There are many narrated and non-narrated traces from Sasanian's period in the Bakhtiyarian's regions. They are included of four arches constructions, separated bridges, dikes, cones, that they are the sigh of their upper and high importance. One of the important traces is calling and naming of desirable and fertile land of the Sasanian's period to Parsee Abad, that it lead to better in traducing of the other traces there is historical quarter with the name of ((Nir ava), against these lands that they are called ((Parsee Ava)).

Keywords: Parsee Ava, Nir Ava, Khare Zad, Ghagholi

INTRODUCTION
Native race lived in the Bakhtiyarian's regions, after entrance and rehabilitation Aryan in these regions. Surviving documents from the same period of before history in dictating this, it is probable Bakhtiyarian be from the Fars be from the Furs (persi) rale and tribe, that they rehabilitated near Karoon in the Bakhtiyarian's foot and altitude of a mountain in the sixth, seventh century lunar year. They mix and associate with Ilamis. They were called khozi in the Achaean Meinian and Sasanian's period.

Sasanian's period's agriculture lands with the name of Parsee Abad in the Bakhtiyarian's region:
A human skeleton and a construction that was related to Ilamian period it's time was simultaneous with the time of Chagha Zanbil) was found in the scientific and nonscientific excavation at the west side of ((Sultan Dinavar)) tomb that it is one of the Izeh's ancient and historical quarter. An archaeologist with the name of ((right)) found another construction at the east side of Sultan.
dinavar. This show that in the ilamian period in that residentible lands, in the event that, that the Sasanian’s period. ((chghak kamreiei )) ((Kid permit)) between two pond, bandan and miangaran is one of the traces of the period before Sasanians.

In the Sasanians period plantation and culture was the main way of people's production and source of revenues. They had a special interest to agriculture. khozestan was rich in respect to fertility land and great supply of water . Their irrigation system was lead to using their land maximumly .they produced and export rice, sugar – cane, fruit, and other products.at the same time they were a taxes big source for the govern ment . ( daryaei , 1987 , 119 ) . sasanians need to investing in the economy specially in the agriculture for constructing new towen and increasing the population of the region and to feed and nourishing this population .there were different ownership and land holder at that time .small private ownership was one kind of land holder that its protection specially became difficult by extension cumulative owner ship . Cumulative or communal ownerships were permanently. sasanian period and after that ghaghali the production of agriculture in the produc tional workshop in ize . Its extract was used for cureing gout disase also producing sugar – cane was in traducing the most hydrous than other iran regions. In the spinning, wearing workshop cited from the book of workld's eutent from east to west ' iseh is a green ' pleusant ' cheerful city with many affluence and riches that it is in the bank of the river (unacquainted, 1972, 137,138). moghadasi sai about izeh and its agri culture production , izaj is the most important khore township , its sultan is standing like asad abad in highland , it has so much show that moved to alhaz and its around .there are melon ond other products at there .( moghadası , 1971 , 619 ) . In the diary ebn batote said that, there were citron, sour orange and lemon …baranches were full of fruits… (ebn batote , 1971 , 208 ) . abdol ghafar said about izeh's good quality of lands that ((….izeh has strong and power ful land and soli , its good for opium and cotton … )) ( najmol malek , 1951 , 149 ) . the mentioned productions show the good quality of lands and soli, so it lead to exporting surplus production to neghbouring towns and countryes by internal merchants connection ways were the other sigh of the importance of this region in the past, that there are some of them know like dazhe part road and babol khare zad that was the name of ardshir babakan mother.
Cultural documents help to historians and archaeologists to express their opinions exactly about Izeh plain (the pond between Bandan and Miangaran), in the past time was one, it was called "Fam Albvab/00." Some believed that they bind spring and winter rainy water that came out of Izeh so by this they made Bandan and Miangaran pond. They did that for reserving water to irrigate Izeh's plain's lands. There are attractive narrative about this: in habitan of the foot a mountain villages near the Miangaran pond understood that there was a holf in the bottom of the mountain and Miangaran pond's additional water come out in the spring winter from that holf. After a time a shepherd threw his nine (flute) in the holf, after some days saw his nine (flute) to the water of the river! So they loid the hole to collecting somuch raing water for agricultural in the past (Heydari, 2003, 87).

One of the important Iran's agriculture region in the Sassanian period was in the southwestern, it means Khozestan. There are rivers, floodways, and dams that they supply agriculture's deployment. The main production of them were grain, rice sugar-cane, date (Shipman, 2010, 140).

The important sigh of freshness and improvement of Izeh, s east outskirts's agriculture lands in the Sassanian period was named Parsee Ava that was against historian quarter (\textquotedblright NIRAVA\textquotedblright). Its meaning is improving the Persian's land at the near of these lands except Chgah Kareie that there are many Petrographs from Ilamian and Parthians period. These Petrographs are in the Kol Farah and Shahsavar they have many visitors every year.

**CONCLUSION**

It is tory is according to written documents and evidences. We cannot accept perfectly old historian's verbal points by the time that a piece of sun-dried brick, coin, …. Don't be found and introduced new conclude that there are many traces from the Achaemenian and Sassanian's period in the Bakhtiaryan's region. These traces show that they used overcome and neighbouring culture to progress their region.

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