the PIGEON HOUSE or KABUTAR-KHANEH in persian was usually build in areas with desert climate but in a way to benefit from the construction materials and methods influenced by environmental conditions.due to the architectural tissue of clay, straw and salt made their combination resistant to heat and cold which can also function as heat and sound insulation for pigeons. to maximize the utilization of space these buildings were shaped like cylinders. the entrance was designed in a shape and size to welcome only the pigeons and not other visitors and the mud body was to prevent the vermin birth.for more strength the interior was armed with cross wooden joists and the exterior was coated with a special kind of mortar called sarooj to prevent environmental degradation. in the hollow middle part above the pigeon house some openings were designed for heat exchange and flow of air which have much affinity with the wind catchers of desert. in these buildings usually a well was dug in order to provide the water needed for the pigeons in cases where there were not any lake available.the simultaneous flight of about 14 thousand to 25 thousand pigeons and the strong vibrations caused by it, lead to the applying of physics principles such as resonance in these buildings.