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.

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

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EAAF SITE CODE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

E	A	A	F	0	6	5

2. Date this sheet was completed*:

DD/MM/YYYY

17/11/2000

3. Country*:

People's Republic of China

4. Name of the Flyway Network site*:

Accepted English transcription of the Site's name.

Dalaihu 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.

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.

Latitude: 47°45'50" – 49° 20'20"

Longitude: 116° 50'10" – 118° 10'10"

(49.00000, 117.33333)

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

An altitude of 545-800 meters above 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.

Dalaihu National Nature Reserve covers 7,437 sq km

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.

Dalaihu National Nature Reserve is located in north-east of Inner Mongolia of China, which can be divided into areas of open water, 2,543 sq km (34.2% of total area); wetland, 710 sq km (9.6%); grassland, 4,120 sq km (55.4%); and sandy plains, 64 sq km (o.86%). Dalaihu is 93km long and 32km wide with an area of 2,339km^2 and an average water depth of 8m. The water storing capacity

of the lake is 138.5 billion m^3 and it's one of the largest freshwater lakes in China. The reserve is especially important for migratory shorebirds due not only to its geographical location but also to its vast fresh water marshes and other types of wetlands.

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.

The total quantity of shorebirds is more than 20000. There are Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) 500, Great Created Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) 4000, Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) 10000, Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) 1000, Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) 200, Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*) 10000, Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) 300, Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) 1300, Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*) 1000, Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) 1500, Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) 30000, Demoiselle Crane (*Grus virgo*) 70 and Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) 150. The total species of shorebirds is 120 in the Nature Reserve.

The information that demonstrates that the site meets the criteria of the Shorebird Site Network. That is:

- it regularly supports > 20 000 migratory shorebirds;
- it regularly supports > 1 % of Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*), and Little Curlew (*Numenius minutus*);
- it supports appreciable numbers of vulnerable population of Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) 200, Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) 30000 and Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) 150;
- it is a "Staging site" supporting > 5 000 shorebirds or > 0.25% of a population stage at the site.

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.

L. M. N. O. P. Tp. Ts. W.

12. Jurisdiction*:

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

State: State Environmental Protection Administration

Local: Environmental Protection Bureau of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

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.

Zha Lai Nuo Er Kuangqu, Renmin Lu Road, Manzhouli, China

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.

“Integrated Investigation Report of Dalaihu Nature Reserve” and “Bibliograph of Hulun Lake”.

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.

- geology and geomorphology:
- origins: natural
- hydrology (including seasonal water balance, inflow and outflow):
- soil type and chemistry:
- water quality (physics-chemical characteristics):
- depth, fluctuations and permanence of water:
- tidal variations:
- catchment area: 37,214km^2
- downstream area:
- climate (only the most significant climatic features, e.g., annual rainfall and average):

- temperature range, distinct seasons, and any other major factors affecting the wetland): Average temperature 0.3℃， the lowest temperature in lake:-42.7℃; the highest temperature: 40.1℃。

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.

with the value of maintain groundwater and quality

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)

Stipa baicalensis, Aneurolepidium chinense, Stipa grandis, Agriophyllum arenarium, Artemisia halodendron, Agropyron cristatum, Achatherum splendens, Suaeda glavca, Puccinellia manchuriensis, Sanguisorba officinalis, Potentilla anserina, Bromus inermis.

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)

Mongolian gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)、Bobak marmot (*Marmota bohak*), Pallas's cat (*Felis manul Pallas*); Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), Red-crowned Crane (*Grus japonensis*), White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*), Demoiselle Crane (*Grus virgo*), Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*), Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), 、白（缎）、Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Black-face spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Pallas's Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), Relict Gull (*Larus relictus*), Little Curlew (*Numenius minutus*).

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:

- Social values: wetlands and grasslands ecosystem of Hulunhu area is the basic of social and economy development in this area, which is also a material source of production and life for people. Therefore, it's efficient to maintain the integrity of a wetland and grassland ecosystem through our conservation, maintaining the biodiversity of this area, could make a possible for sustainable development of social and cultural values here.
- Cultural values: most of residents are engaged in original nomadism in Hulunhu area, they are continuing the traditional convention and keeping the traditional cultural of Mongolia people.

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:

all the water area inside the nature reserve are nationalized land, all the grasslands belong to collective land, so the nature reserve has no ownership.

b) In the surrounding area:

23. Current land (including water) use:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

in the nature reserve, water area was used by fishery, herd used grassland, and some of the area was used by tourism

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:

it divides into man-made adverse factors of illegal fishing, over-herd, hunt, throw a drugs, trammel net, latent recover petroleum and nature adverse factors of dry, rodent pests and grasslands degradation.

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.

Established a relevant bylaw, paying more attention to illegal fishing and enhancing the public awareness for herdsman.

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.

- make all the residents inside the core area move away, and then carry out a conservation of closed;
- establish a co-management committee with the public in community, conducting an social co-management function.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

Comprehensive scientific research team of Dalaihu Nature Reserve was composed of management station, Institute of Environmental Science of Jilin Province, Biology Institute of Jilin Province, Institute of Environmental Science of Inner Mongolia, Humeng Environmental Protection Office when the reserve was established during 1986-1987. They did a full review by the numbers to the resources of animal and plants in nature reserve, and then completed “Integrated Investigation Report of Dalaihu Nature Reserve”, which was got the third award for science and technology advancement of ministry class. The investigation was the first time to conduct such research in composition of bird’s species, season distributing, residence, mammal distributing and quantity and vegetation of Dalaihu Nature Reserve.

- Conducting an eutrophication investigation by Institute of Environmental Science of Inner Mongolia Municipality and Environmental Monitor Station of Humeng in 1987－1988;
- Conducting a comprehensive investigation of space remote sensing of Hulun Lake by Institute of Environmental Science of Inner Mongolia Municipality and Nucleon Industry Space Remote Sensing Center in October of 1992;
- Nature Reserve organized an seasonal investigation inside/around reserve of the species, quantity and distributing of bird during 1995－2000, they found new 43 species, so marked the record to 284 species.
    - There are 10 scientific researcher in the reserve, and has certain equipment to progress avifauna ecology research.

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.

- Awaken local governments, enterprises, residents to know reserve, and enhance them to support the conservation;
- Contact with school around the reserve, for make awareness of nature conservation to the students;
- Present our brief report to the local governments for awaken them to pay more attention to the development in the conservation work;
- Spread conservation work among the masses, making them understand our nature reserve.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

There are two current places for tourism, one is called Xiaohekou, which had been established already, and visitor could travel the lake, whiff, swim, promenade and toxophily there. The other place is Cheng Ji Si Han Shuan Ma Zhuang, visitor could whiff, travel the lake and watch birds there, but the tour equipment there has not enough yet.

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	☐	☐	☐
commercial and industrial areas	☐	☐	☐
tourism and recreation areas	☐	☐	☐
Agriculture and aquaculture			
annual and perennial non-timber crops	☐	☐	☐
wood and pulp plantations	☐	☐	☐
livestock farming and ranching	☐	☐	☐
marine and freshwater aquaculture	☐	☐	☐
Energy production and mining			
oil and gas drilling	☐	☐	☐
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	☐	☐	☐
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 charcter 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

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