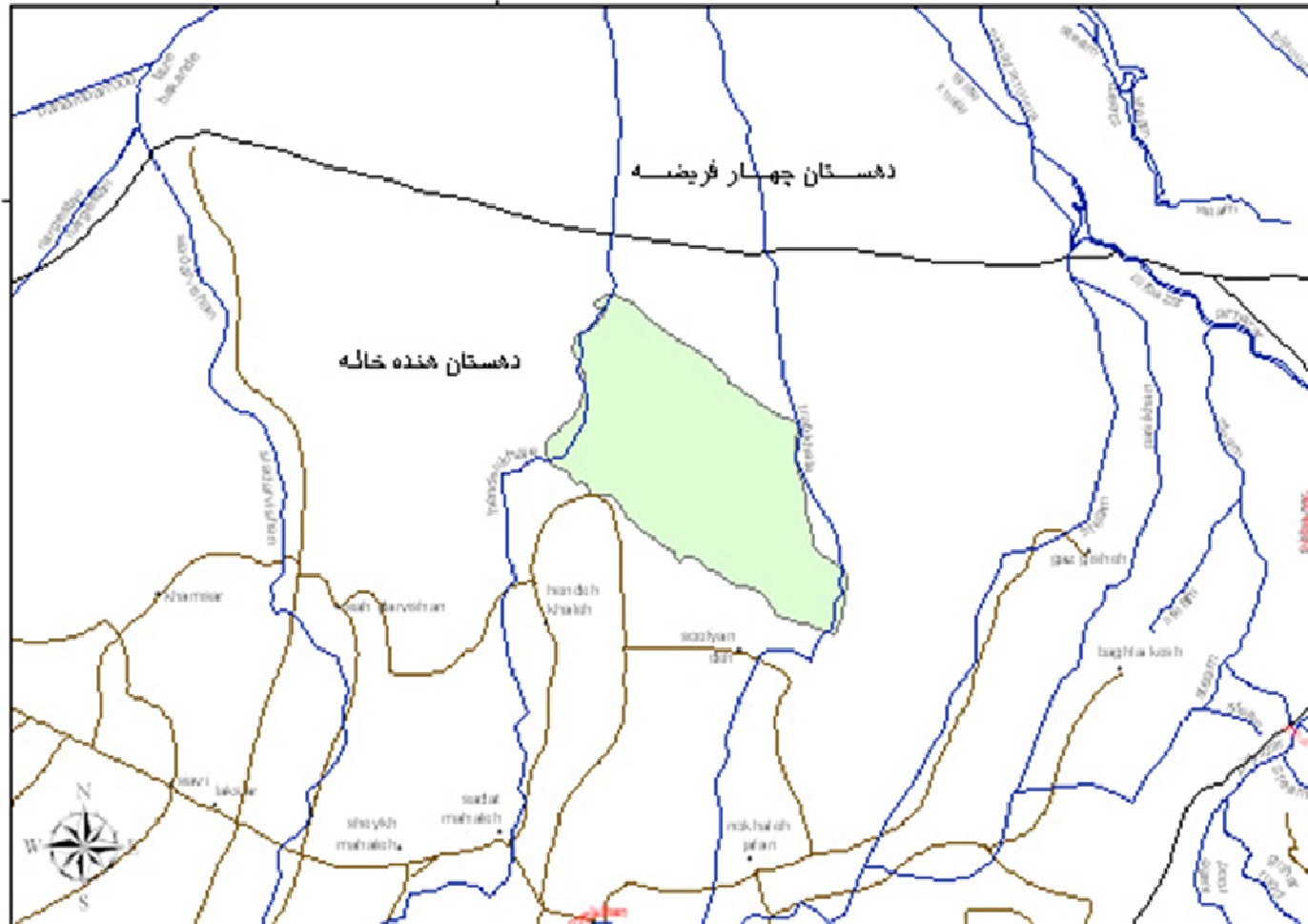


Managed Area of the Anzali Wetland

Siahkeshim Conserved Area	5215 h
Selke Wildlife Refuge	366 h
Sorkhankol wildlife Refuge	1214 h
Chokam Wildlife Refuge	443 h
Total	7238 h

نقشه پناهگاه حیات وحش سالک

36.2203



دهستان هنده خاله

دهستان چهار فریضه



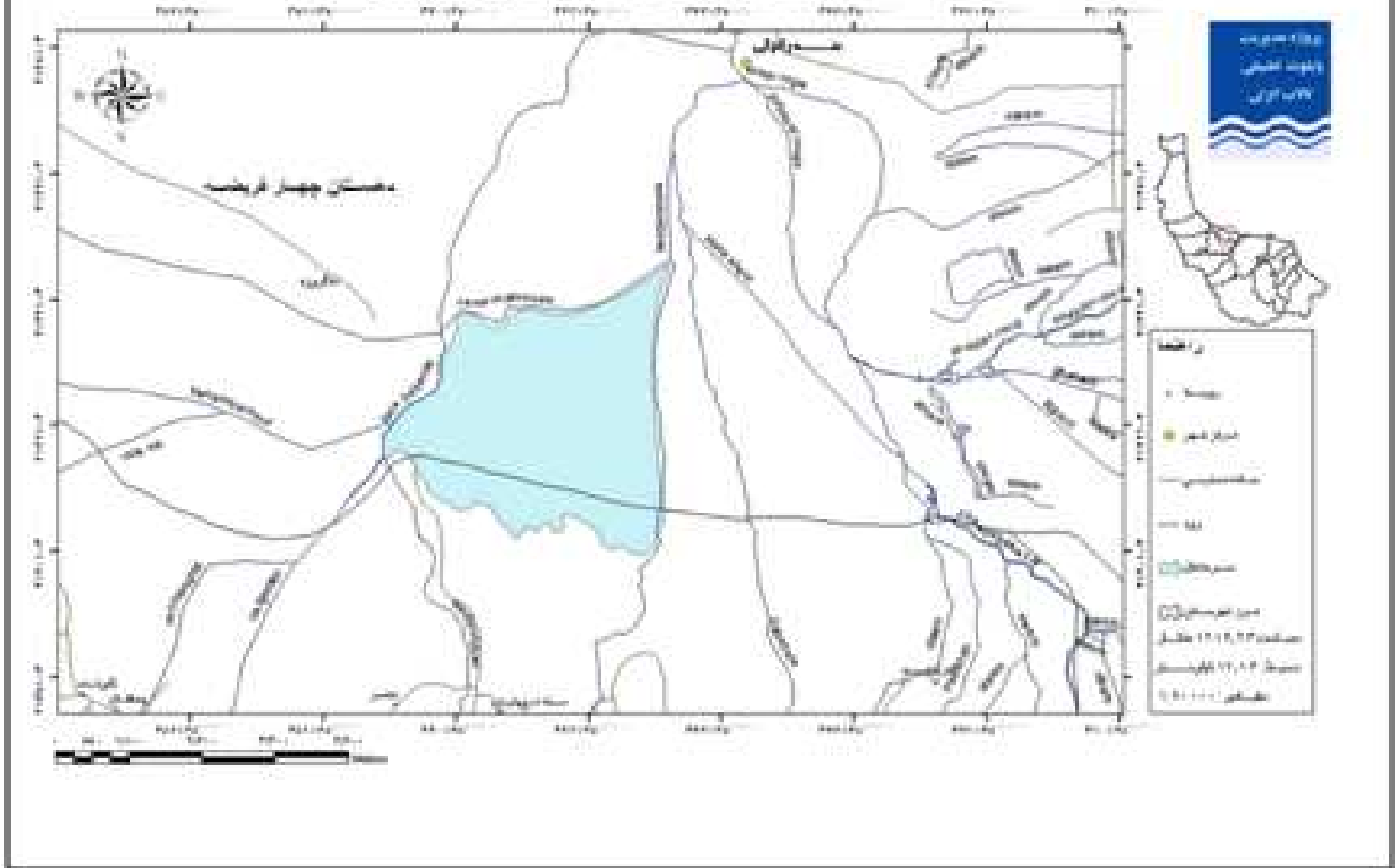
راهنما

- دهستان
- راه دسترسی
- رود
- شهر
- سلك
- دهستان: ۳۳، ۳۶۶ مختار
- مساحت: ۸۹ کیلومتر
- مقیاس: ۱:۱۰۰۰

36.2203

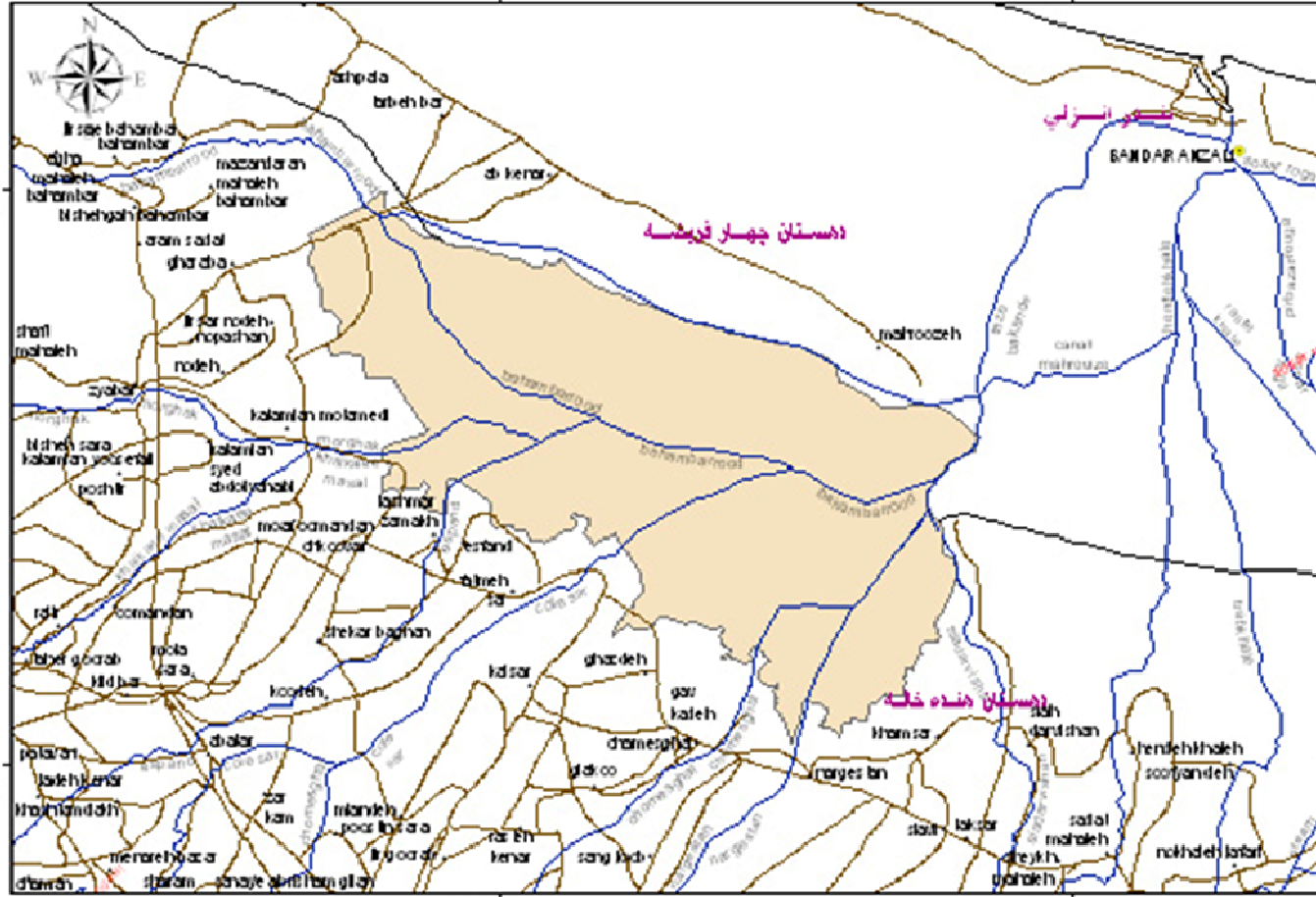


نقشه پهنه‌های حیوانات وحشی سرخاتل



نقشه منطقه حفاظت شده سیاه کُشمیم

35 1600 36 1600



پروژه مدیریت
پایلوت طبیعی
تالاب آبی

راهنما

- دوستانه
- شبکه آبیاری
- رود
- مرکز شهر
- ☞ شهر
- ☞ محدوده کشتیرانی

دستگاه: ۳۱۵، ۱۷، ۱۶
 مختصات: ۳۵، ۳۰ طولی
 ارتفاعی: ۱:۱۰۰۰۰۰



40 47 03 40 37 03

40 47 03 40 37 03

بندر انزلی

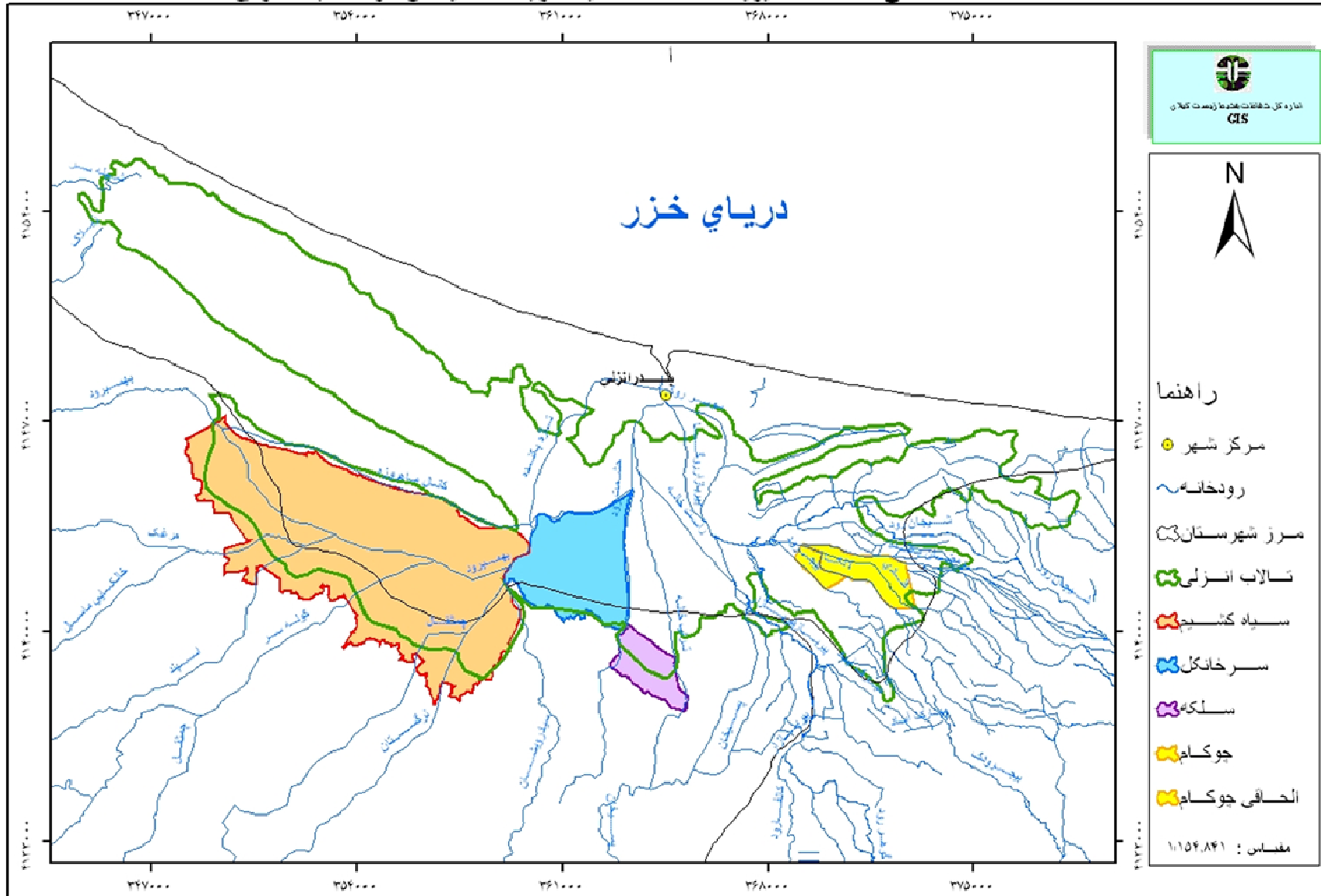
دستگاه چهار قیومه

دستگاه بند خاله

بندر انزلی

36 1600

نقشه مناطق تحت مدیریت حفاظت محیط زیست گیلان در تالاب انزلی



...۲۵.۹ ۱.۸ ۲.۶

Km

Environmental Guard Station

Gilan DoE has 5 EGS in Anzali wetland according to its division between 2 cities of Anzali port and Somesara as the following:

Anzali port Section:

3 EGS (Ghalamgodeh, Siahdarvishan & Sorkhankol).

Somesara Section:

2 EGS (Selkeh and Espand).



Importance of Anzali Wetland:

- Unique Views and Biodiversity (Vegetative area for plants & suitable habitat for fish, water birds, mammals, ...).
- Conserving the area against flood
- Climate control
- Water reserve (especially for irrigation of paddy fields and fish pools).

Prevention of the entrance of sediment inflow from the mountains, cities and urbanized areas to the Caspian sea.

- Fishery , commercial fishing and Hunting
- Tourism and Ecotourism
- Social (Job creation)
- Scientific Researches (zoology, biology and environmental studies)
- Natural and Cultural heritage site (traditions, handicrafts, ...).



Fauna And Flora of the Anzali Wetland

The wetland displays a spectacular view. Its aqua atmosphere is a suitable bed for the spawning of various species of fish, which play an important role in the economy of the region. This wetland is one of the best and appropriate surroundings for various waterfowls. Hundreds of species of migrant birds choose to settle in this area for breeding .

Fauna : contains 260 species

s).

(Gray heron , Great cormorant , Pygmy cormorant , White-tailed eagle , mallard , teal, White-headed duck , Ferruginous duck , greater spotted eagle, Dalmatian pelican, Great black –headed gull , Marsh harrier, Mute swan, Whooper swan, Black kite , shelduck, lapwing,...).

60 species of fish (Big head, kutum,River perch, Crusian fish, Silver Bream,Rudd,Pike,Caspian Vimba,Common Carp,Tench,Cat fish,...).

7 species of mammals. (Otter, Wild boar, wild cat ,Golden Jackal, Bat, Badger).

Different species of amphibians, reptiles. (Caspian pond turtle, Common grass snake, Tesselated snake, Caspian naked-fingered lizard, Caucusus emerald lizard, Marsh frog, Green toad).

Flora: contains of 230 species of plants (40 species are directly depend on the wetland ecosystem).

(WaterCaltrops,Europeanalder,Blackpopular,Raspberry,Persicaria,Black shade Burr, Pondweed,Trileaf buttercup,Duck weed,Reed, Cat's tail,Floating wort, Willow. Persian speedwell, Pokeweed) night, penny





FARS



FARS



Photo: Bob Semple





Environmental Threats:

(Natural Factors):


- High rate of sedimentation (inside plants)
- Entrance of Sedimentation due to rainfall.
- Climate Change (Drought).

(Anthropogenic Factors):

- Unsuitable water management (irrigation and aquaculture).
- Agricultural runoff (Fertilizers & pesticides)
- Industrial waste (Heavy metals)
- Urban Waste
- Bio invasion (Azolla,...)
- Over fishing & Illegal hunting
- Drainage of marginal areas
- Over grazing
- Soil Erosion
- Industrial Development round the wetland
- Eutrophication and Algal Bloom
- Anzali Ring Road Project







*We believe that we can not live
better than in seeking to become
still better than we are.*

The End