

Appendix 36 -

Ecological assessment report

Qeshm Island and adjacent coastal and marine areas

1. General characteristics

The area is part of the Strait of Hormuz, a channel approximately 50km wide and 100m deep at its narrowest point that connects the Persian Gulf, a warm, hypersaline, shallow and semi-enclosed sea, to the Gulf of Oman, which is relatively more exposed to the deep component of the Arabian Sea in the North-West Indian Ocean (Riegl and Purkis, S.J. 2012a; 2012b). Qeshm Island and adjacent marine and coastal areas are greatly influenced by the less saline and nutrient-rich oceanic waters from the Indian Ocean, while the inner parts of the Persian Gulf tolerate more saline and less fertile conditions than those prevailing in most of the region (Riegl and Purkis, S.J. 2012a). Water enters the semi-enclosed Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz and a density- and wind-driven counter-clockwise current flows north-west along the Iranian coast and then south-east along the Arabian coast with a flushing time that ranges from 3 to 5.5 years (Sheppard et al., 1993; 2010; Riegl and Purkis, 2012a). Due to the counter-clockwise pattern of the water circulation in the Persian Gulf, the northern part and the Iranian coastline is characterized by lower temperature, lower salinity, higher aragonite saturation and greater depth (Riegl and Purkis, 2012a). This results in increasing species richness in this area (Riegl and Purkis, 2012a). There are two seasons in the area: cold from December to March and warm from April to November. The mean annual temperature for Qeshm Island is approximately 26°C, with mean annual daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 33°C and 18°C respectively. The seasonal variations are large, the hottest months are July and August while the coldest are January and February. The absolute maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 47.8°C and 0°C respectively. Rainfall over Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak islands are low, averaging 155mm per year during the 30 years period (1960-1989). Variation between individual years, however is large. Most of the rain falls during the months December, January and February. Potential evaporation is very high, averaging about 1500mm per year. The predominance of SW winds are evident for a 70 years period (1921-1989) for the south of Qeshm Island and adjacent marine areas. The local wind conditions of north of Qeshm island differs from the southern areas as a consequence of the topographic configuration of the mainland and Qeshm island, resulting in a higher frequency of winds from the north-east (SWECO, 1994).

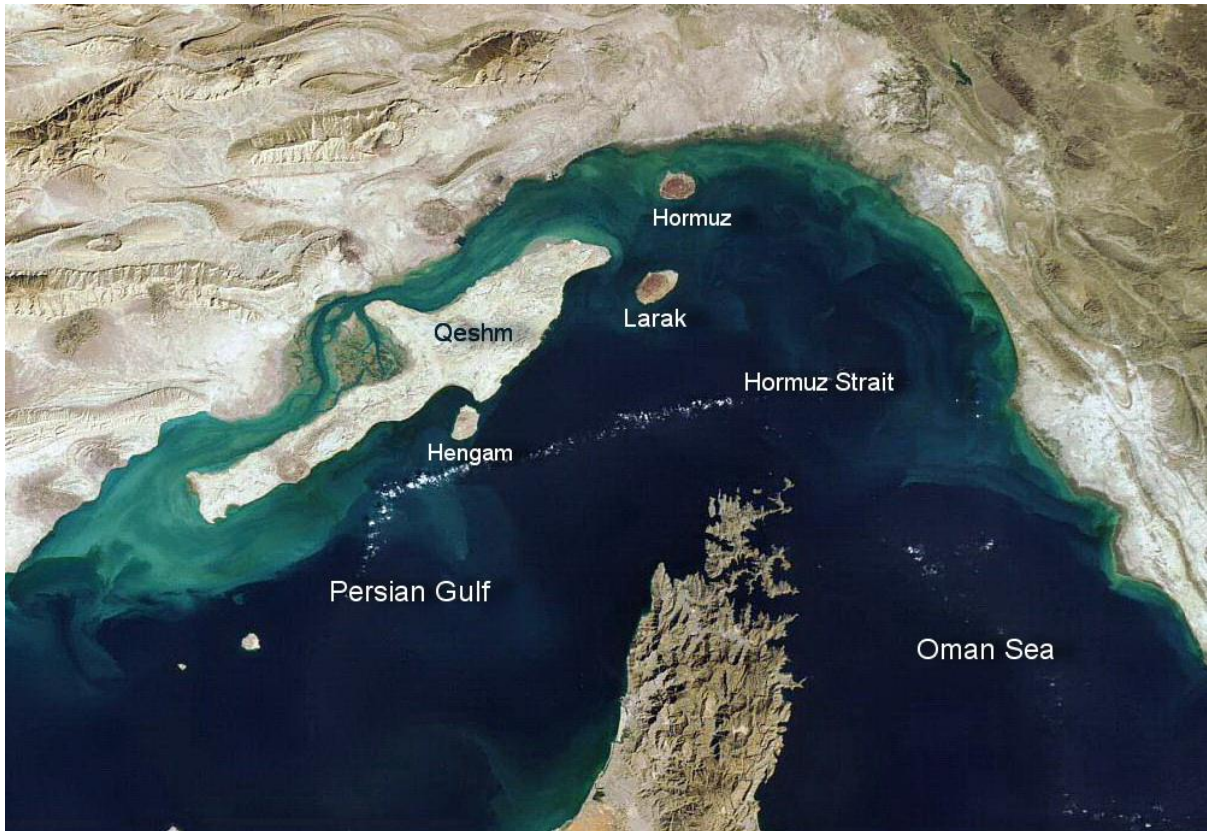


Figure 1. Satellite image of Qeshm Island and adjacent coastal and marine areas.

2. Ecological characteristics

2.1. Marine and coastal ecosystems

The area is part of the coastal and marine ecosystems of the Strait of Hormuz, which plays the most significant role in the ecological and genetic connectivity across the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. This area comprises the islands of Qeshm, Hormuz, Larak and Hengam and adjacent coastal and marine areas. This area has a wide range of coastal and marine habitats, including coral reefs, mangrove forests, seagrass beds, estuaries, and rocky, muddy and sandy shores. The coral reefs of the area are among the healthiest ecosystems in the Persian Gulf. There are 44 species of hard corals reported from the Persian Gulf; Iran has the highest number, with 37 and 24 species having been reported from Larak and Hengam Islands (Appendix 1), respectively, representing the highest biodiversity of coral reefs of the area within the Persian Gulf (Riegl and Purkis, 2012a; SOMER, 2013; Vajed-Samiei et al., 2013). This area supports significant feeding, breeding and nursery grounds for sea turtles, waterbirds, dolphins, reef fishes, sharks, rays and skates (BirdLife International, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c; DoE of Qeshm Free Zone; Neinavaz et al., 2012; Rezai et al., 2010). The area has the highest abundance of mollusc larvae and zooplankton in the northern Gulf (ROPME, 2013).

Qeshm Island

Qeshm Island is located in the mouth of Hormuz Strait, separated from the Iranian coast by the narrow Khuran Straits. Qeshm Island is part of the Zagros Mountains and is the largest island of the Persian Gulf. The island is 120km long and up to 30km wide. A mountainous island, with peaks rising to 397 meters, but about one-third is low-lying plains. On the western side of the island, there is a salt dome 395 meters in height, which is locally called Namakdan Mountain, recognized as the world's longest salt cave. Based on archaeological, ecological and cultural values of Qeshm Island, it has been registered as the only coastal and terrestrial Geopark in the Middle East by the Global Network of

National Geoparks (GGN) in 2006. The 300km of coastline includes stretches of low cliff, rocky shoreline and long sandy beaches along the south coast, and extensive inter-tidal mud-flats with large areas of mangrove forest along the north coast in the Khuran Straits. The mangrove forests, which cover an estimated 6,800 ha, comprise monospecific stands of the Gray Mangrove *Avicennia marina*. These are the most westerly mangrove forests of any size in Iran, although there is a tiny and now badly degraded stand of mangroves at Nayband marine-coastal national park, some 300 km further west along the coast. Apart from the mangroves, red and brown algae (Rhodophyceae and Phaeophyceae) constitute the dominant vegetation in shallow coastal waters of this area (Scott, 1995).

Due to its wide sandy and muddy shores, hard coral areas are mainly restricted to two sites along the southern and southeastern shorelines of the island. The southeast coast of Qeshm Island supports a coral reef area of approximately 45ha dominated by *Porites* species (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). One of the most unique soft coral beds in the Persian Gulf, locally called *Gesher Springi*, occurs in the deep waters of south Qeshm Island at depths of 40-60 meters (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). The recently discovered Gesher Springi is also an important foraging site for dolphins and sharks. At least six species of marine mammals occur in the area (Appendix 2) including Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*), Long-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinus capensis*), Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis* (plumbea-type)), Indo-pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*), Finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) and Dugong (*Dugong dugon*). The majority of Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) records in Iranian waters occur around Qeshm Island, in the narrow channel and a bay between Hengam and Qeshm islands called Deyrestan Bay. This species has also been frequently sighted in waters around Larak and Hormuz islands.

All five sea turtle species of the Persian Gulf occur in the waters around Qeshm Island and adjacent marine areas (Appendix 3), including the critically endangered hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), endangered green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), endangered loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). Qeshm Island is the largest and one of the most significant nesting sites in the Persian Gulf for the critically endangered hawksbill turtles (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). Every year, large numbers of hawksbill turtles come to lay their eggs in the soft sandy beaches of the south coast of Qeshm Island. According to several interviews with local fishers of Qeshm Island, green sea turtle nests used to be found in abundance in southern coasts and near Qeshm city. Also at least six species of sea snakes occur in this area (Appendix 3). Intertidal habitats of Qeshm Island are also recorded as the biodiversity hotspot for crustaceans within the Persian Gulf (Naderloo et al., 2013). The area surprisingly includes the highest number of decapod species known from the Iranian coast, where 150 species are recorded. Of these, 131 decapod species (87%) have been recorded from Qeshm Island. This area is comparable with other regions in the Indian Ocean, including Socotra Island (Naderloo et al., 2013). About 74 species of commercial fish and shrimp species have been recorded from the area (Appendix 4).



Figure 2. Rocky intertidal shores of Qeshm Island with extensive tidal pools (photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 3. Extensive sandy intertidal shores of Qeshm Island (photo by Koosha Dab).



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Figure 4. Resident Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) in Deyrestan Bay between Qeshm and Hengam islands (photo by Koosha Dab).



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Figure 5. Sharks caught by local fishers in Deyrestan Bay, South Qeshm Island (photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 6. Intertidal fauna of rocky shores of the area (photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 7. Intertidal fauna of rocky shores of the area (photo by Koosha Dab).



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Figure 8. *Periophthalmus waltoni*, the dominant mudskipper species in mangrove ecosystems of the area (photo by Koosha Dab).



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Figure 9. Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) in mangrove forest of the area (photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 10. Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) in shallow waters of the area (photo by Koosha Dab).

Hengam Island

Hengam Island is located south of Qeshm Island and supports one of the healthiest coral reefs in the area. Coral reefs of Hengam Island are mainly concentrated on the northeastern parts of the island and are dominated by *Acropora* and *Porites* species, with 48.47 per cent mean hard coral cover (Rezai et al., 2010). At least 24 species of hard corals have been reported from Hengam Island (observations by CENESTA's experts). This area is one of the most important foraging sites for dolphins and sea turtles (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone; observations by CENESTA's experts). The most significant resident population of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) in the area occurs around the island and in Deyrestan Bay between Qeshm and Hengam Islands (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone; observations by CENESTA's experts). The Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis* (plumbea-type)) also occurs around Hengam Island as a migratory species (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone; observations by CENESTA's experts). The sandy coast of Hengam Island is also an important nesting site for hawksbill sea turtles (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone; Nabavi et al., 2012). Deyrestan Bay, which is located between Hengam and Qeshm Island, is one of the most significant breeding and foraging sites for elasmobranch species, including sharks, rays and skates (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone; observations by CENESTA's experts). Extensive seagrass beds also occur in Deyrestan Bay.



Figure 11. The coastline of Hengam Island (Photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 12. *Acropora*-dominated coral reef of Hengam Island (Photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 13. *Porites*-dominated coral reef of Hengam Island (Photo by Koosha Dab).

Larak Island

Larak Island is located in the Strait of Hormuz, approximately 17km southwest of Hormuz Island and 9km southeast of Qeshm Island. Larak Island supports the most diverse and one of the healthiest coral reefs in the Persian Gulf. Larak Island is the richest and among the healthiest hard coral and soft coral ecosystems in the entire Persian Gulf, which represent a biodiversity hotspot in the region, with 37 species of hard corals (Appendix 1) and 31 species of soft corals, with a 44.67% mean hard coral cover (Riegl and Purkis, 2012a; Samimi Namin and van Ofwegen, 2009; SOMER, 2013; Vajed-Samiei et al., 2013; observations by CENESTA's experts). Coral reefs of Larak Island are mainly dominated by *Acropora* and *Porites* species. Whales and whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) also frequently occur in waters around Larak Island (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone).

Documented studies and unpublished data suggest that the three islands of Qeshm, Hengam and Larak comprise a triangular biodiversity hotspot within the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.



Figure 14. The coastline of Larak Island at low tide (Photo: Koosha Dab).



Figure 15. Healthy *Acropora*-dominated coral reef of Larak Island (Photo by Koosha Dab).



Figure 16. Large colony of *Porites* in coral reef of Larak Island, the oldest known coral reef of the northern Persian Gulf (Photo by Koosha Dab).

Hormuz Island

Hormuz Island is located about 5km off the Iranian mainland to the south of Tiab and Minab protected area. Shorelines of Hormuz Island are mainly sandy beaches, but there are some rocky shores and low cliffs, and a small tidal creek system with saltmarsh vegetation just east of the main harbour. Hormuz Island is recognized as an important bird area (IBA) by BirdLife International. This island is an important staging and/or wintering area for shorebirds, gulls and terns. The sandy shores of Hormuz Island are also recognized as an important nesting site for hawksbill turtles.



Figure 17. The northern tip of Hormuz Island (Photo by Koosha Dab).

2.2. Terrestrial ecosystems

In the hot southern parts of Iran with relatively high temperatures in both winter and summer and scant rainfall, a climatic regime governs, which is similar to that of tropical northeast Africa, and the hot Sindian desert dominates, with occasionally more severe maximum and minimum temperatures (Mehravian et al., 2009). The Qeshm and adjacent islands and coastal areas are situated on a strip of sub-tropical Saharo-Sindian region in the northern hemisphere which gives it a unique geobotanical and phytogeographical characteristics. The Saharo-Sindian region is generally known as the Khaliyo-Omanian zone in Iran. This region is located along the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Rainfall is limited to the winter season and does not exceed 100 mm per year in most of this region. The rains are torrential and irregularly distributed. The summer is long and extremely hot and dry. Despite its uniform climate, these islands have a variety of plant associations and plant habitats whose pattern of distribution is influenced by the soil, physiography, availability of water, and the extent of the soil salinity. In this region there are Saharo-Arabian, Sudanian and also Irano-Turanian plant species (Zohary 1963, 1973). The islands' major vegetation are as follows: mangrove forests, halophyte vegetation, psammophyte halophyte vegetation, vegetation on the eroding terraces and the arid woodlands (Ghahreman et al., 2000).



Figure 18. Natural Savannah landscape of Qeshm Island (Photo: Koosha Dab)

The vegetation of Qeshm, Hengam, Larak and Hormuz islands are shrublands and woodlands with widely scattered shrubs and trees. There are 314 and 191 native plant species recorded from Qeshm and Hormuz Islands respectively (Attar et al., 2004; Soltanipoor, 2006). Also 67 different native plant communities have been recorded from Qeshm Island (Ghahreman et al., 2000). Dominant woodland communities of the area includes *Acacia tortilis*, *Acacia tortilis-Prosopis cineraria*, *Acacia ehrenbergiana* and *Vachellia oerfota*. At least 48 species of medical plants have been identified in this area (Appendix 5). The invasive mesquite tree (*Prosopis juliflora*) is one of the most important threats to the native flora of these islands.

The plains and woodlands of these islands have a typical Baluchi avifauna with several Indo-Malayan species at or near their western limit, notably *Gyps bengalensis*, *Fringilla pondicerianus*, *Athene brama*, *Dendrocopos assimilis* and *Acridotheres tristis*. Common winter visitors include Hume's leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus humei*). At least 75 species of landbirds and 77 species of waterbirds have been recorded from this area (Appendices 6&7). Terrestrial ecosystems of Qeshm and adjacent islands includes more than 18 species of reptiles and amphibians (Appendix 8) notably different Geckos and Skinks, Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard (*Uromastix aegyptia*), Persian Horned Viper (*Pseudocerastes persicus*) and Saw-scaled Viper (*Echis carinatus*). There are more than 25 species of terrestrial mammals recorded from the area (Appendix 9) notably five species of bats including Egyptian Rousette (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*), several rodent species, Brandt's hedgehog (*Paraechinus hypomelas*), European Hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Striped Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Pygmy White-toothed Shrew (*Suncus etruscus*), Indian Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Small Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), and Jebeer or Indian gazelle (*Gazella bennettii*).

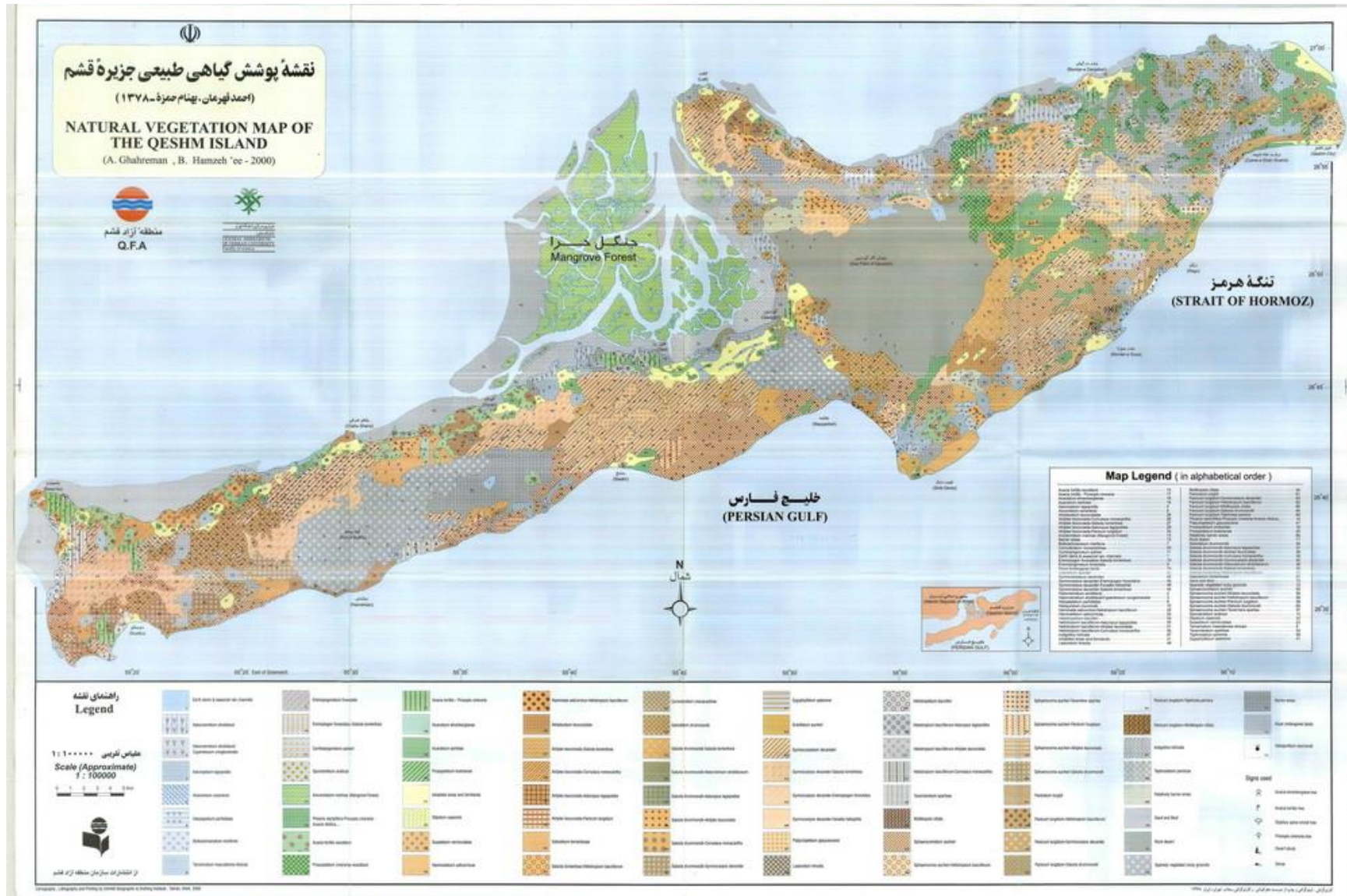


Figure 19. The natural vegetation map of Qeshm Island (Ghahreman et al., 2000).



Figure 20. Kahoor mesquite (*Prosopis cineraria*).



Figure 21. Grasslands of Qeshm Island in spring (Photo: Koosha Dab)



Figure 22. Palm orchards invaded by mesquite tree (*Prosopis juliflora*)

Feature condition and future outlook of the area

In general, anthropogenic impacts presently cannot be considered as a big threat to the marine habitats of the area, mainly because of the small rural population inhabiting the coastal area. Developing the free economic zone, with subsequent impacts on the Qeshm, Hengam and Hormuz islands, is by far the greatest potential threat to the region. Land reclamation and coastal construction are also potential threats to this area. There are some pollution impacts along the northern coast of Qeshm island and the Khuran Straits due to its vicinity to Bandar Abbas city. Mangrove forests of the area are in relatively good condition compared with the mangroves of the other Gulf States. Illegal shrimp catching, an activity that was controlled by community elders and customary laws in the past, is occasionally seen in the mangrove forests of Khuran straits. The area is the most important tourist and eco-tourist destination in the northern Gulf, which needs integrated tourism management. Anchor damage of hard corals inflicted by divers and snorkelers has increased in recent years. Monitoring and documenting the biodiversity of the area is very important and highly recommended, since the area is under pressure due to anthropogenic and environmental factors, including oil-related industries, coastal development, urban sewage, developing tourist industry, invasive alien species and climate change.



Figure 23. Mangrove ecosystem of Hara Biosphere Reserve, the largest mangrove forest of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea (Photo by Koosha Dab).

Protected areas

The area consists of three important mangrove forests of Iran, including Tiab and Minab, Hara and Hara-e Khuran protected areas. These mangrove forests are also recognized as wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) and important bird areas by BirdLife International (IBAs). Their mangrove forests are monospecific stands of the Gray Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*).

Hara and Hara-e Khuran protected areas run between the region of the Mehran and Kul/Rasul (Gol) deltas of the Iranian mainland and Qeshm Island (110km from east to west and up to 20km across). The main area of mangroves and mudflats (an area of 82,360 ha) was designated as a Protected Region in 1973. This reserve was later increased in size to 85,686ha and upgraded to National Park status (Hara National Park). However, the park was downgraded to Protected Area in the 1980s. The entire area of mangroves, mudflats and creeks in the Khouran Straits (100,000 ha) was designated as a Ramsar Site on 23 June 1975. The reserve was designated as a UNESCO (MAB) Biosphere Reserve in June 1976. The area also has been identified as an "Important Bird Area" by BirdLife International (Evans, 1994). This area Hara biosphere reserve supports the largest mangrove/mudflat ecosystem of the entire Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman (Naderloo et al., 2013; Spalding et al., 2010).

The mangrove ecosystem of Khuran Straits is extremely important for breeding and wintering waterfowl, especially Ardeidae, shorebirds, gulls and terns. This area supports substantial breeding populations of egrets and herons as well as some shorebirds (notably *Dromas ardeola* and *Burhinus recurvirostris*) and terns. The Goliath heron (*Ardea goliath*) has its only confirmed breeding site in Iran here, but it is likely that several other pairs are breeding in the mangrove swamps along the coast of the

area, for example, in the deltas and creeks of Tiab and Minab (Behrouzi-Rad & Kiabi, 2008; BirdLife International, 2015b; 2015c; Scott, 2007). There is a small colony of *Ardea alba* (South Asian race), which probably reaches its western limit in this region. The Khuran Straits area holds Iran's largest colony of *Ardeola grayii* (at least 30 pairs), and *Butorides striatus* may breed here (BirdLife International, 2015b). The extensive mudflats are an extremely important staging and wintering area for shorebirds and gulls, along with smaller numbers of *Pelecanus crispus*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Phoenicopterus ruber* and many other species. Few ducks occur in the area, but small flocks of Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*) have been recorded on passage, and Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) has occurred in winter. At least 120 bird species have been recorded in the Khuran Straits (BirdLife International, 2015b; Neinavaz et al., 2012; Scott, 2007).

The green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*), Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa plumbea*) and long-beaked common dolphins (*Delphinus capensis*) occur in the Khuran Straits regularly (Collins et al., 2005; DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). The green sea turtle, Dalmatian pelican, crab plover and curlew are endangered species of the area with global importance. Regular sightings of finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) by local people and researchers suggest it is likely that they breed in waters of Khuran Straits. This area is one of the most important breeding sites for the Annulated sea snake (*Hydrophis cyanocinctus*), which along with the Gulf Sea Snake (*Hydrophis lapemoides*) are the most abundant sea snakes in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman (Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2012; Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2013). Sea snakes become entrapped in the trap nets used by local fishers for shrimp fishing, but they are not known as dangerous animals by the local people, and trapped snakes are usually returned to the water alive. Among the three mudskipper species reported, including *Periophthalmus waltoni*, *Boleophthalmus dussumieri* and *Scartelaos tenuis*, *P. waltoni* is dominant in the area (Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2012; Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2013).

This area is a critical habitat in the Persian Gulf for fish stocks, including silver pomfret (*Pampus argenteus*), Jinga shrimp (*Metapenaeus affinis*) and the green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*), Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis* (plumbea-type)). The long-beaked common dolphins (*Delphinus capensis*) also occur in the Khuran Straits regularly (Collins et al., 2005; DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). The green sea turtle, Dalmatian pelican, crab plover and curlew are endangered species of the area with global importance. Regular sightings of finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) by local people and researchers suggest it is likely that they breed in waters of Khuran Straits. At least six species of sea snakes has been recorded from the area. This area is one of the most important breeding sites for the Annulated sea snake (*Hydrophis cyanocinctus*), which along with the Gulf Sea Snake (*H. lapemoides*) are the most abundant sea snakes in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman (Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2012; Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2013). Sea snakes become entrapped in the trap nets used by local fishers for shrimp fishing, but they are not known as dangerous animals by the local people, and trapped snakes are usually returned to the water alive. Among the three mudskipper species reported, including *Periophthalmus waltoni*, *Boleophthalmus dussumieri* and *Scartelaos tenuis*, *P. waltoni* is dominant in the area (Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2012; Rezaie-Atagholipour et al., 2013).

The black rat (*Rattus rattus*) is the only rodent species that exists in the mangrove forests of Hara Biosphere Reserve. This has been reported as an invasive species with a significant impact on the reproduction of forest birds and breeding seabirds (DoE of Qeshm Free Zone). There is also some disturbance from illegal fishing activities and boat traffic in the straits.

Tiab and Minab protected area is a 55km stretch of creeks, c.10-70km east of Bandar Abbas city, incorporating three river deltas of Minab, Shirin and Shur rivers. The waters of the Shirin and Minab rivers are fresh, but the Shur River is somewhat brackish. This area includes extensive intertidal mudflats, significant stands of *Avicennia marina* mangroves at the river mouths and along adjacent

creeks, long sand beaches, low sandbars and sand spits, and two large shallow bays, Khur Tiab (Tiab Creek) and Khour Kolahy (Kolahy Creek), near the mouth of the Minab River in the east. The rivers flow only after erratic rainfall in the interior, usually in winter. The adjacent arid plain supports a sparse woodland of *Acacia*, *Prosopis*, *Ziziphus* and *Tamarix* with large areas of bare, sandy flats. There are a few small settlements of local peoples, generally with palm gardening and traditional fishing as their main livelihood. Tiab and Minab protected area is an extremely important wintering area for shorebirds and gulls, notably the Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) and *Larus* spp. (BirdLife International 2015c; Carp, 1980). The area may also be important for breeding herons and egrets, including *Ardea goliath* and *Ardeola grayii* (Behrouzi-Rad & Kiabi, 2008; BirdLife International, 2015b; 2015c; Scott, 2007). Among the rare birds in Iran, Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), Pacific Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*), Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) have been recorded in Tiab and Minab creeks (Khaleghizadeh et al., 2011).

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Scleractinian corals of Qeshm, Hengam, Larak and Hormuz Islands

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Acroporidae	<i>Acropora downingi</i>	-	مرجان شاخ گوزنی	LC
2		<i>Acropora arabensis</i>	-	-	NT
3		<i>Montipora cf. aequituberculata</i>	Encrusting pore coral	-	LC
4		<i>Montipora danae</i>	Poker star montipora	-	LC
5		<i>Montipora sp.</i>	-	-	-
6	Agariciidae	<i>Pavona decussata</i>	Cactus Coral	-	VU
7		<i>Pavona diffluens</i>	-	-	VU
8		<i>Pavona sp.</i>	-	-	-
9	Pocilloporidae	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	Cauliflower Coral	مرجان گل کلمی	LC
10		<i>Stylophora pistillata</i>	Smooth Cauliflower Coral	-	NT
11	Poritidae	<i>Porites lobata</i>	Lobed porous coral	-	NT
12		<i>Porites lutea</i>	Hump coral	-	LC
13		<i>Porites solida</i>	Boulder coral	-	LC
14		<i>Porites cf. somaliensis</i>	-	-	NT
15		<i>Goniopora columna</i>	Anemone coral, Flowerpot coral	-	NT
16	Siderastreidae	<i>Psammocora stellata</i>	Stellar coral	-	VU
17		<i>Psammocora profundacella</i>	-	-	LC
18	Faviidae	<i>Barabattoia amicornum</i>	Basket coral	-	LC
19		<i>Echinopora grandicula</i>	-	-	DD
20		<i>Echinopora hirsutissima</i>	Hedgehog coral	-	LC
21		<i>Favites pentagona</i>	Lesser star coral	مرجان لانه زنبوری	LC
22		<i>Favites micropentagona</i>	-	مرجان لانه زنبوری	NT
23		<i>Favia speciosa</i>	Larger knob coral	مرجان لانه زنبوری	LC
24		<i>Favia sp.</i>	-	مرجان لانه زنبوری	-
25		<i>Platygyra acuta</i>	Lesser valley coral	مرجان مغزی	NT
26		<i>Cyphastrea microphthalma</i>	Lesser knob coral	-	LC
27		<i>Cyphastrea chalcidicum</i>	Lesser knob coral	-	LC
28		<i>Leptastrea pruinosa</i>	Spotted coral	-	LC
29		<i>Leptastrea transversa</i>	Crust coral	-	LC
30		<i>Leptastrea purpurea</i>	Crust coral	-	LC
31		<i>Plesiastrea versipora</i>	Small knob coral	-	LC
32	Merulinidae	<i>Hydnophora pilosa</i>	-	-	LC
33	Mussidae	<i>Symphyllia recta</i>	-	-	LC
34		<i>Symphyllia radians</i>	Greater brain coral	-	LC
35		<i>Acanthastrea echinata</i>	Starry cup coral	-	LC
36		<i>Acanthastrea hemprichii</i>	Hemprich' brain coral	-	VU
37	Pectinidae	<i>Echinophyllia aspera</i>	Flat lettuce coral	-	LC

Appendix 2. Marine Mammals of Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak islands

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's whale	نهنگ براید	DD
2	Delphinidae	<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	Long-beaked common dolphin	دلفین معمولی پوزه‌دار	DD
3		<i>Sousa chinensis</i> (plumbea-type)	Indo-pacific humpback dolphin	دلفین گوژپشت	NT
4		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-pacific bottlenose dolphin	دلفین بینی بطری	DD
5	Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	گاو دریایی	VU
6	Phocoenidae	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Finless porpoise	پورپویز	VU

Appendix 3. Marine reptiles of Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak Islands

No.	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Elapidae	<i>Enhydrina schistosa</i>	Beaked Sea Snake	مار دریایی نوک‌دار	LC
2		<i>Hydrophis cyanocinctus</i>	Annulated sea snake	مار دریایی حلقه‌دار	LC
3		<i>Hydrophis lapemoides</i>	Arabian/Persian Gulf Sea Snake	مار دریایی خلیج فارس	LC
4		<i>Hydrophis ornatus</i>	Ornate Reef Sea Snake	مار دریایی آراسته	LC
5		<i>Hydrophis spiralis</i>	Yellow Sea Snake	مار دریایی زرد	LC
6		<i>Pelamis platura</i>	Pelagic Sea Snake	ماد دریایی شکم‌زرد	LC
7	Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	لاک‌پشت سرخ	VU
8		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	لاک‌پشت سبز	EN
9		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	لاک‌پشت پوزه عقابی	CR
10		<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley	لاک‌پشت زیتونی	VU
11	Dermochelyidae	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	لاک‌پشت چرمی	VU

Appendix 4. The commercial fish and shrimp species of Qeshm, Hengam, Larak and Hormuz islands.

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Ariidae	<i>Netuma thalassina</i>	Giant catfish	گره ماهی بزرگ، گلو	-
2		<i>Plicofollis dussumieri</i>	Blacktip sea catfish	گره ماهی خاکی، گره ماهی پوزه سیاه	LC
3	Ariommatidae	<i>Ariomma indicum</i>	Indian driftfish	آرین هندی	-
4	Carangidae	<i>Alepes kleinii</i>	Razorbelly scad	گیش ریز	-
5		<i>Carangoides chrysophrys</i>	Longnose trevally	گیش باله افشان، پتر	-
6		<i>Carangoides fulvoguttatus</i>	Yellowspotted trevally	گیش خال زرد، گشران	-
7		<i>Carangoides gymnostethus</i>	Bludger	گیش ماهی	-
8		<i>Carangoides malabaricus</i>	Malabar trevally	گیش خال سفید	-
9		<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Bluefin trevally	گیش باله آبی	-
10		<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye Trevally	گیش چشم درشت	LC
11		<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	گیش طلایی	-
12		<i>parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	حلوا سیاه	-
13		Chirocentridae	<i>Chirocentrus nudus</i>	Whitefin wolf-herring	خارو باله سفید
14	Clupeidae	<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	گووک، گواف کوچک	-
15		<i>Ilisha melastoma</i>	Indian ilisha	شمسک کوچک، پیکو	-
16		<i>Nematalosa nasus</i>	Bloch's gizzard shad	گواف رشته دار، گواک، پهلوا	LC
17		<i>Sardinella albella</i>	White sardinella	ساردین سفید، گورخ، حشینه، مومغ	LC
18		<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	ساردین پهلوی طلایی، عومه، حشینه، مومغ	-
19		<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>	Indian oil sardine	ساردین روغنی هندی، کلیکو، مومغ باریک، عومه	LC
20		<i>Sardinella melanura</i>	Blacktip sardinella	ساردین دم سیاه، گورخ، عومه، حشینه	-
21		<i>Sardinella sindensis</i>	Sind sardinella	ساردین سند، زری	-
22		<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>	Hilsa shad	صبور	LC
23		Dussumeriidae	<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	ساردین رنگین کمان، کلکو
24	Engraulidae	<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	Indian anchovy	موتوی هندی	-
25		<i>Thryssa vitrirostris</i>	Orangemouth anchovy	لچه دهان نارنجی، کهو، کووا	-
26	Haemulidae	<i>Plectorhinchus pictus</i>	Trout sweetlips	خنو خال سیاه، ینم	-
27		<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	سنگسر نقره‌ای، سنگسر خال خالی،	LC
28		<i>Pomadasys maculatus</i>	Saddle grunt	سنگسر چهار لکه، سنگسر زین اسبی	LC
29		<i>Pomadasys kaakan</i>	Javelin grunter	سنگسر معمولی	-
30	Hemiramphidae	<i>Hemiramphus marginatus</i>	Yellowtip halfbeak	نیم منقار ماهی نوک زرد	LC
31	Istiophoridae	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	بادبان ماهی	LC
32	Lethrinidae	<i>Lethrinus spp.</i>	Emperor	شهری	-

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
33	Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers	سرخو	-
34	Nemipteridae	<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i>	Japanese threadfin bream	گوازیم دم رشته‌ای ژاپنی، گندمو، سلطان ابراهیم	-
35	Platycephalidae	<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	Bartail flathead	زمین کن دم نواری نایت	DD
36	Polynemidae	<i>Polydactylus plebeius</i>	Striped threadfin	راشگو مخطط	-
37	Pristidae	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Pointed sawfish	اره ماهی منقوط	CR
38		<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Longcomb sawfish	اره ماهی سبز، اره ماهی پوزه دار	CR
39		<i>Aetomylaeus maculatus</i>	Mottled eagle ray	سفره ماهی عقابی مخطط، رامک مخطط	EN
40		<i>Rhinoptera javanica</i>	Flapnose ray	سفره ماهی پوزه گاوی	VU
41	Psettodidae	<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	کفشک سیاه، کفشک هندی خاردار	-
42	Rachycentridae	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	سوکلا، سکن	LC
43	Rhinobatidae	<i>Glaucostegus granulatus</i>	Sharpnose guitarfish	گیتار ماهی نوک تیز، سوسن خالدار	VU
44		<i>Glaucostegus halavi</i>	Halavi guitarfish	سوسن پوزه کوتاه	DD
45		<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	Giant guitarfish	سوسن منقوط، سوسن بزرگ	VU
46	Sciaenidae	<i>Johnius belangerii</i>	Belanger's croaker	شوریده بلنجر، شبه‌شوریده	-
47		<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	Meagre	میش‌ماهی	LC
48	Scombridae	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	شیرماهی	NT
49		<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	قباد	DD
50		<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	طلال، گرغا	DD
51		<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	تن دم بلند، هوور	DD
52		<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	بچه زرده، تیپان	LC
53		<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	زرده، سهوده، کاواکاوا	LC
54	Sepiidae	<i>Sepia pharaonis</i>	Pharaoh cuttlefish	ماهی مرکب (انکاس)	DD
55	Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Great hammerhead	کوسه سرچکشی بزرگ	EN
56	Trichiuridae	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	یال اسپیی یر بزرگ	LC
57	Stromateidae	<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	حلوا سفید، زبیدی	-
58	Sparidae	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>	King soldier bream	کوپر، گوفر، اوفر، گوباه	LC
59	Serranidae	<i>Epinephelus chlorostigma</i>	Brown spotted reef cod	هامور منقوط قهوه‌ای، سومان	LC
60		<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	هامور	DD
61	Echeneidae	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Live sharksucker	چسبک ماهی، کوسه چسب	LC
62	Terapontidae	<i>Terapon theraps</i>	Largescaled terapon	یلی درشت پولک	LC
63	Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>	Yellowfin seabream	شانک زرد باله	DD
64		<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	کوسه ببری	NT
65	Synodontidae	<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	کریشو، کیچار بزرگ، حسون	-

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
66	Palinuridae	<i>Panulirus homarus</i>	Scalloped Spiny Lobster	میگوی صخره‌ای خاردار، شاه میگو	LC
67		<i>Panulirus versicolor</i>	Painted Spiny Lobster	شاه میگو	LC
68	Penaeidae	<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Jinga shrimp	میگوی سفید، سرتیز	-
69		<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana shrimp	میگوی موزی	-
70		<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger shrimp	میگوی ببری سبز	-
71		<i>Metapenaeus stebbingi</i>	Peregrine Shrimp	میگوی گنتک	-
72		<i>Parapenaeopsis stylifera</i>	Kiddi Shrimp	میگوی خنجری	-
73	Portunidae	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Flower crab	خرچنگ خوراکی (سینگو)	-
74	Octopodidae	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	Common octopus	هشت پا	-

Appendix 5. Medical plants of Qeshm, Hengam, Larak and Hormuz islands.

No.	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Persian name	local name	Part(s)used	Ways of application	Uses/ Ailments treated
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis edulis</i>	Rohida Tree	خارسنبل	Joojadoo, Kisedokhtan	Leaves, seed, root	Fresh organ	Appetizing, stringent, energizer, tonic, mental discomforts, diuretic, styptic, anti-inflammatory, antitussive, hepatic and splenic discomforts
2	Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Egyptian fig marigold, Slenderleaf, Iceplant	گل نیمروز	Hooshalang, Ria, Kheizaran	Aerial parts	Decoction	Hives
3	Amaranthaceae	<i>Aerva javanica var. persica</i>	Kapok bush	پشموک	Porzu, Ethag, Gormenaku	Leaves	Powder	Wound
4	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Adelfa	خرزهره	Gish, Kharzahreh	Leaves, latex	Fresh organ	Joint pain, gonalgia, foot pain, foot & hand edema remedy
5	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Glossonema varians</i>	-	-	-	Fruit	Fresh organ	Cooling, digestant
6	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i>	-	شحم، شهر، پچیلوک	Shahm Nar, Shah Moshtori, Garishahk	Aerial parts	Powder	Carminative, wart, cutaneous fungal disease
7	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Pentatropis spiralis</i>	-	پیچ شمعی	Shahm	Roots	Decoction	Astringent, tonic, cooling, gonorrhea
8	Avicenniaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i>	White Mangrove	حرا	حرا	Fruit Root resin	Poultice fresh organ	Snakebite, contraception, sexual stimulant, sexual enhancing, abscess, blotch & wound
9	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium bacciferum bacciferum</i>	-	آفتاب پرست توتی، آفتاب پرست ساحلی	Aftabparast, Ramram, Defrak, Rafetork, Debrak, Mispapa	Aerial parts	Fresh organ	Wound bleeding, wound healing
10	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna italica</i>	Aleppo Senna plant, Port Royal Senna, Jungle Senna, Country Senna	سنا، سنای مکی، کروسه	Setaap, Hashi, Kowsen, Kowchen, Gush Ahu, Setaag	Leaves	Powder	Laxative, cathartic
11	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Common capers, Caper plant	کبر، لجگی، علف مار، کور	Kavarzeh Bargpahn, Naloostak	Leaves, fruit	Fresh organ	Rheumatism, joint pain, wounds

No.	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Persian name	local name	Part(s)used	Ways of application	Uses/ Ailments treated
12	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> var. <i>mucronifolia</i>	-	دک، کور	Konar Eshkal, Karaveng, Kavarzah	Leaves, fruit	Fresh organ	Joint pain, rheumatism, abdominal pain
13	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Cornulaca monacantha</i>	-	طارون، چیب چاپ چندساله	Javen, Sekhar, Kharune	Leaves	Fresh organ	Snake bite, scorpion bite, bee bite, wound healing
14	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	-	مستور خوابیده	Masture Khabideh	Aerial parts	Decoction freshorgan	blood purifier
15	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Francoeuria undulata</i>	-	کک گریز	Porz, Tahre	Leaves	Fresh organ	Children complaints
16	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Iphiona aucheri</i>	-	-	Halamook, Halamoogh, Kalmir, Talpiknar, Kalmuru	Leaves	Fresh organ	Pain
17	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i>	-	کاهوسای عریان	Kahusa	Leaves	Fresh organ	Fever in children
18	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Launaea procumbens</i>	-	کاهوسای خوابیده	Bonmoghi, Nonak	Leaves	Fresh organ	Urination difficulty inchildre
19	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Pulicaria glaucescens</i>	Common flea-bane, Flea-bane mullet	کک کش	Khormakharoo, Mangoru, Mangolo, Kaskekharu	Leaves	Powder decoction	Wound healing, stomachache
20	Compositae (Asteraceae)	<i>Sonchus asper glaucus</i>	Prickly sow thistle, Spiny sow thistle	شیر تیغک	Shirtighak	Leaves, root, stem, flower, fruit	Fresh organ	Earache, asthma, chest discomforts, organ inflammation
21	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus glomeratus</i>	-	پیچک بالارونده، پیچک انبوه	Pichak	All parts	Fresh organ	Cathartic
22	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus leptocladus</i>	-	پیچک جنوبی، پیچک شاخه نازک	Rontazg	Root	Powder	Cathartic
23	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia larica</i>	-	فرقیون درختچه‌ای، پرخ	Paah, Paragh	Latex	Fresh organ	Wound healing
24	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia turcomanica</i>	-	فرقیون ترکمنی، سفره مورچه	-	Leaves	Fresh organ	Cold
25	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Long-beaked heron's bill, Redstem stork's bill	نوک لک لکی دراز	Sikh Shabgard	Root	Decoction	Toothache
26	Gramineae (Poaceae)	<i>Cymbopogon olivieri</i>	-	پوتار، ناگرد، کاه مکی	Paashaam, Nagerd, Zeghbar, Maade	Green leaves	Decoction	Cooling, stomachache, bone pain, fever lowering,

No.	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Persian name	local name	Part(s)used	Ways of application	Uses/ Ailments treated
								measles, cold
27	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon fruticosum</i>	-	برگ نمدی درختچه- ای، گند کنف	Garshem	Flower, leaves, seed	Decoction fresh organ	Wound, acne, pustule, cold, emollient, bronchitis
28	Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Kleine Malve, Low mallow	بنبرک گل ریز	Zazagh, Sholaki	Seed	Decoction	Cold
29	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i>	-	زامور، ایشک	Zamoor, Zamer	Root	Decoction	Antipyretic
30	Mimosaceae	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Chaunkra (Hindi)	کهور	Kahoor	Leaves, flower, resin	Fresh organ powder	Cutaneous fungal disease, wound healing, anemia in pregnant women, diarrhea
31	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	Hogmeat, Valerian, Scarlet Spiderling	شب رنگی افشان	Shabrangeafshan	Leaves, root	Fresh organ	Joint pain, appetizing, tonic, expectorant, carminative, diuretic, jaundice, internal inflammation, edema
32	Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>	-	نعل اسبی یک نیامی	Naal Asbi	Aerial parts	Fresh organ	Wound healing
33	Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Taverniera spartea</i>	-	اسپرس درختی نقره- ای	Laati, Horosh Nar	Stem	Decoction	Bone fractures
34	Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Tephrosia persica</i>	-	نیلیکی	Madkinak, Bolbolengu	Leaves	Fresh organ	Scorpions bite, snake bite treatment
35	Paronychiaceae	<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i>	Hairy Burstwort, Behaartes Bruchkraut, Hairy Rupturewort	علف فتق کرک آلود	Alafe Fatgh, Korkalud	Aerial parts	Decoction brew	Washing wound & eye, kidney stone, almost all of kidney & bladder diseases, jaundice, female secretion
36	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago amplexicaulis</i>	-	بارهنگ ساقه آغوش	Sialdaneh, Danich, Lajane, Spiosh	Aerial parts	Powder Decoction syrup	Diarrhea, chest pain, strengthening children skeleton, stomachache, heatstroke, wounds, edema repellent
37	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex dentatus</i>	Toothed dock	ترشک دنداندار	Naazdolat	Seed	Decoction	Menstruation regulator, stops bleeding during menstruation

No.	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Persian name	local name	Part(s)used	Ways of application	Uses/ Ailments treated
38	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	Camel thorn	رمیلک	Ramalik	Leaves, fruit	Decoction Fresh organ	Acne, sore throat, bleeding gums, joint pain, appetizing, gastric tonic
39	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium shawii</i>	Arabian boxthorn	دهیر، دیو خارگر مسیری، زیروک، سریم	Dehir, Zirok, Dish	Twigs, leaves, fruit	Decoction	Gastric ailments, wound healing
40	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Indian rennet, vegetable rennet, Dead Sea Apple	تاج ریزی جنوبی، تاج ریزی خاکستری	Limoo Aboojahl, Limoo Torgi, Genj Torgi, Gelgelengak Tourgi	Fruit, seed	Decoction	Wound, blotch, pustule treatment
41	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix mascatensis</i>	-	گز عمانی	Gaz, Gaze Roodkhaneh, Gazak	Leaves	Decoction	Joint pain, bone pain, softening muscle
42	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix dioica</i>	-	شنگر، گز دوپایه	Gaz	Stem bark, gall leafy branches	Poultice	Astringent, diarrhea, dysentery, cough, wound
43	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia tenax</i>	-	پوترو	Pootooroo, Pootroo	Stem	Decoction	Cough, flank pain
44	Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)	<i>Ammi majus</i>	-	-	-	Seed	Brew powder	Flatulency, diuretic, carminative, tonic, digestant, dyspepsia
45	Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)	<i>Bunium persicum</i>	-	زیره ایرانی، زیره کرمانی	Zireh	Seed	Decoction powder	Toxicity, antitussive, decongestant, children earache, newly delivered ladies recovery
46	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture vine, turkey-blossom, land caltrops, Erd-Burzeldorn, Puncturevine	خارخسک	Kharkhasak, Naalook, Golezarde Khaari	Leaves	Decoction	Kidney pain
47	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tetraena qatarensis</i>	-	-	Shirmerku	Leaves, twigs	Powder Fresh organ	Wound healing, earache
48	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum simplex</i>	-	قیچ مکرانی، قیچ یکساله، چیپل	Ghich	Seed, leaves	Brew	Eye disorders, worm killing

Appendix 6. Landbirds of Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak Islands

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	بیغوی کوچک	LC
2	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	قرقی	LC
3	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	عقاب طلایی	LC
4	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	عقاب خالدار بزرگ (عقاب تالایی)	VU
5	Accipitridae	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	سنقر تالایی	LC
6	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea-eagle	عقاب دریایی دم سفید	LC
7	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	کور کور سیاه	LC
8	Accipitridae	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	کرکس کوچک (مصری)	EN
9	Alaudidae	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	چکاوک هددهی	LC
10	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	چکاوک آسمانی	LC
11	Alaudidae	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	چکاوک پنجه کوتاه	LC
12	Alaudidae	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Lesser Short-toed Lark	چکاوک کوچک	LC
13	Alaudidae	<i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i>	Black-crowned Sparrow-lark	چکاوک سهره ای	LC
14	Alaudidae	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	چکاوک کاکلی	LC
15	Apodidae	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	پرستوی کوچک	LC
16	Apodidae	<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift	پرستوی شکم سفید	LC
17	Apodidae	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	پرستوی دودی	LC
18	Burhinidae	<i>Esacus oedincnemus</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	چاخ لق	LC
19	Burhinidae	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	Great Thick-knee	چاخ لق هندی	NT
20	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	European Nightjar	شب گرد معمولی	LC
21	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	کبوتر چاهی	LC
22	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia decaoto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	یاکریم	LC
23	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	قمری خانگی	LC
24	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle Dove	قمری معمولی	VU
25	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	سبز قباي هندی	LC
26	Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	Hooded Crow	کلاغ ابلق	LC
27	Corvidae	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>	Brown-necked Raven	کلاغ گردن قهوه‌ای	LC

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
28	Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Indian House Crow	کلاغ هندی	LC
29	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	کوکو	LC
30	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	زرده پره مزرعه	LC
31	Falconidae	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	بالابان	EN
32	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	دلیجه	LC
33	Fringillidae	<i>Rhodopechys obsoletus</i>	Desert Finch	سهره خاکی	LC
34	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo obsoleta</i>	Pale Crag-martin	چلچله بیابانی	LC
35	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	چلچله	LC
36	Hypocoliidae	<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>	Grey Hypocolius	میوه خور	LC
37	Lanidae	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Isabelline Shrike	سنگ چشم دم سرخ	LC
38	Lanidae	<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	سنگ چشم کله سرخ	LC
39	Meropidae	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	زنبور خوار معمولی	LC
40	Meropidae	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Asian Green Bee-eater	زنبور خوار سبز	LC
41	Meropidae	<i>Merops persicus</i>	Persian Bee-eater	زنبور خوار گلو خرمایی	LC
42	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	پی پت تالابی	LC
43	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	دم جنبانک ابلق	LC
44	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	جنبانک کله زرد	LC
45	Nectariniidae	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	شهدخوار	LC
46	Otididae	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	هوברה	NT
47	Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	عقاب ماهیگیر	LC
48	Passeridae	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Spanish Sparrow	گنجشک سینه سیاه	LC
49	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	گنجشک خانگی	LC
50	Passeridae	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	گنجشک گلوزرد	LC
51	Phasianidae	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar	کبک	LC
52	Phasianidae	<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	See-See partridge	تیهو	LC
53	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	دراج	LC
54	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Grey Francolin	جیرفتی	LC
55	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos assimilis</i>	Sind Woodpecker	دارکوب بلوچی	LC

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
56	Pteroclididae	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>	Crowned Sandgrouse	کوکر گندمی	LC
57	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	White-eared Bulbul	بلبل خرما	LC
58	Strigidae	<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owlet	جغد خالدار	LC
59	Strigidae	<i>Otus brucei</i>	Pallid Scops Owl	مرغ حق جنوبی	LC
60	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	مینا	LC
61	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	سار	LC
62	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous reed-warbler	سسک پر سر وصدا	LC
63	Sylviidae	<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	سسک درختی بزرگ	LC
64	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	سسک چیف چاف	LC
65	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Leaf-warbler	سسک برگ‌گی هیوم	LC
66	Sylviidae	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	Streaked Scrub Warbler	سسک جنبان	LC
67	Sylviidae	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	سسک سر سیاه	LC
68	Sylviidae	<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Desert Warbler	سسک بیابانی	LC
69	Timaliidae	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	Common Babbler	لیکو معمولی	LC
70	Turdidae	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush	طرقه کوهی	LC
71	Turdidae	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush	طرقه بنفش	LC
72	Turdidae	<i>Oenanthe albanigra</i>	Hume's Wheatear	چکچک سیاه شکم سفید	LC
73	Turdidae	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	چکچک بیابانی	LC
74	Turdidae	<i>Oenanthe isabelina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	چکچک دشتی	LC
75	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	هدهد	LC

Appendix 7. Waterbirds of Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak Islands

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-breasted Kingfisher	ماهی خورک سینه سفید	LC
2	Anatidae	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted merganser	اردک ماهیخوار کاکلی	LC
3	Anatidae	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	خوتکای ابروسفید	LC
4	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret	حواصیل سفید بزرگ	LC
5	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	حواصیل خاکستری	LC
6	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath Heron	غول حواصیل	LC
7	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	حواصیل ارغوانی	LC
8	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron	حواصیل هندی	LC
9	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	حواصیل زرد	LC
10	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	بوتیمار	LC
11	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	گاوچرانک	LC
12	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Green-backed Heron	حواصیل سبز	LC
13	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	اگرت کوچک	LC
14	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef Egret	اگرت ساحلی	LC
15	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Common Little Bittern	بوتیمار کوچک	LC
16	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	حواصیل شب	LC
17	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	سلیم کوچک	LC
18	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	سلیم سینه بلوطی	LC
19	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	سلیم طوقی کوچک	LC
20	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	سلیم طوقی	LC
21	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	سلیم شنی	LC
22	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover	سلیم شنی کوچک	LC
23	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	سلیم طلایی	LC
24	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	سلیم خاکستری	LC
25	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	دیدومک	LC
26	Charadriidae	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel	سلیم	LC
27	Dromadidae	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	سلیم خرچنگ خور	LC

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
28	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	صدف خوار	NT
29	Laridae	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	کاکایی نقره‌ای	LC
30	Laridae	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	کاکایی نوک سبز	LC
31	Laridae	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	کاکایی پشت سیاه کوچک	LC
32	Laridae	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	کاکایی صورتی	LC
33	Laridae	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Pallas's Gull	کاکایی سر سیاه بزرگ	LC
34	Laridae	<i>Larus minutus</i>		کاکایی کوچک	
35	Laridae	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	کاکایی سر سیاه	LC
36	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	پلیکان پا خاکستری	VU
37	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	White Pelican	پلیکان سفید	LC
38	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	باکلان	LC
39	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	باکلان گلوسیه	VU
40	Phoenicopteridae	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	American Flamingo	فلامینگو	LC
41	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	کشیم بزرگ	LC
42	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	کشیم کوچک	LC
43	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	چنگر	LC
44	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	چوب پا	LC
45	Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	نوک خنجری (آووست)	LC
46	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	آبچلیک آواز خوان	LC
47	Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	سنگ گردان	LC
48	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	تلیله سفید	LC
49	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	تلیله شکم سیاه	LC
50	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	تلیله نوک پهن	LC
51	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	تلیله بلوطی	NT
52	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	تلیله کوچک	LC
53	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	تلیله دم سفید	LC
54	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	پاشلک معمولی	LC

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
55	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	گیلان‌شاه خنایی	NT
56	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	گیلان‌شاه بزرگ	NT
57	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	گیلان‌شاه ابروسفید	LC
58	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	گیلان‌شاه خالدار	CR
59	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	آبچلیک خالدار	LC
60	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	آبچلیک دودی	LC
61	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	آبچلیک پا سبز	LC
62	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	آبچلیک تالابی	LC
63	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	آبچلیک پا سرخ	LC
64	Scolopacidae	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	آبچلیک نوک سربالا	LC
65	Stercorariidae	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	کاکایی اقیانوسی دم پیچ	LC
66	Sturnidae	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	پرستو دریایی تیره	LC
67	Sturnidae	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	پرستو دریایی نوک کاکایی	LC
68	Sturnidae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	پرستو دریایی خزر	LC
69	Sturnidae	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	پرستوی دریایی پشت تیره	LC
70	Sturnidae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	پرستو دریایی معمولی	LC
71	Sturnidae	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	پرستو دریایی گونه سفید	LC
72	Sturnidae	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	پرستو دریایی کوچک	LC
73	Sturnidae	<i>Sternula saundersi</i>	Saunders' Little Tern	پرستو دریایی ساندرز	LC
74	Sturnidae	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	پرستو دریایی کاکلی کوچک	LC
75	Sturnidae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	پرستو دریایی کاکلی بزرگ	LC
76	Sturnidae	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	پرستو دریایی نوک زرد	LC
77	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	کفچه نوک	LC

Appendix 8. Terrestrial reptiles and amphibians of Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak Islands.

No.	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Agamidae	<i>Trapelus agilis</i>	Brilliant ground agama	آگامای چابک	-
2	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Yellow-bellied House Gecko	گگوی شکم زرد خانگی	-
3		<i>Hemidactylus robustus</i>	Mediterranean house gecko	گگوی خانگی مدیترانه	-
4		<i>Pristurus rupestris</i>	Iranian rock gecko	گگوی صخره‌ای ایرانی	LC
5		<i>Pseudoceramodactylus khobarensis</i>	Persian Gulf Short-fingered Gecko	گگوی انگشت کوتاه خلیج فارس	LC
6		<i>Stenodactylus doriae</i>	Stenodactylus doriae	گگوی انگشت کوتاه خاورمیانه	LC
7		<i>Tropicolotes steudneri</i>	Steudner's pygmy gecko	گگوی کوتوله استیودنر	-
8		Lacertidae	<i>Acanthodactylus blanfordii</i>	Blanford's Fringe-toed Lizard	سوسمار انگشت شانه‌ای بلانفرد
9	<i>Mesalina watsonana</i>		Persian Long-Tailed Desert Lizard	مسالینای دم دراز ایرانی	-
10	Scincidae	<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>	Ocellated skink	اسکینک خال چشم	-
11		<i>Eumeces schneideri</i>	Schneider's skink	اسکینک اشنايدر	-
12		<i>Scincus mitranus</i>	Eastern skink	اسکینک شرقی	LC
13	Uromastycidae	<i>Uromastix aegyptia</i>	Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard	سوسمار خاردم مصری	VU
14	Varanidae	<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Desert monitor	بزمجه بیابانی	-
15	Lamprophiidae	<i>Malpolon</i> sp.	-	-	-
16	Viperidae	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	Saw-scaled Viper	مار جعفری	-
17		<i>Pseudocerastes persicus</i>	Persian Horned Viper	افعی شاخدار ایرانی	-
18	Bufo	<i>Pseudepidalea variabilis</i>	Varying Toad	وزغ سبز	DD

Appendix 9. Terrestrial Mammals of Qeshm, Hengam, Hormuz and Larak islands.

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name	Persian name	IUCN Red List
1	Bovidae	<i>Gazella bennettii</i>	Chinkara; Indian Gazelle	جبیر	LC
2	Canidae	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Golden jackal	شغال	LC
3		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Common fox	روپاه معمولی	LC
4	Erinaceidae	<i>Paraechinus aethiopicus</i>	Desert hedgehog	خارپشت بیابانی	LC
5		<i>Paraechinus hypomelas</i>	Brandt's hedgehog	خارپشت برانت	LC
6	Felidae	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Wild cat	گره وحشی	LC
7	Gerbillinae	<i>Gerbillus nanus</i>	Balochistan gerbil	جربیل بلوچستانی	LC
8		<i>Tatera indica</i>	Indian gerbil	جربیل هندی	LC
9		<i>Meriones persicus</i>	Persian jird	جرد ایرانی	LC
10		<i>Meriones hurrianae</i>	Indian desert jird	جربیل بیابانی هندی	LC
11		<i>Meriones libycus</i>	Libyan jird	جربیل لیبی	LC
12	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>	Small Indian mongoose	خدنگ کوچک	LC
13		<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Indian gray mongoose	خدنگ بزرگ	LC
14		<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Indian crested porcupine	تشی	LC
15	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	Striped Hyaena	کفتار	NT
16	Leporidae	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European hare	خرگوش وحشی	LC
17	Murinae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	موش سیاه	LC
18		<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Common rat	موش قهوه‌ای	LC
19	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least weasel	راسو	LC
20	Soricidae	<i>Suncus etruscus</i>	Etruscan shrew	حشره خور کوتوله	LC
21	Pteropodidae	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian fruit bat	خفاش میوه‌خوار	LC
22	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Pipistrelle	خفاش	LC
23	Rhinopomatidae	<i>Rhinopoma muscatellum</i>	Small Mouse-tailed Bat	خفاش دم موشی مسقطی	LC
24	Emballonuridae	<i>Taphozous perforatus</i>	Egyptian Tomb Bat	خفاش مقبره‌ای معمولی	LC
25	Hipposideridae	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	Geoffroy's Trident Leaf-nosed Bat	خفاش بینی برگه‌ای سه دندان	LC