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	8	2

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2. Date this sheet was completed*:

DD/MM/YYYY

xx/12/2004

3. Country*:

People's Republic of China

4. Name of the Flyway Network site*:

Accepted English transcription of the Site's name.

Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland 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.

See Appendix 1.

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.

39°01' N; 116°06' E (30.01667, 116.10000)

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

10m

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.

120,000 ha

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.

The Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve consists of nine wetland areas (Longgan Hu, Daguan Hu, Huang Hu, Bo Hu, Wuchang Hu, Caizi Hu, Baidang Hu, Fongsha Hu and Chenyiau Hu) within Anhui Province, distributed over a distance of about 180 km along the northern bank of the Yangtze River. The wetlands follow an annual flood-dry cycle, filling with overflow water from the Yangtze during the April-August period and slowly drying out after this. The wetlands contain at least some water all year.

The site supports four shorebird species in internationally important numbers. It also carries very important concentrations of 11 other waterbird species, including three that are globally threatened (Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana*, Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides* and Hooded Crane *Grus monacha*).

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.

Four species meet the 1% criteria for shorebird populations in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway: Pied Avocet, Northern Lapwing, Spotted Redshank and Dunlin.

Species	Scientific Name	Minimum Populn Estimate*	1% criteria	Count	Date	References
Pied Avocet	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	25 000	250	1 955	30/01-09/02/2004	Barter *et al.* 2004 Mark Barter pers. comm.
Northern Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	100 000	1000	1 586	30/01-09/02/2004	Barter *et al.* 2004 Mark Barter pers. comm.

Spotted Redshank	*Tringa erythropus*	25 000	250	7 010	30/01-09/02/2004	Barter *et al.* 2004 Mark Barter pers. comm.
Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	950 000	9500	19 492	30/01-09/02/2004	Barter *et al.* 2004 Mark Barter pers. comm.

*Population estimates from Wetlands International (2002).

These counts were made during the WWF-organised Yangtze floodplain waterbird survey conducted from 30 January – 9 February 2004. It is very unlikely that there was any duplication of counts.

Eleven different shorebird species were encountered during the survey of this site, totaling 31 148 individuals: Pied Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola)*, Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus)*, Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago)*, Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata)*, Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*), Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus)*, Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia)*, Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus)* and Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*).

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.

Inland wetland. Permanent and seasonal freshwater floodplain lakes and marshes fed from the Yangtze River, filling during the April-August period and drying out from September to March.

12. Jurisdiction*:

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

Anqing City Government, Anhui Province

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.

Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve

Address: Anqing City Forest Bureau, Anqing 246001, Anhui Province, PRC

Telephone: 0556-5223187

Fax: 0556-5223384

Email: aqyjbhq@sohu.com

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.

Barter, M., Chen, L., Cao, L. & Lei, G. (2004). Waterbird Survey of the Middle and Lower Yangtze River Floodplain in Late January and Early February 2004. China Forestry Publishing House, Beijing, China.

Wetlands International. (2002). Waterbird Population Estimates – Third Edition. Wetlands International Global Series No.12, Wageningen, The Netherlands. 226pp.

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 Reserve is located on the Yangtze River floodplain and is encircled by many hills. The water level changes greatly between seasons. The average water level is 1.5 m during the flood period (June – October), and changes to shallow wetland in the dry season (November – May), when the lake water runs back into the Yangtze River. The habitat is very good for water birds.

The average annual temperature is 16.5^{0}C, with lowest temperatures occurring in January, (average 3.7^{0}C) and the highest temperatures in July (average 29^{0}C). The annual rainfall is about 1 300mm, mostly occurring during April – September.

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.

The wetland is important for flood control, irrigation and water supply for the local human population. It also plays an important role in sustaining the ecology integrity of the adjacent Yangtze River.

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.

This area lies in the transition climate zone between warm temperate and semi-tropical. Lake shores appear in autumn and winter. There are a wide variety of habitats - deep water (> 1 m) , shallow water, mud flats and grassland. The wetland vegetation is an important nesting area for summer breeding birds.

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)

Second class protected plant: *Trapa incisa* and *Ceratopteris* spp.

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)

The Reserve is an important area for fish - a total of 98 species have been found, including 37 species which are migratory within the river and lake. Apart from the shorebirds mentioned above, there are 3 other bird species which number over 1% of their estimated flyway populations: Hooded Crane *Grus monacha* (333), Oriental Stork *Ciconia boyciana* (162), Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides* (19 714) (Mark Barter pers. comm.; see Appendices 2 & 3).

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:

The wetland is an important area for fishing; also good for wetland research and ecological education.

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:

Nationally owned. Part has been rented to private groups. The Nature Reserve management is empowered to manage the Reserve.

b) In the surrounding area:

23. Current land (including water) use:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

Fishing, irrigation and flood control

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:

Unsustainable fishing and unsuitable fish breeding

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 Provincial Nature Reserve in 1995, with an area of 120,000 ha. The Reserve is routinely monitored and hunting is forbidden. A management plan has been published. Public education activities are conducted.

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.

An application has been submitted for establishment of a National Nature Reserve. The published Management Plan is difficult to implement.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

A biodiversity survey has been completed. Waterbird surveys have been conducted by WWF, and waterbird monitoring and waterbird surveys by Wetlands International in cooperation with Anhui University have been conducted for research on noteworthy species.

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.

"Wetland Emissary" project with Anhui University Environment Protection Group. Bird watching with local school pupils.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

None.

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

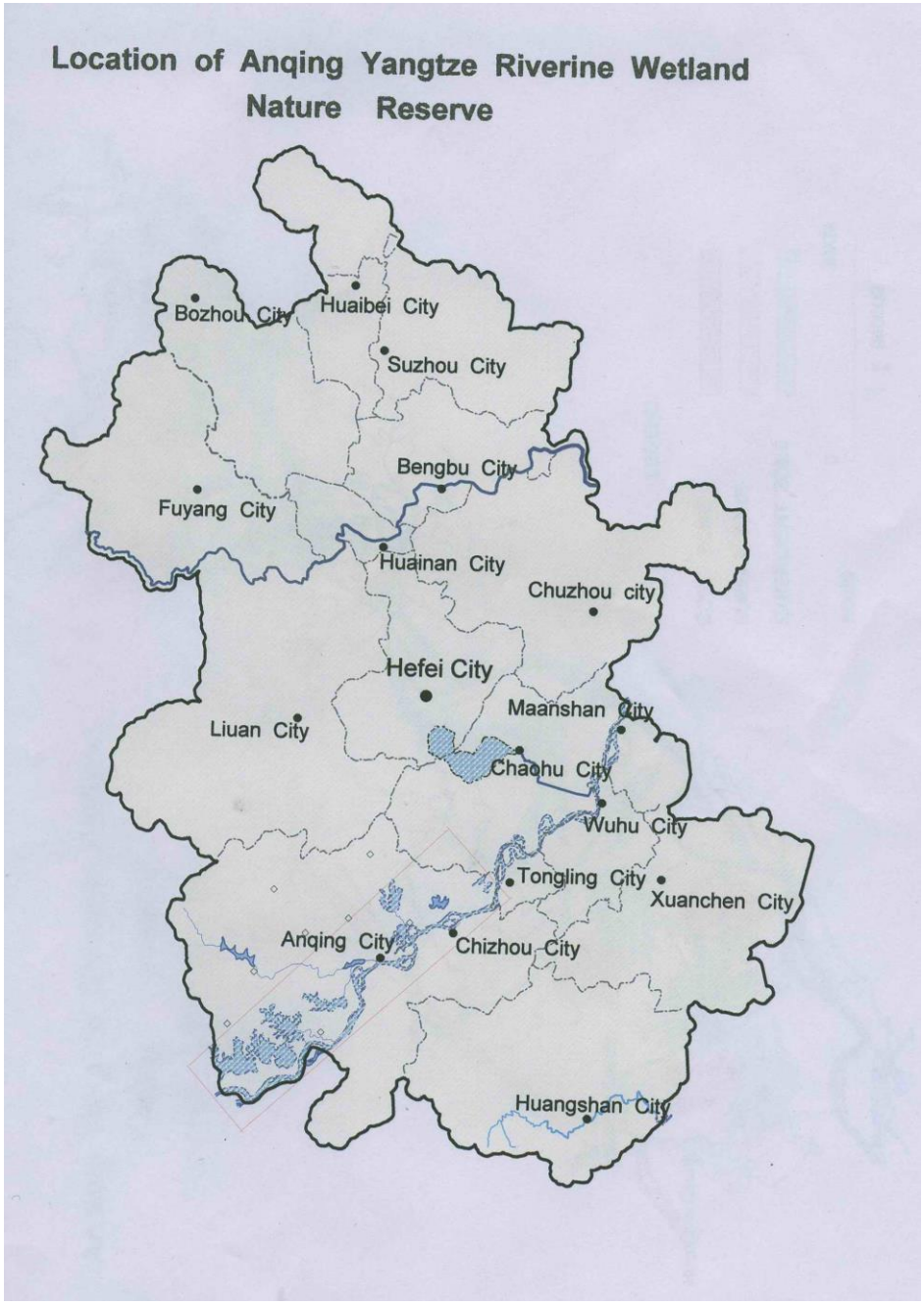
A protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct charcter with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value: and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated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

VI Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources

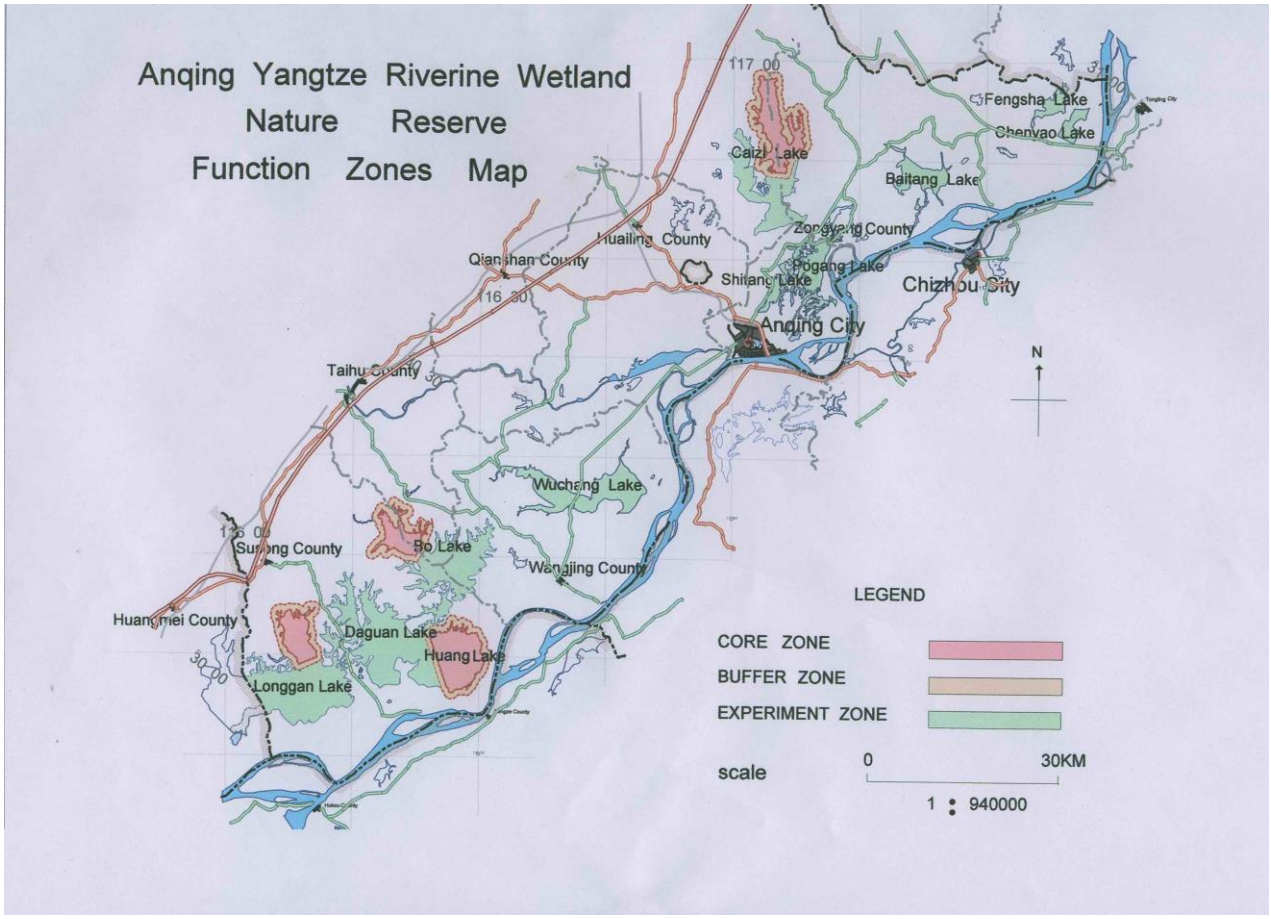
Category VI protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems.

Appendixes:

Appendix1: Maps of Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve.



Location of Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve, Anhui Province, China.



Functional Zones in the Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve

Appendix 2: Peak counts of all shorebirds in 2002-2004. Internationally important concentrations in red.

NO.	SPECIES	INT. IMP	2004	2003	2002
1	Pied Avocet	1000	1955	1770	4
2	Northern Lapwing	1000	1586	38	604
3	Grey-headed Lapwing	1000	0		17
4	Grey Plover	1300	574	735	
5	Little Ringed Plover	-----	6		6
6	Eastern Golden Plover				79
7	Kentish Plover	1000	24		10
8	Swinhoe's Snipe	1000	0		15
9	Common Snipe	10000	58		56
10	Black-tailed Godwit	1600	0	8	2
11	Bar-tailed Godwit	1500/1600	0		1
12	Eurasian Curlew	350	117	90	1
13	Whimbrel				6
14	Spotted Redshank	1000	7070	70	341
15	Common Redshank	1000/1000	8		500
16	Common Greenshank	550	307	12	144
17	Green Sandpiper	1000	18	4	37
18	Wood Sandpiper				27
19	Common Sandpiper	300	1		12
20	Red-necked Stint	3200	0		400
21	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper				2
22	Dunlin	10000/10000/7500	19492	9420	800

Appendix 3: Peak count of other waterbird species recorded in 2002-2004. Internationally important concentrations in red.

NO.	SPECIES	INT. IMP	2004	2003	2002
23	Little Grebe	10000	2485	32	84
24	Great-crested Grebe	250	1071		4
25	Great Cormorant	1000	65		4
26	Grey Heron	10000	2599	1054	590
27	Eastern Great Egret	1000	1480	121	24
28	Intermediate Egret	1000	0		233
29	Purple Heron	1000	0		1
30	Cattle Egret	10000	0		192
31	Chinese Pond-Heron	-----	2		51
32	Little Egret	10000	154		35

33	**Black-crowned Night-Heron**	**10000**	0		42
34	**Swinhoe's Egret**				1
35	**Yellow Bittern**				10
36	**Chestnut Bittern**				2
37	**Eurasian Bittern**	**1000**	1		
38	**Black Bittern**	**1000**	0		13
39	**Black Stork**	**1**	33		8
40	**Oriental White Stork**	**30**	162		24
41	**Eurasian Spoonbill**	**65**	1277	1652	800
42	**Tundra Swan**	**860**	9586	604	89
43	**Swan Goose**	**550**	19714	7023	4064
44	**Bean Goose**	**600/550**	33137	1000	2220
45	**Greater White-fronted Goose**	**1300**	7	13	
46	**Grey-lag Goose**	**750**	0		800
47	**Ruddy Shelduck**	**750**	976	19	32
48	**Common Shelduck**	**1300**	2		
49	**Eurasian Wigeon**	**7500**	48		
50	**Falcated Duck**	**350**	139		
51	**Gadwall**	**7500**	2		
52	**Baikal Teal**	**3000**	2		
53	**Common Teal**	**8000**	13485		427
54	**Mallard**	**15000**	1738	250	304
55	**Spot-billed Duck**	**12000**	2622	572	1161
56	**Northern Pintail**	**7500**	130	1	102
57	**Northern Shoveler**	**7500**	12		
58	**Common Pochard**	**8000**	1	100	
59	**Baer's Pochard**	**150**	13	2	
60	**Tufted Duck**	**7500**	91		
61	**Smew**	**1000**	556	5	
62	**Goosander**	**750**	144		109
63	**Siberian Crane**	**30**	2	2	2
64	**White-naped Crane**	**40**	1		2
65	**Hooded Crane**	**10**	333	231	276
66	**Water Rail**	**-----**	0		5
67	**Brown Crake**	**-----**	2		1
68	**White-breasted Waterhen**	**-----**	0		6
69	**Watercock**	**-----**	0		7
70	**Common Moorhen**	**-----**	271		135
71	**Common Coot**	**-----**	256		123
72	**Black-tailed Gull**	**1600**	63		20
73	**Herring Gull**	**-----**	384	132	165
74	**Common Black-headed Gull**	**-----**	6714	741	870
75	**Whiskered Tern**	**-----**	0		153
76	**White-winged Tern**	**-----**	0		23

77	**Common Kingfisher**				1
78	**Lesser Pied Kingfisher**				1

Appendix 4: List of non-waterbird species during 2001-2002

NO.	Species（拉丁名须换成英文名，我们自已可完成）
79、鸢	*Milvus migrans*
80、苍鹰	*Accipiter gentilis*
81、赤腹鹰	*Accipiter soloensis*
82、雀鹰	*Accipiter nisus*
83、松雀鹰	*Accipiter virgatus*
84、普通鵟	*Buteo buteo*
85、乌雕	*Aquila clanga*
86、白肩雕	*Aquila heliaca*
87.、白尾鹞	*Circus cyaneus*
88、白腹鹞	*Circus spilonotus*
89、红隼	*Falco tinnunculus*
90、游隼	*Falco peregrinus*
91、鹌鹑	*Coturnix coturnix*
92、环颈雉	*Phasianus colchicus*
93、大鸨	*Otis tarda*
94、山斑鸠	*Streptopeia orientalis*
95、珠颈斑鸠	*Streptopeia chinensis*
96、火斑鸠	*Oenopopelia tranguebarica*
97、鹰头杜鹃	*Cuculus sparverioides*
98、四声杜鹃	*Cuculus micrepterus*
99、大杜鹃	*Cuculus canorus*
100、小鸦鹃	*Centropus toulou*
110、斑头鸺鹠	*Glaucidium cuculoides*
111、白腰雨燕	*Apus pacificus*
112、斑鱼狗	*Ceryle rudis*
113、普通翠鸟	*Alcedo atthis*
114、白胸翡翠	*Halcyon smyrnensis*
115、蓝翡翠	*Halcyon pileata*
116、戴胜	*Upupa epops*
117、灰头绿啄木鸟	*Picus canus*
118、大斑啄木鸟	*Dendrocopos major*
119、小云雀	*Alauda gulguta*
120、崖沙燕	*Riparia riparia*
121、家燕	*Hirundo rustica*
122、金腰燕	*Hirundo daurica*
123、灰鹡鸰	*Motacilla cinerea*
124、黄鹡鸰	*Motacilla flava*
125、白鹡鸰	*Motacilla alba*
126、田鹨	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*
127、水鹨	*Anthus spinolstta*
128、领雀嘴鹎	*Spizixos semitorques*
129、白头鹎	*Pycnonotus sinensis*

130、红尾伯劳	*Lanius cristatus*
131、棕背伯劳	*Lanius schach*
132、黑枕黄鹂	*Oriolus chinensis*
133、黑卷尾	*Dicrurus macrocercus*
134、灰卷尾	*Dicrurus leucophaeus*
135、丝光椋鸟	*Sturnus sericeus*
136、灰椋鸟	*Sturnus cineraceus*
137、八哥	*Acridotheres cristatellus*
138、松鸦	*Garrulus glandarius*
139、灰喜鹊	*Cyanopica cyana*
140、喜鹊	*Pica pica*
141、寒鸦	*Corvus monedula*
142、大嘴乌鸦	*Corvus macrorhynchus*
143、红胁蓝尾鸲	*Tarsiger cyanurus*
144、鹊鸲	*Copsychus saularis*
145、北红尾鸲	*Phoenicurus auroreus*
146、黑喉石	*Saxicola torquata*
147、虎斑地鸫	*Zoothera dauma*
148、灰背鸫	*Turdus hortulorum*
149、乌灰鸫	*Turdus cardis*
150、乌鸫	*Turdus merula*
151、黑脸噪鹛	*Garrulax perspicillatus*
152、画眉	*Garrulax canorus*
153、棕头鸦雀	*Paradoxornis webbianus*
154、远东树莺	*Cettia canturians*
155、强脚树莺	*Cettia fortipes*
156、斑背大尾莺	*Locustella pryeri*
157、东方大苇莺	*Acrocephalus orientalis*
158、黑眉苇莺	*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*
159、黄眉柳莺	*Phylloscopus inornatus*
160、极北柳莺	*Phylloscopus borealis*
161、棕扇尾莺	*Cisticola juncidis*
162、褐头鹪莺	*Prinia inornata*
163、北灰鹟	*Muscicapa latirostris*
164、大山雀	*Parus major*
165、银喉山雀	*Aegithalos caudatus*
166、攀雀	*Remiz pendulinus*
167、暗绿绣眼鸟	*Zosterops japonica*
168、树麻雀	*Passer monanus*
169、白腰文鸟	*Lonchura striata*
170、斑文鸟	*Lonchura punctulata*
171、燕雀	*Fringilla montifringilla*
172、金翅	*Carduelis sinica*
173、黑尾腊嘴雀	*Eophona migratoria*
174、黄喉鹀	*Emberiza elegans ticehursti*

175、灰头鹀	*Emberiza spodocephala*
176、三道眉草鹀	*Emberiza cioides*
177、田鹀	*Emberiza rustica*
178、小鹀	*Emberiza pusilla*
179、黄眉鹀	*Emberiza chyrsophrys*
180、白眉鹀	**Emberiza tristrami**
181、红颈苇鹀	*Emberiza yessoensis*
182、苇鹀	*Emberiza pallasi*