Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 27 July 2017
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2008

China

Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve, Shanghai

Designation date	11 January 2002
Site number	1144
Coordinates	31°29'13"N 121°57'44"E
Area	32 600,00 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 Ramsar Site is located in the easternmost Chongming Island, the biggest estuarine alluvial island in the world. It holds the biggest and only mudflat remaining natural status in the Yangtze estuarine area. Currently, it is experiencing accretion to the East China Sea with a rate of 4 km2 per year. Abundant sand, mud and nutrition carried by the Yangtze River deposit here. Flourish mudflat vegetation, well developed tidal creeks and diverse benthos compose the rich natural resources of Chongming Dongtan Wetland.
Phragmites Adans covers an area of 16 000 ha in the Yangtze estuary. The community of the endemic plant species Scirpus mariqueter, covers an area of 600 ha. They both plays important roles in enriching primary productions purifying water, resisting storm tides and protecting coastlines from erosion.
Located within the ecotone of Yangtze River, Yellow Sea and East China Sea, the typical, unique, diverse and rapidly succeeding ecosystems support the rich diversity in this Site. It is an important wintering place and migratory stopover for 111 species of waterfowls with millions of individuals, including many internationally important species such as the critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper (Eurynorhynchus pygmeus), endangered Black-face Spoonbill (Platalea minor) and vulnerable Hooded Crane (Grus monacha) . It is also an important inhabiting place and migratory channel for critically endangered species such as the Chinese Sturgeon (Acipenser sinensis). The 94 species of freshwater, seawater and migratory fish account for over 80% of the total Yangtze estuarine fish species.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Ma Qiang
Institution/agency	The Chongming Dongtan Bird Nature Reserve Management Division of Shanghai Municipality
Postal address	Dongwang Road, Dongtan,202183 Chongming County, Shanghai, P.R.China
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2008
To year	2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve, Shanghai

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive ○ Negative ◉ Positive & Negative ○
(Update) No information available	☑
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	☐
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	☑
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?	☐
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?	☐

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

The expansion of the invasive species, Spartina alterniflora, produced negative impacts on regional biodiversity.
The Ramsar Criterions remain unchanged.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)	Yes ○

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

This Ramsar Site includes the whole area of the Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve of Shanghai Municipality and the water area less than 6 meters depth in southeast, covering an area of 8445 ha.

2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? The nearest town is Chenjia Town in Chongming

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): 32600

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 32618.1

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons	The Yangtze River has abundant water resource and produces great runoff. According to the data acquired from the Datong station, the annual total runoff is 9.24×1011 m3 with an average of 29 300 m3/s. The runoff entering the sea is steady, which could play important roles in maintaining fluent shipping transportation, stabilizing the basic physical and chemical characters in the estuarine waters, stabilizing aquatic biological resources and regulating regional climate in the Yangtze estuary. The suspending sand in the Yangtze estuary mainly comes from the Yangtze River. The maximal annual sand output is 6.78×108 t, the minimum is 3.41×108 t and the mean is 4.86×108 t, accounting for 2.7% of the total in the world. Under the influences of the tides and the currents from the southern and northern Yangtze branch, the sediments continue depositing in this wetland, thus a unique land accretion function is presented. In the recent 50 years, the land area of Chongming Island accreted by over 33.3%, which could be important backup land resources for Shanghai. As the biggest natural wetland in the Yangtze estuary, this wetland comprises of complex transitional characteristics from freshwater to seawater, from the temperate zone to subtropical zone and from the Yellow Sea to the East China Sea, in terms of flora, fauna and hydrological environment. Such characteristics are unique in East Asia. In recent studies about the carbon cycle, Dongtan wetland is a strong carbon sink. Its carbon sequestration capacity is much higher than other types of wetlands, which is significant to mitigate climate change.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	This Ramsar site is located in the ecozone of the East Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Yangtze River Basin. The vegetation in the wetland has a high productivity and a high rate of succession. Possessed of diverse ecosystem types including cropland, lake, river, freshwater, brackish water, seawater, mudflat, this site holds 462 animal species, including 130 waterfowl species and 94 fish species, accounting for over 80% of the total fish species in this region. Being an ecologically-sensitive region of global significance (WWF 2000), this site plays an important role in maintaining regional biodiversity.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	55337, 72567, 74689, 60950
Start year	2010
Source of data:	The monitoring data from the reserve

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

The wetland is rich in fish resources. According to recent investigations and literatures, 94 fish species distribute in this site, accounting for 80.34% of the total fish species (117 recorded species) in the Yangtze estuary. These fish species fall into 34 families of 14 orders, mainly representing as Family Cyprinidae (24 species, accounting for 25.53%), Salangidae (8 species, accounting for 8.51%), Engraulidae (6 species, accounting for 6.38%), Gobiidae (5 species, accounting for 5.32%), Tetraodontidae (5 species, accounting for 5.32%), Clupeidae (4 species, accounting for 4.26%), Cynoglossidae (4 species, accounting for 4.26%). The other families hold 1-2 species respectively. Of those species, endangered, endemic or important economic species include Acipenser sinensis, Trachidermus fasciatus, Coilia mystus, Coilia ectenes, Hemisalanx prognathus, Anguilla japonica, Mugil cephalus, Takifugu obscurus, Periopalmus cantonensis, etc.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

This wetland is not only the channel, but also the breeding site and feeding ground for migratory fish. Particularly, it is the gathering water area for the young individuals of Chinese Sturgeon to seek foods and increase weight before entering the sea. Fishing season comes when the young fish of Coilia mystus, Coilia ectenes and Anguilla japonica pass through the wetland. In addition, the young fish of Hemisalanx prognathus and Takifugu obscurus increase their weight in the sub-tidal zone of the estuary.

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 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser cygnoides*	Swan Goose	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑		Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser erythropus*	Lesser White-fronted Goose	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑		Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris tenuirostris*	Great Knot	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia boyciana*	Oriental Stork; Oriental White Stork	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☑	☑	National Protection Class: I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	4	2010	4	LC	☐	☐	National Protection Class: I	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E, SE Asia is 100 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three years counted.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Egretta eulophotes*	Chinese Egret	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☑		Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus monacha*	Hooded Crane	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	142	2010-2013	14	VU	☑	☑	National Protection Class: I	Crit 4: wintering bird in the site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E, SE Asia is 1000 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three years counted.

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	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed Godwit	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1060	2012-2013	0.75	NT	☐	☐		Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Numenius madagascariensis*	Eastern Curlew; Far Eastern Curlew	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Platalea minor*	Black-faced Spoonbill	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	34	2013	1.7	EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class: II	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E, SE Asia is 2000 as of 2012 and the population size is the average over the three years counted.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa guttifer*	Nordmann's Greenshank	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☑	☑	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering bird in the site
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser sinensis*	Chinese Sturgeon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	National Protection Class: I	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla japonica*	Japanese Eel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				EN	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Coilia mystus*	Tapertail anchovy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Coilia nasus*	Estuarine Tapertail Anchovy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Mugil cephalus*	Striped Mullet	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Takifugu obscurus*	Mefugu	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Trachidermus fasciatus*	Roughskin sculpin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐	National Protection Class: II	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 4:
Grus monacha populations with individuals over 130 continue to inhabit here through winters for 15 years, and the wintering period lasts for 5 months. Every year, 51 species of plovers and sandpipers with millions of individuals take this site as a stopover, with which 21 populations from 10 countries/regions have close connections according to the bird-marking records. Over 60 thousand individuals of gooses and gulls take this wetland as their wintering or breeding place per year. Overall, this wetland plays an important role in maintaining crane populations in Northeast Asia, goose and gull populations in East Asia and plover and sandpiper populations in Asia-Pacific.

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Shorebirds	☐	Population size: 32,021 (2010); 39,179 (2011); 39,116 (2012); 32,600 (2013).	
Anseriformes	☐	Population size: 9,677 (2010); 18,964 (2011); 25,274 (2012); 17,191 (2013).	
Umbrette	☐	Population size: 4,852 (2010); 6,511 (2011); 4,635 (2012); 4,214 (2013).	
Noddy	☐	Population size: 7,193 (2010); 6,742 (2011); 3,450 (2012); 5,368 (2013).	

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The main wetland types in the Site is estuarine waters and irrigated land. Other wetland types within the Site include aquaculture ponds, intertidal sand, salt and mudflats and human-made canals and drainage channels. The major vegetation types in this wetland are coastal saline vegetation and coastal marsh vegetation. In the near coastal areas, the mudflat communities are mainly represented as coastal saline vegetation such as Imperata cylindrical and Zoysia japonica community, because of relative high elevation and short time of water cover. The salinity of the wetland is low (below 1‰ in average). Due to the intensive reclamation for many years, the mudflats at high elevation level in the near coast have been reclaimed to aquaculture ponds or croplands. With vast waters and widespread Phragmites australis, the site is the important grounds for wintering birds, and breeding place for some summer migratory birds and non-wetland animals.
Coastal marsh vegetation dominates the wetland while coastal saline vegetation only covers a relatively small area. The predominant plants are Phragmites australis, Scirpus mariqueter and Scirpus triqueter. These marsh-vegetated areas, as well as the outside bare mudflats and the sub-tidal waters have the richest biodiversity in this Site. Abundant benthos and fish resources could provide foods to a large amount of wintering and staging birds which consists of the main part of the fauna in the wetland. While due to the expansion of the invasive Spartina alterniflora in the recent decade, regional biodiversity are influenced in some degree.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
F: Estuarine waters		1	19560	Unique
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		2	13040	Unique

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				
3: Irrigated land		1		
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches				

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Spartina alterniflora	Smooth Cord-grass	Actually (major impacts)	No change

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	Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle				National Protection Class: I
CHORDATA/AVES	Numenius minutus	Little Curlew				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill				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) 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 5

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 ☑

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.

Yangtze River basin and the Yellow Sea

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Organic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
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 soil types in the areas within the 1998's sea wall are paddy soil, fluvo-aquic soil and coastal solonchaks, while the mudflats outside the 1998's sea wall hold tidal-flat solonchaks. The supra-tidal and high-tidal mudflats basically hold bog tidal-flat solonchaks, while the low-tidal mudflats hold tidal-flat solonchaks which is suitable for the growth of the saline herbaceous plants.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	☐	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change
Marine water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

This site is controlled by the irregular shallow sea semidiurnal tides.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Sediment regime unknown ☐

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The mean annual salinity is less than 0.5%. The salinity of the north and south to the site are 0.14-1.52% and 0.022-0.299%.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☑

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The surface water quality is at IV level.

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 ○

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
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
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	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
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	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 microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

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 ☐

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 ☐

<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	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	☐	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: The Chongming Dongtan Bird Nature Reserve Management Division of Shanghai Municipality

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Guoxian Song, Director

Postal address:
Dongwang Road
Dongtan, 202183
Chongming County
Shangha
P.R. China

E-mail address: tangchendong@dongtan.cn

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			☑		☐	

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact		☐	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion			☑		☑	

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact		☑	No change	☐	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents			☐		☑	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site:
The expansion of the invasive species, Spartina alterniflora, could produce negative impacts on regional biodiversity which is mainly based on local plant species.

b) in the surrounding area:
The fishing activities in the areas below the low tidal level could exert influences over perching and food-seeking of waterfowls.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Reserve in China	Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve, Shanghai	http://www.dongtan.cn/	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve	http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=15643	partly

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	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented

Human Activities

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

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Barter,M.,D. Tonkinson, F.W.Qian, et al. 1997. Hunting of Waders on Chongming Dao: a declining occupation? 1997 Stilt31: 18-22.
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Barter M D, Tonkinson, S X Tang, et al. 1997. Wader number on Chongmin Dao, Yangtze estuary during northward migration and the conservation implications., Stilt30: 7-13.
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Huang Zhengyi, Yu Kuai, Sun Zhenhua. 1993. Resources and habitat of birds in Shanghai. Shanghai: Fudan University Press.
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Huang Zhengyi, Xie Yimin, Du Dechang, Kong Yi. 1993. Wildlife protection and management manual of Shanghai. Shanghai Municipal Agricultural and Forestry Bureau.
Li Zhixun, Tang Ziying, Xing Jianhua. 1959. A survey of the birds in Shanghai. Acta Zoologica Sinica, 11(3): 390-408.
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Ma Zhijun. 2005. Present situation assessment report of the birds' habitats in Chongming Dongtan Birds National Nature Reserve.
Ou Shanhua, Yang Binsheng. 1992. Characteristic of Scirpus mariqueter population and its capacity of siltation promotion in the coastal zones and intertidal zones in Shanghai. Journal of Shanghai Normal University Natural Science Edition, (21).
Resources investigation team of coastal zones and tideland in Shanghai. 1998. Resources comprehensive survey report of coastal zones and intertidal zones in Shanghai. Shanghai: Shanghai Science and Technology Press.
Sowerby A de C. 1932. The fauna of the Shanghai area. Birds, China Journal, 16: 279-280.
Sowerby A de C. 1943. Birds recorded from or known to occur in the Shanghai area. Heude Not. D'orn. 1: 1-212.
Sun Zhenghua, Tao Kanghua,

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

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>

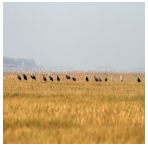
<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

The mudflat in the site (*The reserve, 23-07-2014*)

The mudflat in the site (*The reserve, 23-07-2014*)



Grus monacha inhabiting in the site (*The reserve, 23-07-2014*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2002-01-11