



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 28 August 2020

China

Tibet Trari Nam Co Wetlands



Designation date	3 February 2020
Site number	2430
Coordinates	30°56'27"N 85°34'58"E
Area	142 982,00 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

Located in the lake basin in the southwest part of North Tibetan Plateau, Trari Nam Co Wetlands is an inland wetland and aquatic ecosystem dominated by highland permanent saline and fresh water lakes, permanent and seasonal rivers. With an average elevation of more than 4600 m, the Site, a representative of an alpine lake wetland ecosystem in the Tibetan Plateau, shows features that are rare and unique to alpine wetlands globally. Located in the area between Mount Balingangri and Gangdisê Range, the Site is located in the transition zone from Gangdisê Range to Qiangtang grassland, which is rich in habitat types. The pristine environment around the lake has become the ideal place for many wild animals and the breeding place for many migratory birds. The Site consists of several lakes centripetally rising by the rivers which originates from neighbouring mountains. The area of the basin is 1.643 million ha; and the primary water body in the basin is Trari Nam Co (Lake Zharinanmu), which is also the third biggest lake in Tibet. Many rare and threatened animals, such as the duck *Aythya ferina*, crane *Grus nigricollis*, eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, and snow leopard *Panthera uncia*, inhabit the wetlands. The Site also provides stopover and feeding grounds for migratory birds in highland or neighbouring areas and is the typical breeding grounds for *Grus nigricollis*, the only crane inhabiting the Tibetan plateaus of the 15 species of existing cranes over the world.

The Tibetan Plateau is one of World Wide Fund for Nature's (WWF's) Global 200 ecoregions. It is in the hinterland of Tibetan Plateau that Trari Nam Co Wetlands is located. The Site covers the most typical highland landscapes over an altitude of 4600 meters. It harbours a great lake with an area over 10,000 ha, and supports wetland ecosystem and alpine species in highland wetlands, which is of great importance in maintaining biodiversity in Tibetan Plateau.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Dorje Tsering
Institution/agency	Coqen Forestry Bureau of Tibet
Postal address	Coqen Forestry Bureau of Tibet, Tibet Autonomous Region, P. R. China
E-mail	289082426@qq.com
Phone	+86 0 13989971919
Fax	+86 897 2612834

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

From year	2012
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Tibet Trari Nam Co Wetlands
Unofficial name (optional)	西藏扎日南木错国际重要湿地

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

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Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

Trari Nam Co Wetlands has the same boundary as the Tibet Zharinamucuo Wetlands Nature Reserve. In the west, it reaches Langle at the foot of Larongma Mountain; in the east, it reaches Tabu, Ngamring County; in the north, it is bounded by the trail at the foot of Balinganri Mountain; and in the south, it is bounded by the trail at the foot of Gangdise mountain.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Ngari Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Coqen County

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):	142982
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	140597.358

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Cold-winter (continental) deserts and semi-deserts, Tibetan Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic 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

Hydrological services provided

Trari Nam Co Wetlands is located in the southwest Chang Tang Plateau, the hinterland of the Tibetan Plateau. The area of this internal flow basin is 16,430 km² and it is made up by the third biggest lake in Tibet - Trari Nam Co (Lake Zharinanmu) and two inflow rivers, namely River Coqen and River Dalong. Trari Nam Co is located in the lowest area in the Site and becomes the center of water collection. Therefore, the Site plays a pivotal role in recharging ground water for the surrounding area in the plateau.

Other ecosystem services provided

Located in the southwest Chang Tang Plateau, the hinterland of Tibetan Plateau, Trari Nam Co Wetlands is made up by typical wetland ecosystems in South Chang Tang. Six types of wetlands can be found in the Site, such as saline lakes, freshwater lakes, alpine wetlands, permanent and seasonal rivers, with a total area of 120,345.62 hectares. The Site shows representative and unique features of alpine wetland ecosystem not only in China but also in the world. It is referred as a rare nature museum to study geological evolution and structure, function, and biodiversity of alpine lake ecosystem. Meanwhile, the Site provides suitable habitat and breeding grounds, and provides abundant food source for *Grus nigricollis*, a kind of alpine crane. Up to 25% of the world population of *Grus nigricollis* can breed here (current average 15%). So, protection of the Site is essential to the birds. And the Site plays a pivotal role in regulating regional climate, stranding sediments, purifying water, storing carbon and mitigating greenhouse effects as well.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

36638

Start year

2014

Source of data:

Investigation report on waterfowl resources in Tibet Trari Nam Co Wetland Nature Reserve

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification	
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8									
Birds																			
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8993	2014-2015, 2018-2019	16.1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C, S & SE Asia is 560 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7760	2014-2015, 2018-2019	5.5		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for Central Asia is 1400 as of 2012. Crit 2: LC
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1453	2014-2015, 2018-2019	14.5	VU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C & S Asia is 100 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ichthyaeetus ichthyaeetus</i>	Pallas's Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5125	2014-2015, 2018-2019	5.1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for Central Asia is 1000 as of 2012. Crit 2: LC
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	724	2014-2015, 2018-2019	2.1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for cristatus, E Asia is 350 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1218	2014-2015, 2018-2019	1.2	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for tibetana is 1000 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9222	2014-2015, 2018-2019	13	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia is 710 as of 2012.
Others																			
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow leopard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class I	Crit 2: VU

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

Trari Nam Co Wetlands are mainly composed of large areas of permanent saline lakes, freshwater lakes, alpine wetlands, permanent and seasonal rivers and other wetlands, with major wetland plants of *Triglochin maritima*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Stuckenia pectinata* and *Pedicularis longiflora* var. *tubiformis*, etc. There are six vegetation types here, namely leafless shrub, deciduous broad-leaved shrub, alpine grassland, alpine meadow, swamp and submerged vegetation, providing abundant food and habitats for wetland birds such as cranes, herons, geese and ducks and gulls surroundings.

In the alpine grassland, the main community is *Stipa purpurea*, *Kobresia pygmaea* and *Artemisia wellbyi*, which are the main habitats for the Tibetan gazelle *Procapra picticaudata*, a major protected animal. In alpine meadows, the main vegetation types are *Kobresia pygmaea*, *Carex moorcroftii*, etc., providing good habitat and breeding Sites for *Grus nigricollis*, also habitats for such rare wild herbivores as the Asiatic wild ass *Equus hemionus* and *Procapra picticaudata*. In the alpine ice margin, where constructive species are *Barbula* mosses, the main vegetation consists of lichens and moss and is an important habitat for the sheep *Pseudois nayaur*, *Panthera uncia* and the grouse *Tetraogallus tibetanus* in the reserve.

The wetlands also play a great role in water and soil conservation, climate regulation, groundwater supplement, and surface runoff mitigation.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3	2381.1	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		0	468.74	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	1770.53	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		0	16.41	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes		1	100042.57	Unique
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		2	15666.27	Unique

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Alpine ice margin	
Alpine screes	

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/AVES	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Equus kiang</i>	Tibetan Wild Ass;Kiang				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Eurasian Kestrel;Common Kestrel				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Vulture				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Eurasian Lynx				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	argali				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	chiru;Tibetan antelope				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>	Tibetan gazelle				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>	bharal				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grizzly Bear;Brown Bear				National Protection Class II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dwb: Humid continental (Humid with severe, dry winter, warm summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- 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.

Trari Nam Co Basin (a separate internal flow basin)

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mneral
- 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 soil in the Site is mainly composed of five types of soils, namely alpine desert grassland soil, alpine grassland soil, alpine meadow soil, salt soil, swamp soil.

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 rainfall / snowfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Feeds groundwater	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 Site is in the lower part of Trari Nam Co Basin, which is the interior water system area with the center of Trari Nam Co. The short inflow river converges to the bottom of the basin from the surrounding mountain slopes, forming a lacustrine group of the Site. Permanent rivers flowing into the Trari Nam Co are Riber Coqen and River Dalong.

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

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The surface lake of Trari Nam Co has a pH value of 9.6 and a salinity of 13.90g/l. It is a lake at the end of rivers and the lake water is continuously concentrated, which is in the transition stage from sulfate type to chloride type.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Water salinity of Trari Nam Co is 13.9 g/L.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

Mesotrophic

Oligotrophic

Dystrophic

Unknown

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

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

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium
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 microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Within the site:

Outside the site:

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Coqen Forestry Bureau of Tibet

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

Dorje Tsering, Director

Postal address:

Coqen Forestry Bureau of Tibet, Tibet Autonomous Region, P. R. China

E-mail address:

289082426@qq.com

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	In the surrounding area
Salinisation		Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals		Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Provincial Nature Reserve	Tibet Zharinanmucuo Wetlands Nature Reserve		whole

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
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented
Improvement of water quality	Proposed
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Re-vegetation	Implemented
Soil management	Implemented
Land conversion controls	Proposed
Faunal corridors/passage	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

The reserve was established in 2002, and promoted to provincial nature reserve in 2007, with two protection stations under its jurisdiction. The management bureau of the reserve was established in 2016, with five staff, three more protection stations and one inspection station. Regulation of the reserve (draft) was being prepared and discussed. Activities such as logging, grazing, hunting, fishing, herb collection, reclamation, burning, mining, quarrying, dredging are strictly prohibited in the Site. Publicity and education activities were carried out in 2016 ~ 2017; 56,000 copies of bilingual brochure were given out during World Wildlife Day and World Wetlands Day.

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? No, but a plan is being prepared

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

For many years, colleges and universities have been entrusted to carry out investigation into the breeding season, so as to monitor breeding birds in the Site.

Experts from colleges, universities and scientific research institutes are frequently invited to carry out technical training, in order to enhance operational efficiency of administrative staff.

Patrolling and epidemic monitoring in the reserve was strengthened especially in migration season.

One ecological monitoring station is about to be built in the reserve. Monitoring equipment for water quality, meteorology, hydrology, animals and plants have been prepared, while relevant monitoring systems have been formulated and monitoring accounts and archives have been established.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Central and South Forestry Investigation and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration. 2008. Scientific Investigation Report of Tibet Zharinanmucuo Wetlands Nature Reserve.
Central and South Forestry Investigation and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration. 2008. Master Plan for Tibet Zharinanmucuo Wetlands Nature Reserve (2008-2015).
Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Seasonal freshwater lakes (the Reserve, 17-05-2018)



Procapra picticaudata (the Reserve, 16-11-2019)



Permanent saline lake (the Reserve, 15-11-2019)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2020-02-03