Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

– 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.

Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.

Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DD MM YY

Designation date | Site reference number

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated: 02/10/2008

3. Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

4. Name of the Ramsar site: Choghakhor Wetland

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):
a) Designation of a new Ramsar site; ■
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site □

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: or
If the site boundary has changed:

i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately; or
ii) the boundary has been extended; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:
i) the area has been measured more accurately; or
ii) the area has been extended; or
iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note**: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

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7. Map of site:
Refer to Annex III of the Explanatory Note and Guidelines, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

i) **a hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List);*

ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image); *

iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables.***

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

The desired boundary has been selected according to catchment boundary in the wetland.

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8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):
Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas

Center co-ordinates: 31°55'N 50°54'E

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9. General location: Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town

Choghakhor is located in the province of Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari, about 45 km from Brojen Town, 4km from Beldaji City and 6 km from Ghahro City.

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10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

Average 2100 meters above sea level

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11. Area: 1,687 ha

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12. General overview of the site:
Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Choghakhor wetland is one of the most important fresh water wetland's in the west of Iran. This wetland is surrounded by 3 mountains to the north, east, west, and to the south is an interstate road. There are some villages surrounding the wetland at the foot of these mountains. This site is important as a migratory fowl in autumn and spring. More than 47 bird species have been identified, it also provides important habitat for a number of threatened species. The Choghakhor Wetland is considered a major habitat for *Aphanius vladykovi*, an endemic species of fish in Iran. Fisheries, ecotourism and recreation are carried out here.

13. Ramsar Criteria:
Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:
Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criteria 2: More than 47 bird species have been recorded. The site provides important habitat for a number of threatened species.

Scientific Name	English Name	IUCN Red List Status	CMS Status	CITES Appendix	National Status
Birds					
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	VU	-	-	protected
Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	NT	I	-	endangered
Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon	LC	II	-	-
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	LC	II		-
Anas querquedula	Garganey	LC	II	-	-
Grus grus	Common Crane	LC	-	-	Protected
Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC	II	II	-
Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	LC			protected
Anas crecca	Common Teal	LC	II	-	-
Oxyura leucocephala	White-headed Duck	EN	I	II	endangered
Reptiles					
Testudo graeca	Spur-thighed Tortoise	VU	-	-	-
Emys orbicularis	European Pond Turtle	NT	-	-	-

Flora					
Juncus sphaerocarpus		VU	-	-	Red list VU

Criteria 6: The data shows that for certain years (2004, 2008) the site supported the 1% of the individuals in a population of the *Anas strepera* (Gadwall).

	Anas strepera *1% threshold =1300*
2003	405
2004	2500
2005	1159
2006	365
2007	280
2008	1444

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation): Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region: Upper Tigris and Euphrates Freshwater Ecoregion

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation): WWF Ecoregions, 2009

16. Physical features of the site:
Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geomorphology: Formations in direct relation to lake water according to geological scales are: Fahlain- Rayan formation, Asmary formation belonging to Oligocene Period in the form of limestone, Dolomite Limestone in the western part of lake, Bakhteyari formation: the youngest hard organization in the study area in the form of conglomeration with clay that by calcite cement are attached to each other, and Quaternary footprint including lake footprint, old waterway traces- river sediment and watershed drains.

Pedology: The major part of the wetland soil is Letozol limestones that often contain sand and other clay- sands material. Because of watershed erosion in the long period of time, alluvium has settled at the bottom of the wetland. It also contains hydromonian soil or soil that permanently or frequently impressed by water. These soils are generally named as swamps - mud and from a horizon that looks darks in color.

Hydrology: The wetland's water is provided by springs and precipitation. Average water depth is 3 m, without any ebb and flow. Agblag River joins with Godarkabak River and then with Solegan River both join the Vanak River.

General climate: The main factors governing the local climate condition include:

- The specific climatic region which is a high/low pressure region.
- Atmospheric movement in Zagros region, altitude and their direction around Mediterranean and western cyclones.

The main pressure centers present in the cold season:

- Siberian dynamic high pressure – Azur high pressure and Scandinavian high pressure.

- In the cold season, polar-continent atmospheric centers enter into areas from north-eastern and north-western under the influence of the Siberian high pressure centre.
- As Mediterranean and Western cyclones passe along the Mediterranean and Black Sea, humidity is picked up from the west and south-west. This brings rain during winter and spring.
- In the warm season, the Indian Ocean high-pressure and the Azur high pressure are the main active pressure centres. Zagros high altitude in the north-western and south-eastern direction moves against the western atmospheric parcel to produce rain.
- As cyclones, including the western and south-western low-pressure zones move against the Zagros high altitude this produces rain in upland areas. As humidity declines in the Zagros, the eastern side receives less rain.

Precipitation: Average annual precipitation is 562.8 mm.

Temperature: Average annual temperature is about 10.5 ºC: Minimum -19.5 ºC Maximum 34 ºC

Humidity: Maximum average annual humidity is 64.4%. In February and minimum average annual humidity is 41.7% in July. Average annual humidity is 53.1%.

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17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Choghakhor Wetland is situated in Aghbalagh River Basin. Its area stretches from the north to Bar-Aftab and Shahpour-Naz Mountains, from the west it extends to Kalar Mountain and from the east it extends to Pashve Mountain.

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18. Hydrological values:
Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The thick-layer of sediments in the watershed has enormous amounts of water reserves, and it is the main source of groundwater recharge.

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19. Wetland Types

a) presence:
Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Zk(a)

Inland:

L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	Sp	Ss	Tp	Ts	U	Va	Vt	W	Xf	Xp	Y	Zg	Zk(b)

Human-made:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Zk(c)

b) dominance:
List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

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20. General ecological features:
Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Forty seven bird species have been identified, of which 10 species are valuable and should be protected. Some fish identified includes:*Capoeta damascina,Capoeta aculeate Ctenopharyngodon idella Cyprinus carpi, Hypophthalmichthys nobilis Chalcalburnus mossulensis Chondrostoma regium Carassius auratus, Aphanius vladykovi, Nemacheilus tigiris.* Reptiles such as the European Pond Turtle (*Emys orbicularis)* can be found here.

Fifteen vegetation types have been identified in the wetland:1- *Polygonum amphibium 2- Polygonum amphibium* + *Myriophyllum, 3-Myriophyllum* + *Potamogeton* + *Butomus* + *Eleocharis* 4-*Bolboschoenus* + *Polygonum* + *Eleocharis* 5-*Cynodon* + *Plantago* + *Trifolium* 6-*Juncu* 7-*Schoenoplectus* + *Menth* 8-*Butomus* + *Eleocharis* + *Polygonum* + *Juncus* + *Veronica* + *Pulicaria* + *Polypogon* 9-*Juncus* + *Trifolium* + *Hordeum* +*Cynodont* + *Care* 10-*Alopecurus* + *Catabrosa* + *Trifoliu* 11-*Eleocharis* +*Schoenoplectus* + *Juncus* 12-*Alopecurus* + *Juncus* + *Pulicaria* + *Hordeum* + *Veronic*13-*Juncus* + *Ononis* + *Agrostis* + *Alopecurus* 14-*Juncus* + *Eleocharis* + *Catabrosa* + *Phragmites* + *Butomus*15-*Juncus* + *Agrostits*

The site is important for flood control, ground water replacement, reservoirs of biodiversity, and recreation and tourism.

There are 8 vilages sourronding this wetland.

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21. Noteworthy flora:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Four noteworthy species have been recognized as follows: *Achillea millefolium* – is important for pharmaceutical purposes. *Populus alba*- is important for construction and fuel purposes. *Nasturtium officinale* - is important for fuel and pharmaceutical purposes.

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22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present - these may be supplied as supplementary information to the

There are 11 fish species in this wetland. Zagros Pupfish (*Aphanius vladykovi*) is an endemic and consider a special species in Chahar Mahal Province. This fish (Family: Cyprinodontidae) migrates through the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and finally to upstream areas.

The Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus)* is found here, it has a protected status at a national level (no IUCN, CMS or CITES status).

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23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Fish stock is assessed every year and legal fishing permits are issued to the particular people in the specified season according to the fish stock. The livelihood of the people critically depends on this.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
iv) sites where 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:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site: The site is owned by government.

b) in the surrounding area: The site is owned by government and some parts is owned by private sectors.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site: fishery, agriculture and tourism.

b) In the surroundings/catchment: In the no hunting area there is farm land, pasture land and village settlements

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Construction of dam in 1991 caused increasing level of water in the wetland.

Before constructing the dam	After constructing the dam
Existence of the indigenous fishes in the wetland	Four fish species were added to the wetland (artificially)
Summer quarters for Bakhtiari tribes	They have to go to the uplands mountains
Notable existence of Wader population via extensive reedbed areas	Large decrease in Wader population and increasing waterfowl population
It was protected by renger guards from Brojen local office	Creating permanent guard center and now it is protected by constant rangers
Collecting the birds eggs and poaching by villagers	Because of increasing depth of water there is meaningful decrease of breeding birds and poaching
local reedbed harvesting	lack of the reedbed
Average depth was one meter	Average depth has reached to about three meters

b) in the surrounding area:

All projects have to provide an EIA report

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site. In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The area was designated a No- hunting Area, in 2001.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia; Ib; II; III; IV; V; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?

Comprehensive management plan for Choghakhor has been approved by the Department of the Environment but it is not at the implementation stage yet.

d) Describe any other current management practices: none

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

None

29. Current scientific research and facilities:
e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Annual mid-winter waterfowl censuses have been carried out by the Ornithology Unit, Department of Environment (DoE). A research study on wintering waterfowl's population of Choghakhor Wetland has already been done. See bird data in the Appendix

There are five sampling stations for seasonal monitoring. DoE has established a research center near the wetland. Guards effectively patrol the area.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:
e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

All tourism issues are categorized and placed in the management plan of Choghakhor. DoE has published some pamphlets about this wetland and has distributed it among people, including, Chaharmahal Bakhtiari Province. Some brochures on tourism were published by the Cultural Heritage Handicrafts and Tourism Organization of Chaharmahal Bakhtiari Province.

31. Current recreation and tourism:
State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Considering the scenic landscape of the region and good conditions for mountain climbing and fishing, the region has good potential for recreation. The wetland attracts many tourists annually because of its specific features i.e. Nearby Khouzestan Road, the holy shrines in the vicinity, as well as the possibility of accommodation being provided in surrounding villages.

32. Jurisdiction:
Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Wetlands which are desginated a No–hunting Area is protected by the Department of Environment. Functional jurisdiction: Department of Environment. Territorial jurisdiction: Brojen Town Government.

33. Management authority:
Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organization(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Director General : Mr. Davood Shivandi. DoE Chaharmahal Bakhtiari Provincial Office. Offices Complex, Darvazeh Saman , Shahre kord. Post code: 8818613156

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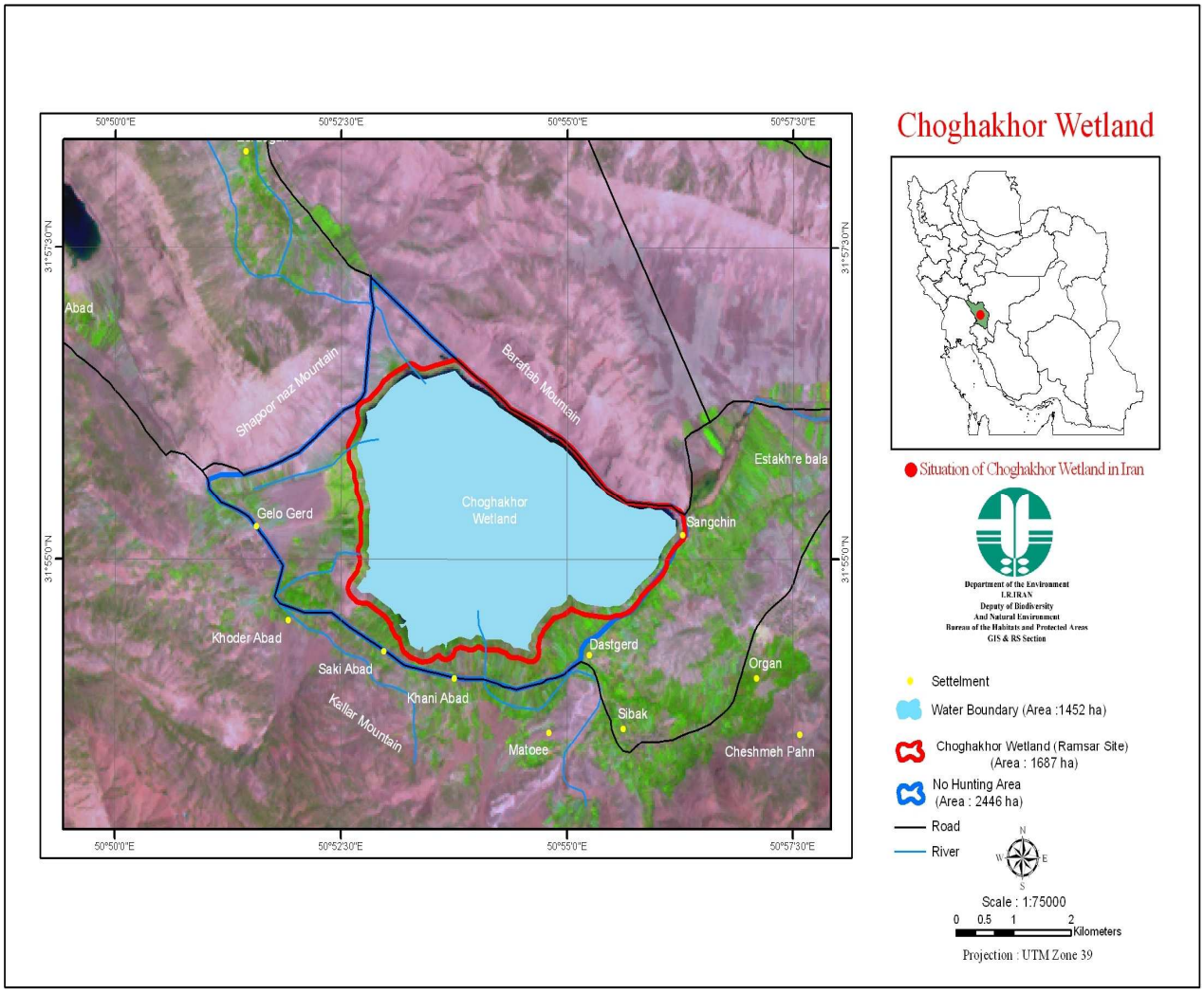
Manager of DoE Brojen office: Mr. Mehrdad Mansori, fax: 0382-4246458, email: mansori _ mehrdad@yahoo.com

34. Bibliographical references:
Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Evans, M.I. (1994) .Important Bird Areas in the Middle East . Bird Life International, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Please return to: Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 - Fax: +41 22 999 0169 - e-mail: ramsar@ramsar.org

Choghakhor Wetland



Appendix 1: International Waterbird Status

INTERNATIONAL WATERBIRD CENSUS
SOUTHWEST ASIA

Wetlands International
PO Box 7002
6700 CA Wageningen
The Netherlands

REGION : chahar mahal va bakhtiari

DATE : 10. /January / 2008 COVERAGE : %..60

NAME OF SITE : Choghakhor marsh

COORDINATES : N 315500 E 505500

DIVERS & GREBES		Counted? Yes ☐ No ☐	CICAB	-	*Ciconia abdimii* Abdim's Stork
GAVAR	-	*Gavia arctica* Black-throated Diver	CICCI	-	*Ciconia ciconia* White Stork
TACRU	28	*Tachybaptus ruficollis* Little Grebe	THRAE	-	*Threskiornis aethiopicus* Sacred Ibis
PODGR	-	*Podiceps grisegena* Red-necked Grebe	PLEFA	-	*Plegadis falcinellus* Glossy Ibis
PODCR	-	*Podiceps cristatus* Great Crested Grebe	PLALE	-	*Platalea leucorodia* Spoonbill
PODAU	-	*Podiceps auritus* Slavonian Grebe			
PODNI	-	*Podiceps nigricollis* Black-necked Grebe	**FLAMINGOS**		**Counted? Yes ☐ No ☐**
GREBE	-	*Podicipedidae* spp. unidentified grebes	PHORO	-	*Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* Greater Flamingo
PELICANS		**Counted? Yes ☐ No ☐**	GEESE, SWANS & DUCKS		Counted? Yes ☐ No ☐
PELON	-	*Pelecanus onocrotalus* White Pelican	ANSAL	-	*Anser albifrons* White-fronted Goose
PELCR	-	*Pelecanus crispus* Dalmatian Pelican	ANSEY	-	*Anser erythropus* Lesser White-fronted Goose
PELEC	-	*Pelecanus* spp. unidentified pelicans	ANSAN	68	*Anser anser* Greylag Goose
			BRARU	-	*Branta ruficollis* Red-breasted Goose
CORMORANTS & DARTER		**Counted? Yes☐ No ☐**	ANSER	-	*Anser* spp. unidentified grey geese
PHACA	-	*Phalacrocorax carbo* Great Cormorant	CYGCY	-	*Cygnus cygnus* Whooper Swan
PHANG	-	*Phalacrocorax nigrogularis* Socotra Cormorant	CYGBE	-	*Cygnus (columbianus) bewickii* Bewick's Swan
PHAPY	-	*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* Pygmy Cormorant	CYGOL	-	*Cygnus olor* Mute Swan
PHALA	-	*Phalacrocorax* spp. unidentified cormorants	SWANS	-	*Cygnus* spp. unidentified swans
ANHRU	-	*Anhinga rufa* African Darter	TADFE	-	*Tadorna ferruginea* Ruddy Shelduck
			TADTA	52	*Tadorna tadorna* Shelduck
HERONS & EGRETS		**Counted? Yes ☐ No ☐**	ALOAE	-	*Alopochen aegyptiacus* Egyptian Goose
ARDCI	8	*Ardea cinerea* Grey Heron	NETCO	-	*Nettapus coromandelianus* Indian Cotton Teal
ARDGO	-	*Ardea goliath* Goliath Heron	ANAPE	189	*Anas penelope* Eurasian Wigeon
ARDPU	-	*Ardea purpurea* Purple Heron	ANAST	1444	*Anas strepera* Gadwall
EGRAL	8	*Casmerodius albus* Great White Egret	ANACR	206	*Anas crecca* Common Teal
EGRGU	-	*Egretta gularis* Western Reef Heron	ANAPL	1820	*Anas platyrhynchos* Mallard
EGRGA	12	*Egretta garzetta* Little Egret	ANAAC	86	*Anas acuta* Northern Pintail
BUBIB	-	*Bubulcus ibis* Cattle Egret	ANAQU	-	*Anas querquedula* Garganey
ARDRA	-	*Ardeola ralloides* Squacco Heron	ANACL	-	*Anas clypeata* Northern Shoveler
ARDGR	-	*Ardea grayii* Indian Pond Heron	MARAN	-	*Marmaronetta angustirostris* Marbled Teal

BUTST	-	*Butorides striatus* Striated (Little Green) Heron	NETRU	28	*Netta rufina* Red-crested Pochard
NYCNY	-	*Nycticorax nycticorax* Black-crowned Night Heron	AYTFE	162	*Aythya ferina* Pochard
IXOMI	-	*Ixobrychus minutus* Little Bittern	AYTNY	-	*Aythya nyroca* Ferruginous Duck
BOTST	-	*Botaurus stellaris* Eurasian Bittern	AYTFU	-	*Aythya fuligula* Tufted Duck
ARDEI	-	*Ardeidae* spp. unidentified herons	AYTMA	-	*Aythya marila* Greater Scaup
EGRET	-	*Egretta/Bubulcus* spp unidentified.egrets	MELFU	-	*Melanitta fusca* Velvet Scoter
			BUCCL	-	*Bucephala clangula* Goldeneye
STORKS,IBISES & SPOONBILLS Counted? Yes ☐ No ☐			MERAL	-	*Mergellus albellus* Smew
CICNI	-	*Ciconia nigra* Black Stork	MERSE	-	*Mergus serrator* Red-breasted Merganser

Appendix 2: Threatened land birds

Scientific name	Common name	IUCN	CMS	CITES	National Status
Aegypius monachus	Cinereous Vulture	NT	-	-	protected
Aquila heliaca	Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU	-	-	endangered

Appendix 3: Monitoring of Choghkhour Wetland 2008

2009/2/07	2008/11/24	2008/9/01	2008/4/29	Choghakhor Station 1
7/798	8/78	9/067	7/82	PH
375	293	169/9	274	EC
15/2	19/9	26/5	21	Temperature
180/7	140/2	80/6	133	Nacl
4/1	5/98	5/31	6/11	DO
5	3	14	9	COD
9	57/8	41	26	BOD
0/5	0/27	0/45	0/45	NH4+
/0125	0/013	0/12	%125	NO2-
4/8	0/11	21/7	8	NO3-
0/4	0/365	0/5	0/43	PO4
18	18/5	70	20	SO4
296	204	264	216	TDS
16	40	196	152	TSS
276	286	324	246	Total hardness
182	52	142	102	Temporary hardness
94	234	182	144	Permanent hardness
230	180	68	174	Metyl Alkali
4/95	6/93	6/435	7/5	cloror
7/42	5/81	-	285	Turbidity
16	9/2	460	2400	Total Coliform
9/4	6/2	240	1100	Focall

2009/2/07	2008/11/24	2008/9/01	2008/4/29	Choghakhor Station 2
7/707	8/046	7/937	7/747	PH
278	286	387	311	EC
15/2	20	26/4	21/3	Temperature
133/1	136/6	186/3	149	Nacl
6/3	6/40	7/2	8/1	DO
4	3	4	4	COD
6	12/8	12	10	BOD
0/06	0/31	-	0/46	NH4+
0/1	0/04	0/19	%125	NO2-
3/98	/01	-	8/1	NO3-
0/29	0/15	1/75	0/15	PO4
9	7	81	20	SO4
252	212	238	228	TDS
120	18	251	288	TSS
298	266	410	222	Total hardness
134	150	262	84	Temporary hardness
164	116	148	138	Permanent hardness
200	206	240	186	Metyl Alkali
1/98	3/96	2/97	10	cloror
4/22	3/54	-	70/6	Turbidity
7/2	14	2400	3/6	Total Coliform
3/6	9/1	1100	3	Focall

			87/2/10	Choghakhor Station 3
			7/799	PH
			324	EC
			20/9	Temperature
			154	Nacl
			6/2	DO
			4	COD
			10	BOD
			0/5	NH4+
			17/7	NO2-
			0/05	NO3-
			0/38	PO4
			10	SO4
			280	TDS
			160	TSS
			266	Total hardness
			154	Temporary hardness
			112	Permanent hardness
			210	Metyl Alkali
			2/5	cloror
			250	Turbidity
			2400	Total Coliform
			2000	Focall

87/11/15	87/9/4	87/6/11	87/2/10	Choghakhor Station 4
7/483	8/477	8/872	7/847	PH
517	450	198	302	EC
15/4	19/9	26	21	Temperature
251	262	90/7	152	Nacl
5/9	5/81	4/66	6/92	DO
8	56/8	48	20	COD
5	15	19	7	BOD
0/4	1/3	2/45	0/16	NH4+
/0125	0/19	0/44	0/002	NO2-
0/5	4/43	17/7	3/5	NO3-
0/34	0/31	1/75	0/37	PO4
15	25	105	15	SO4
416	432	282	344	TDS
36	116	338	108	TSS
260	548	234	229	Total hardness
176	242	94	95	Temporary hardness
84	216	140	134	Permanent hardness
324	270	112	156	Metyl Alkali
4/52	10/89	2/47	5	cloror
5/24	12/5	-	24/6	Turbidity
15	15	2400	30	Total Coliform
7/3	9/1	1100	3	Focall