

Investigating the transfer of water from the Oman Sea and the Caspian Sea to the Deserts of central Iran

Dr Hasanali Toranj¹

¹ humanities scholar, Ph.D in Rural Planning Geography, Yasuj, Iran: nsanazism@gmail.com

Abstract:

The plan for the transfer of water from the Oman Sea and the Caspian Sea to the Deserts of central Iran is one of the great plans. Which can save the climate of Iran from its difficult and critical conditions. And the implementation of this plan could create a new ecosystem and geomorphology in the center of Iran. In this plan, the location of some geomorphic phenomena was determined using the Garmin GPS Global Positioning System (GPS) and transmitted to the maps. In addition, a number of quantitative models as needed in different parts of the geomorphological research is used. Three ways (two north channels and a southern tunnel) will trigger a rebirth of life and economic prosperity. Mediterranean and temperate climates throughout the country will be and agriculture will flourish throughout Iran.

Keywords: Water Transmission Project, Oman Sea, Caspian Sea, Deserts of central Iran

1. Introduction

Geological science tells us, thousands of years before Iran's deserts were a big part of the sea and salty. About 5,000 to 10,000 years ago, the sea began to disappear and dry. And to compensate for this great land in central Iran, it is necessary to pump Oman Sea water and canalization from the Caspian Sea.

The history of the project 'Caspian Sea - Persian Gulf' dates back to 1889-1892 but it wasn't until the beginning of the XXI century that an agreement was signed on the establishment of a transport corridor "North-South", which will link Russia to India through Iran. Yet this project has so far remained on paper despite the fact it is rightly considered to be a strategically important project, passing as it does through international waters. It could even mean the potential restriction of US military ships in the Persian Gulf- this Channel having strategic importance for Russian-Iranian relations in the current geopolitical reality [1].

Here we focus on Goodwin's brush-tailed mouse, *Calomyscus elburzensis* Goodwin, 1938,[2] which is known from central and northern Iran to southern and southwestern Turkmenistan and northwestern Afghanistan [3,4,5]. In Iran, this species occurs apparently in the Elburz Mts. in