

Designation date: 07/12/2004

Ramsar Site no. 1435

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from [http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key\\_ris\\_index.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm).

*Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).*

## Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

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### 1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Name: Zhong Xingyao  
Institution: Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve  
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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

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### 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

June 7, 2012

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### 3. Country:

The People's Republic of China

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### 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Dashanbao Wetland

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### 5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or

b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

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**6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:**

**a) Site boundary and area**

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

**If the site boundary has changed:**

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted\*\*

and/or

**If the site area has changed:**

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced\*\*

\*\* **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

**b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:**

The population size of Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*) has been increased from 930 in 2003 to 1,235 in 2009. The application of the Criteria remains unchanged.

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**7. Map of site:**

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

**a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:**

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables.**

**b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:**

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

Dashanbao Wetland is located within Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve. It has roughly the same boundary with the core area of the reserve. The wetland is situated with Longshu Township of Ludian County to the east, Shuimo Township and Suoshan Township of Ludian County to the south, Yanshan Township of Zhaoyang District in the west and Dazhai Township of Zhaoyang District in the north.

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**8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):**

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.

Center: 103°19'33"E, 27°25'36"N  
 Extent: 27°18'46" -27°29'8"N, 103°13'46"-103°23'54"E

**9. General location:**

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Dashanbao Wetland is located in the Dashanbao Township of Zhaoyang District, Zhaotong City of Yunnan Province, Southwest China. It is about 79 km away from the Zhaoyang District in its east.

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

Average: 3,200 m;  
 Maximum: 3,364 m; Minimum: 2,210 m.

**11. Area:** (in hectares)

5,958 ha (Permanent water body: 341 ha)

**12. General overview of the site:**

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

This Ramsar site is located in the Hengduan Mountains, Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, Southwest China, at the junction between Jinsha River and its major tributary Niulan River. Dashanbao Wetland is mainly composed of sub-alpine swamp meadows, lakes and streams. There are two large lakes in this site. Along with the soil moisture gradient, the wetland shifts from aquatic to mesic and xeric environments, and the whole wetland ecosystem is represented as a typical ecotone dominated by the water factor. It is a unique plateau wetland, and an important ecologic barrier for the Yangtze River system. The main conservation target of the reserve is the threatened species Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*) and its wintering habitats.

**13. Ramsar Criteria:**

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 8 • 9

**14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:**

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

**Criterion 2:**

Species Name	Latin Name	IUCN Category	CMS Appendix	CITES Appendix	National Protection Class
Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	VU	I/II	I/II	I

**Criterion 3:**

This Ramsar site holds diverse habitats and provides ideal living environments for various animals and plants. It is a biodiversity hotspot in Szechwan Highlands Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic Realm. According to the survey records, the site holds 47 bird species from 18 families in

14 orders, most of which are wintering birds; 10 mammal species from 4 families in 3 orders; 3 reptile species from 2 families in 1 order; 3 species from 3 families in 1 order and 5 fish species from 3 families in 2 orders.

#### Criterion 4:

This Ramsar site is situated on the flyways of migratory birds, and is an important wintering site and stopover for numerous rare birds, such as *Grus grus*, *Anas acuta* and *Tadorna ferruginea*. Moreover, this site is one of the major wintering site for Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*), a kind of endangered crane species which is the only crane species breeding and wintering on plateaus.

#### Criterion 6:

According to the survey records in 2007-2012, the population size of *Grus nigricollis* wintering in this Ramsar Site exceeds the 1% level of the world population (100 individuals).

Year	Count
2007-2008	1221
2008-2009	1235
2009-2010	1062
2010-2011	1068
2011-2012	1154

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**15. Biogeography** (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

**a) biogeographic region:**

Mixed Mountain and Highland Systems with Complex Zonation, Szechwan Highlands Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic Realm

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme** (include reference/citation)  
 A Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World (Miklos D.E. Udvardy, 1975)

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#### 16. 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:** This Ramsar site is situated at the main peak of Wulianfeng Mountains. The mountains are composed of limestones, basalts and sandstones. The west slope neighbouring the Jinsha River is relatively steep, while the northeast slope is relatively gentle. Being located on the plateau, the elevation difference of the peak is about 50-100 m. the peak is round shaped with gentle slopes and flat and open valleys.

**Origin:** Naturally originated. The reservoirs in the site are artificial. There are 4 reservoirs in this site (namely, Dahaizi Reservoir, Tiaodun Reservoir, Lelizhai Reservoir and Yanmaidi Reservoir).

**Soil:** The major soil types are peat soil and bog soil. The organic matter content is rich (20% in average); the soil pH value is around 8.2.

**Hydrology:** This Ramsar site is the cradle of many rivers which all belong to the Jinsha River system in the upstream Yangtze River. There are many upland swamp meadows, thousands of underground springs, and some reservoirs within the site.

**Water quality:** No pollution occurs in this Ramsar site; the water quality is good (at the national Class-I standard, which represents the best level of water quality). On average, water pH is 7.1-7.5;

electronic conductivity is 30 us/cm; salinity is 0.042-0.050 g/l; Na<sup>+</sup> concentration is 1.84 mg/L; Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration is 6.36 mg/L; Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration is 1.46 mg/L; K<sup>+</sup> concentration is 1.07 mg/L; Cl<sup>-</sup> concentration is 1.45 mg/L; SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> concentration is 1.26 mg/L; HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration is 0.43 mg/L and NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration is 7.24 mg/L

**Water depth:** Regulated by the underground water, the average water depth is 0.8-3.0 m, the water is permanent all-year-round and the water level is stable.

**Climate:** This Ramsar site is of warm plateau monsoon climate with cold winter and cool summer. The mean annual temperature is 6.2°C. The mean annual sunshine duration is 2,200-2,300 hours. Annual frostless period is 123 days. Annual precipitation is 1,165 mm with uneven temporal distribution (88% during May-October). Annual snowpack period is 34.6 days in average.

### 17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

The catchment area of this Ramsar site is about 205 km<sup>2</sup>, belonging to Wulianfeng Mountains which are composed of limestones, basalts and sandstones. The soil types from high to low elevation are sequently represented as meadow soil/bog soil (above 3,000 m), brown soil (2,800-3,000 m) and yellow-brown earth (2,200-2,800 m). The main land use types include grassland, woodland and some farmland; the climate is warm plateau monsoon climate, with the mean annual temperature of 6°C, annual precipitation of 1,165 mm, annual sunshine duration of 2,200-2,300 hours, the average annual frostless period of 123 days and mean annual snowpack period of 34.6 days.

### 18. Hydrological values:

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

Dashanbao Wetland makes a great contribution to water and soil conservation in the downstream and peripheral areas. Within this Ramsar site, there are numerous permanent springs with year-round outflows, which can recharge the groundwater and provide water resource to the downstream and peripheral areas. It can intercept the sediments and reduce flood disasters in the downstream areas of the Jinsha River and the Niunan River. It makes a great contribution to protecting the national key water conservancy project of Xiluodu Hydropower Station.

### 19. Wetland Types

#### a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp Ts • U • Va •  
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

#### b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

U, Va, 6, Ts

### 20. General ecological features:

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

The shallow lake area is mainly dominated by *Poa annua*, *Geum japonicu*. Some communities dominated by *Juncellus serotinus* and *Polygonum hydropiper* are developed in some local areas of the shallow streams; the swamp meadow wetlands are dominated by *Eleocharis congesta*, *Eleocharis yokoscensis* and *Iris laevigata*. In the peripheric mesic slope areas, the dominant vegetations shift to shrublands (represented by *Potentilla griffithii* var. *velutina*), as well as a small proportion of grasslands, farmlands and woodlands. These various habitats present an integrated ecosystem and provide stable and abundant food resources to many rare birds.

In this Ramsar site, lakes, reservoirs, swamp meadows provide good wintering and perching sites for *Grus nigricollis*, *Grus grus* and many other rare wading and swimming birds, while the farmlands and grasslands provide ideal habitats for raptors, accentors and mammals (such as *Felis bengalensis* and *Mustela sibirica*).

## 21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) 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 RIS.*

Dashanbao Wetland totally holds 186 vascular plant species from 140 genera in 56 families. In this site, the shrub savanna communities are dominated by *Potentilla griffithii* var. *velutina*. The dominant plants are *Sinarundinaria fangiana*, *Quercus monimotricha* and etc. The dominant plants in sub-apline swamp meadow communities are *Eleocharis congesta*, *Eleocharis yokoscensis*, *Juncellus serotinus*, *Poa annua*, *Luzula multiflora*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Iris laevigata* and etc. The forest communities are dominated by *Pinus densata*, *Pinus armandii* and *Abies forrestii*.

## 22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The animals in this Ramsar site can be divided into the following groups in terms of habitat types: alpine meadow type, forest type and wetland type. Besides the species listed in Criterion 2 of Section 14, the noteworthy fauna include:

Species Name	Latin Name	CMS Appendix	CITES Appendix	National Protection Class
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	II	II	II
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	II	-	-
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	II	-	-
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	II	-	-
Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	II	-	-
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>	II	-	-
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	II	-	-
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	II	-	-
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	II	-	-
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	II	-	-
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	II	-	-
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	II	-	-

Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	II	-	-
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	II	-	-
Siberian Weasel	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	-	III	-
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	-	-	II
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	-	II
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	-	-	II
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	-	-	II
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	-	-	II
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	-	-	II

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### 23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social 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 people living in the Dashanbao nature reserve has the tradition of loving and protecting cranes, and a harmonious coexistence situation has been formed. For quite a long time, the local people have been regarding the *Grus nigricollis* as magic birds, and they hold a memorial ceremony if *Grus nigricollis* is hunted or killed. *Grus nigricollis* are living here safely under the protection of this custom.

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?

No.

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:

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### 24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

State ownership; Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve has the tenure of land use.

b) in the surrounding area:

State ownership; the local government has the tenure of land use.

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### 25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Conservation is the major land use type in this site, and human settlement only account for a slight proportion. The water areas are well protected, only providing a portion of irrigation water for the downstream area. Swamp and meadow areas are used for seasonal grazing with slight intensity. There are 783 people living in this site, most of them mainly engaged in grazing and farming.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

The main land use types in the surroundings are grassland (8,740 ha), woodland (3,100 ha), farmland (4,200 ha), residential and road (150 ha).

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**26. 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 Ramsar site:

The protection and control measures are effective and there is no negative factors affecting the wetland ecological characters.

b) in the surrounding area:

The grazing activities in the surrounding areas could have some minor influences on the wetlands.

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**27. Conservation measures taken:**

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

Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* Nature Reserve was established in 1990; it was promoted to a provincial reserve in 1994 and to a national nature reserve in 2003.

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

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

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

The Management Method for Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* Nature Reserve was put in force on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2003; Master Plan for Yunnan Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve (2003-2012) was approved in June, 2003; In October, 2004, the State Forestry Administration authorized the Feasibility Study of Construction Project of the reserve; In July, 2005, Zhaoyang District People's Government promulgated the Notice on Improving Dashanbao Wetland of International Importance of Zhaoyang District People's Government; In August, 2008, The Approval on The Preliminary Design of Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve by the government authorized the construction project of the Nature Reserve; In September, 2008, The Standing Committee of Yunnan Province authorized The Ordinance for Yunnan Yunnan Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve, which legalized the management in the reserve.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The administration of the reserve established forest police station, management office, scientific research institution and 5 management stations. Currently, there are 15 staffs in the administration, and 9 seasonal management and protection staffs. The administration established the reserve regulation and duty of each staff. Also, it established regular monitoring and patrol system, according to which, the core areas such as Dahaizi, Longjia Dadi, Tiaodun Rive, Shuidaoliu and Lelizhai, are taken into management through the regular patrols with 3-day periods.



The reserve administration and the local government cooperated on such conservation measures as farmland fixation, natural forest protection, returning farmland to grassland, wetland restoration, and deforestation prohibition. The local government has relocated 1,337 residents of 332 families out of the core area to other places. Since the reserve was founded, 60 injured or ill *Grus nigricollis* have been rescued. Moreover, the administration has carried out the projects of water quality protection and rural energy construction.

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**28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

Conservation measures in preparations are as follows:

- Infrastructure construction in the reserve; wetland conservation and restoration project,
- Reconstruction of the electrical systems along the flyway of the *Grus nigricollis* (35 km),
- Environmental construction project (including restoration and expanding the area of wetlands and swamps,
- Returning 500 ha farmland to grassland), construction project of food resource base for *Grus nigricollis* (300 ha),
- Construction project of patrol road (30 km), ecological compensation to farmers, and national park construction.

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**29. Current scientific research and facilities:**

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

In addition, these various wetland habitats is of high scientific value for wetland restoration; the migration and wintering of *Grus nigricollis* in this site is of importance for crane studies; the harmonious relationship between the waterbirds and local people in this site brings valuable insights for cultural and aesthetic studies as well as biodiversity conservation.

The nature reserve has established cooperative relationships with a number of research institutions. For instance, the reserve collaborated with Kunming Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences to carry out "Satellite Tracking and Habitat Investigation on Wintering *Grus nigricollis* (2004-2005)"; with Kunming Institute of Botany of Chinese Academy of Sciences to carry out wetland vegetation inventory (2004-2008); with Yunnan University to carry out natural resources investigation (2007-2009); with Southwest Forestry College to carry out restoration research of wetland functions (2008); with Kunming Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences to carry out the research on tweet and behaviour of *Grus nigricollis* (2008).

Financed by China government in 2008, the Wetland Research and Monitoring Center of Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve Administration was built. Now, the construction is completed and the center will be put into use.

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**30. 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.

Since 2004, the nature reserve has sent 6 staffs to Mai Po Wetland in Hong Kong and the universities in Beijing for management knowledge training. The noteworthy propaganda and public awareness activities carried out by the reserve are as the follows: the reserve published and distributed many brochures and posters, held various types of training classes, print "Large Albums on the Wildlife and Landscapes of Dashanbao Wetland", collaborated with Mr. Daocang Hu (a famous artist) and published "Paint Sets of Black-necked Crane and Landscapes in Dashanbao Wetland", and founded "Volunteer Association for Black-necked Crane Protection in Zhaotong City, China". In addition, the reserve participated in many conservation-related meetings at home and abroad, such as "Communication Conference on the Progress of the Regional Projects in China Network of the Network of Northeast Asian Crane and Stork Conservation", the informal talks on "East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership" and "International Symposium on Conservation and Restoration for the Habitats of Northeast Asian Cranes and Important Water birds".

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**31. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

No entertainment or tourism activity has been carried out in this site.

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**32. Jurisdiction:**

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

Territorial Jurisdiction:

Government of Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province.

Functional Jurisdiction:

Forestry Bureau of Zhaotong City.

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**33. 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. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Principal: Zhong Xingyao (Director)

Institution: Yunnan Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve Administration

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Fax: +86-870-2167906

Email: Zhongxingyao@yahoo.com.cn

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**34. Bibliographical references:**

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Yunnan Provincial Forest Survey and Design Institute. 2003. Master Plan for Yunnan Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* National Nature Reserve (2003-2012).

Yunnan University. 2001. Yunnan Dashanbao *Grus nigricollis* Nature Reserve Scientific Expedition reports.

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