Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 21 March 2020

Oman

Al Ansab Wetland

Designation date	22 March 2020
Site number	2406
Coordinates	23°33'47"N 58°19'42"E
Area	54,00 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

Al Ansab Wetland is potentially one of the finest wildlife sites in Oman. Haya water, through the management of the wetland, will be providing a nationally and internationally important showcase for some of Oman's most important wildlife habitats. Al Ansab Wetland will become a place where the people of Oman and international guests can enjoy and appreciate wildlife and wild places. Haya water will play an increasingly important role within the local community by providing numerous learning, healthy living, and social well-being initiatives as well as sustainable livelihood opportunities in a developing responsible tourism sector.

Al Ansab wetland can be regarded as being of international importance for migratory species and nationally important for breeding birds and species diversity, this is because:
• The wetland regularly hold globally threatened species, e.g. imperial and great spotted eagles.
• The wetland is important for a significant number of nationally important passage migrants, e.g. gulls, waders and eagles.
• The wetland area is known to attract rare passage species which are declining throughout all or large parts of their range, e.g. sacred ibis.
• The wetland represents a rare combination of habitats possessing characteristic bird communities which are untypical in the region, e.g. the large reed bed areas, scrub, open water, and desert habitats all within a relatively small area which is depicted in the high density of species at the site.
• The wetland is undoubtedly important for bird conservation in Oman in particular as a future education, research and tourism potential.

It is therefore important for the conservation of biodiversity in Oman that the Al Ansab wetland is protected, and subsequently expanded to enhance the diversity and the ecological importance of the wetland.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Manal Al Kindi
Institution/agency	Haya Water
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Compiler 2

Name	Aziza Saud Al Adhoobi
Institution/agency	Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2013
To year	2019

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Al Ansab Wetland
Unofficial name (optional)	Al Ansab lagoons

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

Al Ansab Wetland is located in Madinat Al Erfan, Bousher (Wilayat), Muscat. The centre of nearest town of Al Ansab is 4km to the SE. The centre of Muscat is 15 km to the NE. Current access is through the Ghala industrial area and through Expressway road which passes within 0.5 km of the site boundary.

The existing property was acquired by Oman Wastewater Services Company (OWSC)/Haya in November 12th 2006. The site was extended to the north east in July 7th 2008 by buffer zone. Approximately 40 hectares (ha) of the total land holding is lagoon and associated habitats. Prior to November 2006 the land was the property of the Muscat Municipality.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Bousher
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Al Ansab

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): 54

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 54.729

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	constructed wetland

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Constructed wetland.

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

To date, 305 bird species have been recorded from the lagoons. The mosaic of diverse habitats within a relatively small area has resulted in the highest density of bird species in Oman. The majority of the bird species recorded from the lagoons are migratory. Bird species migrating along the Al Batinah northern coastal plain or along the ridges of the Al Hajar mountain ridges are likely to stop over at the lagoons to feed and rest in this “greening-of-the-desert”. Twenty-two bird species have been confirmed as having bred at the lagoons. The lagoons are also important for a large number of gulls, passage barn swallows (Hi rundo rustica), sand martins (Riparia riparia) and pied wagtails (Motacilla alba). Important regularly occurring bird species likely to attract specialist bird-watching tourists include the white-tailed lapwing (Chettusia leucura) and Lichtenstein sandgrouse (Pterocles lichtensteinii).

Relatively few other animal species have been documented as occurring at the wetland. Insect diversity is likely to be particularly high owing to the diversity of habitats within a relatively small area. Dragonflies are particularly abundant and of interest to visiting nature watchers. Lizards and snakes, occur throughout the site. The wadi racer (Coluber rhodorachis) is the most presented in the site. There appears to be an abundance of amphibians judging by the evening calls and the prey items taken by heron species.

The Arabian gazelle (Gazella gazelle) has been recorded within the wetland. Unidentified species of fox have been recorded in the past. Feral cats and dogs are also present.

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

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Commiphora wightii	Mukul	☑	☐	☐	CR	☐		
Cordia monoica monoica		☐	☑	☑		☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Cordia myxa		☐	☑	☑		☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Delonix elata		☐	☑	☑	LC	☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Ficus sycomorus		☐	☑	☑	LC	☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Ficus vasta		☐	☑	☑	LC	☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Lawsonia inermis		☐	☑	☑		☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Moringa peregrina		☐	☑	☑		☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Pithecellobium dulce	Manilla Tamarind	☐	☑	☑	LC	☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Prosopis cineraria		☐	☑	☑		☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Salvadora persica		☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity
Tamarindus indica	Tamarind; Indian Date	☐	☑	☑	LC	☐		planted in the site to protect the species and increase diversity

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 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Acrocephalus stentoreus*	Clamorous Reed Warbler	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ammoperdix heyi*	Sand Partridge	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila heliaca*	Eastern Imperial Eagle; Asian Imperial Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila nipalensis*	Steppe Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑	Appendix I in CMS comprises migratory species that have been assessed as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius dubius*	Little Ringed Plover	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Purple Sunbird	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Columba livia*	Common Pigeon	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Coracias garrulus*	European Roller	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☑	Appendix I in CMS comprises migratory species that have been assessed as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Euodice malabarica*	Indian Silverbill; Warbling Silverbill	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco concolor*	Sooty Falcon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Francolinus pondicerianus*	Grey Francolin; Gray Francolin	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Galerida cristata*	Crested Lark	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinula chloropus*	Common Moorhen	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus himantopus*	Black-winged Stilt	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Little Bittern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland
CHORDATA / AVES	*Merops orientalis*	Green Bee-eater	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Neophron percnopterus*	Egyptian Vulture	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	Appendix II in CITES lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled.	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	Great White Pelican	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☑	Appendix I in CMS comprises migratory species that have been assessed as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ploceus manyar*	Streaked Weaver	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps nigricollis*	Eared Grebe; Black-necked Grebe	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland
CHORDATA / AVES	*Prinia gracilis*	Graceful Prinia	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pycnonotus leucotis*	White-eared Bulbul	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pycnonotus xanthopygos*	White-spectacled Bulbul	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian Collared-Dove; Eurasian Collared Dove	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Streptopelia senegalensis*	Laughing Dove	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Streptopelia turtur*	European Turtle-Dove; European Turtle Dove	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	Little Grebe	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Turdoides squamiceps*	Arabian Babbler	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus indicus*	Red-wattled Lapwing	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		This species breeds in the wetland and a resident species

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

The basic geological profile of the area is assumed to consist of limestone and wadi alluvium overlying Hajar Supergroup bedrock. The Hajar Supergroup is a highly complex formation, forming the core of the Hajar Mountains and comprising rocks of many types, ranging in age from pre Permian to Tertiary. Wadi alluvium comprises highly heterogeneous clay, silt, sand, gravel and cobbles of variable mixtures, in the form of caoalescing 'braided' deposits. The permeability of wadi alluvium is highly variable, ranging from very high within channel sands and gravels to very low within over bank silts and clays. The habitat around the Al Ansab lagoons is typical of the Gulf of Oman desert and semi-desert Eco region which includes the areas across the Batinah plains of northern Oman. There are four main habitat types on and adjacent to the lagoons; (i) the open, rocky semi-desert; (ii) dense scrub habitats; (iii) reed beds along the lagoon margins and (iv) the areas of open water. The open, dry and rocky landscape areas adjacent to the lagoons have a scattering of Acacia tortilis and Prosopsis cineraria trees and low growing drought tolerant perennials typical of the region. Surface water flow within the wadi channels surrounding the lagoons is likely to be rare, in most cases probably occurring only for a period of a few hours after a storm. As the upstream catchment appears to be minor, total surface water flows will rarely be significant. During the 2007 cyclone, flows within the wadi overtopped the lagoons, but does not appear to have caused any major damage.

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

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
8: Wastewater treatment areas	Al Ansab Wetland	1	54.73	Unique

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	
Eichhornia crassipes	water hyacinth	Actually (minor impacts)	No change
Prosopis juliflora	ghaf al bahri	Potentially	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

An attachment of all plant list is in additional material.

Prosopis juliflora has been removed from the entire site and is under control.

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/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Aphanius dispar*	sadd Al Mokhan		2013		Feed on mosquito larvae

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	
CHORDATA/AVES	*Acridotheres tristis*	Common Myna	Potentially	No change
CHORDATA/AVES	*Psittacula krameri*	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Potentially	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Rasbora daniconius*	Sadd Al Salho	Potentially	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Tilapia galilaea (Bolti) fish have been introduced to the Site. They have the potential to cause impact to the Site.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
B: Dry climate	BWh: Subtropical desert (Low-latitude desert)

Climatic conditions in Oman are typified by low and erratic rainfall, high temperatures and high potential evapotranspiration. Rainfall shows a high inter annual variation. It is not uncommon to have years of very low or even no precipitation in many areas. The mean annual rainfall in Muscat is around 75mm/year, with 200mm to 300mm in a wet year and less than 40 mm in a dry year. Rainfall is infrequent and irregular falling mainly between November and March. During the summer, temperatures reach 48C during the day in June and July and average 32C at night. Humidity can rise to an uncomfortable 90%. The mean summer temperature in Muscat is 33C, but the 'gharbi' western wind can raise temperatures by another 6-10C. Winter temperature between October and April average between 25C and 35C during the day and about 18C at night.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 36

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 50

Entire river basin ☐

Upper part of river basin ☐
Middle part of river basin ☐
Lower part of river basin ☐
More than one river basin ☐
Not in river basin ☑
Coastal ☐

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☐
Organic ☐
No available information ☑

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)

The basic geological profile of the area is assumed to consist of limestone and wadi alluvium overlying Hajar supergroup bedrock. The Hajar Supergroup is a highly complex formation, forming the core of the Hajar Mountains and comprising rocks of many types, ranging in age from pre Permian to Tertiary. Wadi alluvium comprises highly heterogeneous clay, silt, sand, gravel and cobbles of variable mixtures, in the form of caoalescing 'braided' deposits. The permeability of wadi alluvium is highly variable , ranging from very high within channel sands and gravels to very low within over bank silts and clays.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The amount of treated effluent TE discharged into the lagoons is recorded as 3000-5000 m3 per day. No significant ground water inflow and little of rainfall occurs in this area. Currently no accurate estimation of ground infiltration from the lagoons or outflow into the wadi over the spillway is available. Evapotranspiration across the lagoons is estimated at 270,000 m3/year. Total surface area of all lagoons around 135,000 m2 with total volume around 302,500 m3.

(ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater: unknown

(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime: -

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☐
Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐
Sediment regime unknown ☑

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour: it is not measured

(ECD) Light - reaching wetland: it is not measured

(ECD) Water temperature: average = 25 celsius

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐
Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑
Unknown ☐

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☐
Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐
Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☑

Unknown ☐

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

O2 NO2 NO3

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐

Mesotrophic ☐

Oligotrophic ☐

Dystrophic ☐

Unknown ☑

(ECD) Water conductivity: average=1500µS/cm

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 greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Other	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Within the site: 100s

Outside the site: 10s

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

i) the site provides 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 ☑

Description if applicable

Al Ansab Wetland become a place where the people of Oman and international guests can enjoy and appreciate wildlife and wild places. Haya water will play an increasingly important role within the local community by providing numerous learning, healthy living and social well being initiatives as well as sustainable livelihood opportunities in a developing responsible tourism sector.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) 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 ☐

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
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☐	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The Al Ansab Wetland is located in Madinat Al Erfan, Bousher (Wilayat), Muscat. The centre of the nearest town of Al Ansab is 4km away to the SE. The center of Muscat is 15 km to the NE. Current access is through the Ghala industrial area.

The existing property was acquired by Oman Wastewater Services Company (OWSC) in November 12th 2006 known now as " Haya Water company" . The site was extended to the north east in July 7th 2008. Approximately 40 hectares (ha) of the total land holding is lagoon and associated habitats . Prior to November 2006 the land was the property of the Muscat Municipality.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Al Ansab Wetland team managing the site under Haya water management
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Salim Al Saadi , Environment &wetland manager. Manal Al Kindi, Head of wetland .Mohammed Al Barwani &Marwa Al Mahrooqi, Wetland Support Officers
Postal address:	P.O.BOX 1047, P.C133 Al Khuwair, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman
E-mail address:	manal.kindi@haya.om

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
Commercial and industrial areas	Low impact	Low impact	☐	☑

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Water releases	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Non specified	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Aircraft flight paths	Low impact	Low impact	☐	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified/others	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Geological events

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	☐

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

<no data available>

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☑

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Proposed

Habitat

Measures	Status
Re-vegetation	Proposed
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Soil management	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

<no data available>

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<3 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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Al Ansab wetland overview (*Al Ansab wetland , 23-04-2013*)

Al Ansab wetland overview (*Al Ansab wetland , 17-12-2018*)

Lagoon at the wetland (*Al Ansab wetland , 24-02-2016*)

main lagoon at the wetland (*Al Ansab Wetland , 24-02-2016*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2020-03-22