



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 28 August 2020

## China

### Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands



Designation date	3 February 2020
Site number	2431
Coordinates	29°00'19"N 116°17'49"E
Area	33 300,00 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

Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands is located in the south of the main lake area of Poyang Lake, the largest fresh water lake in China. Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands is at the front of the estuary delta formed by the north, middle and south tributaries of Ganjiang River (the first-class tributary of Yangtze River) flowing into Poyang Lake. The Site is a typical and unique large-scale inland delta wetland in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, which is very representative in the biogeography region and the world. Seasonal hydrological changes occur significantly in this Site. In the wet season, the Site is connected with the broad water surface of the main lake area of Poyang Lake; and in the dry season, the water level drops, revealing a variety of habitat types such as rivers, lakes, meadows, mudflat, etc. The proportion of water surface area in the wet season and dry season is 98.6% and 37.9% respectively. Unique hydrological and ecological processes provide abundant food and habitat for many organisms, and play an irreplaceable role in the lake ecosystem stability and biodiversity conservation. There are 113 species of waterbirds in the Site, including a great number of threatened water birds such as *Grus leucogeranus*, *Aythya baeri*, *Ciconia boyciana*, *Numenius madagascariensis*, *Platalea minor* *Anser cygnoides*, etc. At the same time, the Site provides an important stopover and wintering place for 20,000 to 70,000 wintering migratory birds on the East Asia-Australasia migration route, and an important breeding place for summer migratory birds, which is of international importance.

As an important part of Poyang Lake ecosystem, Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands plays an important ecological function in soil and water conservation, biodiversity maintenance, flood regulation and storage, water conservation, nutrient cycle and other aspects. It is a key strategic node in the construction of ecological security pattern in Poyang Lake and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Compiler 1

Name	Binhua Hu, Songxian Wan
Institution/agency	Administration Bureau of Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetland National Nature Reserve
Postal address	Building 4, Honggu Huijing, 1059 Hongwan Avenue (Wenhua Avenue) Xinjian District Nanchang City Jiangxi Province P.R. China
E-mail	nanjishidi@126.com
Phone	+86 791 83881772
Fax	+86 791 83881772

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

From year	2016
To year	2019

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands
---	------------------------------------

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
-------------	---

#### Boundaries description

The boundary of the Site is the same as that of Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetland National Nature Reserve. It is located in the south of the main lake area of Poyang Lake, east to the entrance of Taizi River into the east Lake, west to the lower reaches of the middle branch of Ganjiang River, north to the foot of Sanshan Hill, south to Fengwei lake south of Jishan Hill.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Nanji Town

### 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):	33300
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	32953.444

### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

RIS for Site no. 2431, Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands, China

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

With large differences in water surface area and water level throughout the year, the Site has a complex hydrological and ecological process. The water surface area decreases from 98.6% in the wet season to 37.9% in the dry season; the maximum annual variation of water level is 9.59-10.94 m, and the minimum annual variation is 3.80-4.42 m. It is estimated that the storage capacity of the Nanji Wetlands is 549 million cubic meters, and the annual average flood regulation and storage is up to 1120 million cubic meters. As an important part of Poyang Lake which connects with Yangtze River, large water level changes and huge storage capacity not only provide various habitat conditions for Poyang Lake area in the dry season, but also play an extremely important role in flood regulation and storage and construction of ecological security pattern in the Yangtze River Basin in the wet season.

Other ecosystem services provided

The Site is located in the intersection of Ganjiang River and Poyang Lake. Ganjiang River brings a lot of sediment here every year, the leading edge of which is continuously uplifted and has developed into delta wetland and the trailing edge is relatively stable with relatively slow sediment deposition. During the wet season, the Site area is submerged by the water surface except for Nanshan island and Jishan island. In the dry season, due to the drop of water level and the difference of base elevation, a variety of wetland habitats, such as water area, shoals, marshes and sandbank appear in the Site, forming contiguous meadows and swamps with the largest distribution area in the Poyang Lake area. Under complex hydrological conditions, Nanji wetlands have formed an inland estuarine delta wetland ecosystem with orderly succession series of wet vegetation and stable habitat structure, which is highly representative, rare and unique in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the biogeographic region. Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands have high supply capacity. It is estimated that the annual primary productivity of the main wetland plants, such as *Triarrhena lutarioriparia*, *Carex* spp. and *Vallisneria natans* in the Site is  $1.17 \times 10^5$  t,  $1.26 \times 10^5$  t and  $9.61 \times 10^4$  t, respectively. For water purification capacity of the Site, according to the monitoring results, the reduction of sediment, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, COD and other indicators can reach 54.6%, 70.8%, 96.2% and 72.2% respectively. The outlet water quality of the lake reaches the class II-III standard of the environmental quality standard for surface water (GB3838-2002), providing clean water resources for the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	49,519
Start year	2016
Source of data:	Investigation data of overwintering water birds in Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetland National Nature Reserve, 2016-2019

- 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									
<b>Birds</b>																			
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	564	2016-2019	3.1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	Crit 6: 1 % threshold of frontalis for China is 180 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4588	2016-2019	6.5	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia (non-bre) is 710 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6120	2016-2019	9		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VU	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C & E Asia is 680 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5393	2016-2019	53.9	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold of middendorffi for E Asia is 100 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	2019	1.8	CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C, E, SE & S Asia is 5 as of 2012.
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus saundersi</i>	Saunders's Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	600	2019	7.1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VU	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for NE Asia (bre) is 85 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental Stork; Oriental White Stork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	810	2016-2019	27	EN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class I	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia is 30 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	2018	26	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class I	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia (non-bre) is 1 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i>	Swinhoe's Rail	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4286	2016-2019	4.3	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	Crit 6: 1 % threshold of jankowskii is 1000 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200	2016-2019	1.3	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C China (non-bre) is 150 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	606	2016-2019	17.3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class I IUCN res list: CR	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for Eastern is 35 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	152	2016-2019	15.2	VU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class I	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C China (non-bre) is 10 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	173	2016-2019	17.3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II IUCN red list: VU	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C China (non-bre) is 10 as of 2012.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	<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"/>	3440	2016-2019	2.5	NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crit 6: 1 % threshold of melanuroides is 1400 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew; Eastern Curlew	<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"/>	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ptarmica leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<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"/>	3910	2016-2019	39.1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia is 100 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ptarmica minor</i>	Black-faced Spoonbill	<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>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"/>	807	2016-2019	2.3	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia (non-bre) is 350 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<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"/>	3012	2016-2019	3	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia is 1000 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"/>	500	2019	1.1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crit 6: 1 % threshold of longipennis is 460 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	<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"/>	1995	2016-2019	8	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E, SE Asia (non-bre) is 250 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<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"/>	1729	2017-2018	1.7	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crit 6: 1 % threshold of terringotae is 1000 as of 2012.

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

Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands, mainly consisting of seasonal freshwater lakes, seasonal freshwater marshes, seasonal rivers, have obvious seasonality with the main vegetation types including aquatic vegetation, wet vegetation, marsh vegetation, meadow vegetation, sandbank vegetation.

In spring and summer, the Site is in the hydrological lake phase with a large area of open water with *Vallisneria natans*, *Nymphaeoides peltatum* and other aquatic plant resident. It provides a habitat for swimming birds such as *Podiceps cristatus*, *Anas poecilorhyncha* and natural spawning and fattening places for fish species. In autumn and winter, the water level gradually drops, and the lake water subsides into river channels and dished depressions. Rivers and lakes are scattered in the area, and beaches of different elevations are exposed, providing environmental conditions for the development of wetland vegetation in different niches. In rivers and lakes, plants such as *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Trapa bicornis* grow luxuriantly, providing habitat and breeding areas for *Aythya baeri*, *Cygnus columbianus*, *Anser erythropus* and other swimming birds. In the dished depressions and large area of meadows, some vegetation types include *Triarrhena lutarioriparia*, *Carex* spp., *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Zizania latifolia*, *Phragmites australis*, and the ground buds of submerged plants, which provide habitat and a foraging place for *Ciconia boyciana*, *Numenius madagascariensis* and other Wading birds.

At the same time, Nanji Wetlands, as important parts of Poyang Lake, the largest lake connecting with the Yangtze River, play an important ecological function in flood regulation and storage, sediment storage, water conservation and water purification.

### 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 >> N: Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks		3	75	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes		1	32630	Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils		2	253	Unique

#### Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Nanshan island and Jishan Island	

### 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>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Bonelli's Eagle				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Eastern Buzzard				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Eurasian Kestrel; Common Kestrel				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared Owlet				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Collared Scops Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	Grass Owl				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 (Mid with no dry season, hot 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.

Yangtze river basin

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)

Except that Nanshan island and Jishan island are distributed with laterite soil, the soil types in other areas are mainly meadow soil, meadow swamp soil, swamp soil and underwater sediment.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent 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 destination

Presence?	
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
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.

Located in the south of the main lake area of Poyang Lake and the Ganjiang River delta, the Site mainly receives water from the northern, middle and southern branches of the Ganjiang River, and flows into the Yangtze River through the north lake area of Poyang Lake. The water flowing into the Yangtze River every year exceeds the total flow of Yellow, Huaihe and Haihe River in China. Overall, the Site is an important regulator of the water flow of the Yangtze River.

The average annual flow of the Site is 55 billion cubic meters, with the highest water level of 22.43-22.57 m and the lowest water level of 9.59-11.02 m (Wusong elevation). The flow and water level change greatly in the year and between years. In the wet season (April to September), the flow into the lake accounts for 66.7% of the total amount of the year. Except for Nanshan and Jishan Islands, all other areas are covered by water. The water area during the wet season is about 32,894 hectares, accounting for 98.6% of the total area of the Site. During the dry season (October to march of the next year), with the sharply decreased lake volume and water level, rivers, lakes and beaches are exposed. At this time, the water body is only 12640 hectares, accounting for 37.9% of the total area.

The water level, water quantity, transparency and sediment volumes of Nanji Wetlands are affected by the amount of water coming from Ganjiang River, the sediment carrying capacity and the jacking effect of Yangtze River.

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

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

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
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
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
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	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	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	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	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	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
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"/>

##### Private ownership

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

Administration Bureau of Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji wetlands National Nature Reserve

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

Binhua Hu Director

Postal address:

Building 4, Honggu Huijing, 1059 Hongwan Avenue (Wenhua Avenue), Xinjian District, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, P.R. China

E-mail address:

nanjishidi@126.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		<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
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### 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	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

##### Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network EAAF087	<a href="https://eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/FSN_China.pdf">https://eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/FSN_China.pdf</a>	whole

##### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Natural Reserve	Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji wetlands National Nature Reserve		whole

##### Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Nanji Islands Nature Reserve	<a href="http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/nanji-islands-nature-reserve-iba-china-(mainland)">http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/nanji-islands-nature-reserve-iba-china-(mainland)</a>	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

## Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented
Improvement of water quality	Proposed
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Proposed
Soil management	Proposed
Land conversion controls	Implemented

## Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented

## Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of wastes	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:

After research and demonstration, the local government established Jiangxi Nanjishan Provincial Nature Reserve in 1997 and promoted it to Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji wetland National Nature Reserve in 2008.

In terms of wetland habitat management, the Reserve has reached an agreement with lake operators. When the lake discharges to the critical point of the lowest water level, through ecological compensation, the Reserve takes over the sluice control right of five lakes, controls and manages the regional water level, retains its ecological function of habitat, and provides valuable habitat for many waterfowl. This habitat management mode not only ensures the local people's demand for fishery resources, but also effectively protects the species habitat.

In the aspect of wetland patrol, a high-density and high-frequency patrol plan, including five patrol lines, covering the entire estuary delta has been formulated. There are 10 seasonal patrol personnel in total. Through regular patrols every week, they timely discover, stop and report the acts of damaging natural resources in the area, and effectively protect the wetland resources.

The Reserve and the local government work out a master plan, drive the local and surrounding communities to participate in the protection and rational utilization of wetland resources, implement the prohibition of fishing and recuperation, develop alternative industries, and promote co-construction and co-management on the premise of sustainable utilization of wetland resources.

Based on the needs of science popularization and education, the Reserve has not only established website and wechat platform, but also held publicity activities in the form of boards display, specimens, videos, slogans, etc. The local community villagers' awareness of the protection of migratory birds has been greatly improved, and gradually changed from passive protection to active protection.

### 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, 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	Implemented

From 2002 to 2016, the reserve cooperated with the National Bird Banding Center and Tsinghua University to carry out bird banding research. In 2003, in cooperation with Peking University, remote sensing technology was used to monitor the landscape pattern and dynamic characteristics of wetlands in the Reserve. From 2011 to 2012, in cooperation with Nanchang University, community visits and surveys were conducted in Nanji Township and formed a special survey report. In 2013, epidemic focus and disease monitoring was carried out for birds, terrestrial wild animals, etc.

In addition, the reserve has established "teaching and research practice base of Poyang Lake Nanji wetlands" with Nanchang University and Jiangxi Normal University of science and technology and established "field comprehensive test station of Poyang Lake Nanji wetland" with Jiangxi Normal University. The reserve has cooperated with WWF, ICF, EI and other international organizations to research the relationship between water level of Poyang Lake, aquatic plants and wintering migratory birds, and the influence of fishing production mode on overwintering migratory birds and their habitats.

A long-term cooperation agreement was signed with Nanjing Lake Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanchang University, International Crane Foundation, Jiangxi Normal University and Jiangxi Agricultural University to monitor water quality, plankton, benthos, soil, vegetation, amphibians and reptiles, fish and insects in the Reserve.

In 2004, the GEF white crane protection project was officially launched in the reserve.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Investigation, planning and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration, Urban Environmental Management Research Center of Fudan University, Management Station of Jiangxi Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve. 2008. Master plan of Jiangxi Poyang Lake Wetland National Nature Reserve (2008-2015).  
Management Station of Jiangxi Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve. 2003. Comprehensive scientific investigation of Jiangxi Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve.  
Udvardy, M. 1975. A 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)

<1 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:



Cygnus columbianus and other overwintering water birds ( Lei Feng, 04-11-2016 )



Overwintering water birds ( Lei Feng, 27-12-2014 )



Overwintering water birds ( Lei Feng, 27-12-2014 )



Overwintering water birds ( Jiansheng Lin, 22-11-2019 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation