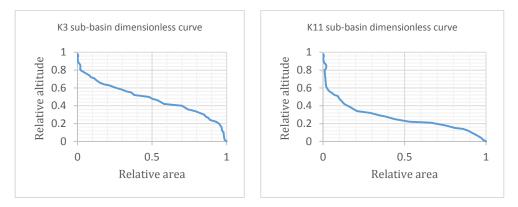


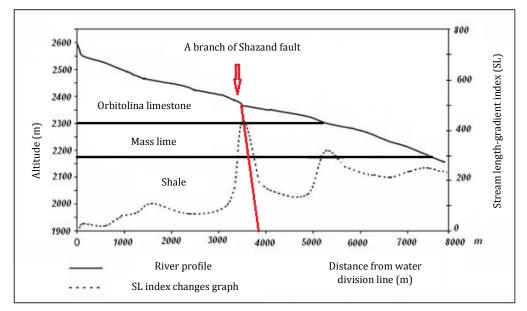
Figure 3) horsetail fault system at the end of south east of Shazand fault (some of its parts are located inside the studied area)



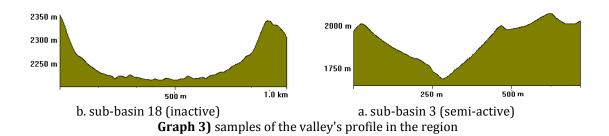
Figure 4) the evidence of sliding movements along Shazad fault branches in northern west of Mobarake village



Graph1) dimensionless curve of the sub-basins in the studied area



**Graph 2)** river profile in the sub-basin number 3 affected by a branch of Shazand fault and changes in the geological formation



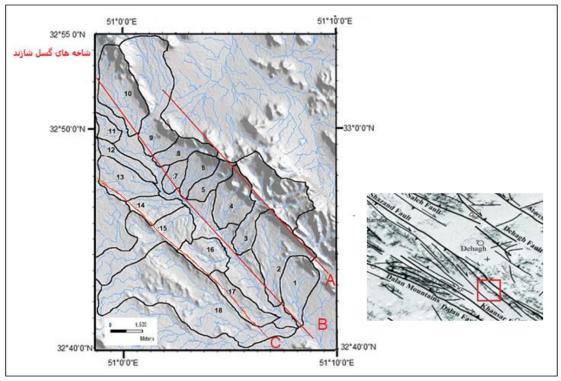
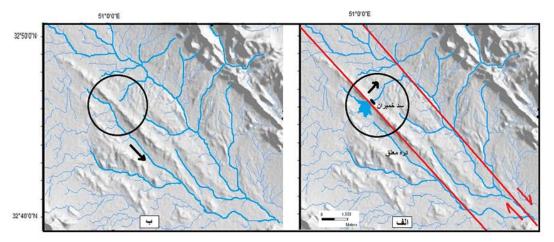


Figure 5) classification of the sub-basins in the studied area

Sub- basin	V index	Facet % index	S index	SL index	<b>Af index</b>	Bs index	Hi index	S/n	lat level
1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2.43	3
2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
3	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1.71	2
4	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
5	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1.71	2
6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2.28	3
7	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2.43	3
8	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2.43	3
9	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2.57	4
10	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	2.57	4
11	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	2.57	4
12	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1.86	3
13	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2.28	3
14	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1.86	2
15	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.86	2
16	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2
17	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
18	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2.86	4

 Table 1) the calculation of the relative index of active tectonic (Iat) in the region



b) the situation before deviation a. the situation after deviation **Figure 6)** changes in Khamiran river route due to Shazand fault activities and lowering the basis level of the region



Figure 7) the location of Khamiran dam on Khamiran river



Figure 8) Gullies near Varposht village