

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

NOTE: It is important that you read the accompanying *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document before completing this form.

1. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

1999

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28	03	79

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Country:

Italy

3. Name of wetland: "Peschiera di Corru s'Ittiri

-con saline e tratto di mare antistante- Stagno di

S. Giovanni e Marceddi"

4. Geographical coordinates: 39°44'N 008°30'E

5. Altitude: (average and/or max. & min.)

6. Area: Total 2,610 hectares

Corru s'Ittiri e S. Giovanni 1,340 ha; Marceddi 1,270 ha

7. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

It is a representative example of a near-natural wetland, characteristic of Mediterranean biogeographical region. It is a typical wetland with reedy dune system partially utilised for a salt exploit. It supports an assemblage of rare, vulnerable or endangered species of animals and important habitats.

8. Wetland Type (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Annex I of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document.)

marine-coastal: A . B . C . D . E . F . G . H . I . **J** . K

inland: L . M . N . O . P . Q . R . Sp . Ss . Tp . Ts
. U . Va . Vt . W . Xf . Xp . Y . Zg . Zk

man-made: 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant:

9. Ramsar Criteria: (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12, next page.)

1a . 1b . 1c . 1d | **2a** . 2b . 2c . 2d | 3a . 3b . 3c | 4a . 4b

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to the site:

10. Map of site included? Please tick *yes* -or- *no*

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits).

11. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Please provide additional information on each of the following categories by attaching extra pages (please limit extra pages to no more than 10):

12. Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page. (Please refer to Annex II in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document).

It supports an important number of rare or endangered species of animal (over 50 endangered bird species), with a much number of individuals of any one or more of these species (over 6.000 birds).

13. General location: (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)

It is located in the West of Sardinia Region, close to Oristano town. This land belongs to Arborea and Terralba villages.

14. Physical features: (e.g. geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

In the site are visible two types of wetland, that of Corru S'ittiri, parallel to the sea, and the system ponds of Marceddi and S. Giovanni. Corru S'ittiri is separated from the sea via a littoral cordon and placed close to the alluvial plain of Arborea. The lagoons of Marceddi is separated from the S. Giovanni via an artificial cordon and it is connected to the sea via a large mouth, partially obstructed by an artificial barrier. S. Giovanni is a near brackish lagoon that received the freshwater from two course-waters. This wetland originated via fluvial erosion and sea regression-intrusion and after this depression is filled up by marine intrusion and separated from the sea by a near artificial littoral cordon.

15. Hydrological values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc)

The natural and artificial control on the change of depth water permitted to avoid the coastal erosion and the flood control.

Corru S'ittiri is depth 40 - 110cm and large 150 hectares, Marceddi and S. Giovanni are depth 40 - 400cm, and large 1.600 hectares.

16. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

- Embryonic shifting dunes. It is an example of the first stages of dune construction, constituted by raised sand surfaces of the upper beach. Plants: Agropyrum junceum, Ammophyla arenaria, Anthemis maritima.
- Coastal lagoons. It is characterised by varying salinity and water volume, partially separated from the sea by sandbanks. Salinity may vary from brackish water to hypersalinity depending on rainfall, evaporation and the addition of fresh seawater. Plants: Lemna minor, Cladophora sp., Myriophyllum spicatum, Lemna gibba, Potamogeton pectinatus, Entheromorfa intestinalis, Phragmites australis, Typha angustifolia, Sparganium erectum, Apium nodiflorum, Conium maculatum, Mentha pulegium, Calystegia sepium.
- Mediterranean salt meadows: It is characterised by various Mediterranean communities. Plants: tall rush saltmarshes dominated by Juncus acutus; Mediterranean halo-psammophile meadows dominated by Plantago crassifolia, Spergularia marina, Ornithogalum pyramidale, Leopoldia comosa; medium-tall Juncus subulatus beds.
- Mediterranean halophilous scrubs: it is characterised by perennial vegetation of marine saline muds mainly composed of scrubs. Plants: Sarcocornia fruticosa, Arthrocnemum fruticosum, Arthrocnemum glaucum.
- Mediterranean halo nitrophilous pioneer communities. It is a formation of annual plants colonizing salt muds, susceptible to temporary inundation and extreme drying. Plants: Frankenion pulverulenta, Salsola soda, Parapholis incurva, Parapholis strigosa, Hordeum marinum.

17. Noteworthy flora: (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc)

Plagius flosculosus, important paleoendemism of Sardinia.

Polygonum scoparium, schizoendemism produced by P. equisetiforme cycle.

Stachys glutinosa, paleoendemism.

18. Noteworthy fauna: (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

Hyla sarda: endemic specie.

Emys orbicularis: endangered specie.

Testudo hermanni: endemic specie.

Tachybaptus ruficollis: endangered specie, over 60 specimens.

Podiceps cristatus: very endangered specie, over 300 specimens.

Podiceps nigricollis: very endangered specie, over 200 specimens.

Phalacrocorax carbo: abundant specie, over 1.000 specimens.

Phalacrocorax aristotelis: endangered specie, few specimens.

Botaurus stellaris: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.

Ixobrychus minutus: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.

Bubulcus ibis: very endangered specie, few specimens.

Egretta garzetta: endangered specie, over 80 specimens.

Egretta alba: endangered specie, over 40 specimens.

Ardea cinerea: endangered specie, over 100 specimens.

Plegadis falcinellus: endangered specie, few specimens.

Phoenicopterus ruber: very endangered specie (site very important for the migration), over 2000 specimens

Anser anser: over 10 specimens (site important for the migration).

Anas penelope: endangered specie, over 200 specimens.

Anas strepera: endangered specie, over 30 specimens.

Anas crecca: endangered specie, over 300 specimens.

Anas platyrhynchos: over 300 specimens (site important for the migration).

Anas acuta: endangered specie, few specimens.

Anas querquedula: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.

Anas clypeata: endangered specie, over 50 specimens.

Netta rufina: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.

Aythya ferina: rare and very endangered specie, over 500 specimens.

Aythya fuligula: endangered specie, over 90 specimens.

Mergus serrator: endangered specie, over 10 specimens.

Circus aeruginosus: endangered specie, over 10 specimens.

Pandion haliaetus: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.

Gallinula chloropus: abundant specie, over 30 specimens.

Porphyrio porphyrio: rare in Europe, very endangered specie, over 10 specimens (site important for nest building).

Fulica atra: abundant specie, over 2.000 specimens.

Himantopus himantopus: very endangered specie, over 20 specimens, (important site for nest building).

Recurvirostra avosetta: rare in Europe, very endangered specie, over 10 specimens (site important for nest building).

Charadrius hiaticula: endangered specie, over 10 specimens.

Vanellus vanellus: endangered specie, over 200 specimens.

Calidris minuta: endangered specie, over 20 specimens.

Calidris alpina: endangered specie, over 100 specimens.

Gallinago gallinago: over 15 specimens (site important for the migration).

Numenius arquata: endangered specie, over 60 specimens.

Tringa totanus: very endangered specie, over 70 specimens (site important for nest-building)

Tringa nebularia: endangered specie, over 10 specimens.

Actitis hypoleucos: endangered specie, over 10 specimens.

Larus ridibundus: abundant specie, over 1.000 specimens.

Larus genei: endangered specie, over 20 specimens.

Larus audouinii: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.

Larus cachinnans: abundant species, over 200 specimens.

Sterna sandvicensis: rare and very endangered specie, over 10 specimens (site important for nest-building).

Sterna albifrons: very endangered specie, few specimens, (site important for nest-building).

Alcedo atthis: endangered specie, few specimens.

19. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

The site is important for the fisheries production and for the naturalistic tourism.

20. Land tenure/ownership of: (a) site (b) surrounding area

21. Current land use: (a) site (b) surroundings/catchment

a) The principal human activities in this wetland are: fishing, outdoor recreation, education and scientific research.

b). Around the site there is an important agriculture activity.

22. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects: (a) at the site (b) around the site

a) The principal problems that affecting the site's ecological character are the human disturbance and the water supply for agriculture use.

b) The principal problems that affecting the ecological character of the area around the site is the used of chemical pollutants in the agriculture activity.

23. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made: management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

This wetland is considered by government of the Sardinian Region as a protected area for animals. It is inspected by the "Ispettorato forestale" of Sardinia Region administration's.

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

25. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

26. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

27. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment etc.)

"Ispettorato forestale" of Sardinia Region administration's.

29. Management authority: (name and address of local body directly responsible for managing the wetland)

"Ispettorato forestale" of Sardinia Region administration's.

30. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

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