



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 22 December 2015

China

Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve

Designation date	16 October 2015
Site number	2248
Coordinates	30°22'50"N 117°05'17"E
Area	33 340,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a ' full ' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve is located at the south bank of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtse River. The reserve is an inland wetland and aquatic ecosystem dominated by lakes and freshwater marshes, which is representative in the biogeographic region and the middle-lower Yangtse River. With swamps and mudflats scattered over as well as due to the good water quality, the Ramsar Site is one of the best preserved inland freshwater lakes systems in the middle-lower Yangtse River. Globally endangered birds such as the critically endangered Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*) and Siberian crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), and the endangered oriental stork (*Ciconia boyciana*) as well as many other vulnerable birds are distributed in Shengjin Lake and the surrounding rivers and swamps. The Site provides an important stopover and wintering ground for migrants along East Asian-Australasian Flyway recording a total of 175 species of birds. Known as the Chinese crane lake, Shengjin Lake is the largest in China wintering ground for the globally vulnerable hooded crane (*Grus monacha*) whose number can reach up to 350-500, the highest population count in the world accounting for about one third of the total population in China and one twentieth in the world.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Name Wenbin XU, Fangwu ZHAO, Mingxiang ZHANG

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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 2011

To year 2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish) Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional) (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Stretching across the territories of two counties of Dongzhi and Guichi, the Site boundary is the same as that of the reserve, on the east extending to the east coast of Gaoqiao Lake and towns of Tangtian, Tanbu, Liucun, Baihu and Yangjiazui, on the south to villages of Dingcun and Changling, on the west to 206 National Highway and on the north to towns of Xinhekou and Niutoushan.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

Chizhou City

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

Shengli Town

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

33340

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

33366.63

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands, Oriental Deciduous Forest Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic Realm

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification (This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Containing a well preserved natural shallow lake, the Site is of great value in maintaining regional biological diversity. The wetland plants consist of swamp and aquatic vegetation, with 84 species of wetland vascular plants. A great variety of wetland types provide diverse habitats for birds, fishes and other animals. The Site regularly supports 62 fish species, 21 amphibian and reptile species, 32 mammal species and 179 bird species which includes 80 wintering waterfowls and various other rare species.

Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 93738 (2011-12), 73399 (2012-13), 71612 (2013-14)

Start year: 2011





Source of data: Investigation data of waterfowls

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population




















3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>





3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anas poecilorhynchos</i>	Western Spot-billed Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2386	2011-2014	2.38	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for Asia is 1000 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9050	2011-2014	50.27	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 180 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	171	2011-2014	0.25	VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 680 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	209	2011-2014	0.8	VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 260 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48790	2011-2014	1626	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East China is 30 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Asian Imperial Eagle; Eastern Imperial Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2011-2012	4.4	CR 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C, E, SE & S Asia is 5 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the two winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental Stork; Oriental White Stork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	126	2011-2014	4.2	EN 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 30 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.

RIS for Site no. 2248, Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve, China

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2011-2014	3	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia (non-bre) is 1 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	775	2011-2014	0.78	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 1000 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese Egret	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2011-2014	0.01	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for central China (non-bre) is 150 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2012-2013	0.09	CR 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for Asia is 35 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the two winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	295	2011-2014	29.5	VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C China (non-bre) is 10 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	Crit 4: Wintering ground.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	625	2013-2014	625	VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 1 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the two winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1455	2011-2014	14.55	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia is 100 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.

RIS for Site no. 2248, Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve, China

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps cristatus 	Great Crested Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	884	2011-2014	2.5	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for East Asia (non-bre) is 350 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa erythropus 	Spotted Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	270	2011-2014	1.08	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: Wintering ground. Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E, SE Asia (non-bre) is 250 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three winters counted.

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

More information about Criterion 4: The Site is part of East Asian - Australasian migratory wader network. Large numbers of Anseriformes, Gruiformes, Ciconiiformes, Charadriiformes and Lariformes waterfowl, whose numbers can reach up to 100,000 annually, winter and rest at the Site due to its excellent environment and adequate food sources attract. It is one of the most important wintering habitats for migratory birds such as cranes, storks, geese and ducks. Four out of nine crane species in China inhabit in the Site. These species are Siberian crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), hooded crane (*Grus monacha*), white-naped crane (*Grus vipio*) and common crane (*Grus grus*). It is a natural wintering ground with the largest population of hooded crane (*Grus monacha*), in China and in the world. The Site also supports one tenth of the world 's wintering population of oriental stork (*Ciconia boyciana*) and about sixty per cent of the global population of swan goose (*Anser cygnoides*), which makes the Site an important wintering ground for both species. Population count of the species and the wintering birds during 2011-2014 is listed as CNtaxo1509.docx under the section " Additional material " .

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Shengjin Lake wetland mainly consists of a large area of shallow lake, freshwater herbaceous marsh and rivers. The vegetation types mainly include *Potamogeton wrightii*, *Vallisneria natans*, *Carex argyi* etc. With rich biological resources that provide abundant foods for the birds, the wetland is an important habitat and a wintering ground for a number of birds in the middle and lower parts of Yangtze River and the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. The wetland birds distributed within the Site include storks, cranes, herons, geese, ducks and gulls. The topography is flat and the soil is deep and rich. Due to large seasonal variation of water level, plants grow in a zonal distribution according to the gradient change in the water level and consist of submerged hydrophytes, floating plants, emergent plants and marsh plant on bare land. The dominant community of submerged hydrophytes are the communities of *Potamogeton wrightii*, *Vallisneria natans*, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Hydrilla verticillata* etc. that are the main food sources for cranes such as hooded crane (*Grus monacha*) and common Crane (*Grus grus*). The emergent plants mainly include *Zizania latifolia*, *Polygonum hydropiper* and others that provide nesting grounds for various species of waterbirds. Meanwhile, floating plant community including *Trapa incise*, *Euryale ferox* etc. is the main breeding and feeding sites for summer birds. Also, plants on bare lands that are dominated by *Carex tristachya* community is an important feeding and nesting habitats for geese and ducks. On the other hand, the Site is an important water source in the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River, and has the function of protecting vegetation; maintaining water quality and amount, storing floodwater for drought. The Site also plays a significant role in the regional environmental conservation, industrial and agricultural production and ecological safety downstream.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3	291	
O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	10200	
Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	4333	
Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		0	100	

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
1: Aquaculture ponds		0		
2: Ponds		0		
3: Irrigated land		0		
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		0		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>		National Protection Class: II
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	sacred lotus	National Protection Class: II
<i>Trapa incisa</i>		National Protection Class: II

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrowhawk; Gray Frog-Hawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard				National Protection Class: II

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel;Eurasian Kestrel				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tyto capensis longimembris</i>	Eastern Grass-owl				National Protection Class: II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Lower part of river basin

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

The Yangtse River.

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional) (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

The soil type in the reserve is simple, of which zonal soil is yellowish red soil and azonal soils are fluvo-aquic soil and paddy soil. The yellowish red soil is distributed over the low hills in the east and south, while the fluvo-aquic and paddy soils are distributed on the beaches along the lake in the north and west.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually permanent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Water destination

Presence?
Feeds groundwater
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology: (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Water source of Shengjin Lake mainly comes from surface runoff, Zhangxi River to the southeast and Tangtian River to the northeast, with the catchment area of 15,4810 hectares. The highest water level of the lake in wet seasons is 17.03 meters, with the lake area of 14,000 ha and the impoundage of 830 million cubic meters; while in dry seasons (from December to February) the lake area is less than 3, 400 ha. The mean annual water level is 10.88 meters and the average water area is 7,600 ha. The lake is connected with the Yangtse River through Huangpen Sluice, which may affect the wetland ecological environment, waterfowl habitats, flood storage and irrigation.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different: (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

To the north of the Site, it is the plain on the south of Yangtze River covered by farmland and villages; to the south of the Site is a chain of undulating hills mainly covered by farmland, forest and small villages.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Fresh water	Water for industry	Medium
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above: (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Shengjin Lake regulates flood from the Yangtze River and retains sediment. A great variety of vegetation and microorganism at the Site facilitates water purification and contributes to regional climate regulation. Since 1986, the reserve has been carrying out long-term studies on wintering waterbirds as well as other wildlife and plants regularly. Three fixed field workstations were built in the lake area for long-term monitoring, management, education and scientific research. In cooperation with Anhui University, the reserve has just established a wetland ecosystem research station on Shengjin Lake. Moreover, three bird-watching stations and one wetland ecological science center were developed, with a set of albums and information materials as well as important research facilities such as telescopes, cameras, digital camcorders, GPS and computers.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Administration Bureau of Anhui Shengjing Lake National Nature Reserve

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Niannian ZHAO, Director

Postal address: (This field is limited to 254 characters)

Jinshan Village,
Dongliu Town 247300,
Dongzhi County,
Chizhou City,
Anhui Province
P.R. China

E-mail address: 1649484712@qq.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site ' s ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Habitat shifting and alteration	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other global designation	FlywayNetworkSiteundertheEastAsian-Aus		whole

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	NortheastAsiaCraneNetworkMember		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Reserve	AnhuiShengjinLakeNationalNatureReserve	http://www.sjhbhq.cn/	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	ShengjinHuNatureReserve	http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=15650	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of wastes	Implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other: (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

1. In 1986, Shengjin Lake Provincial Nature Reserve was established by a decision of Anhui provincial government. In 1997, the National Nature Reserve was established with an area of 33340 ha by a decision of the State Council. In 2010, the reserve became a Flyway Network Site under the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership.
2. Master Plan of Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve (2011-2020) was approved by the State Forestry Administration and is now being implemented. Administrative measures of Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve were passed by Chizhou City and People's Congress in Anhui Province.
3. Bureau of Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve was established in 2000 with three departments such as a central office, education center, scientific research and rescue center as well as including three management stations and one police station.
4. Measures of protection and management are strengthened to prevent hunting and poisoning of birds at the Site. Also, awareness of the local communities about nature conservation has been improved through publicizing relevant laws and regulations, and developing activities such as “ a Month dedicated to Wildlife Protection ” and “ a Week of Loving Birds ” .

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Proposed
Water quality	Proposed
Soil quality	Proposed
Plant community	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The reserve carries out long-term studies on wintering waterbirds as well as other wildlife and plants regularly. Three fixed field workstations and one wetland ecosystem research station were built for long-term monitoring, education and scientific research on hydrology, water quality, soil, flora and fauna in the Site.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Action Plan of China National Wetland Conservation. 2000. China Forestry Publishing House.
Chen YQ, Cao L, Mark B. 2009. Survey of Wintering Waterbirds in Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve during the years of 2008-2009. University of Science and Technology of China press.
Liu ZY. 2001. Research on Wetland Resources and Protection Countermeasures of Shengjin Lake Reserve.
Liu ZY, Xu WB. 2001. Reserch on the Environmental Capacity of Grus monacha Wintering in the Upper Shengjin Lake. Resources and Environment in the Yangtze Basin, No. 5.
Mark B. 2004. Survey of Waterbirds in the Middle and Lower Yangtze River during January and February in 2004. China Forestry Publishing House.
Mark B. 2005. Survey of Waterbirds in the Middle and Lower Yangtze River in February 2005. China Forestry Publishing House.
Master Plan of Anhui Shengjin Lake National Nature Reserve (2011-2020). 2010. State Forestry Bureau Survey Scheme Designing Institute.
Shen J. 2009. Evaluation of Water Quality and Planktonic Algae Diversity in Autumn fo Anhui Shengjin Lake. Journal of Hydroecology, No. 3.
Xu LL. 2008. Flora and Community Evolution of Shengjin Lake. Journal of Wuhan Botanical Research.
Xu WB. 1999. Changes of Wintering Watefowls at the Upper Shengjin Lake, Anhui. Chinese Journal of Wildlife, No. 2.
Xu WB, Cheng YQ. 2005. Preliminary Study of Wintering Waterfowls and habitat management in Anhui Shengjin Lake. Journal of Chizhou Teachers College.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Platalea leucorodia and Anser fabalis in winter (The reserve, 03-01-2011)



Crowds of Anser fabalis (The reserve, 25-03-2011)



Chlidonias hybrid (The reserve, 07-08-2012)



Cygnus columbianus (The reserve, 23-02-2013)



Wetland scenery of the site (The reserve, 27-07-2011)



Foraging Grus monacha (The reserve, 08-01-2013)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation