

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites (SIS) – 2017 version

Available for download from <http://www.eaaflyway.net/about/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>

Categories approved by Second Meeting of the Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership in Beijing, China 13-14 November 2007 - Report (Minutes) Agenda Item 3.13

Notes for compilers:

1. The management body intending to nominate a site for inclusion in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network is requested to complete a Site Information Sheet. The Site Information Sheet will provide the basic information of the site and detail how the site meets the criteria for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network. When there is a new nomination or an SIS update, the following sections with an asterisk (*), from Questions 1-14 and Question 30, must be filled or updated at least so that it can justify the international importance of the habitat for migratory waterbirds.
2. The Site Information Sheet is based on the Ramsar Information Sheet. If the site proposed for the Flyway Site Network is an existing Ramsar site then the documentation process can be simplified.
3. Once completed, the Site Information Sheet (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Flyway Partnership Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the Information Sheet and, where possible, digital versions (e.g. shapefile) of all maps.

1. Name and contact details of the compiler of this form*:

Full name:

EAAF SITE CODE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Institution/agency:

Address:

Telephone:

Fax numbers:

E-mail address:

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2. Date this sheet was completed*:

DD/MM/YYYY

xx/xx/2007

3. Country*:

People's Republic of China

4. Name of the Flyway Network site*:

Accepted English transcription of the Site's name.

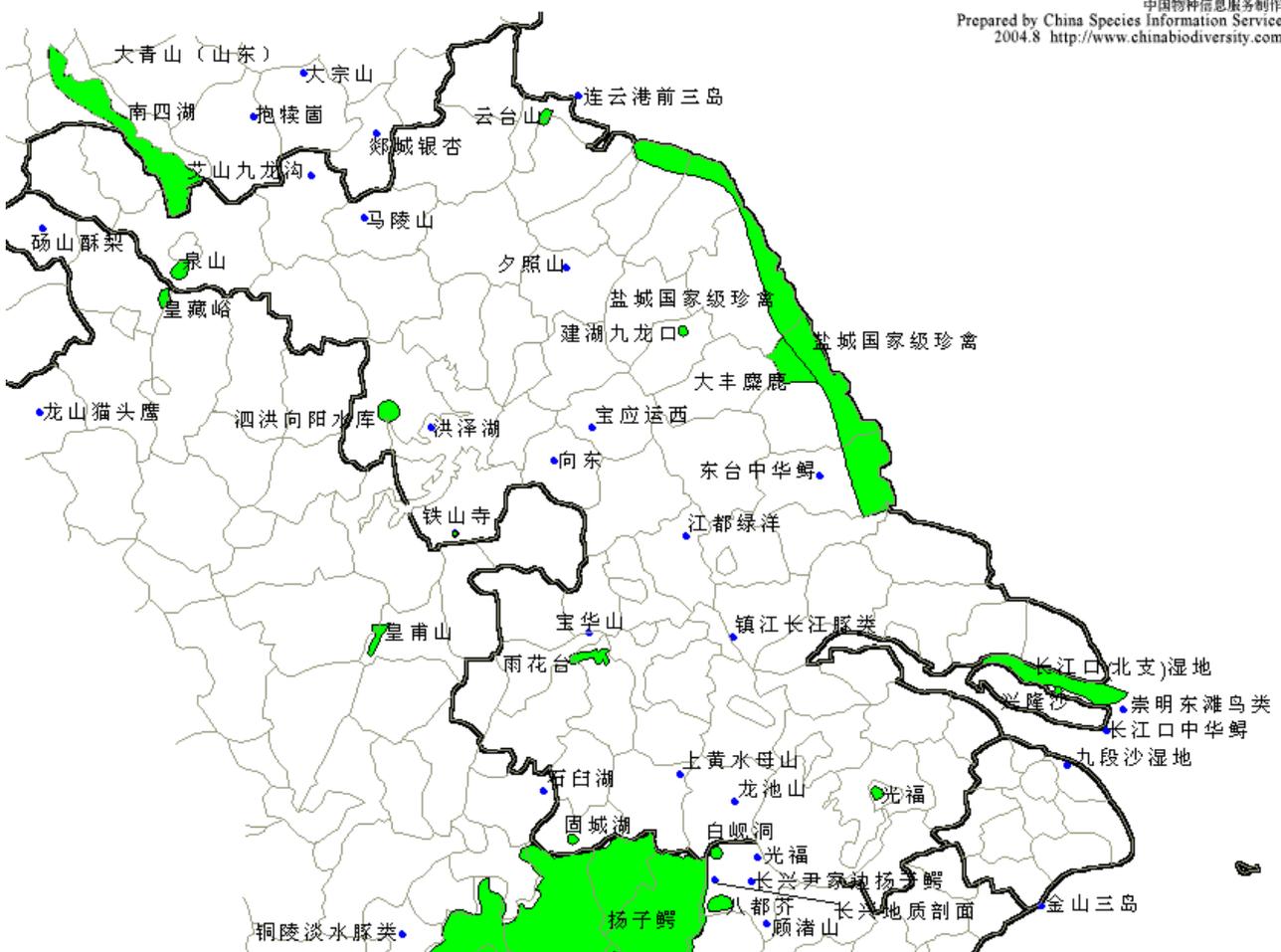
Yancheng National Nature Reserve

5. Map of site*:

The most up-to-date available and suitable map of the wetland should be appended to the SIS (only in digital format and shape file). The map must clearly show the boundary of the site. Please refer to the "Digitising Site Boundaries in Google Earth" file linked [here](#).



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中国物种信息服务制作
Prepared by China Species Information Service
2004.8 <http://www.chinabiodiversity.com>

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in decimal degrees)*:

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.

N 33° 38' to N 34° 31' - E 119° 27' to 120° 56' (33.48330, 120.66670)

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

Sea level

8. Area*:

The total area of the site, in hectares. If the areas of discrete site units are known, please also list each of these together with the names (or labels) used to identify and differentiate these units.

The reserve covers 453 000 ha; which comprises 17400 ha of the Core Area. 46 700 ha of the Buffer Zone and 388 900 ha of the Experimental Area. The reserve extends along 582 km of the coast of the Yellow Sea. It is situated in Jiangsu Province within the counties of Xiangshu Binghai, Shenyang, Da Feng and Dongtai.

9. General overview of the site*:

A brief (two sentences) summary of the site, mentioning principal physical and ecological functions, and its importance for migratory waterbirds.

10. Justification of Flyway Site Network criteria*:

Please provide waterbird count information (with year of latest count) that demonstrates that the site meets the criteria of the Flyway Site Network (Annex 1). That is:

- it regularly supports > 20 000 migratory waterbirds; or,
- it regularly supports > 1 % of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of migratory waterbird; or,
- it supports appreciable numbers of an endangered or vulnerable population of migratory waterbird
- it is a “staging site” supporting > 5 000 waterbirds, or > 0.25% of a population stage at the site.

A listing of the populations of migratory waterbirds covered by the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and the 1% thresholds is attached (Annex 3).

The “staging site” criterion is particularly difficult to apply and application of this should be discussed with the Secretariat. Also note that some species have several populations that are very difficult to distinguish in the field.

Yancheng is used by over 80 000 shorebirds during migration and 20 000 shorebirds during the non-breeding season (Wang Hui 1977). An analysis of the data collected by the Research

Officer at the Reserve (Wang Hui) shows the site to meet the 1% criteria for 30 populations, the staging criteria for an additional 10 species and the "endangered population" criteria for 2 species (see table). On the basis of the number of populations of international importance, Yancheng is presently the most important site in the East Asian - Australasian Shorebird Site Network.

International Importance of the Yancheng Biosphere Reserve for Migratory Shorebirds

Pop. English Name	Criteria	Max. All Counts	Count Period	Reference
Eurasian Oystercatcher	>1%	81	Breeding 93	Wang 1977
Black-winged Stilt	>1%	327	South 91	Wang 1977
Pied Avocet	>1%	775	Non-Breeding 91	Wang 1977
Oriental Pratincole	Staging	370	South 90	Wang 1977
Pacific Golden Plover	Staging	439	North 90	Wang 1977
Grey Plover	>1%	672	South 91	Wang 1977
Long-billed Plover	Staging	33	North 90	Wang 1977
Little Ringed Plover	>1%	4 658	South 90	Wang 1977
Kentish Plover	>1%	4 890	South 91	Wang 1977
Lesser Sand Plover	>1%	1 787	South 90	Wang 1977
Eastern Sand Plover	>1%	1 717	North 90	Wang 1977
Northern Lapwing	>1%	480	Non-Breeding 95	Wang 1977
Grey-headed Lapwing	>1%	542	South 89	Wang 1977
Pintail Snipe	Staging	220	South 89	Wang 1977
Swinhoe's Snipe	Staging	74	North 90	Wang 1977
Black-tailed Godwit	>1%	1 686	South 95	Wang 1977
Bar-tailed Godwit	Staging	981	South 95	Wang 1977
Whimbrel	>1%	533	South 91	Wang 1977
Eurasian Curlew	>1%	697	Non-Breeding 90	Wang 1977
Far Eastern Curlew	>1%	1 718	Breeding 94	Wang 1977
Spotted Redshank	>1%	7 150	South 95	Wang 1977
Common Redshank	>1%	547	South 90	Wang 1977
Marsh Sandpiper	>1%	6 022	South 95	Wang 1977
Common Greenshank	>1%	2 325	South 95	Wang 1977
Green Sandpiper	Staging	160	South 95	Wang 1977
Terek Sandpiper	Staging	322	South 95	Wang 1977
Common Sandpiper	>1%	1 546	North 90	Wang 1977
Grey-tailed Tattler	Staging	146	South 90	Wang 1977
Ruddy Turnstone	>1%	919	South 90	Wang 1977
Asian Dowitcher	>1%	285	South 95	Wang 1977
Great Knot	>1%	3 271	North 90	Wang 1977
Red Knot	>1%	3 169	North 90	Wang 1977
Sanderling	>1%	3 095	North 90	Wang 1977
Red-necked Stint	>1%	5 822	South 91	Wang 1977
Temminck's Stint	>1%	1 638	North 90	Wang 1977
Long-toed Stint	>1%	1 167	South 90	Wang 1977
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	>1%	1 771	South 90	Wang 1977
Dunlin	>1%	22 678	North 90	Wang 1977
Curlew Sandpiper	Staging	1 245	Non-Breeding 90	Wang 1977
Spoon-billed	Rare	18	South 95	Wang 1977

Sandpiper				
Broad-billed Sandpiper	>1%	1 476	South 88?	van der Ven 1988

11. Wetland Types*:

List the wetland types present (see Annex 2). List the wetland types in order of their area in the Flyway Network site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

12. Jurisdiction*:

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

13. Management authority*:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland and the title and/or name and email address/phone number of the person or persons in this office with direct responsibility for managing the wetland.

14. Bibliographical references*:

A list of key technical references relevant to the wetland, including management plans, major scientific reports, and bibliographies, if such exist. Please list Web site addresses dedicated to the site or which prominently feature the site, and include the date that the Web site was most recently updated. When a large body of published material is available about the site, only the most important references need be cited, with priority being given to recent literature containing extensive bibliographies.

Bakewell D.N. and L.Young 1989 Report on Ornithological Observations from Hangzhou Bay and Yencheng Nature Reserve, East China, AWB Publication No.58 Kuala Lumpur.

Van der Ven, Joost 1988. Asian Waterfowl 1988. Midwinter Bird Observations in most of Asian Countries. IWRB, Slimbridge.

Wang Hui. 1993. A Primary Study on Waterfowl Resources in Sheyang Saltworks Chinese Journal Zoology 28(4):21-24. (In Chinese)

Wang Hui and Liu Xiping. 1994. Survey Data on Shorebirds and other Waterbirds, Coastal Wetlands of Jiangsu Province, CHINA. 1990-92 AWB report 1-62, Kuala Lumpur

Wang Hui. 1992. Surveys of migratory Shorebirds at Sheyang Saltworks, Jiangsu, China Autumn 1991. The Stilt No.20:48-50.

Wang Hui 1997. Shorebird use of Yancheng Biosphere Reserve China. In ed P Straw. Shorebird Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region. The Australasian Wader Studies Group, Birds Australia.

15. 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.

The area of the reserve belongs to the Huanghuai Plain by the Yangtze River and the Old Yellow River met here long ago, this river brought to much sand and silt deposit a large mudflat 100 years ago. The northern of the reserve boundary has a mud sea wall from the north to the south, farmlands and mudflats are traversed, the east boundary is in water depth 3 meter under the sea-level. Two saltworks are in the northern area of the reserve which is in the experimental area, Sheyang saltworks is within the buffer zone, near the northern area of the core area.

Yancheng Reserve is monsoon climate, the temperature varies from -10 in winter to 39 in summer. The average annual rainfall is around 1000mm, with most of it occurring during summer and autumn, in which heavy rainstorms sometimes typhoon-related can bring very heavy rainfalls, causing periodic flooding in the lower-lying areas of the reserve. There are 210-224 frost-free days and summer are hot and humid.

16. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

17. Hydrological values:

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

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Flyway Network site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy 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 SIS.*

(Please add here the species which do not come under sec no 14)

The vegetation of the coast is composed chiefly of herbage including *Phragmites australis*, *Imperta cylindrica*, *Aeluropus littoralis*. Salt-alkali-resistant species live in everywhere of the high tidal zone such as *Suaeda salsa*, *S. yhauca* etc. Near the mudflat and the bare land adjacent the zero-level zone, local people plant some *Spartina anglica* for increase silt deposit.

20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 10. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the SIS.*

(Please add here the species which do not come under sec no 14)

21. Social, economic and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social, economic 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:

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? (Double-click the checkbox to check and choose “Checked” under “Default Value” from “Check Box Form Field Options” window)

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:

22. Land tenure/ownership:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

The reserve owns the Core Area only

b) In the surrounding area:

The other lands are local-owned

23. Current land (including water) use:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

b) In the surroundings/catchment:

24. 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 Flyway Network site:

b) In the surrounding area:

25. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Flyway Network 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.

Provincial reserve established in 1983, and approved a national class reserve by the State Council in 1992, it approved as an international biosphere reserve under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Program at the same time.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate, see Annex 3):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI ; N/A

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

If yes, is it being implemented?: If no, is one being planned?

d) Describe any other current management practices:

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

28. 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.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

30. Threats*:

Which of the following threats is present historically – when the threat stopped but the effects are still there (H), currently (C) or potentially (P)?

	Historically	Currently	Potentially
Residential and commercial development			
housing and urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
commercial and industrial areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tourism and recreation areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture and aquaculture			
annual and perennial non-timber crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wood and pulp plantations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
livestock farming and ranching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
marine and freshwater aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy production and mining			
oil and gas drilling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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- mining and quarrying
- renewable energy

Transportation and service corridors

- roads and railroads
- utility and service lines
- shipping lanes
- flight paths

Biological resource use

- hunting and collecting terrestrial animals
- gathering terrestrial plants
- logging and wood harvesting
- fishing and harvesting aquatic resources

Human intrusions and disturbance

- recreational activities
- war, civil unrest and military exercises
- work and other activities

Natural system modifications

- fire and fire suppression
- dams and water management/use
- other ecosystem modifications

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

- invasive non-native/alien species
- problematic native species
- introduced genetic material

Pollution

- household sewage and urban waste water
- industrial and military effluents
- agricultural and forestry effluents
- garbage and solid waste
- air-borne pollutants

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excess energy

Geological events

volcanoes

earthquakes/tsunamis

avalanches/landslides

Climate change and severe weather

habitat shifting and alteration

droughts

temperature extremes

storms and flooding

Please write here any additional threats and comments/queries you have on the threats.

Annex 1: Criteria for the inclusion of sites in the Flyway Site Network

(From the Partnership Text)

To be considered for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network, this Partnership adopts the following criteria:

- a. Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) criteria for internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. That is:
 - Criterion 2: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.
 - Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.
 - Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

- b. The staging criteria as applied under the Asia - Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy. That is:
 - i. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 0.25% of individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbirds on migration.
 - ii. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 5,000 or more waterbirds at one time during migration.

- c. Under exceptional circumstances a site can be nominated if it supports migratory waterbirds at a level or stage of their life cycle important to the maintenance of flyway populations. Justification of such nominations will be considered by the Partnership on a case by case basis.

Annex 2: Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type

The codes are based upon the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type as approved by Recommendation 4.7 and amended by Resolutions VI.5 and VII.11 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. The categories listed herein are intended to provide only a very broad framework to aid rapid identification of the main wetland habitats represented at each site.

To assist in identification of the correct Wetland Types to list in section 19 of the RIS, the Secretariat has provided below tabulations for Marine/Coastal Wetlands and Inland Wetlands of some of the characteristics of each Wetland Type.

Marine/Coastal Wetlands

- A -- **Permanent shallow marine waters** in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.
- B -- **Marine subtidal aquatic beds**; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.
- C -- **Coral reefs.**
- D -- **Rocky marine shores**; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.
- E -- **Sand, shingle or pebble shores**; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.
- F -- **Estuarine waters**; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.
- G -- **Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.**
- H -- **Intertidal marshes**; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.
- I -- **Intertidal forested wetlands**; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.
- J -- **Coastal brackish/saline lagoons**; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.
- K -- **Coastal freshwater lagoons**; includes freshwater delta lagoons.
- Zk(a) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems**, marine/coastal

Inland Wetlands

- L -- **Permanent inland deltas.**
- M -- **Permanent rivers/streams/creeks**; includes waterfalls.
- N -- **Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.**
- O -- **Permanent freshwater lakes** (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.
- P -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes** (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.
- Q -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.**
- R -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.**

- Sp -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.**
- Ss -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.**
- Tp -- **Permanent freshwater marshes/pools;** ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.
- Ts -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils;** includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.
- U -- **Non-forested peatlands;** includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.
- Va -- **Alpine wetlands;** includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Vt -- **Tundra wetlands;** includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- W -- **Shrub-dominated wetlands;** shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.
- Xf -- **Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands;** includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.
- Xp -- **Forested peatlands;** peatswamp forests.
- Y -- **Freshwater springs; oases.**
- Zg -- **Geothermal wetlands**
- Zk(b) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland**

Note: “**floodplain**” is a broad term used to refer to one or more wetland types, which may include examples from the R, Ss, Ts, W, Xf, Xp, or other wetland types. Some examples of floodplain wetlands are seasonally inundated grassland (including natural wet meadows), shrublands, woodlands and forests. Floodplain wetlands are not listed as a specific wetland type herein.

Human-made wetlands

- 1 -- **Aquaculture** (e.g., fish/shrimp) **ponds**
- 2 -- **Ponds;** includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).
- 3 -- **Irrigated land;** includes irrigation channels and rice fields.
- 4 -- **Seasonally flooded agricultural land** (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).
- 5 -- **Salt exploitation sites;** salt pans, salines, etc.
- 6 -- **Water storage areas;** reservoirs/barrages/dams/impoundments (generally over 8 ha).
- 7 -- **Excavations;** gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.
- 8 -- **Wastewater treatment areas;** sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.
- 9 -- **Canals and drainage channels, ditches.**
- Zk(c) -- **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made**

Annex 3: IUCN Protected Areas Categories System

IUCN protected area management categories classify protected areas according to their management objectives. The categories are recognised by international bodies such as the United Nations and by many national governments as the global standard for defining and recording protected areas and as such are increasingly being incorporated into government legislation.

Ia Strict Nature Reserve

Category Ia are strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphical features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values.

Ib Wilderness Area

Category Ib protected areas are usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.

II National Park

Category II protected areas are large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible, spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities.

III Natural Monument or Feature

Category III protected areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.

IV Habitat/Species Management Area

Category IV protected areas aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority. Many Category IV protected areas will need regular, active interventions to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.

V Protected Landscape/ Seascape

A protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value: and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.

VI Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources

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Category VI protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems.