

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 19 January 2016

China

Guangdong Nanpeng Archipelago Wetlands



Designation date 16 October 2015 Site number 2249

Coordinates 23°16'56"N 117°15'21"E

Area 35 679,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2249 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 May 2020

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

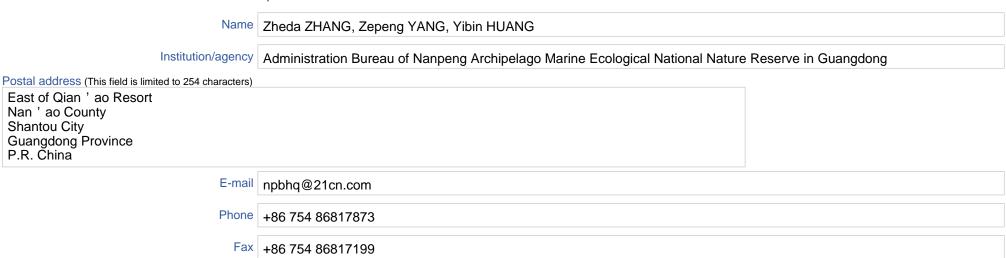
Summary (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Guangdong Nanpeng Archipelago Wetlands are a chain of islands situated in the north eastern section of the South China Sea and southwest of the Taiwan Strait. Located in the transition zone between tropical and subtropical climates, the archipelago belongs to a coastal ecosystem dominated by rocky marine shores, permanent shallow marine waters, algae layers, sand and gravels, which is representative in the biogeographic region and archipelago ecosystems of China 's tropical and subtropical regions. Within the Site there are four bedrock islands named Nappeng, Zhongpeng, Dingpeng and Qinpeng. Particular types of rocks, gravels and sand are distributed in the substratum forming rough seabed that is different from other sea areas in the northern South China Sea. In the periphery of the Site, the water depth can exceed 6 meters. Accounting for less than 20 per cent of the Site (7130 ha), this deeper area with average water depth of 20 meters creates strong hydrodynamic force and significant marine abrasion, resulting in the unique substratum of the Site. This deeper area also forms part of the Guangdong Nanpeng Archipelago Marine Ecological National Nature Reserve. The boundary of the proposed Ramsar Site follows that of the reserve to ensure adequate legal protection of the Site at the national level. Due to the high habitat diversity, there is a wide range of rare and endangered marine species at the Site such as the basking shark (Cetorhinus maximus), great horse (Hippocampus kelloggi), whale shark (Rhincodon typus); birds such as Chinese Egret (Egretta eulophotes), Christmas frigatebird (Fregata andrewsi), and short-tailed albatross (Phoebastria albatrus). Meanwhile, the islands are also an important spawning ground for turtles including five rare species, and present a strategic importance for the conservation of turtles not only in the biogeographic region but also in East Asia.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS



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

From year 2009
To year 2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish) Guangdong Nanpeng Archipelago Wetlands

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)

The Site boundary is the same as the reserve boundary.

2.2.2 - General location

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

Shantou City of Guangdong Province

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes O No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 35679

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS

boundaries | 35704.26

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Tropical humid forests, South Chinese Rainforest Biogeographic Province, Indomalayan 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 ecosystem services provided (This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Located at the most northern section of the South China Sea, the Site is a representative offshore island ecosystem in China, consisting of upwelling ecosystem, reef ecosystem, coral ecosystem and island ecosystem, which has unique seabed characteristics and seasonal variation of hydrological conditions. Well-known as "a live natural history museum in the northern South China Sea", it is a research ground for upwelling and coral ecosystems with global significance, marine biodiversity, global climate change, marine rare and endangered species, and ecological and environmental evolution. The Site also plays an important role in maintaining the coast, purifying water quality and regulating climate.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification (This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Closer to the Tropic of Cancer, the Site is an interface of coastal water, continental runoff, and high temperature and high salt water from the Pacific Kuroshio current - a condition that creates various favorable factors for reproduction, growth, and habitat diversity of marine organisms. Due to the rich marine biodiversity and ecosystem diversity, the Site became a marine biological resource treasury in the South China Sea, and is included in the range of 'the United Nations Protection Demonstration Area of Nan' ao – Dongshan Marine Biodiversity' which was established in 2004 by the United Nations and Chinese Government. There are 1308 species of marine organisms, including 280 species of phytoplankton, 179 species of zooplankton and 314 species of marine vertebrates in the reserve – one of the highest concentrations of vertebrates observed along the coast of China. On the other hand, the Site supports a variety of ecological environments, including vertical habitats (e.g. intertidal zone, reefs and shallow sea), different bottom environments (e.g. bare rocks, sunken rocks, drying rocks and gravels), and different shorelines (e.g. rocky shores, sandy and gravel beaches).

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification (This field is limited to 3000 characters)

There are 190 species of fishes at the Site, most of which complete various stages of the life cycle such as migration, spawning, hatching, growth and development in the range. Among those fishes, Siganus oramin, Priacanthus tayenus, Priacanthus macracanthus, and Pampus argenteus are important commercial fishes.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification (This field is limited to 3000 characters)

The Site is an important spawning, incubation and feeding ground for Decapterus maruadsi, Paerargyrops edita, Pseudosciena crocea, Epinephelus akaara, Epinephelus akaara, Acanthopagrus latus, Acanthopagrus schlegelii and many cephalopods. It is also the only migration way for a number of fish species such as Trichiurus haumela, Pseudosciena crocea and Mustelus griseus from the South China Sea to the East China Sea.

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				Pon Size	Period of non Est	% occurrence IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA /	Acanthopagri	COMMON HAME	2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8	. op. 0.20	. cou or pop. Edi.	75 SSSTITITION TOOTY NEW EIGH	.,		Carlor Clarad	oddinodion
ACTINOPTERYGII	latus COL Engliqueda at Lei		Ш	Ш			П			✓							
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Acanthopagri schlegelii									✓			LC ● 際				
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead	√	✓									EN ③ 谓	✓	✓	National Protection Class: II	Spawn in the site
CHORDATA / ELASMOBRANCHII	Cetorhinus maximus	Basking Shark	√										VU ③ tsp		✓		
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	√	✓									EN ③盟	\checkmark	✓	National Protection Class: II	Spawn in the site
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Decapterus maruadsi	brown-striped mackerel scad								√							
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback	√	✓									CR ● 瞭	✓	✓	National Protection Class: I	Spawn in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Egretta eulophotes	Chinese Egret	✓	~									VU <mark>●</mark> 階		V	National Protection Class: II	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Egretta sacra	Pacific Reef Heron		√									LC STRY			National Protection Class: II	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Epinephelus akaara		√							✓			EN ③ tsp				
CHORDATA / REPTILIA					·	,	,		,						·		

Hawksbill Turtle	✓	✓									CR OTE	✓	✓	National Protection Class: II	Spawn in the site	
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Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species 2	qualifie 4	s under o	riterion 9	Species 3	contribut 5	es under 7	criterion 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Eschrichtius robustus	Gray Whale		✓								LC ORE	✓		National Protection Class: II	Inhabit and forage in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Fregata andrewsi	Christmas Frigatebird	√	✓								CR of the	✓			Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Grampus griseus COL	Risso's Dolphin		✓								LC OFF			National Protection Class: II	Inhabit and forage in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle		✓								LC OFF	✓	✓	National Protection Class: I	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Hippocampus kelloggi	Great Seahorse	√									VU @ REP			National Protection Class: II	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley	✓	✓								VU of the	✓	✓	National Protection Class: II	Spawn in the site
CHORDATA / ELASMOBRANCHII	Mustelus griseus									✓						
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Neophocaeni phocaenoide		√	✓								VU @ REP	✓		National Protection Class: II	Inhabit and forage in the site
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Pampus argenteus	Silvery pomfret							✓							
CHORDATA / AVES	Pelecanus philippensis	Spot-billed Pelican		✓								NT @ 15g			National Protection Class: II	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Phoebastria albatrus	Short-tailed Albatross	✓									VU ⊚ îŝ?	V	✓	National Protection Class: I	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Priacanthus macracanthu								✓							
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Priacanthus tayenus								✓							
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	_										1	1	1		1	1

IS for Site no. 2249, Guan seudorca	igdong Nanpe	eng Ar	cnipe	iago W	etiands	s, Chin	a						
seudorca rassidens													
	False Killer Whale		✓									National Protection Class: II	Inhabit and forage in the site
								 1	1		<u> </u>	<u>I</u>	

Dividence	0-1	0	Species	qualifie	s under o	criterion	Species	contribut	es under	criterion	D 0:	Desired of the East	0/	1 1 :- 1 01	TEO Assessment	ON 40 A	Other Otelor	1
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence IUCN Re	ed List Ci	TES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / ELASMOBRANCHII	Rhincodon typus	Whale Shark	√										VU 🧟	CEST				
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Siganus canaliculatus	Pearl-spotted spinefoot							√									
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	chinensis	Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin;Indo-Pacif Humpbacked Dolphin		√									NT 6	CEST CEST	✓		National Protection Class: I	Inhabit and forage in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Sula leucogaster	Brown Booby		✓									LC o	RED			National Protection Class: II	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / AVES		Red-footed Booby		√									LC	RED'			National Protection Class: II	Stopover and inhabit in the site
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Trichiurus lepturus	Largehead hairtail								✓								

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

More information about the Criterion 4: Many sandy beaches at the Site can provide spawning and hatching grounds for turtles, especially for five rare species that are Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Dermochelys coriacea, Eretmochelys imbricata, and Lepidochelys olivacea. The sandy beach on Nanpeng Island is one of the important spawning grounds for turtles in China. Nanpeng Archipelago and the surrounding sea also provide foraging grounds for marine mammals (e.g. Sousa chinensis, Neophocaena phocaenoides) and oceanic migratory species (e.g. Grampus griseus, Eschrichtius robustus, Pseudorca crassidens). In addition, the reserve supports habitat and stopover grounds for rare and endangered migratory birds such as Egretta sacra, Egretta eulophotes, Fregata andrewsi, Haliaeetus albicilla, Phoebastria albatrus, Pelecanus philippensis, Sula sula, Sula leucogaster, etc.

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)

The major conservation objects in the reserve include unique submarine geomorphology, typical marine ecosystem, endangered marine animals, aquatic germplasm resources and their habitats, and marine biodiversity as a whole. The Site mainly consists of shallow marine waters, algae layers and rocky marine shores. The main vegetation types include phytoplankton, phycophyta (e.g. Sargassum henslowianum, Gloiopeltis furcata), island herbaceous plants (e.g. Ischaemum indicum, Imperata cylindrical, Inula cappa). The Site provides a great living environment for multiple fishes, cephalopods, mollusca, crustaceans, echinoderms and corals, and an important breeding ground for several threatened turtle species. It is also an important habitat for marine mammals such as finless porpoise (Neophocaena phocaenoides) and gray whale (Eschrichtius robustus), and migratory birds such as Christmas frigatebird (Fregata andrewsi) and short-tailed albatross (Phoebastria albatrus). The upwelling ecosystem at the Site belongs to wind-driven flow, and turns the Site into a popular fishing ground in summer. The main biomes include phytoplankton, zooplankton, epibenthos, and fishes. The reef ecosystem consists of intertidal biomes, epibenthos on reefs and seaweed biomes, with dominant species of Nodilittoraria radiate, Tetraclita squamosal, Perna viridis, Praxillella gracilies, Ampharete acutifrons, Arabella iricolor, Porphyra dentate, Gracilaria lemaneiformis, Sargassum henslowianum, and Gloiopeltis furcate. Three kinds of ahermatypic corals exist in the coral ecosystem, including one species of Madreporaria (Tubastrea coccinea), five species of Alcyonacea and eleven species of Gorgonacea. The island ecosystem consists of Gaillardia pulchella community, Spinifex littoreus - Sporobolus virginicus - Ipomoea peseaprae community and Scaevola sericea - Cymbopogon tortilis community, providing breeding and stopover habitats for over 90 species of birds from 32 families of 14 orders, such as Christmas frigatebird (Fregata andrewsi), white-tailed eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla), short-tailed albatross (Phoebastria albatrus), spot-billed pelican (Pelecanus philippensis), and Pacific reef-egret (Egretta sacra).

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
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	7132.7	Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		2		Unique
D: Rocky marine shores		3		Unique
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		4		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

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	Bahaba taipingensis	Chinese bahaba				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's Beaked Whale				National Protection Class: II
MOLLUSCA/CEPHALOPODA	Nautilus pompilius	emperor nautilus;chambered nautilius				National Protection Class: I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Stenella frontalis	Atlantic Spotted Dolphin				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Tursiops aduncus	Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenosed Dolphin;Bottlenose Dolphin				National Protection Class: II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cwa: Humid subtropical (Mild with dry winter, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	-45

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 69

Not in river basin <a>Image

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. (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

In the South China Sea.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral 🔽

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

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

The sediment types in the bottom surface are mainly gravel sand and clayey silt, with pH ranging from 7.51 to 7.60, and the percentage of organic matter ranging from 0.71% to 1.69%.

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
Marine water	✓

Water destination



Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (i	including ti

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)

The Site is located at the interface of coastal water and sea water, and also at the confluence of Minnan - Taiwan Shoal upwelling and eastern offshore upwelling, with the maximum water depth of -45 meters. The average range of water level is from 1.0 to 1.5 meters with small changes.

In the periphery of the Site water depth can exceed 6 meters. Accounting for less than 20 per cent of the total area, this deeper marine water is an important component of the Site's ecological character.

The tide is an irregular semidiurnal tide with the tidal range fluctuating between 1.0 and 1.5 meters. Significant seasonal changes in hydrological conditions are observed, which is different from that of other waters along the coast of Guangdong: in winter half-year it is mainly affected by the winter monsoon flows along the coast of Fujian and Zhejiang; and in summer half-year it is controlled by the offshore sea water with hyperhaline upwelling approaching the coast.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown 🗹

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ✓

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) 🗹

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Dystro	phic	V
Dystio	priio i	•

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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different Site differ from the site itself:

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
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		

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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

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

Located at the most northern section of the South China Sea, the Site plays an important role in maintaining the coast and water quality, and regulating climate. The Site is a typical experimental base for species and ecological communities of the upwelling ecosystem that is representative in the biogeographic region. Thus, it holds both theoretical and practical significance for biodiversity research and protection. In the year of 2014, the reserve cooperated with Shantou University in planning a programme on research and protection of Nanpeng Archipelago wetland ecological environment. In the same year, a research program on coral reef ecosystem was also developed in cooperation with Guangdong Ocean University.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

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	✓	✓

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 Nanpeng Archipelago Marine Ecological National Nature Reserve in Guangdong

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

Lixiang XIE, Derictoer

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

East of Qian ' ao Resort Nan ' ao County Shantou City Guangdong Province P.R. China

E-mail address: npbhq@21cn.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Medium impact			✓

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact			✓

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Storms and flooding	Medium impact		✓	✓

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other global designation	TheUnitedNationsProtectionDemonstration		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Reserve	GuangdongNanpengArchipelagoMarineEco		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection <a>✓

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	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

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O 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, but a plan is being prepared

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	

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Li CH, Jia XP, Sun QR, et al. 2009. Marine Ecology and Biodiversity of Nanpeng Archipelago. Beijing: Ocean Press.

Li CH, Jia XP, Sun QR, et al. Master plan of the Proposed Nanpeng Archipelago Marine Ecological Nature Reserve.

Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18.

Zeng CK, Zhang JP. 1959. Regionalization of algae flora in the western North Pacific. Oceanologia Et Limnologia Sinica, (4).

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 availables

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

<no file availables

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file availables

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:



Nautilus pompilius (The reserve, 21-08-2010)



Tubastrea coccinea (The reserve, 21-08-2010)



Caretta caretta (The reserve, 21-08-2010)



Landscape of Nanpeng Island (The reserve, 02-06-2015)



Landscape of Zhongpeng Island 20150602 (The reserve, 02-06-2015)



Sousa chinensis (The reserve, 21-08-2010)



Chelonia mydas (The reserve, 21-08-2010)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2015-10-16