

INDIA

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1982

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 19

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 648,507 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Special Secretary,
Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment and Forests

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 11 IBAs

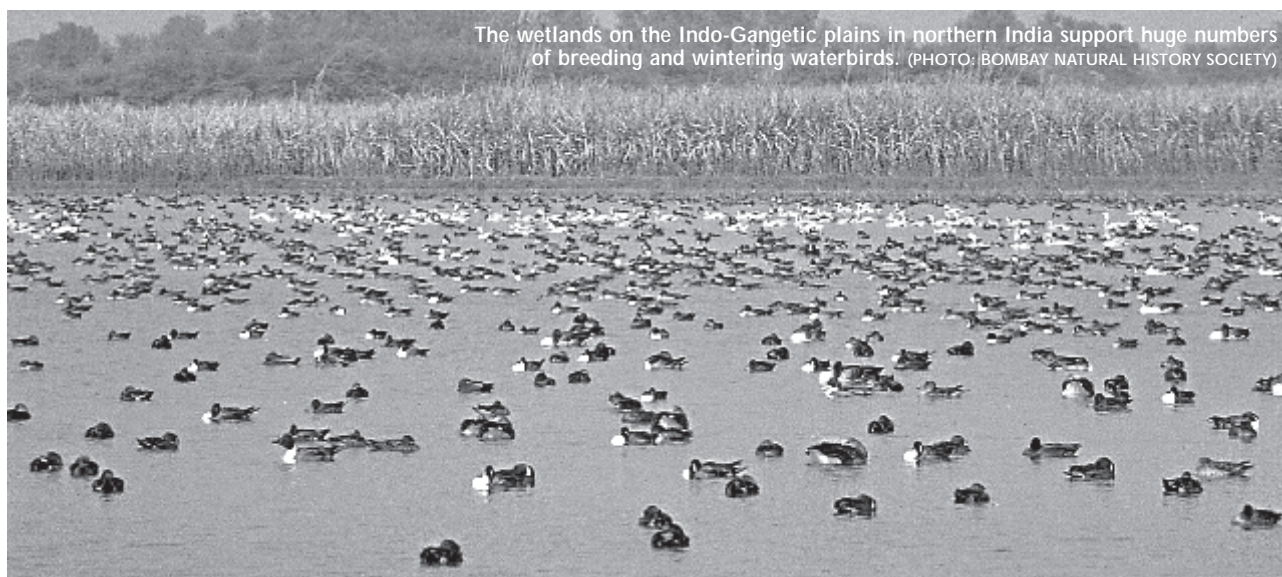
Partial in 5 IBAs

Lacking in 159 IBAs

India is a large, biologically diverse and densely populated country. The wetlands on the Indo-Gangetic plains in the north of the country support huge numbers of breeding and wintering waterbirds, including high proportions of the global populations of the threatened Pallas's Fish-eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* and Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis*. The Assam plains in north-east India retain many extensive wetlands (and associated grasslands and forests) with large populations of many wetland-dependent bird species; this part of India is the global stronghold of the threatened Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius*, and supports important populations of the threatened Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis*, Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* and wintering Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri*. The lakes and water storage reservoirs (or 'tanks') in southern India are also a stronghold for Spot-billed Pelican. There are many important coastal wetlands in India, including lagoons and vast saline expanses on the west coast and deltaic wetlands on the east coast, and India shares the single largest mangrove forest in the world, the Sundarbans, with Bangladesh. Despite the heavy

pressures on wetlands from human usage, India has had some major success stories in wetland conservation; for example, Nalabana Bird Sanctuary (Chilika Lake) (IBA 312) was listed on the Montreux Record in 1993 due to sedimentation problem, but following successful rehabilitation it was removed from the Record and received the Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award in 2002.

Nineteen Ramsar Sites have been designated in India, of which 16 overlap with IBAs, and an additional 159 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country. Designated and potential Ramsar Sites are particularly concentrated in the following major wetland regions: in the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau, two designated Ramsar Sites overlap with IBAs and there are six potential Ramsar Sites; in the plains of northern India, seven designated Ramsar Sites overlap with IBAs and there are 68 potential Ramsar Sites; in the Deccan plateau and coasts of southern India, five designated Ramsar Sites overlap with IBAs and there are 39 potential Ramsar Sites; and in the plains and foothills of north-east India, two designated Ramsar Sites overlap with IBAs and there are 31 potential Ramsar Sites.



The wetlands on the Indo-Gangetic plains in northern India support huge numbers of breeding and wintering waterbirds. (PHOTO: BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY)

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in India.

| Ramsar designation of IBA complete (11 IBA) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria |
| | | | | | 2 4 5 6 |
| JAMMU AND KASHMIR | | | | | |
| 20 | Wular Lake and associated marshes | 2,400 | Wular Lake | 18,900 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| PUNJAB | | | | | |
| 51 | Ropar Lake | 1,365 | Ropar | 1,365 | ✓ ✓ |
| RAJASTHAN | | | | | |
| 64 | Keoladeo National Park and Ajan Bande | 2,873 | Keoladeo National Park | 2,873 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 73 | Sambhar Lake | 19,000 | Sambhar Lake | 24,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | |
| 139 | Bhoj wetland | 3,072 | Bhoj Wetland | 3,201 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – India

| Ramsar designation of IBA complete (11 IBA) ... continued | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>ANDHRA PRADESH</i> | | | | | |
| 218 | Kolleru Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | 67,300 | Kolleru Lake | 90,100 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>KERALA</i> | | | | | |
| 254 | Vembanad Lake | 79,400 | Vembanad-Kol Wetland | 151,250 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>TAMIL NADU</i> | | | | | |
| 275 | Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary | 37,733 | Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary | 38,500 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>ORISSA</i> | | | | | |
| 312 | Nalabana Bird Sanctuary (Chilika Lake) | 1,553 | Chilika Lake | 116,500 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>ASSAM</i> | | | | | |
| 379 | Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary | 414 | Deeopor Beel | 4,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>MANIPUR</i> | | | | | |
| 435 | Loktak Lake and Keibul Lamjao National Park | 20,000 | Loktak Lake | 26,600 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| Ramsar designation of IBA partial (5 IBA) | | | | | |
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</i> | | | | | |
| 19 | Tso Morari Lake and adjacent marshes | 20,000 | Tsomoriri | 12,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>HIMACHAL PRADESH</i> | | | | | |
| 40 | Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | 30,729 | Pong Dam Lake | 15,662 | ✓ ✓ |
| <i>PUNJAB</i> | | | | | |
| 49 | Harike Lake Bird Sanctuary | 8,600 | Harike Lake | 4,100 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 50 | Kanjli Lake | 490 | Kanjli | 183 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>ORISSA</i> | | | | | |
| 310 | Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park | 81,700 | Bhitarkanika Mangroves | 65,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (159 IBAs) | | | | | |
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | Chushul marshes | 1,500 | | | ✓ |
| 5 | Haigam Rakh (marshes) | 1,400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 6 | Hanle Plains (Hanle River marshes) | 8,000 | | | ✓ |
| 9 | Hokarsar | 1,375 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 13 | Mirgund Jheel and Reserve | 300 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 15 | Pangong Tso | 65,000 | | | ✓ |
| 17 | Shallabugh Conservation Reserve | 700 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 18 | Tso Kar Basin | 10,000 | | | ✓ |
| 21 | Gharana Wetland Reserve | 300 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| <i>HARYANA</i> | | | | | |
| 52 | Basai wetlands | 100 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 53 | Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary | 412 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 55 | Sultanpur National Park | 143 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 56 | Wetlands of Yamuna River | 20,000 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| <i>DEHLI</i> | | | | | |
| 57 | Okhla Bird Sanctuary | 400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>RAJASTHAN</i> | | | | | |
| 58 | Alniya Dam | 20,143 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 59 | Bardha Dam | 300 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 63 | Jaisamand Lake and Wildlife Sanctuary | 7,300 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 65 | Khichan | unknown | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 68 | National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary | 5,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 70 | Ramsagar Lake | 400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 74 | Sareri Bandh | 300 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 80 | Udaipur Lakes Complex | 3,030 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>GUJARAT</i> | | | | | |
| 82 | Banni Grassland and Chhari Dhand | 384,700 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 84 | Charakla Salt Works | unknown | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 85 | Flamingo city | 750,722 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 87 | Kaj Lake Pipalava Bandharo | unknown | | | ✓ |
| 88 | Khijadiya Lake and Bird Sanctuary | 1,650 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 89 | Marine National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary | 45,792 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – India

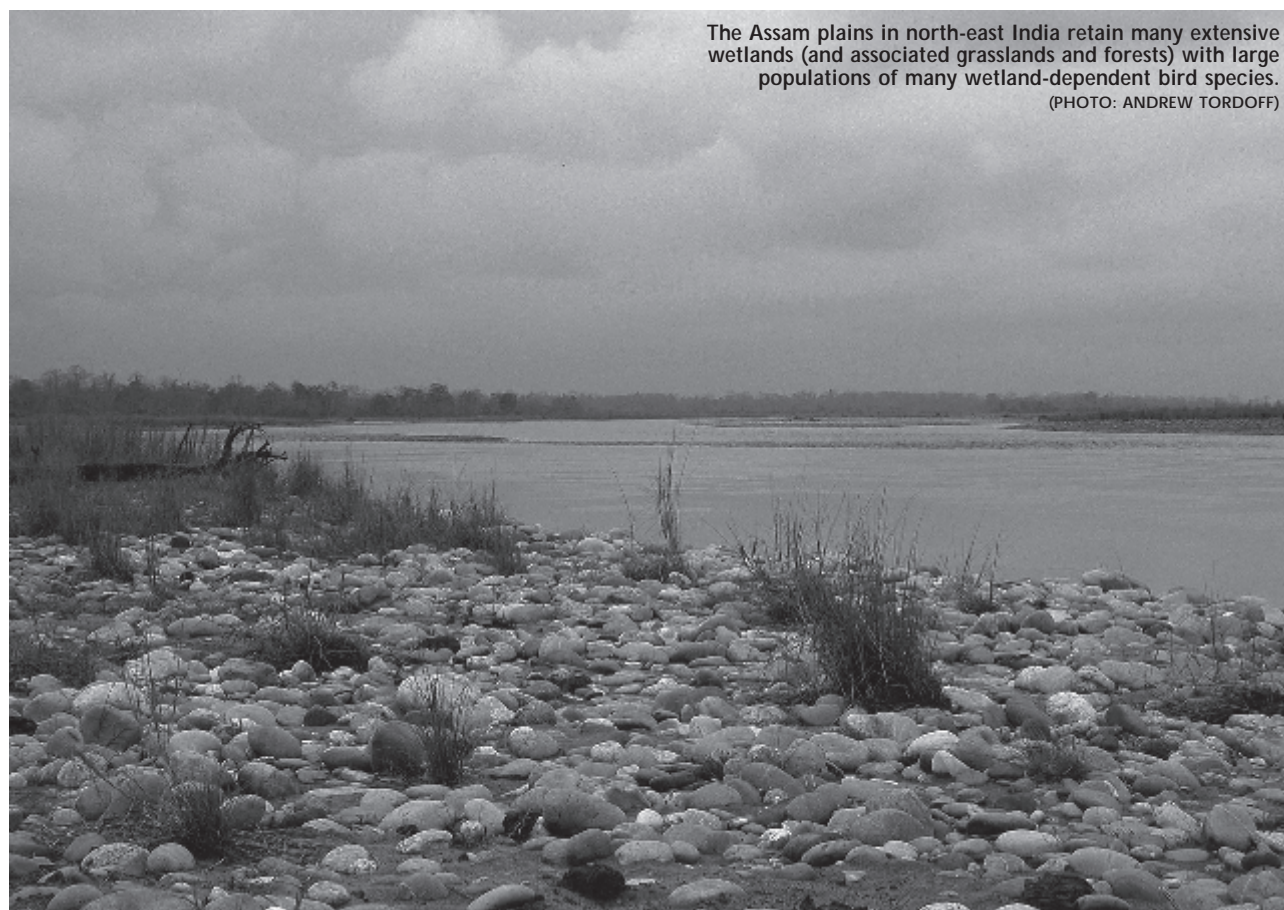
| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (159 IBAs) ... continued | | | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 90 | Nalsarovar Wildlife Sanctuary | 12,082 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 93 | Salt pans of Bhavnagar | 357,540 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 94 | Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | 700 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 96 | Wetlands of Kheda | unknown | ✓ | | | |
| 97 | Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary | 495,371 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Bhashkarpara* | unknown | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>UTTARANCHAL</i> | | | | | | |
| 98 | Asan Barrage | 250 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 102 | Corbett Tiger Reserve | 131,854 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>UTTAR PRADESH</i> | | | | | | |
| 112 | Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary | 2,894 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 113 | Dudwa National Park | 49,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 114 | Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary | 207,300 | ✓ | | | |
| 115 | Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary and Girijapur Barrage | 40,069 | ✓ | | | |
| 117 | Kudaiyya marshland | 300 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 118 | Kurra Jheel | 200 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 120 | Lakh-Bahosi Bird Sanctuary | 8,024 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 121 | Narora | 12,700 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 122 | National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary | 63,500 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 123 | Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary | 225 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 124 | Parvati Aranga Wildlife Sanctuary | 1,084 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 125 | Patna Bird Sanctuary | 109 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 126 | Pyagpur and Sitadwar Jheel | 2,950 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 127 | Saman Bird Sanctuary | 525 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 128 | Samaspur Bird Sanctuary | 799 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 129 | Sandi Wildlife Sanctuary | 309 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 130 | Sarsai Nawar Lake | 690 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 131 | Sauj Lake | 400 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 132 | Sheikha Jheel | 250 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 133 | Sohangibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary | 42,820 | ✓ | | | |
| 135 | Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary | 403 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 136 | Surha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary | 3,432 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>MADHYA PRADESH</i> | | | | | | |
| 138 | Barna Reservoir | 7,690 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 141 | Dihaila Jheel and other wetlands | 371 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 142 | Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir | 36,862 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 144 | Halali Reservoir | 2,528 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 146 | Madhav National Park | 37,522 | ✓ | | | |
| 149 | Rangawa Reservoir | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 150 | Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary | 82,384 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 153 | Yeshwantsagar Reservoir | 14,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>MAHARASHTRA</i> | | | | | | |
| 155 | Burnt Island (Bandra) Vengurla Rocks | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 156 | Gangapur Dam and grasslands | 4,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 158 | Jaikwadi Wildlife Sanctuary | 34,105 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 161 | Mahul – Sewree Creek | 1,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 164 | Nandur Madhmeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary | 10,012 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 172 | Thane Creek | 12,200 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>GOA</i> | | | | | | |
| 175 | Carambolim Wetlands | 72 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KARNATAKA</i> | | | | | | |
| 188 | Gudavi Bird Sanctuary | 74 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 191 | Karanji Lake | 65 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 194 | Kokkare Bellur | unknown | ✓ | | | |
| 195 | Krishnarajasagar Reservoir | 12,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 197 | Kukkarahalli Tank | 58 | ✓ | | | |
| 198 | Kunthur–Kallur Lakes | 460 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 199 | Lingambudhi Lake and environs | 76 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 200 | Magadi and Shetikere Wetlands | 192 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 204 | Narasambudhi Lake | 809 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 208 | Rangananthittu Bird Sanctuary | 68 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

* Bhashkarpara in Gujarat was included as an IBA by Islam and Rahmani (2004), but accidentally omitted from BirdLife International (2004), meaning that it was not allocated an IBA number in the latter publication.

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – India

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (159 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 211 | Sulekere Lake | 500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>ANDHRA PRADESH</i> | | | | | | |
| 215 | Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and Godavari estuary | 23,570 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 219 | Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary | 2,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 221 | Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary | 440 | ✓ | | | |
| 222 | Pakhal Sanctuary | 87,930 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 224 | Pulicat Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | 60,000 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 229 | Telineelapuram | 460 | ✓ | | | |
| 230 | Uppalapadu | 15 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>LAKSHADWEEP</i> | | | | | | |
| 231 | Pitti Island | 1 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KERALA</i> | | | | | | |
| 238 | Kattampally | 750 | ✓ | | | |
| 239 | Kole Wetland | 13,632 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>TAMIL NADU</i> | | | | | | |
| 258 | Big Tank (Peria Kanmai) and Sakkarakotai Kanmai | 2,541 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 261 | Chitragudi and Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary | 152 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 264 | Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park | 623 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 267 | Kaliveli Tank and Yeduyanthittu estuary | 7,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 268 | Karavetti Wildlife Sanctuary | 454 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 269 | Kunthangulam Bird Sanctuary | 129 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 271 | Kullur Sandai Reservoir | 1,362 | ✓ | | | |
| 279 | Suchindram Therur, Vembanoor | unknown | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 282 | Vandivoorand Kunnathur Tanks (Madurai) | 278 | ✓ | | | |
| 283 | Vaduvor Lake Bird Sanctuary | 128 | ✓ | | | |
| 284 | Vedanthangal and Karikili Bird Sanctuary | 80 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 285 | Veeranam Lake | 3,885 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 286 | Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary | 38 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 287 | Watrap Periakulam and Virakasamuthrakulam | 251 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 288 | Wellington Reservoir | 650 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>PONDICHERRY</i> | | | | | | |
| 290 | Bahour Lake | 618 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 291 | Ousteri Lake | 800 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>BIHAR</i> | | | | | | |
| 292 | Chauras of North Bihar | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 293 | Danapur cantonment area | 400 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 294 | Gogabil Pakshi Vihar, Baghar Beel and Baldia Chaur | 200 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 295 | Kawar or Kabar Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | 6,311 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 296 | Kurseala River Course and Diyara Flood Plains | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 297 | Kusheshwarsthan | 2,932 | ✓ | | | |
| 298 | Mokama Taal (Barah) Wetlands | 1,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 299 | Nagi Dam and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary | 523 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 300 | Reservoirs of Chotanagpur Plateau | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 302 | Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary | 5,000 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>JHARKAND</i> | | | | | | |
| 305 | Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary | 565 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>ORISSA</i> | | | | | | |
| 311 | Chandka-Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary | 17,579 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 313 | Mangal Jodi | unknown | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>WEST BENGAL</i> | | | | | | |
| 318 | Farakka Barrage and adjoining area | 2,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 320 | Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary | 21,651 | ✓ | | | |
| 321 | Kulik (Raiganj) Bird Sanctuary | 130 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 324 | Naya Bandh Wetland Complex | unknown | ✓ | | | |
| 326 | Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve (National Park) | 133,010 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>SIKKIM</i> | | | | | | |
| 330 | Khangchendzonga National Park and Biosphere Reserve | 84,950 | ✓ | | | |
| 332 | Lhonak Valley | 50,000 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</i> | | | | | | |
| 340 | D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary | 19,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 341 | Dibang Reserve Forest and adjacent areas | 20,200 | ✓ | | | |
| 362 | The Chapories of Lohit Reserve | 20,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (159 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>ASSAM</i> | | | | | | |
| 366 | Amchang Hills | 7,400 | ✓ | | | |
| 369 | Bauwwa Beel | 70 | ✓ | | | |
| 372 | Bordoibam-Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary | 1,125 | ✓ | | | |
| 373 | Bordoloni-Sampora | 3,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 374 | Chakrasila Complex | 5,300 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 375 | Chandubi Lake and adjoining areas | 2,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 376 | Deobali Jalah | 1,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 386 | Jamjing and Sengajan | 9,500 | ✓ | | | |
| 388 | Jengdia Beel and Satgaon | 500 | ✓ | | | |
| 389 | Jhanjimukh-Kokilamukh | 2,500 | ✓ | | | |
| 390 | Kaziranga National Park | 84,980 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 391 | Kuarbari-Dalani | 15 | ✓ | | | |
| 393 | Laokhowa and Burhachapori Sanctuaries | 11,417 | ✓ | | | |
| 395 | Majuli | 88,000 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 398 | Orang National Park | 7,881 | ✓ | | | |
| 399 | Pabho Reserve Forest | 4,900 | ✓ | | | |
| 400 | Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary | 3,883 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 401 | Pani-Dihing Bird Sanctuary | 4,000 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 403 | Sibsagar Tanks | 150 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 404 | Son Beel | 1,500 | ✓ | | | |
| 407 | Tamaranga-Dalani-Bhairab Complex | 4,600 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 411 | Urpod Beel | 1,000 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>MEGHALAYA</i> | | | | | | |
| 417 | Riat Khwan – Umiam Lake | 1,500 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>MANIPUR</i> | | | | | | |
| 438 | Zeilad Lake Sanctuary | 2,100 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>TRIPURA</i> | | | | | | |
| 439 | Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary | 38,954 | ✓ | | | |



The Assam plains in north-east India retain many extensive wetlands (and associated grasslands and forests) with large populations of many wetland-dependent bird species.
(PHOTO: ANDREW TORDOFF)

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in India.

| IBA | VU | VU | EN | VU | EN | EN | VU | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | CR | VU | VU | VU | EN | CR | VU | EN | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | Total | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|---|
| | Dalmatian Pelican | Spot-billed Pelican | White-bellied Heron | Lesser Adjutant | Greater Adjutant | White-headed Duck | Lesser White-fronted Goose | White-winged Duck | Balkal Teal | Marbled Teal | Baer's Pochard | Pallas's Fish-eagle | Greater Spotted Eagle | Imperial Eagle | Swamp Francolin | Siberian Crane | Sarus Crane | Black-necked Crane | Masked Finfoot | Bengal Florican | Sociable Lapwing | Wood Snipe | Spotted Greenshank | Spoon-billed Sandpiper | Indian Skimmer | White-throated Bushchat | Marsh Babbler | Jerdon's Babler | Slender-billed Babbler | Black-breasted Parrotbill | Bristled Grass-warbler | Finn's Weaver | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 49 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | 7 | |
| 50 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 52 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 53 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| 55 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 57 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 11 | | |
| 58 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | 2 | |
| 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 64 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 73 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 74 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 80 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 82 | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 85 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| 87 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 88 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| 89 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 90 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 93 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 94 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 97 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 98 | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 102 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 113 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 115 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 7 | |
| 117 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 118 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 4 |
| 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 121 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 122 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 123 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 124 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

* Bhashkarpara in Gujarat was included as an IBA by Islam and Rahmani (2004), but accidentally omitted from BirdLife International (2004), meaning that it was not allocated an IBA number in the latter publication.

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – India

| ... continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|-------|
| IBA | VU | VU | EN | VU | EN | EN | VU | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | CR | VU | VU | VU | EN | CR | VU | EN | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | Total |
| | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | White-bellied Heron <i>Ardea insignis</i> | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Greater Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> | White-winged Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i> | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> | Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucopyphus</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Swamp Francolin <i>Francolinus gularis</i> | Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> | Black-necked Crane <i>Grus nigricollis</i> | Masked Finfoot <i>Helipais personata</i> | Bengal Florican <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> | Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryornychus pygmeus</i> | Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> | White-throated Bushchat <i>Saxicola insignis</i> | Marsh Babbler <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> | Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i> | Slender-billed Babbler <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> | Black-breasted Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> | Bristled Grass-warbler <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> | Finn's Weaver <i>Ploceus megarhynchos</i> | |
| 125 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 127 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 128 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 131 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 133 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 135 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 136 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 138 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 139 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 141 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 144 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 146 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 4 |
| 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 153 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 156 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 164 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 172 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 175 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 188 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 191 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 194 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 195 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 197 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 198 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 199 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 204 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 208 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 211 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 215 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 218 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 219 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 221 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 224 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 238 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 239 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 258 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 261 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 264 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 267 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 268 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 269 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 271 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 275 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 279 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – India

| ... continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|----|
| IBA | VU | VU | EN | VU | EN | EN | VU | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | VU | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | White-bellied Heron <i>Ardea insignis</i> | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Greater Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> | White-winged Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i> | Baikol Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> | Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucopyphus</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Swamp Francolin <i>Francolinus gularis</i> | Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> | Black-necked Crane <i>Grus nigricollis</i> | Masked Finfoot <i>Helipais personata</i> | Bengal Florican <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> | Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryornychus pygmeus</i> | Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> | White-throated Bushchat <i>Saxicola insignis</i> | Marsh Babbler <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> | Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i> | Slender-billed Babbler <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> | Black-breasted Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> | Bristled Grass-warbler <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> | Finn's Weaver <i>Ploceus megarhynchos</i> | | | |
| 282 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 283 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 284 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| 285 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 286 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 287 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 288 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 294 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 295 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 297 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 298 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 302 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 305 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 310 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 312 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| 313 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 318 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 320 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | 5 | |
| 321 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 324 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 326 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 330 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 332 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 340 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 341 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 8 |
| 362 | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 366 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 369 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 372 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 373 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 374 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 375 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 376 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 379 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 386 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 388 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 389 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 390 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 21 |
| 391 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 393 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 395 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 398 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 399 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 400 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 401 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 403 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 404 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 407 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 411 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 417 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 435 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |

| ... continued | |
|---------------|---|
| IBA | |
| | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> |
| 438 | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> |
| 439 | White-bellied Heron <i>Ardea insignis</i> |
| Total | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> |
| | Greater Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> |
| | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> |
| | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> |
| | White-winged Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i> |
| | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> |
| | Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> |
| | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> |
| | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucopyphus</i> |
| | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> |
| | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> |
| | Swamp Francolin <i>Francolinus gularis</i> |
| | Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> |
| | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> |
| | Black-necked Crane <i>Grus nigricollis</i> |
| | Masked Finfoot <i>Helipopsis personata</i> |
| | Bengal Florican <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> |
| | Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> |
| | Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> |
| | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> |
| | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryornychus pygmaeus</i> |
| | Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> |
| | White-throated Bushchat <i>Saxicola insignis</i> |
| | Marsh Babbler <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> |
| | Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma alirrostre</i> |
| | Slender-billed Babbler <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> |
| | Black-breasted Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> |
| | Bristled Grass-warbler <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> |
| | Finn's Weaver <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i> |
| | Total |
| 438 | 1 |
| 439 | 1 |
| Total | 14 64 4 53 21 1 5 5 1 6 21 43 70 17 21 1 49 6 1 12 6 3 5 4 23 1 5 4 1 9 4 8 |



The lakes and water storage reservoirs (or 'tanks') in southern India are a stronghold for Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis*.
(PHOTO: BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY)

INDONESIA

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1992

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 2

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 242,700 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Directorate General
of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA), Ministry of Forestry

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 1 IBA

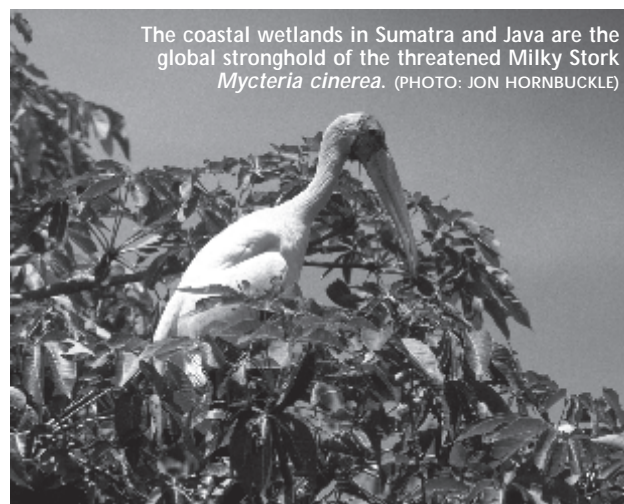
Partial in 1 IBA

Lacking in 47 IBAs

Indonesia is a vast archipelago of more than 17,000 islands. The most extensive and important wetlands are in the west of the country, in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java, and in Irian Jaya (not covered in this analysis of potential Ramsar Sites) in the east. The coastal wetlands in Sumatra and Java are the global stronghold of the threatened Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*, and the wetlands in Sumatra and Kalimantan support significant numbers of the threatened Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*; these coastal wetlands, particularly those on the east coast of Sumatra, are also important for migratory waterbirds, including many shorebirds on migration to eastern Indonesia and Australasia. Two threatened waterbirds are known only from wetlands on the coastal plains of Java, Sunda Coucal *Centropus nigrorufus*, which inhabits mangroves and associated swamps, and Javanese Lapwing *Vanellus macropterus*, which was last recorded in marshy grassland in 1940 but may still survive. Swamp forests in the lowlands of Sumatra and Kalimantan support wetland-dependent species such as the threatened Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi* and White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* (Sumatra only). Mangroves appear to be an important habitat for the critically endangered Silvery Wood-pigeon *Columba argentina*, which is confined to small islands in western Indonesia.

Two Ramsar Sites have been designated in Indonesia, one in Sumatra and one in Kalimantan, both of which overlap with

IBAs, and an additional 47 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country. The potential Ramsar Sites include 22 in Sumatra, seven in Kalimantan, nine in Java and Bali, three in Nusa Tenggara, two in Sulawesi and four in Maluku.



The coastal wetlands in Sumatra and Java are the global stronghold of the threatened Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*. (PHOTO: JON HORNBUCKLE)

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Indonesia.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)

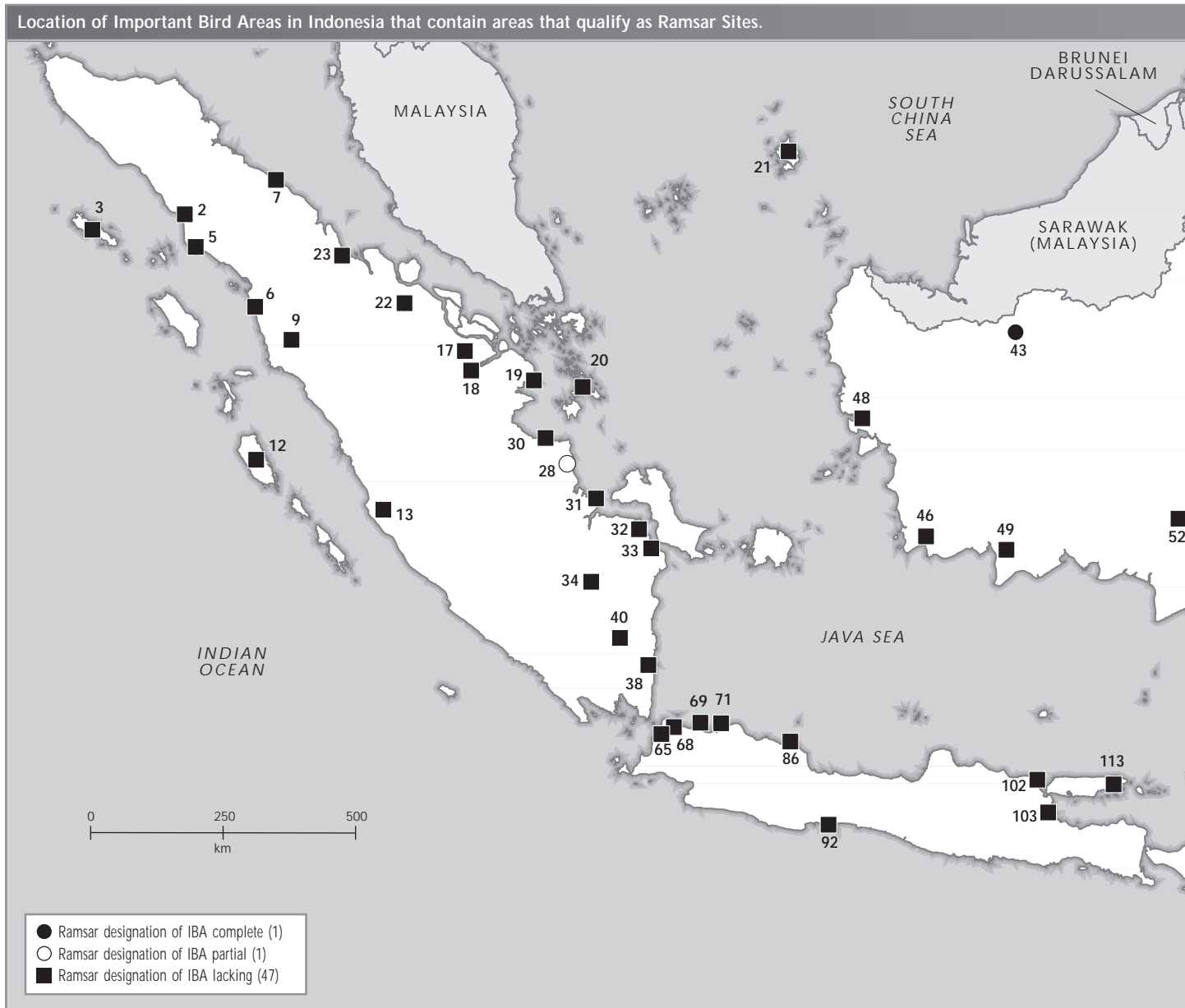
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| KALIMANTAN | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Danau Sentarum | 80,000 | Danau Sentarum | 80,000 | ✓ | | | |

Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)

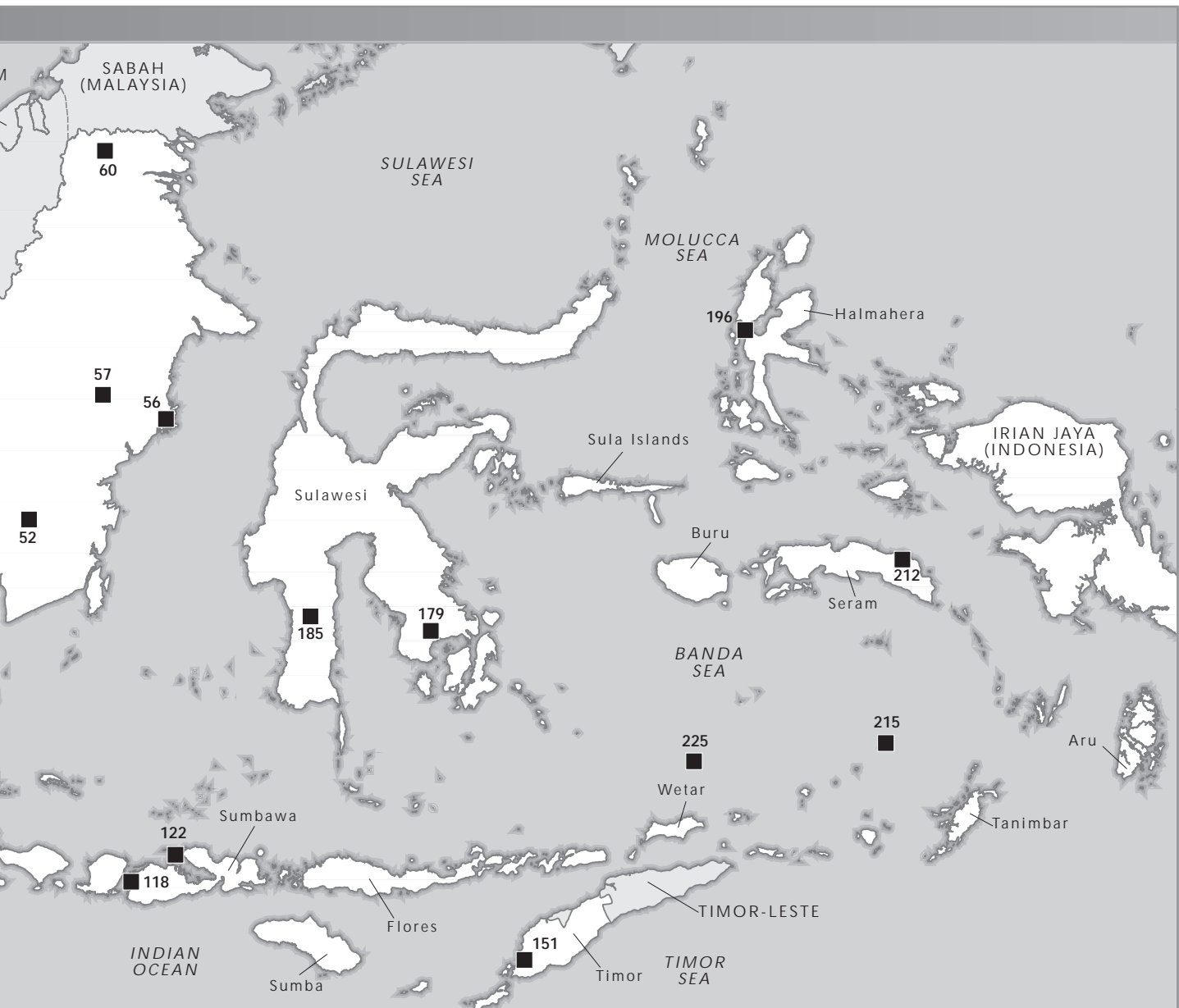
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| SUMATRA | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Berbak | 300,000 | Berbak | 162,700 | ✓ | | | |

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (47 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| SUMATRA | | | | | | |
| 2 | Trumon-Singkil | 157,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 3 | Pulau Simeulue | 180,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 5 | Rawa Tapus | 22,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 6 | Rawa Pesisir Pantai Barat Tapanuli Selatan | 126,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 7 | Pesisir Timur Pantai Sumatera Utara | 207,625 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9 | Batang Gadis | 108,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 12 | Pulau Siberut | 430,300 | ✓ | | | |
| 13 | Rawa Lunang | 30,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 17 | Hutan Rawa Gambut Siak-Kampar | 550,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 18 | Kerumutan | 120,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 19 | Pesisir Riau Tenggara | 70,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Kepulauan Lingga | 20,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 21 | Pulau Natuna | 120,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 22 | Siak Kecil | 380,000 | ✓ | | | |



| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (47 IBAs) ... continued | | | | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 23 | Hutan Rawa Gambut Barumun-Rokan | 140,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 30 | Pesisir Pantai Jambi | 22,125 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 31 | Sembilang | 400,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 32 | Tanjung Selokan | 10,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 33 | Tanjung Koyan | 13,750 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 34 | Dataran Banjir Ogan Komering | 500,000 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38 | Way Kambas | 130,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 40 | Rawa Tulang Bawang | 13,600 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| KALIMANTAN | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Muara Kendawangan | 300,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 48 | Rawa di Pesisir Kapuas | 1,500,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 49 | Tanjung Puting | 415,040 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 52 | Lembah Sungai Negara | 250,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 56 | Delta Mahakam | 160,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 57 | Lahan Basah Mahakam Tengah | 400,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 60 | Sebuku Sembakung | 448,589 | | ✓ | | | |
| JAVA AND BALI | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Rawa Danau | 4,200 | | ✓ | | | |
| 68 | Pulau Dua | 30 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |



| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (47 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 69 | Pulau Rambut | 18 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 71 | Muara Gembong-Tanjung Sedari | 23,630 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 86 | Muara Cimanuk | 7,100 | ✓ | | | |
| 92 | Segara Anakan-Nusa Kambangan | 6,189 | ✓ | | | |
| 102 | Solo Delta | 2,460 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 103 | Pantai Timur Surabaya | 5,600 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 113 | Sumenep | 1,320 | ✓ | | | |
| NUSA TENGGARA | | | | | | |
| 118 | Taliwang | 1,406 | ✓ | | | |
| 122 | Pulau Moyo | 22,250 | ✓ | | | |
| 151 | Teluk Kupang | 50,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| SULAWESI | | | | | | |
| 179 | Rawa Aopa Watumohai | 105,194 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 185 | Danau Tempe | 18,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| MALUKU | | | | | | |
| 196 | Rawa Sagu Ake Jailolo | 10 | ✓ | | | |
| 212 | Wai Bula | 45,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 215 | Pulau Manuk | 200 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 225 | Pulau Gunung Api | 80 | | | | |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Indonesia.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> VU | Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i> CR | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> VU | Milky Stork <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> VU | Storm's Stork <i>Ciconia stormi</i> EN | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> VU | White-shouldered Ibis <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> CR | White-winged Duck <i>Carina scutulata</i> EN | Moluccan Megapode <i>Eulipoa wallacei</i> VU | Black Partridge <i>Melanoperdix nigra</i> VU | Blue-faced Rail <i>Gymnocrex rosenbergii</i> VU | Invisible Rail <i>Habroptila wallacii</i> VU | Masked Finfoot <i>Heliopais personata</i> VU | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> EN | Silvery Wood-pigeon <i>Columba argentina</i> CR | Sunda Coucal <i>Centropus nigrorufus</i> VU | Sunda Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus concretus</i> VU | Blue-banded Kingfisher <i>Alcedo euryzona</i> VU | Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> VU | Hook-billed Bulbul <i>Saturnia criniger</i> VU | Total |
|-------|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|-------|
| 2 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 5 | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 6 | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 7 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 12 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 13 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 17 | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 3 |
| 18 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 19 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 22 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 23 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 28 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | 8 |
| 30 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | 2 |
| 31 | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | 8 |
| 32 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 33 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 38 | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | 9 |
| 40 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 43 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 46 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 48 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 49 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 4 |
| 52 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 56 | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 57 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 60 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 65 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 68 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 69 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 71 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 3 |
| 86 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 92 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 3 |
| 102 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 113 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 118 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 122 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 179 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 185 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 196 | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 212 | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 27 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | |

JAPAN

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1980

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 13

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 84,089 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Wildlife Division,
Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 1 IBA

Partial in 12 IBAs

Lacking in 112 IBAs

Japan is a mountainous country with very densely populated coastal lowlands. The largest freshwater wetlands are found on Hokkaido, and the most extensive tidal flats are mostly on Kyushu and other islands in the south of the country. Several globally threatened wetland-dependent species have important populations in Japan: wetlands on Hokkaido support Steller's Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis* and Blakiston's Fish-owl *Ketupa blakistoni*, the reedbeds on Honshu and Shikoku support an important population of Marsh Grassbird *Megalurus pryeri*, while paddy fields at Izumi-Takaono (IBA 151) in south Kyushu support half of the global population of White-naped Crane *Grus vipio* and more than 70% of the global population of Hooded Crane *G. monacha*. The small islands around Japan support large numbers of nesting seabirds, and the breeding populations of two threatened species, Short-tailed Albatross *Phoebastria albatrus* and Japanese Murrelet *Synthliboramphus*

wumizusume, are virtually confined to the Japanese islands. Three waterbird species (according to the Ramsar definition) breed only in Japan, Japanese Night Heron *Gorsachius goisagi*, Okinawa Rail *Gallirallus okinawae* and Ryukyu Woodcock *Scolopax mira*, but these species are more closely associated with forest habitats than wetlands. The IWRB Japan Committee compiled a national wetland inventory in 1989, and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan compiled a list of 500 important wetlands in Japan in 2001.

Thirteen Ramsar Sites have been designated in Japan, all of which overlap with IBAs, including six on Hokkaido, six on Honshu and one on the Nansei Shoto islands. An additional 112 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country, including 20 on Hokkaido, 56 on Honshu, nine on the Izu, Ogasawara and Iwo islands, four on Shikoku, 16 on Kyushu and seven on the Nansei Shoto islands.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Japan.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)

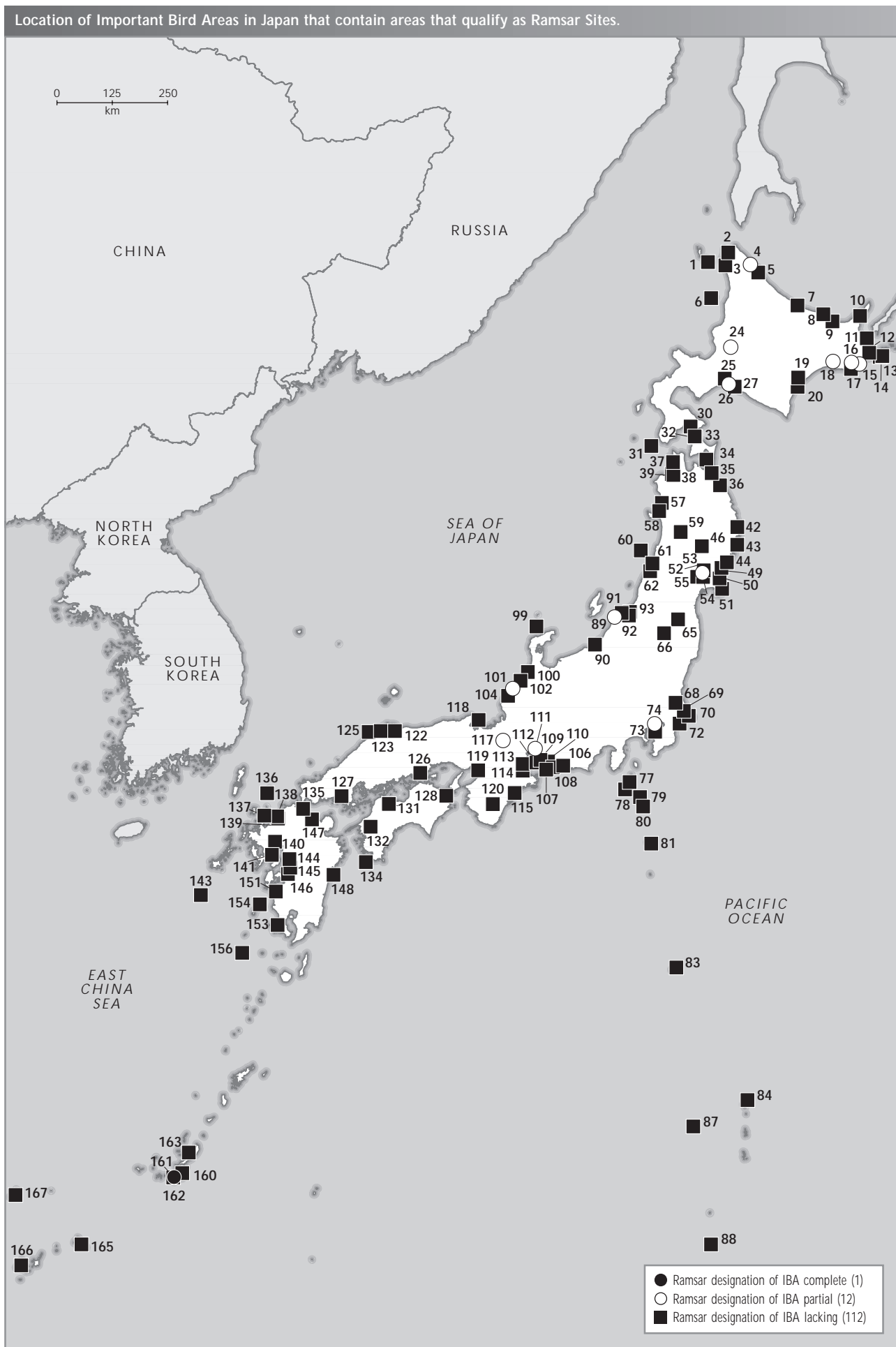
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 161 | Manko tidal flat | 58 | Manko | 58 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Ramsar designation of IBA partial (12 IBAs)

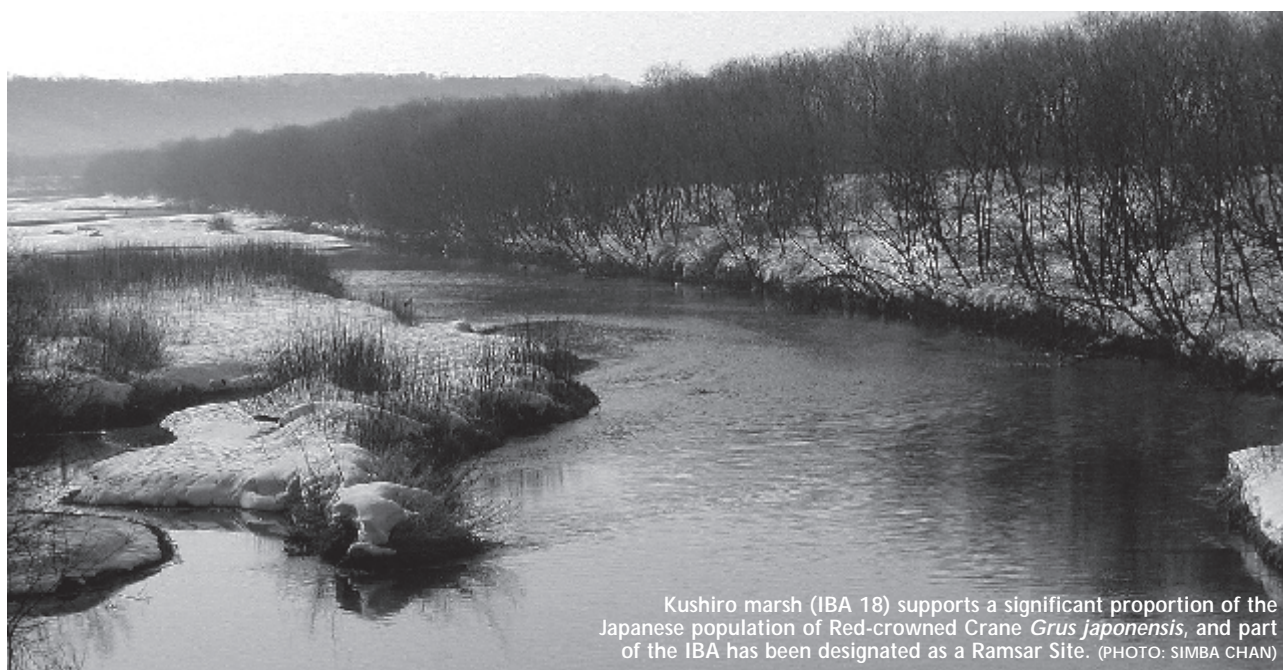
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | Lake Kuchcharoko | 2,803 | Kutchcharo-ko | 1,607 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15 | Kiritappu marsh, Biwase bay | 9,300 | Kiritappu-shitsugen | 2,504 | ✓ | | | |
| 16 | Lake Akkeshiko, Bekanbeushi marsh | 20,000 | Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-shitsugen | 4,896 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 18 | Kushiro marsh | 33,000 | Kushiro-shitsugen | 7,863 | ✓ | | | |
| 24 | Middle Ishikarigawa basin | 19,000 | Miyajima-numa | 41 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26 | Lake Utonaiko, Yufutsu plain | 7,200 | Utonai-ko | 510 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 53 | Izunuma and nearby lakes | 1,800 | Izu-numa & Uchi-numa | 559 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 74 | Inner Tokyo bay | 16,000 | Yatsu-higata | 40 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 89 | Lake Sakata | 251 | Sakata | 76 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 101 | Katano-Kamoike | 100 | Katano-kamoike | 10 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 111 | Fujimae tidal flat | 770 | Fujimae-higata | 323 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 117 | Lake Biwako | 72,224 | Biwa-ko | 65,602 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (112 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Rishirito island | 17,544 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 2 | Lake Koetoi-Onuma | 830 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3 | Sarobetsu marsh | 15,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Esashi, Menashidomari | 5 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Teurito island | 546 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | Lake Komukeko and Lake Shibunotsunaiko | 1,516 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8 | Lake Notoroko and Lake Abashiriko | 16,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9 | Lake Tofutsuko | 2,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 10 | Shiretoko, Mount Syari-dake | 123,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 11 | Notsuke bay, Odaito | 8,300 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 12 | Lake Furenko and nearby wetlands | 25,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 13 | Tomoshirijima and Chitomoshirijima islets | 9 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 14 | Yururito and Moyururito islets | 200 | | ✓ | | ✓ |



| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (112 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 17 | Daikokujima islet | 107 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Lower Tokachigawa river | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20 | Tokachi coastal lakes | 5,300 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 25 | Kyu-Osatsunuma | 130 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 27 | Mukawa | 3,800 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 30 | Hakodate bay, Southern Kameda coast | 4,300 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 31 | Matsumaekojima islet | 115 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 32 | Bentenjima islet | 9 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 33 | Northern Shimokita coast | 2,700 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 34 | Mutsu bay | 9,800 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 35 | Hotokenuma, Lake Ogawarako and nearby lakes | 10,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 36 | Kabushima islet | 2 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 37 | Iwakigawa river, Lake Jusanko | 2,727 | ✓ | | | |
| 38 | Mawarizeki and Sunazawa reservoir | 570 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 39 | Ezogadate reservoir | 50 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 42 | Hinodejima islet | 8 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 43 | Sanganjima islet | 25 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 44 | Tsubakijima and Aomatsushima islets | 2 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 46 | Shintsutsumi reservoir | 60 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 49 | South Sanriku coast | 140 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 50 | Futagojima islets | 1 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 51 | Rikuzen Enoshima islets | 55 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 52 | Hasamagawa river | 10 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 54 | Lake Kabukurinuma | 150 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 55 | Lake Kejonuma | 351 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 57 | Otomonuma reservoir | 60 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 58 | Hachirogata | 20,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 59 | Tamagawa river | 44 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 60 | Tobishima and Osyakujima islands | 249 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 61 | Mogamigawa estuary | 1,732 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 62 | Lakes Oyama Kamiike and Shimoike | 970 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 65 | Abukumagawa river | 660 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 66 | Lake Inawashiroko | 10,933 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 68 | Lake Kasumigaura, Ukisima | 17,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 69 | Tonegawa floodplain | 2,300 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 70 | Tonegawa estuary, Hazaki coast | 1,200 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 72 | Kujukuri coast | 19,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |



Kushiro marsh (IBA 18) supports a significant proportion of the Japanese population of Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis*, and part of the IBA has been designated as a Ramsar Site. (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Japan

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (112 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 73 | Banzu and Futtsu tidal flat | 2,400 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 77 | Nijijima and Shikinejima Islands | 2,686 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 78 | Kozushima island | 1,848 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 79 | Miyakejima island | 5,550 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 80 | Mikurajima island | 2,058 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 81 | Hachijojima island | 6,948 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 83 | Torishima island | 453 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 84 | Mukojima islands | 586 | ✓ | | | |
| 87 | Nishinoshima islet | 25 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 88 | Iwo islands | 3,255 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 90 | Lake Asahiike and Lake Unoike | 80 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 91 | Lake Toyanogata | 264 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 92 | Lake Hyoko | 310 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 93 | Lake Fukushimagata | 163 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 99 | Nanatsujima islets | 24 | ✓ | | | |
| 100 | Kahokugata, Takamatsu coast | 2,700 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 102 | Komaiko coast | 170 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 104 | Lower Kuzuryugawa river, Sakai plain | 7,500 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 106 | Lake Hamanako | 7,800 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 107 | Ikawazu | 870 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 108 | Shiokawa tidal flat | 900 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 109 | Yahagigawa estuary | 1,400 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 110 | Asai-shinden fishpond | 6 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 112 | Unoyama | 331 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 113 | Anogawa and Shitomogawa estuaries, Toyotsuura | 160 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 114 | Kumozugawa, Atagogawa and Kongogawa estuaries | 1,200 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 115 | Kii Nagashima islets | 7,452 | ✓ | | | |
| 118 | Kanmurijima and Kutsujima islets | 471 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 119 | Osaka Nanko | 19 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 120 | Futatsuno reservoir | 230 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 122 | Lake Nakaumi | 10,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 123 | Lake Shinjiko | 9,639 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 125 | Fumishima | 1 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 126 | Lake Kojimako and Lake Abeike | 1,000 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 127 | Kumage-Yatsushiro | 1,038 | ✓ | | | |
| 128 | Lower Yoshinogawa river | 3,800 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 131 | Kamogawa estuary | 470 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 132 | Kanogawa reservoir | 1,216 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 134 | Seinan islands | 1,200 | ✓ | | | |
| 135 | Sone tidal flat | 660 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 136 | Okinoshima islets | 97 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 137 | Eboshijima islet | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 138 | Tsukuejima islets | 5 | ✓ | | | |
| 139 | Hakata bay | 9,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 140 | Inner Ariake bay | 19,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 141 | Isahaya bay | 4,600 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 143 | Danjo islands | 416 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 144 | Shirakawa estuary | 1,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 145 | Hikawa estuary, Shiranui | 1,300 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 146 | Kumakawa estuary | 1,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 147 | Nakatsu and Usa tidal flats | 3,800 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 148 | Birojima islet | 8 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 151 | Izumi-Takaono | 842 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 153 | Manosegawa estuary | 100 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 154 | Koshikijima islands | 11,910 | ✓ | | | |
| 156 | Kusagaki islets | 50 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 160 | Awase tidal flat | 550 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 162 | Yone and Gushi tidal flats | 180 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 163 | Okinawa coastal islets | 100 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 165 | Miyako islands | 20,297 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 166 | Yaeyama islands | 58,345 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 167 | Senkaku islands | 630 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Japan.

| IBA | Short-tailed Albatross <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> VU | Black-footed Albatross <i>Phoebastria nigripes</i> EN | Black-faced Spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i> EN | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> VU | Steller's Sea-eagle <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> VU | White-naped Crane <i>Grus vipio</i> VU | Hooded Crane <i>Grus monacha</i> VU | Red-crowned Crane <i>Grus japonensis</i> EN | Swinhoe's Rail <i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i> VU | Saunders's Gull <i>Larus saundersi</i> VU | Japanese Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume</i> VU | Blakiston's Fish-owl <i>Ketupa blakistoni</i> EN | Sayan's Grasshopper-warbler <i>Locustella pieskei</i> VU | Marsh Grassbird <i>Megalurus pryori</i> VU | Total |
|-------|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|-------|
| 8 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 10 | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | 2 |
| 11 | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 12 | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 15 | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 16 | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 18 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 19 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 20 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 1 |
| 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 77 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 78 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 79 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 80 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 81 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 83 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 3 |
| 84 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 99 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 100 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 101 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 115 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 118 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 127 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 131 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 134 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 135 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 136 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 137 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 138 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 139 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 140 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 143 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 144 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 145 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| 146 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 147 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 148 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 151 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 153 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 154 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 1 |
| 161 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 162 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 167 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 5 | |

KOREA

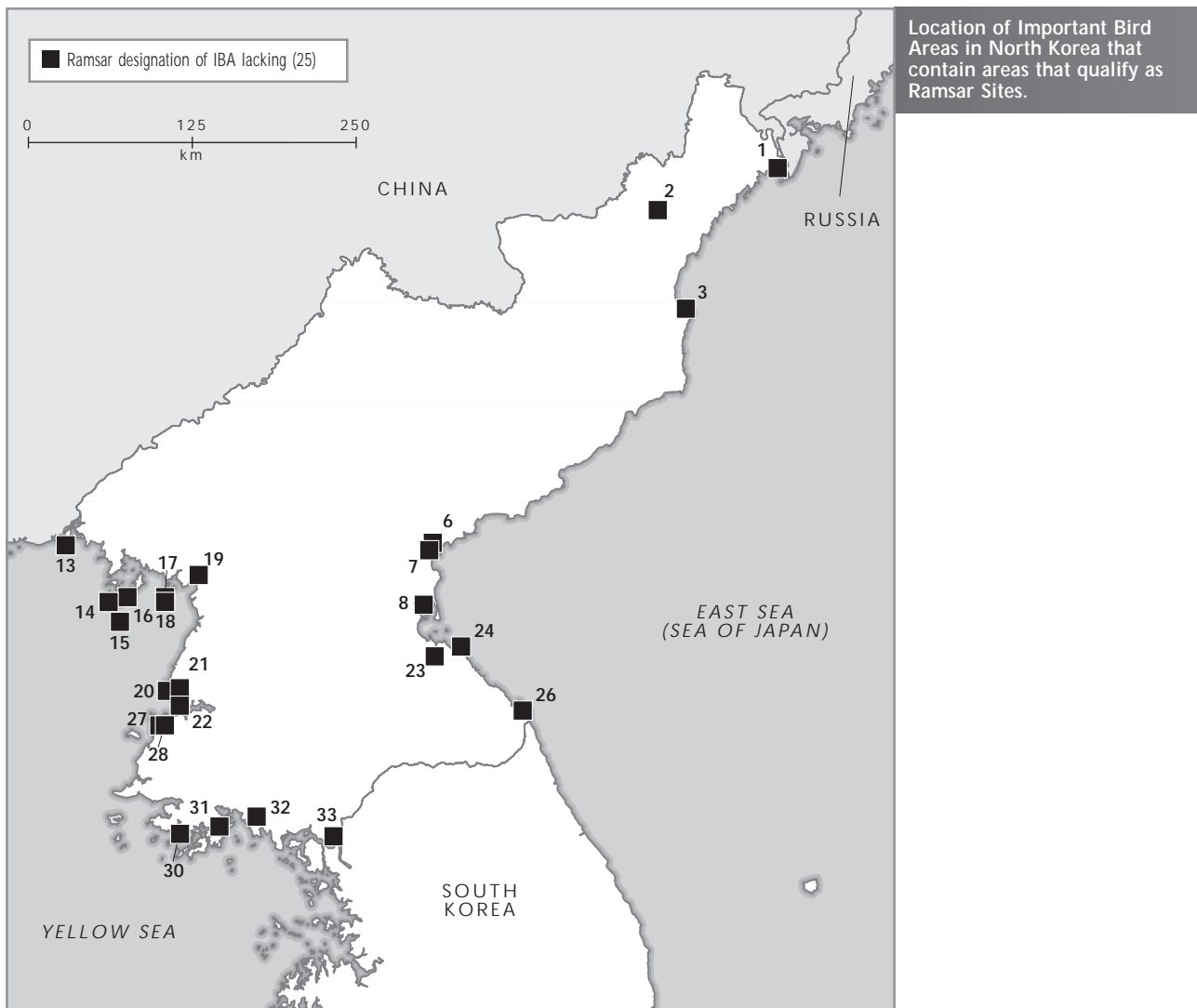
NORTH KOREA

NOT A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE RAMSAR CONVENTION (at 31 August 2005)

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:
Lacking in 25 IBAs

The wetlands around the Yellow Sea coast of western Korea are extremely important for breeding and migrant waterbirds; high proportions of the global populations of the threatened Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes* and Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* nest here, in colonies on small offshore islands, and several other threatened species occur on passage. There are also several important wetlands on the east coast of North Korea, and the

area around the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) area is important for staging and wintering cranes. A wetland inventory focusing on sites important for cranes and other waterbirds has been compiled for North Korea (Chong and Morishita 1996). Twenty-five potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in North Korea, including 16 on the west coast, eight on the east coast and one inland reservoir.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in North Korea.

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (25 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Lake Manpo and Lake Bonpo | 5,880 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 2 | Mayang reservoir (Mayang Chosuji) | 376 | ✓ | | | |
| 3 | Orangchon River estuary | 2,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Ryonghung Gang estuary | 10,000 | ✓ | | | |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – North Korea

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (25 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | Lake Kwangpo | 4,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8 | Kumya Bay | 4,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 13 | Amrok River estuary | 7,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14 | Oksem, Dongsolbatsem, Sesolbatsem and Namsolbatsem islands | 50 | ✓ | | | |
| 15 | Rab-do and Muki-do islands | 40 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 16 | Batoggisem, Dansem and Zamori islands | 50 | ✓ | | | |
| 17 | Sogam-do, Daegam-do, Zung-do, Ae-do and Hyengzedo islands | 18 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 18 | Ummu-do island | 80 | ✓ | | | |
| 19 | Chongchon River estuary (including Mundok Nature Reserve) | 8,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20 | Dok-do island | 18 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 21 | Onchon field | 50,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 22 | Taedong River estuary | 11,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 23 | Anbyon field | 1,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 24 | Lake Tungjong and Lake Chonapo | 2,010 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 26 | Lake Samilpo | 160 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 27 | Unryul Kumsanpo | 1,400 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 28 | Daedong Bay | 3,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 30 | Ongjin Bay | 3,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 31 | Kangryong field | 1,200 | ✓ | | | |
| 32 | Chongdan field | 2,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 33 | Panmun field | 8,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in North Korea.

| IBA | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> VU | Oriental Stork <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> EN | Black-faced Spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i> EN | Swan Goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i> EN | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> VU | Scaly-sided Merganser <i>Mergus squamatus</i> EN | Steller's Sea-eagle <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> VU | White-naped Crane <i>Grus vipio</i> VU | Hooded Crane <i>Grus monacha</i> VU | Red-crowned Crane <i>Grus japonensis</i> EN | Swinhoe's Rail <i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i> VU | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> EN | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Eurymorhynchus pygmaeus</i> EN | Saunders's Gull <i>Larus saundersi</i> VU | Total |
|-------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|-------|
| 1 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 2 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 4 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 4 |
| 8 | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 13 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 14 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 15 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 16 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 17 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 18 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 19 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | 8 |
| 20 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 21 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 6 |
| 22 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | 5 |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| 26 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| 27 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | 5 |
| 28 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | 7 |
| 30 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 31 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 32 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 33 | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| Total | 8 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |

SOUTH KOREA

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1997

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 3

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 969 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION

Global Environment Office, Ministry of Environment

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

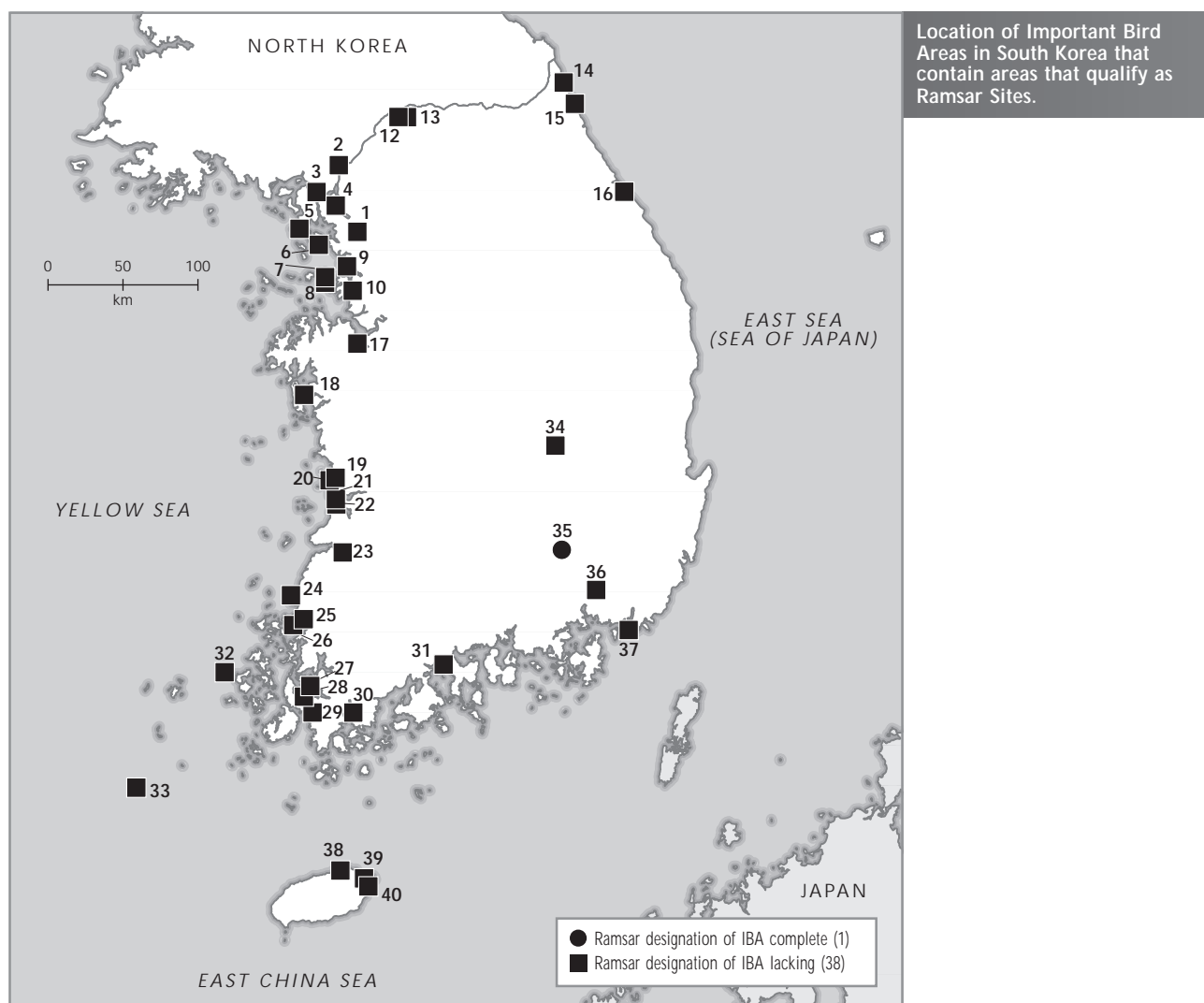
Complete in 1 IBA

Lacking in 38 IBAs

The Yellow Sea wetlands around the west and south coasts of South Korea support vast numbers of migratory waterbirds on passage and in winter, including the threatened Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*, Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* and Saunders’s Gull *Larus saundersi*, and almost the entire global population of Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* winters in South Korea. However, despite their global conservation importance, the inter-tidal flats in South Korea are currently under heavy development pressure, particularly at Saemangeum (Mangyeong and Dongjin estuaries: IBAs 21 and 22). Large numbers of the threatened White-naped Crane *Grus vipio* and Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis* occur on passage

and in winter around the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), and islands at the western section of the DMZ are the most important breeding ground of Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*. The Korean Wetlands Alliance has published an inventory of 63 important wetland sites in South Korea (Moore 1999).

Three Ramsar Sites have been designated in South Korea, only one of which overlaps with an IBA, and an additional 38 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified there. Most of these potential Ramsar Sites are around the Yellow Sea on the west and south coasts, where the improved protection of inter-tidal wetlands is a high priority, including through the designation of new Ramsar Sites.

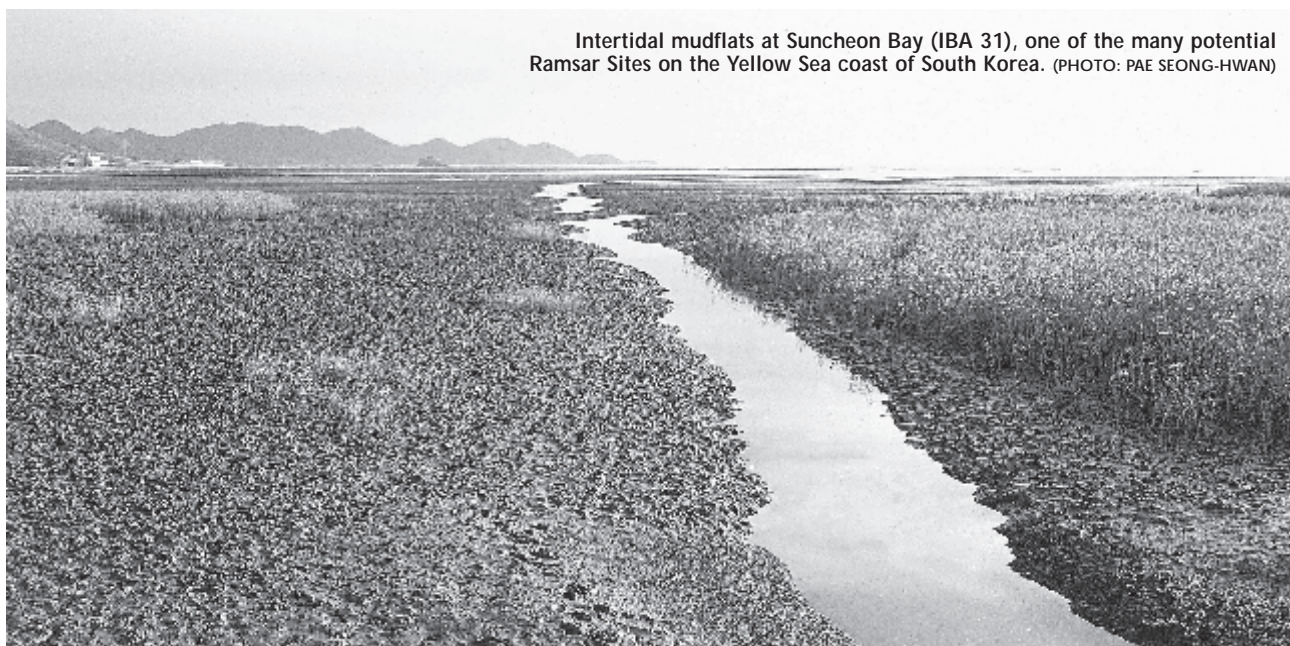


Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in South Korea.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 35 | Upo swamp | 854 | Woopo Wetland | 854 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

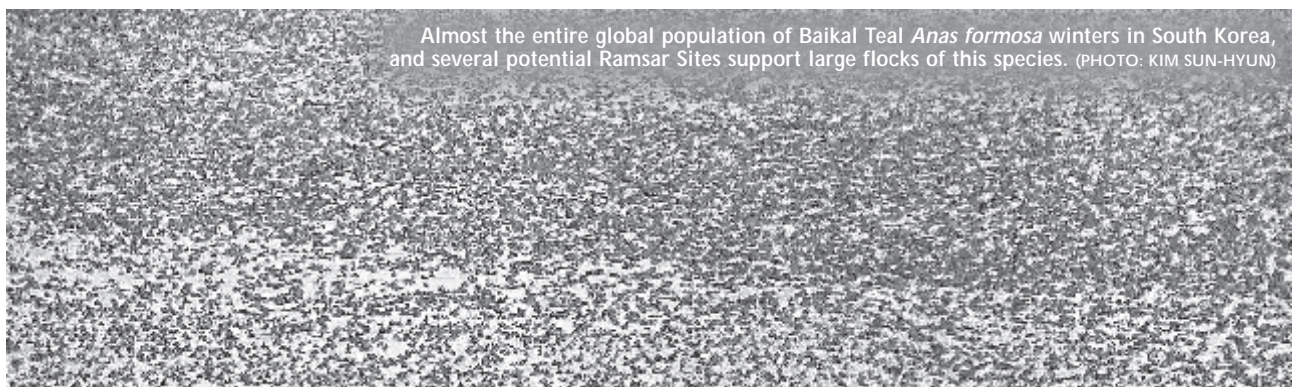
| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (38 IBAs) | | | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Han-gang river | 2,020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Daeseongdong and Panmunjeom marshes | 1,700 | ✓ | | | |
| 3 | Yu-do islet | 7 | ✓ | | | |
| 4 | Han-gang estuary | 2,620 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Tidal flat area of southern Ganghwa-do island | 7,662 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6 | Tidal flat area of Yeongjong-do island | 4,620 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | Yeongheung-do and Sonje-do islands | 4,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 8 | Daebu-do island | 8,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9 | Sihwa-ho lake | 5,650 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | Namyang Bay | 6,675 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12 | Yeonchon | 40 | ✓ | | | |
| 13 | Cheolwon basin | 4,332 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 14 | Hwajinpo-ho lake | 182 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 15 | Songji-ho lake | 64 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 16 | Gyeongpo-ho lake | 100 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 17 | Asan Bay (including Asan-ho lake and Sapgyo-ho lake) | 7,316 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 18 | Cheonsu Bay | 15,584 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Geum-gang river and estuary | 12,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Yubu-do island | 420 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 21 | Mangyeong estuary | 9,010 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22 | Dongjin estuary | 8,032 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 23 | Donglim reservoir | 256 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24 | Baeksu tidal flat | 4,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 25 | Hampyeong Bay | 2,004 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 26 | Muan tidal flat | 3,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 27 | Yeongam-ho lake | 4,286 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 28 | Geumho-ho lake | 2,330 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29 | Gocheonam-ho lake | 649 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 30 | Gangjin Bay | 370 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 31 | Suncheon Bay | 5,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 32 | Chilbal-do island | 4 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 33 | Kukul-do island | 4 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 34 | Gumi Haepyeong | 910 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 36 | Junam reservoir | 814 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 37 | Nakdong-gang estuary | 9,560 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38 | Bukchon | 5 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 39 | Hado-ri | 77 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 40 | Seongsanpo-ho | 154 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |



Intertidal mudflats at Suncheon Bay (IBA 31), one of the many potential Ramsar Sites on the Yellow Sea coast of South Korea. (PHOTO: PAE SEONG-HWAN)

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in South Korea.

| IBA | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta ulophotes</i> VU | Oriental Stork <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> EN | Black-faced Spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i> EN | Swan Goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i> EN | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> VU | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> VU | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> VU | Steller's Sea-eagle <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> VU | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> VU | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> VU | White-naped Crane <i>Grus vipio</i> VU | Hooded Crane <i>Grus monacha</i> VU | Red-crowned Crane <i>Grus japonensis</i> EN | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> EN | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryornychus pygmaeus</i> EN | Saunders's Gull <i>Larus saundersi</i> VU | Relict Gull <i>Larus relictus</i> VU | Japanese Murrelet <i>Synhlitoramphus wumizusume</i> VU | Styan's Grasshopper-warbler <i>Locustella pleskai</i> VU | Total |
|-------|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|-------|
| 1 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 3 |
| 3 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 4 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 5 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 6 |
| 6 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 3 |
| 7 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 8 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | 4 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 3 |
| 14 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 15 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 16 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 17 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 18 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 11 |
| 19 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 20 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 21 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 6 |
| 22 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 6 |
| 23 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 25 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 26 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 27 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 28 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 29 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 30 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 34 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 35 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 36 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 37 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 10 |
| 39 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 40 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 12 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |



Almost the entire global population of Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* winters in South Korea, and several potential Ramsar Sites support large flocks of this species. (PHOTO: KIM SUN-HYUN)

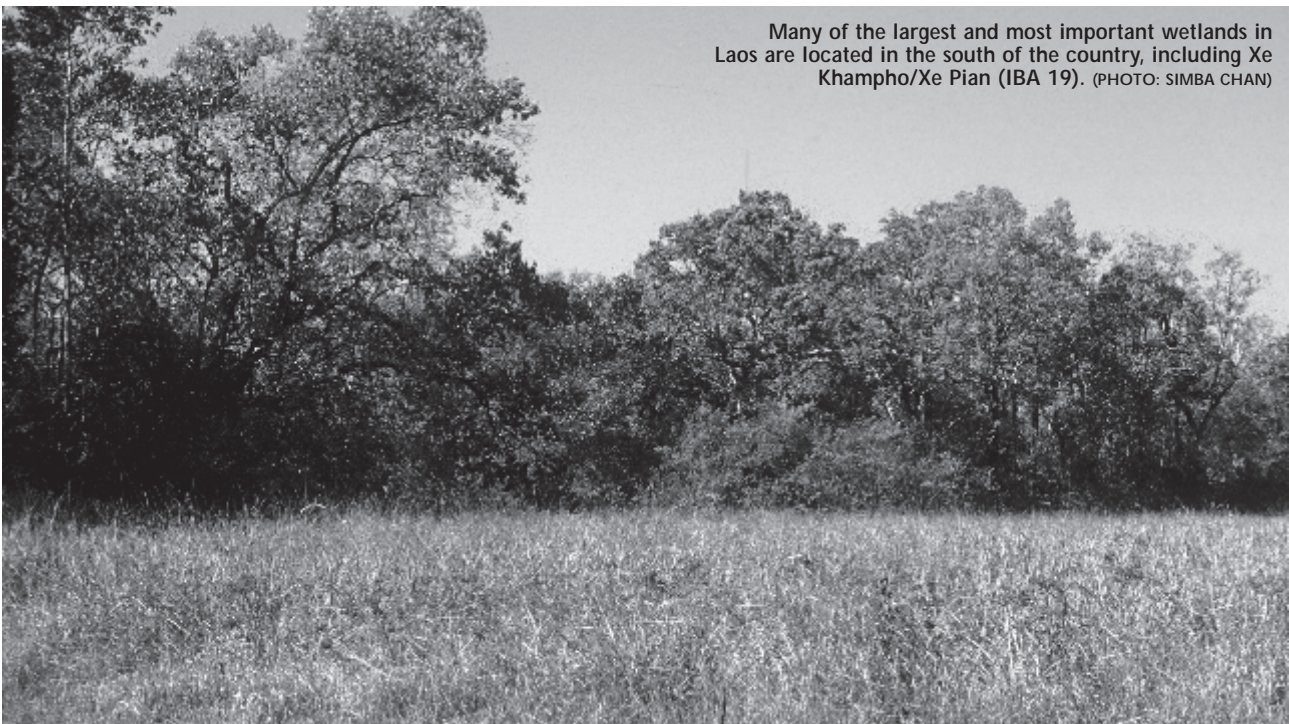
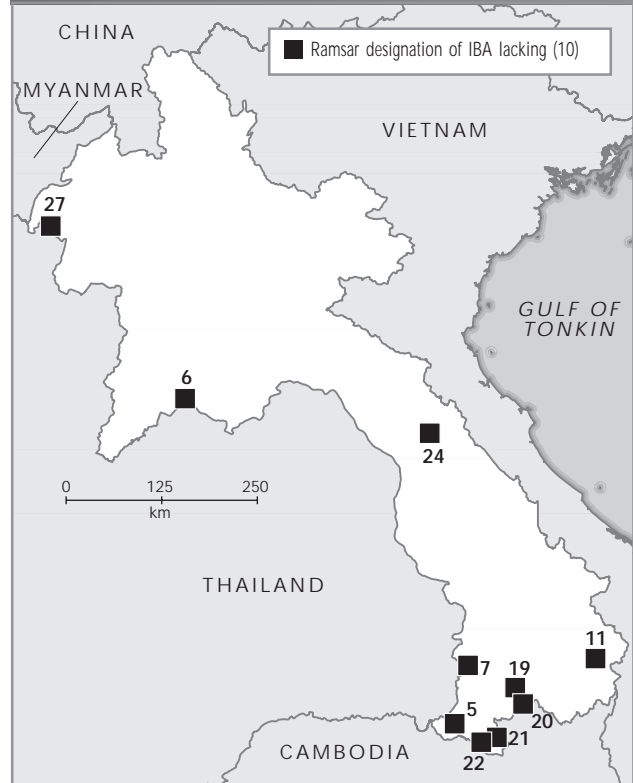
LAOS

NOT A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE RAMSAR CONVENTION (at 31 August 2005)

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:
Lacking in 10 IBAs

Laos is a mountainous landlocked country, and most of the large and important wetlands are located along the Mekong River and its tributaries, particularly in the south near the border with Cambodia. The deciduous dipterocarp forests and associated wetlands in this part of Laos support several threatened waterbird species, including the Critically Endangered Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* and White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*. An inventory has been published of about 30 wetland sites in Laos (Claridge 1996). Laos was not a contacting party of Ramsar Convention as of 31 August 2005, but it plans to join in the near future. Ten potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country.

Location of Important Bird Areas in Laos that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Many of the largest and most important wetlands in Laos are located in the south of the country, including Xe Khampho/Xe Pian (IBA 19). (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Laos.

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (10 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | Dong Khanthung | 191,560 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Mekong Channel upstream of Vientiane | 18,230 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 7 | Mekong Channel from Phou Xiang Thong to Siphandon | 34,200 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 11 | Upper Xe Khaman | 34,780 | ✓ | | | |
| 19 | Xe Khampho/Xe Pian | 197,280 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20 | Xe Kong Plains | 37,150 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 21 | Dong Kalo | 41,460 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 22 | Siphandon | 37,320 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 24 | Nakai Plateau | 136,550 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 27 | Upper Lao Mekong | 10,980 | | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Laos.

| IBA | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> VU | White-shouldered Ibis <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> CR | Giant Ibis <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> CR | White-winged Duck <i>Caifrina scutulata</i> EN | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> VU | Masked Finfoot <i>Heliopais personata</i> VU | Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> VU | Manchurian Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> VU | Total |
|-------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|-------|
| 5 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | 5 |
| 11 | | | | | | ✓ | | | 1 |
| 19 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | 2 |
| 20 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 5 |
| 21 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | 2 |
| 24 | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |

The deciduous dipterocarp forests and associated wetlands in southern Laos support several threatened waterbird species, including the Critically Endangered Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*. (PHOTO: ELEANOR BRIGGS)



MALAYSIA

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1995

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 4

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 48,745 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Partial in 1 IBA

Lacking in 17 IBAs

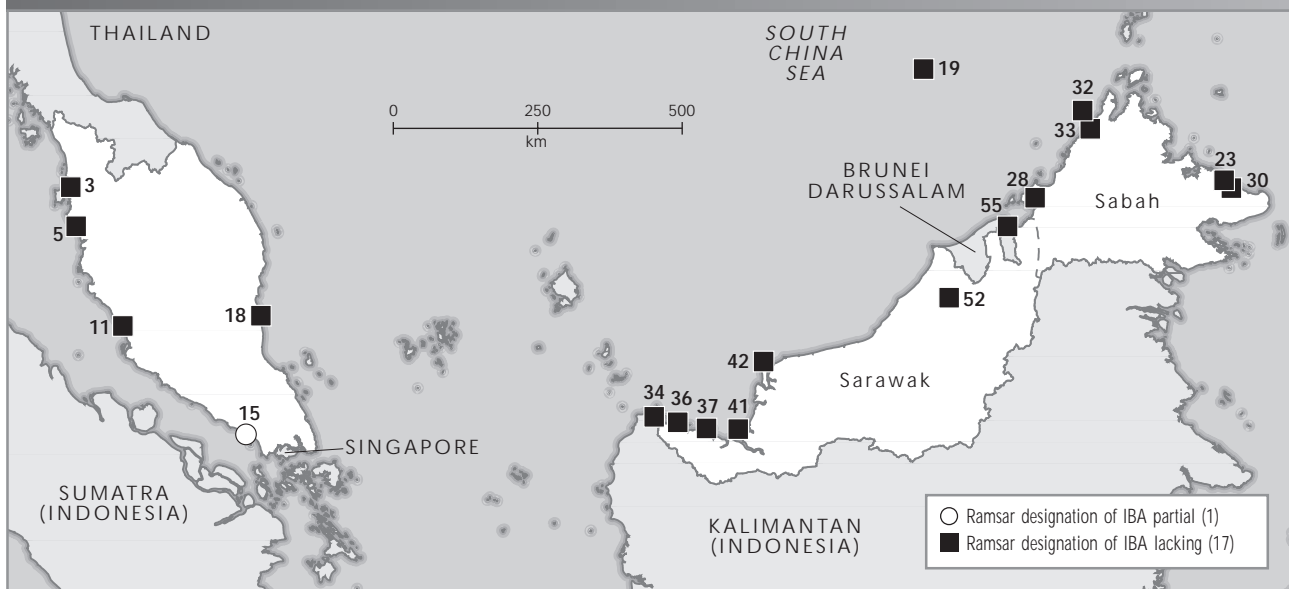
The coastal wetlands in both Peninsular and East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) are important for waterbirds, including the globally threatened Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*, Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea* (Peninsular Malaysia only), Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* and Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*. Much of the coastline of Malaysia used to be fringed with mangrove and nipa swamps, with peat swamp forests inland, but the only extensive remaining areas of these habitats are in East Malaysia, where the swamp forests are a stronghold for the threatened Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi*. In Peninsular Malaysia large areas of coastal habitats have been cleared for development, although some important intertidal mudflats remain along the west coast of the peninsula.

Four Ramsar Sites have been designated in Peninsular Malaysia, two of which overlap with a single IBA, South-west Johor coast (IBA 15). An additional 17 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country, including four in Peninsular Malaysia, six in Sabah and seven in Sarawak. It is a priority to establish new Ramsar Sites in East Malaysia, to strengthen protection of the swamp forests and other wetland habitats. Brunei Bay (IBA 55) extends into Brunei Darussalam (IBA 5 in that country), and it might be appropriate to establish the IBAs in the two countries as a single trans-boundary Ramsar Site. Should Brunei Bay (IBA 55) be designated, the wetlands in Klias peninsula (IBA 28) should be included as part of the same Ramsar Site.



The mangroves and inter-tidal mudflats on the Matang coast (IBA 5) support large numbers of waterbirds, including several globally threatened species. (PHOTO: SIMBA, CHAN)

Location of Important Bird Areas in Malaysia that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Malaysia.

Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>PENINSULAR MALAYSIA</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | South-west Johor coast | 8,650 | Tanjung Piai | 526 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | | Pulau Kukup | 647 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (17 IBAs) | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| PENINSULAR MALAYSIA | | | | | | |
| 3 | Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda coast | 7,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Matang coast | 43,502 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 11 | North-central Selangor coast | 28,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 18 | South-East Pahang peat swamp forest | 325,000 | ✓ | | | |
| SABAH | | | | | | |
| 19 | Pulau Layang-Layang | 20 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 23 | Kinabatangan floodplain | 100,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 28 | Klias peninsula | 180,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 30 | Kulamba Wildlife Reserve | 20,682 | ✓ | | | |
| 32 | Mantanani islands | 61 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 33 | Tempasuk plains | 40,000 | ✓ | | | |
| SARAWAK | | | | | | |
| 34 | Tanjung Datu-Samunsam Protected Area | 24,180 | ✓ | | | |
| 36 | Talang-Satang National Park | 19,414 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 37 | Bako-Buntal Bay | 3,590 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 41 | Sadong-Saribas coast | 43,100 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 42 | Pulau Bruit National Park | 1,776 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 52 | Loagan Bunut National Park | 10,736 | ✓ | | | |
| 55 | Brunei Bay | 19,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Malaysia.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> VU | Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i> CR | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> VU | Milky Stork <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> VU | Storm's Stork <i>Ciconia stormi</i> EN | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> VU | Masked Finfoot <i>Helipais personata</i> VU | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> EN | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryrhynchus pygmeus</i> EN | Chinese Crested-tern <i>Sterna bergsteini</i> CR | Silvery Wood-pigeon <i>Columba argentina</i> CR | Grey Imperial-pigeon <i>Ducula pickeringii</i> VU | Blue-banded Kingfisher <i>Alcedo euryzona</i> VU | Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> VU | Hook-billed Bulbul <i>Setornis cringer</i> VU | Total |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|-------|
| 3 | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 5 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 11 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 7 |
| 15 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 4 |
| 18 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | 4 |
| 23 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7 |
| 28 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 5 |
| 30 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 32 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 33 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 34 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6 |
| 37 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 7 |
| 41 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | 7 |
| 42 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 52 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | 4 |
| 55 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | |

MALDIVES

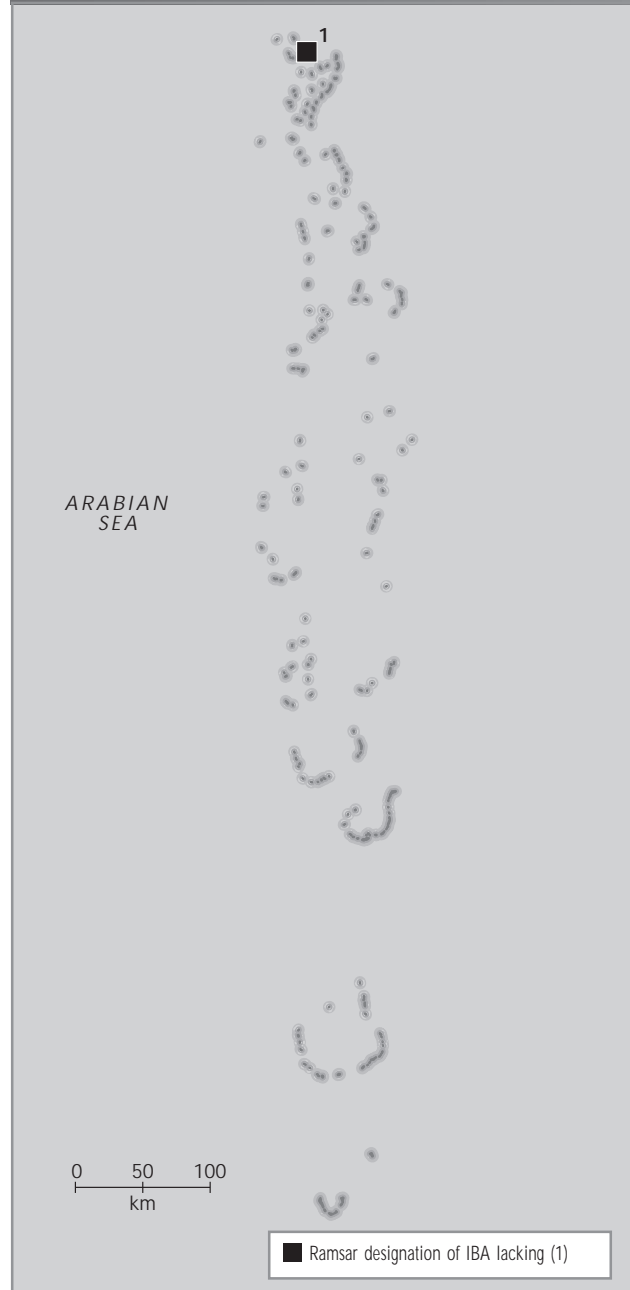
NOT A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE RAMSAR CONVENTION (at 31 August 2005)

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:
Lacking in 1 IBA

The small-island nation of the Maldives does not have any large freshwater wetlands, but it includes more than 3,500 km² of marine areas of less than six metres in depth, including extensive coral reefs and reef flats. The northernmost atoll in the country, Haa Alifu Atoll, supports a large seasonal concentration of Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris*, and qualifies as a potential Ramsar Site. Part of this atoll, Ihavandhippolhu, has recently been identified as a potential site for a regional container transshipping port; if this development were to go ahead, it might affect the importance of the site for birds. The Maldives is not a Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention, but the government is currently considering its participation in the Convention.



Location of Important Bird Areas in the Maldives that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in the Maldives.

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Haa Alifu Atoll | 6,000 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |

MONGOLIA

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1998

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 11

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 1,439,530 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION

Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Nature and Environment

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

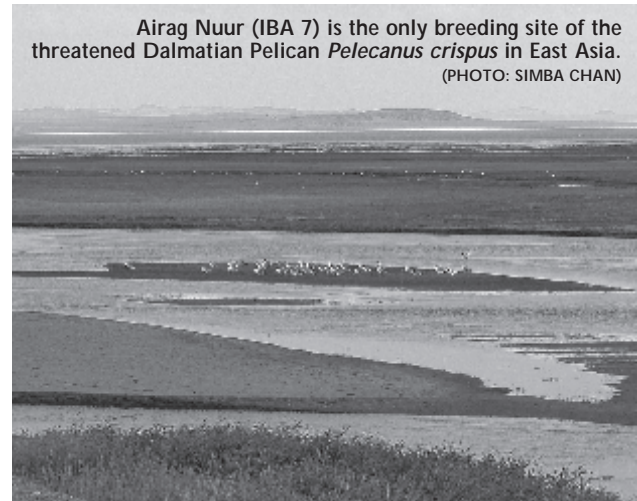
Complete in 2 IBAs

Partial in 11 IBAs

Lacking in 26 IBAs

Although much of Mongolia is arid and the dominant habitats are desert and steppe, there are some rich wetlands that support important breeding and migratory populations of waterbirds. Mongolia has the only breeding population of the threatened Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* in East Asia, and significant breeding populations of the threatened Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides*, White-naped Crane *Grus vipio* and Relict Gull *Larus relictus*.

Mongolia only ratified the Ramsar Convention as recently as 1998, but since then it has been actively involved in wetland conservation. Eleven Ramsar Sites have been designated to date, making Mongolia the country with the sixth highest number of Ramsar Sites in the Asia region (after China, India, Pakistan, Japan and eastern Russia); the area of these 11 sites is 1,439,530 ha, the third largest total area of Ramsar Sites in the region (after eastern Russia and China). All 11 Ramsar Sites overlap with IBAs, and the Valley of Lakes Ramsar Site overlaps with three IBAs, and an additional 26 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country.



Location of Important Bird Areas in Mongolia that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mongolia.

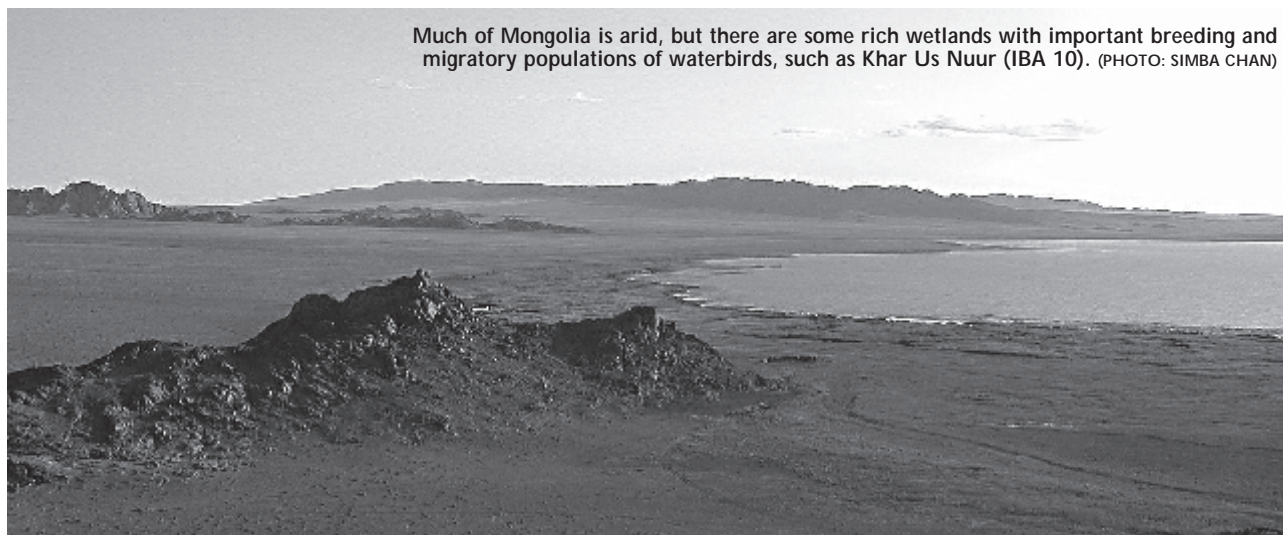
Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | Achit Nuur | 73,700 | Lake Achit and its surrounding wetlands | 73,730 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 33 | Valley of Khurkh-Khutien | 42,900 | Lakes in the Khurkh-Khutien Valley | 42,940 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA partial (11 IBAs) | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| 6 | Uvs Nuur | 100,000 | Lake Uvs and its surrounding wetlands | 585,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 7 | Airag Nuur | 34,800 | Ayrag Nuur | 45,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 10 | Khar Us Nuur | 140,400 | Har Us Nuur National Park | 321,360 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 18 | Boon Tsagaan Nuur | 54,800 | Valley of Lakes (Boon Tsagaan Nuur, Taatsiin Tsagaan Nuur, Adgiin Tsagaan Nuur, Orog Nuur) | 45,600 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 19 | Orog Nuur | 28,000 | | | |
| 20 | Taatsiin Tsagaan Nuur | 15,600 | | | |
| 26 | Terkhiin Tsagaan Nuur | 26,800 | Terhiyn Tsagaan Nuur | 6,110 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 27 | Ogii Nuur | 15,200 | Ogii Nuur | 2,510 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 36 | Mongol Daguur | 65,000 | Mongol Daguur (Mongolian Dauria) | 210,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 38 | Buir Nuur | 43,200 | Lake Buir and its surrounding wetlands | 104,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 40 | Ganga Nuur | 32,800 | Lake Ganga and its surrounding wetlands | 3,280 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (26 IBAs) | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| 1 | Khoton Nuur and Khorgon Nuur at Altai Tavan Bogd National Park | 34,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 2 | Dayan Nuur at Altai Tavan Bogd | 20,800 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 3 | Tolbo Nuur | 24,400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 5 | Uureg Nuur | 44,800 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 8 | Baga Nuur and Bayan Nuur of the Zuungovi | 6,800 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 9 | Bulgan River | 36,800 | | | ✓ |
| 11 | Khar Nuur | 25,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 13 | Khomyntal | 35,600 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 14 | Santmargatsyn Bayan Nuur | 14,800 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 15 | Otgontenger mountain | 95,500 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 16 | Telmen Nuur | 51,600 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 17 | Small lakes near Chamdmani Tolgoi, Jargalant soum | 50,400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 21 | Ulziitiin Sangiin Dalai Nuur | 4,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 22 | Darkhad basin | 109,900 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 23 | Khovsgol Nuur | 86,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 24 | Erkhel Nuur | 2,400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 25 | Khovsgoliin Sangiin Dalai Nuur | 16,500 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 28 | Teshigiin Olon Nuur | 12,800 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 29 | Airkhan Nuur | 11,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 30 | Dashinchilen Bayan Nuur | 50,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 31 | Selengiin Tsagaan Nuur | 18,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 32 | Confluence of Orkhon and Selenge rivers | 26,800 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 34 | Onon-Balj | 78,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 35 | Tsengeleg Nuur | 25,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 37 | Khukh Nuur | 13,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 39 | Tashgain Tavan Nuur | 31,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

Much of Mongolia is arid, but there are some rich wetlands with important breeding and migratory populations of waterbirds, such as Khar Us Nuur (IBA 10). (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)



Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Mongolia.

| IBA | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> VU | Oriental Stork <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> EN | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> EN | Swan Goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i> EN | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> VU | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> VU | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> VU | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i> VU | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> VU | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> VU | Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> CR | White-naped Crane <i>Grus vipio</i> VU | Hooded Crane <i>Grus monacha</i> VU | Red-crowned Crane <i>Grus japonensis</i> EN | Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> CR | Relict Gull <i>Larus relictus</i> VU | White-throated Bushchat <i>Saxicola insignis</i> VU | Marsh Grassbird <i>Megalurus priyeri</i> VU | Total |
|-------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------|
| 1 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 1 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 1 |
| 4 | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 5 | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 6 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 7 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 9 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 10 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 11 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 4 |
| 13 | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 14 | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 16 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 17 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 18 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 19 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 20 | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 21 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 22 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 23 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 5 |
| 26 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 27 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | 8 |
| 28 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | 5 |
| 29 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 3 |
| 30 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 31 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 32 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 33 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 7 |
| 34 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | 8 |
| 35 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 36 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | 8 |
| 37 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | 4 |
| 38 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | 7 |
| 39 | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 40 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 12 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | |



Eurasian Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia* at Uvs Nuur (IBA 6), one of 11 Ramsar Sites designated by Mongolia since it joined the Convention in 1998. (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)

MYANMAR

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 2005

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 1

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 256 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Director General,
Planning and Statistics Department, Ministry of Forestry

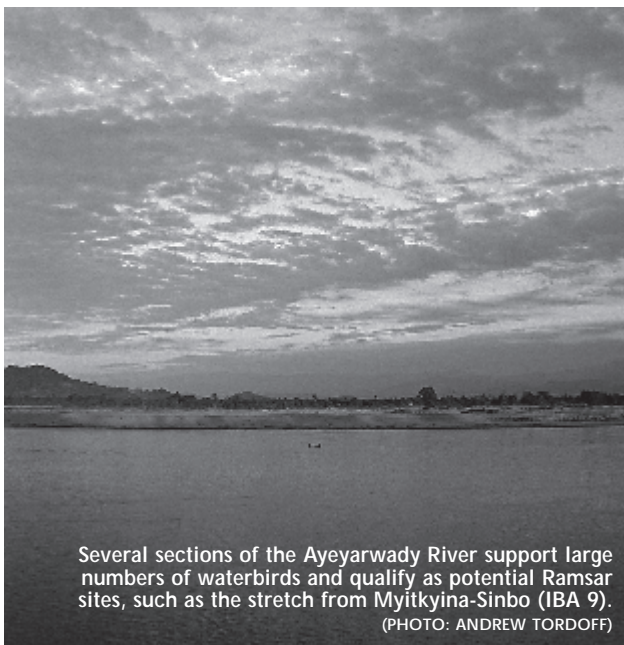
RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Partial in 1 IBA

Lacking in 34 IBAs

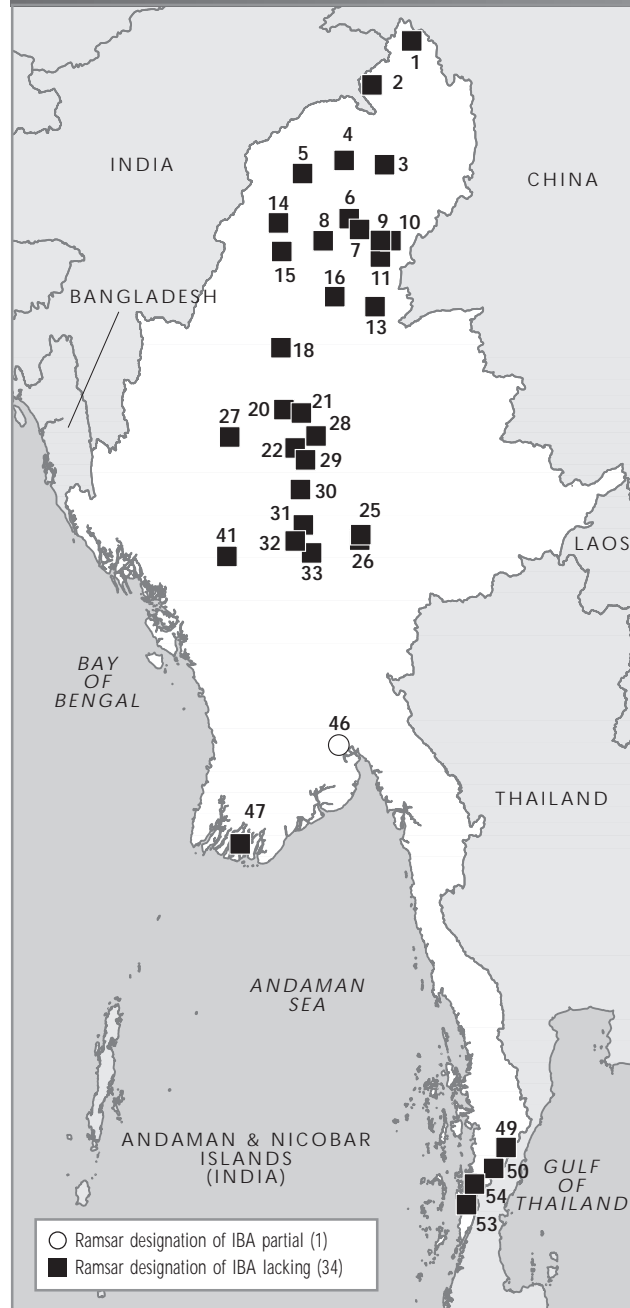
There are seven major wetland regions in Myanmar according to Davies *et al.* (in prep.): the basins of the Ayeyarwady, Chindwin, Thanlwin, Sittaung and Mekong rivers in the interior, and the coastal areas of Rakhine State and Thaninthayi Division. The last major undammed rivers in South-East Asia are in Myanmar, and their conservation is of paramount importance, particularly the Chindwin River. Northern Myanmar is still relatively undeveloped and its wetlands support large numbers of waterbirds, including globally threatened species such as White-bellied Heron *Ardea insignis*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, and possibly even the last surviving Pink-headed Ducks *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*. Central Myanmar is arid, and the river basins there are important for many species of wetland-dependent birds, including an important wintering population of the globally threatened Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri*. There are extensive inter-tidal wetlands on the coast of Myanmar, which have not been well studied but are likely to be important for many waterbirds, including the threatened Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* and Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*. The Ministry of the Environment of Japan has funded wetlands surveys in Myanmar, the results of which will soon be published in a wetland inventory (Davies *et al.* in prep.).

The Ramsar Convention came into force in Myanmar in March 2005. The one Ramsar Site that has been designated so far overlaps with an IBA, and an additional 34 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country.



Several sections of the Ayeyarwady River support large numbers of waterbirds and qualify as potential Ramsar sites, such as the stretch from Myitkyina-Sinbo (IBA 9).
(PHOTO: ANDREW TORDOFF)

Location of Important Bird Areas in Myanmar that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.

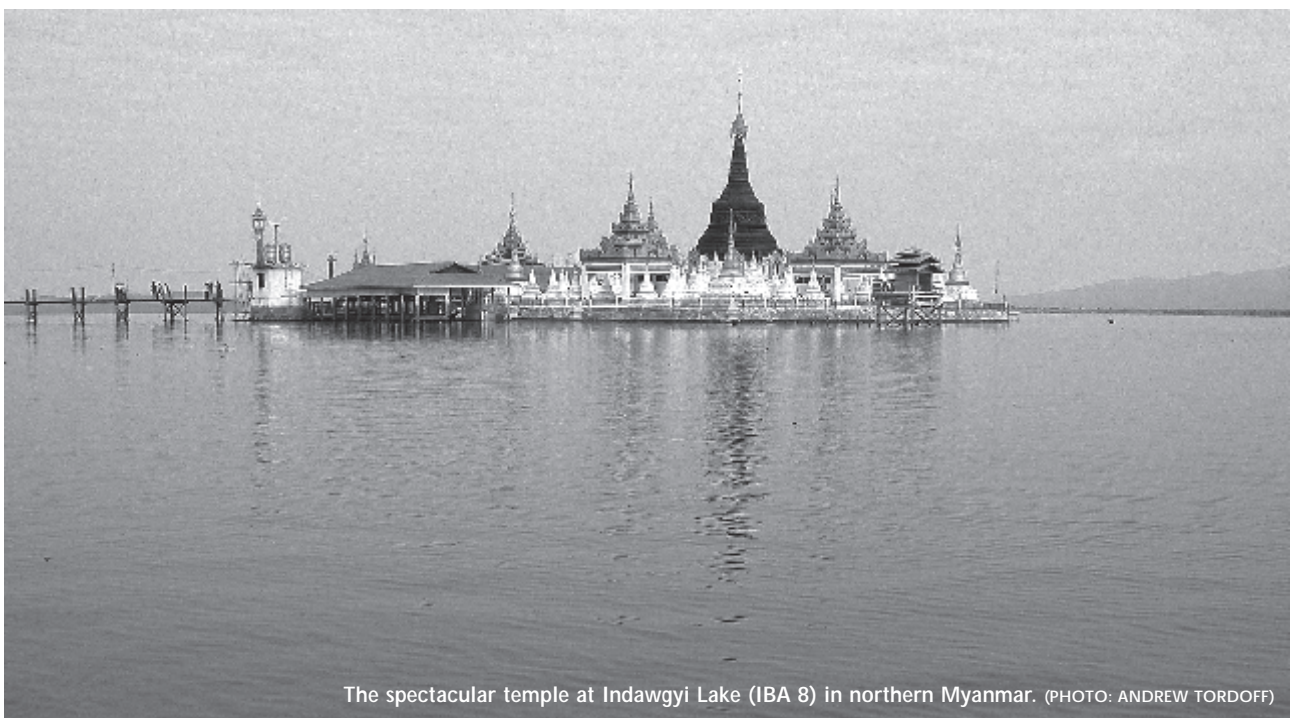


Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Myanmar.

Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 46 | Moyingyi Bird Sanctuary | 10,360 | Moyingyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary | 256 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

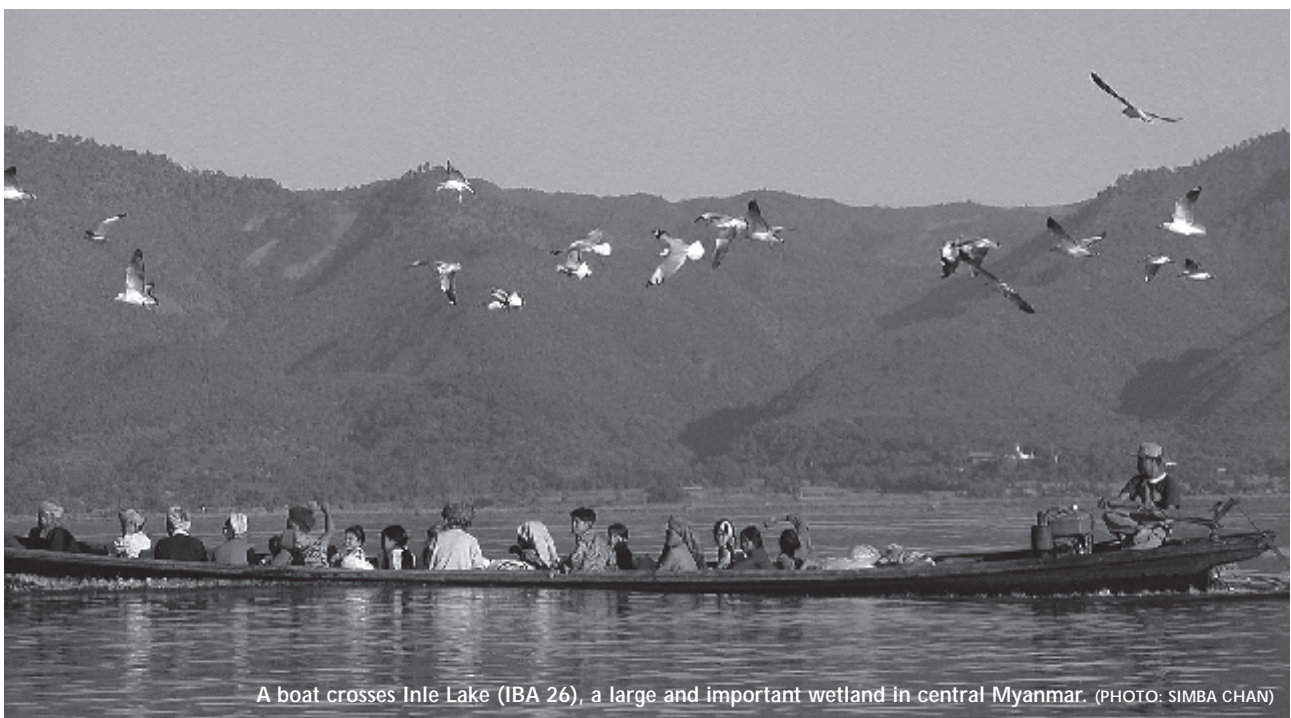
| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (34 IBAs) | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Hkakabo Razi National Park | 381,248 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 2 | Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary | 270,396 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3 | Bumphabum Wildlife Sanctuary | 175,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 4 | Tanai River | 63,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary | 615,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Kamaing | 15,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 7 | Upper Mogueung Chaung basin | 20,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 8 | Indawgyi Lake and Indawgyi River | 90,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9 | Ayeyarwady River Myitkyina-Sinbo | 135,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | Myitkyina-Nandebad-Talawagyi | 40,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 11 | Nan Sam Chaung | 500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 13 | Ayeyarwady River Bhamo-Shwegu | 15,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 14 | Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary | 215,074 | ✓ | | | |
| 15 | Uyu River | 200,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 16 | Ayeyarwady River Moda Section | 3,300 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 18 | Chatthin Wildlife Sanctuary | 26,936 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20 | Mahanandar Kan | 425 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 21 | Ayeyarwady River Singu Section | 3,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22 | Yemyet Inn | 5,180 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 25 | Nadi Kan | 1,550 | ✓ | | | |
| 26 | Inle Bird Sanctuary (including Balu Chuang, Sagar and Moby) | 64,232 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27 | Ayeyarwady River Bagan Section | 7,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 28 | Taung Kan at Sedawgyi | 50 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29 | Peleik Inn | 50 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 30 | Myittha Lakes (Yit Kan, Yewei Kan, Yathar Kan, Myin Sin Kan and Taungkangyi) | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 31 | Nyaung Yan-Minhla Kan | 2,033 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 32 | Chaugmagyi Reservoir | 850 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 33 | Kyee-ni Inn | 617 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 41 | Ayeyarwady River Sinbyugyun-Minbu Section | 14,240 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 47 | Ayeyarwady Delta | 1,100,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 49 | Ngawun | 220,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 50 | Lenya National Park | 170,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 53 | Pachan | 145,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 54 | Karathuri | 25,000 | ✓ | | | |



The spectacular temple at Indawgyi Lake (IBA 8) in northern Myanmar. (PHOTO: ANDREW TORDOFF)

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Myanmar.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | White-bellied Heron <i>Ardea insignis</i> | Storm's Stork <i>Ciconia stormi</i> | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | White-winged Duck <i>Carina scutulata</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> | Masked Finfoot <i>Heliopais personata</i> | Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryornhynchus pygmeus</i> | Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> | Blue-banded Kingfisher <i>Alcedo euryzona</i> | Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> | Total |
|-------|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|-------|
| 1 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 4 | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 2 |
| 5 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 6 |
| 6 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 8 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 6 |
| 9 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 11 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 13 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 14 | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 3 |
| 15 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 18 | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 22 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 25 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 26 | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 4 |
| 27 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 28 | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 30 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 33 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 46 | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 4 |
| 47 | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | 3 |
| 49 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 53 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 54 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 10 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |



A boat crosses Inle Lake (IBA 26), a large and important wetland in central Myanmar. (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)

■ NEPAL

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1988

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 4

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 23,488 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 1 IBA

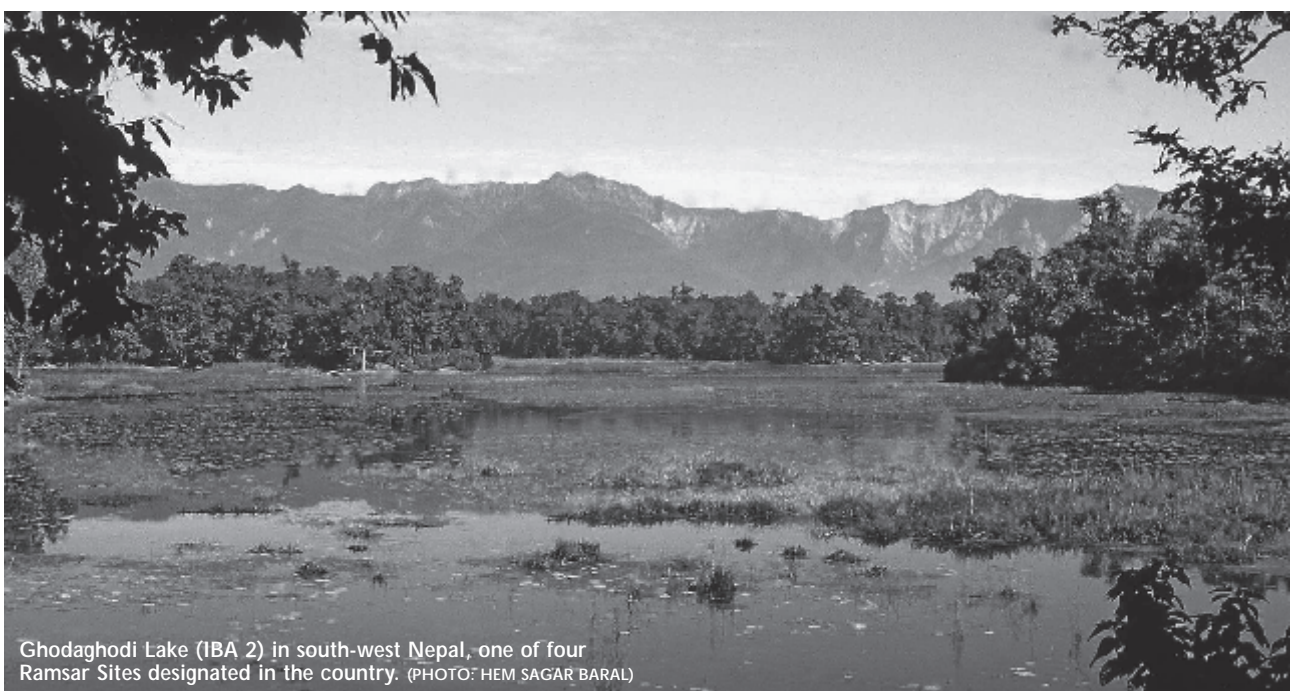
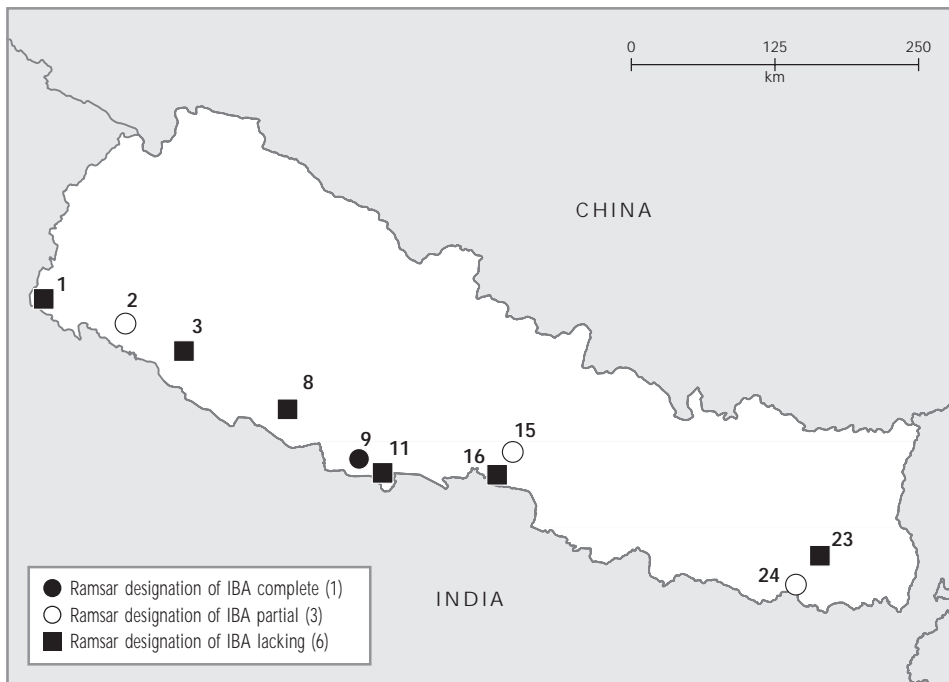
Partial in 3 IBAs

Lacking in 6 IBAs

Only about 5% of the total area of the mountainous kingdom of Nepal is estimated to comprise wetlands, and almost half of this area is paddy fields, with natural lakes and marshlands only accounting for 17,000 ha or 2.3% of the total wetland area. The only extensive wetlands are in the densely populated southern lowlands of the country (the *terai*), mainly in the floodplains of

three major river systems: the Koshi, Gandaki and Karnali, and many of these wetlands are under intense pressure from human utilisation (Sah 1997).

Four Ramsar Sites have been designated in Nepal, all of which overlap with IBAs. An additional six potential Ramsar Sites have been identified, all located in the *terai* of southern Nepal.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Nepal.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 9 | Jagdishpur Reservoir | 225 | Jagdishpur Reservoir | 225 | ✓ | | | |

Ramsar designation of IBA partial (3 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | Ghodaghodi Lake | 5,000 | Ghodaghodi Lake Area | 2,563 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 15 | Barandabhar forests and wetlands | 12,300 | Beeshazar and Associated Lakes | 3,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 24 | Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Koshi Barrage | 21,000 | Koshi Tappu | 17,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (6 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|--|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Royal Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve | 30,500 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3 | Royal Bardia National Park | 96,800 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8 | Dang Deukhuri foothill forests and west Rapti wetlands | 150,000 | | ✓ | | | |
| 11 | Farmlands in Lumbini area | 141,367 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 16 | Royal Chitwan National Park | 93,200 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 23 | Dharan forests | 50,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Nepal.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Greater Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Swamp Francolin <i>Francolinus gularis</i> | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> | Bengal Florican <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> | White-throated Bushchat <i>Saxicola insignis</i> | Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i> | Slender-billed Babbler <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> | Bristled Grass-warbler <i>Chalchicomula striatus</i> | Finn's Weaver <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i> | Total |
|-------|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|-------|
| 1 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | 10 |
| 2 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 6 |
| 8 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 11 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 15 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 16 | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | 13 |
| 23 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 12 |
| Total | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | |

PAKISTAN

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1976

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 19

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 1,343,627 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION

National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 9 IBAs

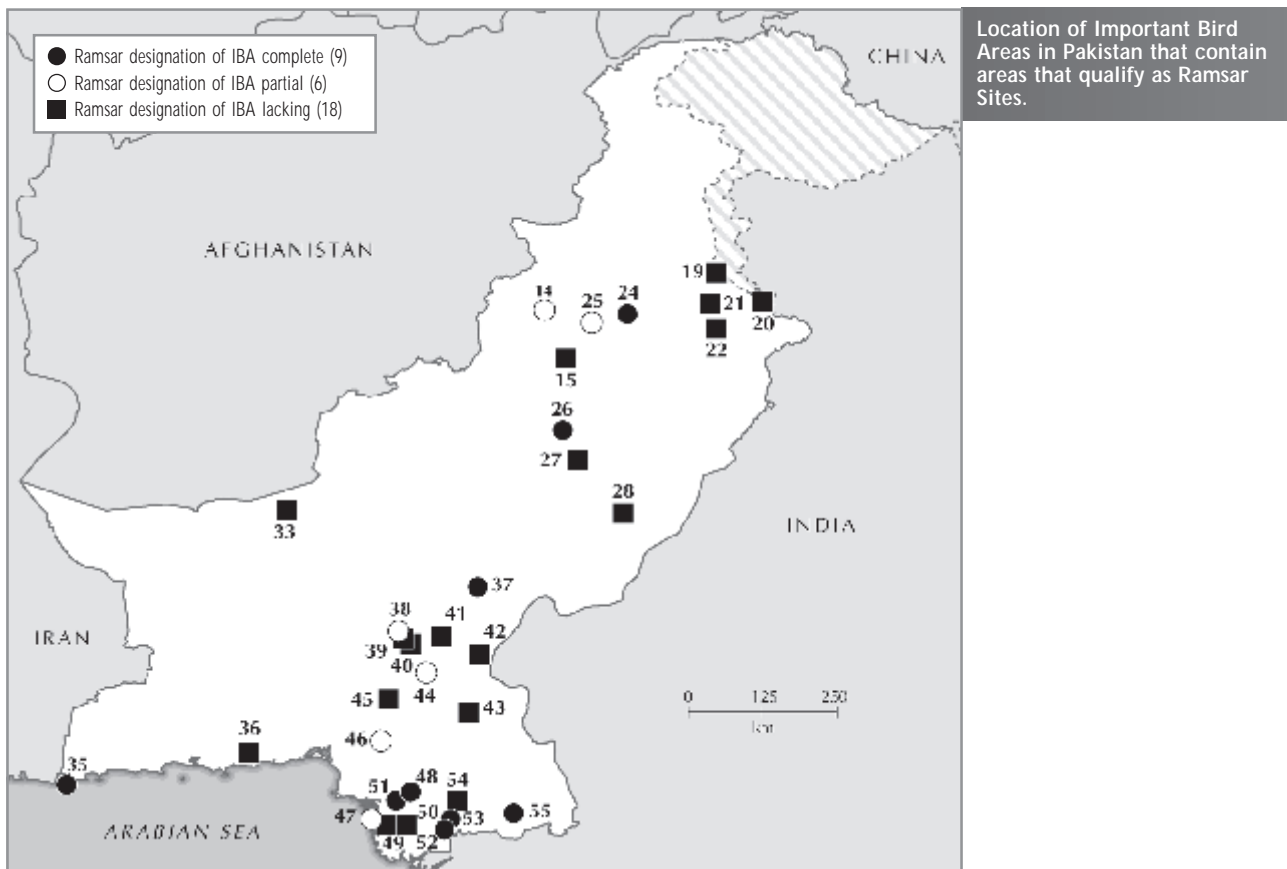
Partial in 6 IBAs

Lacking in 18 IBAs

Although predominantly arid and semi-arid, Pakistan possesses a great variety of wetlands, principally in the valleys of the Indus River and its tributaries and near the coast. These wetlands support large numbers of waterbirds, including the largest populations of the globally threatened White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* and Marbled Teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* in the Asia region.

The total area of inland waters in Pakistan was estimated at over 7,800,000 ha in 1986, and the area of coastal mangrove swamp at more than 250,000 ha in 1987 (Scott 1989).

Nineteen Ramsar Sites have been designated in Pakistan, 15 of which overlap with IBAs. An additional 18 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified, mainly in the Indus valley.



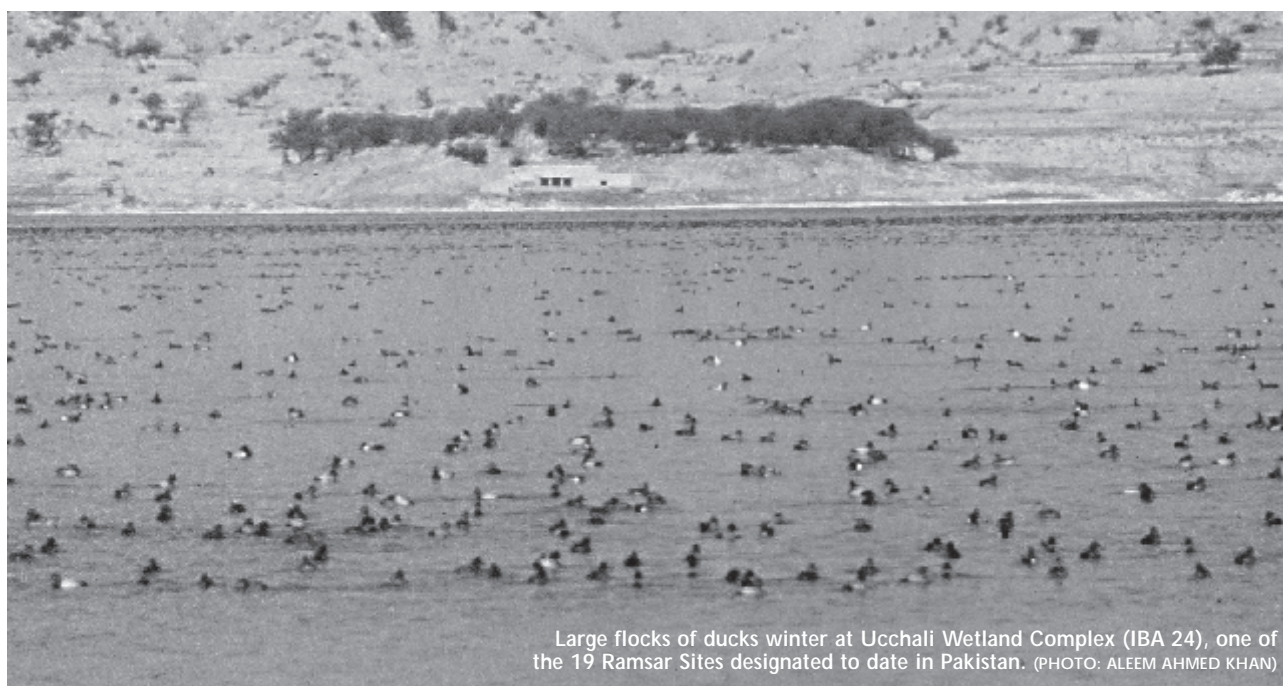
Location of Important Bird Areas in Pakistan that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Pakistan.

| Ramsar designation of IBA complete (9 IBAs) | | | | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| PUNJAB | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Uchhali Wetland Complex | 1,243 | Uchhali Complex (including Khabbaki, Uchhali and Jahlar Lakes) | 1,243 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26 | Taunsa Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary | 6,567 | Taunsa Barrage | 6,576 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| BALUCHISTAN | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Jiwani Beaches and Dasht Kaur | 4,600 | Jiwani Coastal Wetland | 4,600 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SIND | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Indus Dolphin Reserve and Kandhkot wetlands | 125,000 | Indus Dolphin Reserve | 125,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 48 | Kinjhar (Kalri) Wildlife Sanctuary | 13,468 | Kinjhar (Kalri) Lake | 13,468 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 51 | Haleji Wildlife Sanctuary | 1,704 | Haleji Lake | 1,704 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 52 | Jubo Ramsar Site | 706 | Jubho Lagoon | 706 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 53 | Nar-ri Ramsar Site | 2,540 | Nurri Lagoon | 2,540 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 55 | Rann of Kutch Wildlife Sanctuary | 566,375 | Rann of Kutch | 566,375 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA partial (6 IBAs) | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE</i> | | | | | |
| 14 | Kurram River system | 12,516 | Thanedar Wala | 4,047 | ✓ ✓ |
| <i>PUNJAB</i> | | | | | |
| 25 | Chashma Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary | 32,700 | Chashma Barrage | 34,099 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>SIND</i> | | | | | |
| 38 | Drigh Wildlife Sanctuary | 182 | Drigh Lake | 164 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 44 | Deh Akro Wildlife Sanctuary | 20,243 | Deh Akro-II Desert Wetland Complex | 20,500 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 46 | Kirthar National Park (including Hub Dam) | 308,773 | Hub (Hab) Dam | 27,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 47 | Outer Indus delta | 300,000 | Indus Delta | 472,800 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (18 IBAs) | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE</i> | | | | | |
| 15 | Indus Waterfowl Refuge | 3,774 | | | ✓ |
| <i>KASHMIR ("AZAD KASHMIR")</i> | | | | | |
| 19 | Mangla Lake | 26,500 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>PUNJAB</i> | | | | | |
| 20 | Marala Game Reserve | 5,400 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 21 | Rasool Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary | 1,125 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 22 | Head Qadirabad Game Reserve | 2,816 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 27 | Rangla wetland complex | 24,140 | | | ✓ |
| 28 | Lal Sohanra National Park | 51,588 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>BALUCHISTAN</i> | | | | | |
| 33 | Zangi Nawar | 2,070 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 36 | Hingol National Park | 699,088 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>SIND</i> | | | | | |
| 39 | Hammal Katchery Lake | 1,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 40 | Pugri Lake | 500 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 41 | Mehrano Reserve Lake and Rohri canal wetlands | 200 | | | ✓ |
| 42 | Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary | 223,590 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 43 | Nara canal wetlands (including Soonhari, Sadhori and Sanghriaro lakes) | 109,966 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 45 | Manchar Lake | 6,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 49 | Keti Bundar North Wildlife Sanctuary | 8,948 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 50 | Mehboob Shah Lake | 100 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 54 | Phoosna Wetlands Complex | 800 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |



Large flocks of ducks winter at Uccali Wetland Complex (IBA 24), one of the 19 Ramsar Sites designated to date in Pakistan. (PHOTO: ALEEM AHMED KHAN)

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Pakistan.

| IBA | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> VU | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> EN | Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> VU | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i> VU | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> VU | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> VU | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> VU | Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> CR | Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> VU | Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma aillirostre</i> VU | Total |
|-------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|-------|
| 15 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | 5 |
| 19 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 25 | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 3 |
| 26 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | 3 |
| 27 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 28 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 33 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 35 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 36 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 37 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 6 |
| 38 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 39 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 40 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 41 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | 2 |
| 42 | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| 43 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| 44 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 45 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 6 |
| 46 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | 5 |
| 47 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 48 | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 49 | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 50 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 51 | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 5 |
| 52 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 53 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 54 | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | 3 |
| 55 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | |

PHILIPPINES

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1994

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 4

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 68,404 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau,
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 2 IBAs

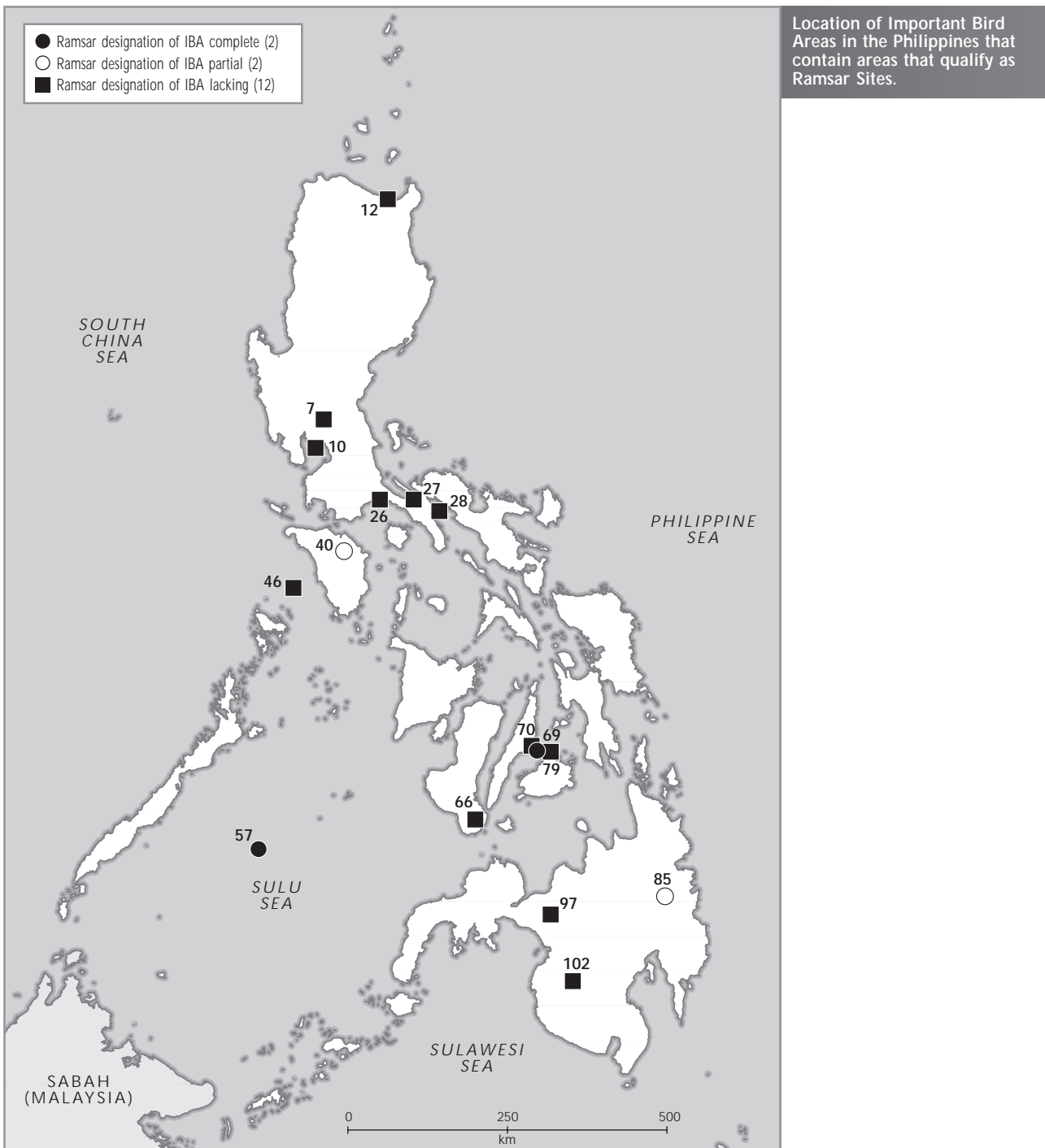
Partial in 2 IBAs

Lacking in 12 IBAs

The extensive wetlands in the Philippines are rich in biodiversity, and include c.114,000 ha of freshwater lakes, c.527,000 ha of swamp and estuaries, c.176,000 ha of brackish ponds and c.130,000 ha of man-made reservoirs (Scott 1989, DENR and UNEP 1997). They support many breeding, passage and wintering wetland-dependent species, including the threatened Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*, Philippine Duck *Anas luzonica* (a national endemic)

and Streaked Reed-warbler *Acrocephalus sorghophilus* (only known to winter in the Philippines). A National Wetlands Action Plan was published in 1996 by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Protected Areas and Wildlife.

Four Ramsar Sites have been designated in the Philippines, all of which overlap with IBAs, and an additional 11 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified.



Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Philippines

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in the Philippines.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 57 | Tubbataha reef | 33,200 | Tubbataha Reefs National Marine Park | 33,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 69 | Olango Island | 5,800 | Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary | 5,800 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Ramsar designation of IBA partial (2 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 40 | Lake Naujan | 10,875 | Naujan Lake National Park | 14,568 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 85 | Agusan marsh | 19,197 | Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary | 14,836 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (12 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | Candaba swamp | 32,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | Manila Bay | 130,465 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12 | Buguey wetlands | 14,400 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 26 | Pagbilao and Tayabas Bay | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 27 | Lalaguna marsh | 500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 28 | Ragay Gulf | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 46 | Apo Reef Marine Natural Park | 15,827 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 66 | Cuernos de Negros | 30,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 70 | Mactan, Kalawisan and Cansaga Bays | 18,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 79 | Calituban and Tahong-tahong Islands | 12 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 97 | Lake Lanao | 34,700 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 102 | Liguasan marsh | 280,000 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in the Philippines.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican | Chinese Egret | Japanese Night-heron | Philippine Duck | Baer's Pochard | Sarus Crane | Spotted Greenshank | Chinese Crested-tern | Silvery Kingfisher | Streaked Reed-warbler | Total |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------|
| | <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> VU | <i>Egretta eurhophotes</i> VU | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> EN | <i>Anas luzonica</i> VU | <i>Aythya baeri</i> VU | <i>Grus antigone</i> VU | <i>Tringa guttifer</i> EN | <i>Sterna bergsteini</i> CR | <i>Alcedo argentata</i> VU | <i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i> VU | |
| 7 | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | 4 |
| 10 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 12 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 26 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 27 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 28 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 40 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 57 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 66 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 69 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 70 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 79 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 85 | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| 97 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 2 |
| 102 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | 3 |
| Total | 3 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |

RUSSIA (EASTERN)

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1977

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 14 in the Asia region

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 5,270,000 ha in the Asia region

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION

Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Natural Resources

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 7 IBAs

Partial in 7 IBAs

Lacking in 118 IBAs

The extensive tundra, taiga and steppe wetlands in eastern Russia (east of the Yenisey River) support huge numbers of wetland-dependent birds, many of which migrate along the East Asian-Australasian flyway to wintering grounds in East Asia, South-East Asia or Australasia. Eastern Russia supports the entire (or virtually the entire) breeding populations of the threatened Baikal Teal *Anas formosa*, Steller's Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus*, Hooded Crane *G. monacha*, Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* and Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, and significant proportions of the breeding populations of the threatened Oriental Stork *Ciconia boyciana*, Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides*, Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*, Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri*, Scaly-sided Merganser *Mergus squamatus*, White-naped Crane *Grus vipio*, Red-crowned Crane *G. japonensis*, Swinhoe's Rail *Coturnicops exquisitus* and Blakiston's Fish-owl *Ketupa blakistoni*. Many coastal and inland wetlands in eastern Russia support large congregations of waterbirds on passage from their northern breeding grounds to their wintering areas, and certain wetlands

in the tundra support large flocks of moulting waterfowl in late summer.

The Russian Federation joined the Ramsar Convention as part of the former Soviet Union in 1977, and to date has designated 34 Ramsar Sites. Fourteen of these Ramsar Sites, all of which overlap with IBAs, are in eastern Russia (east of the Yenisey River), and an additional 118 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the eastern part of the country. The designated and potential Ramsar Sites are particularly concentrated in the following regions: in the Arctic tundra, there are three designated Ramsar Sites and 40 potential Ramsar Sites; along the North Pacific Ocean, Sea of Okhotsk and Sea of Japan coasts, there are four designated Ramsar Sites and about 40 potential Ramsar Sites; in the floodplains of the middle and lower Amur River and the Ussuri River, there are five designated Ramsar Sites and two potential Ramsar Sites; and in the steppes and forest-steppes in the provinces and republics bordering northern Mongolia, there are two designated Ramsar Sites and about 20 potential Ramsar Sites.

Lower Tumen river (IBA 162) is an important stopover for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian flyway, but the wetlands there are threatened by a large development project. (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)

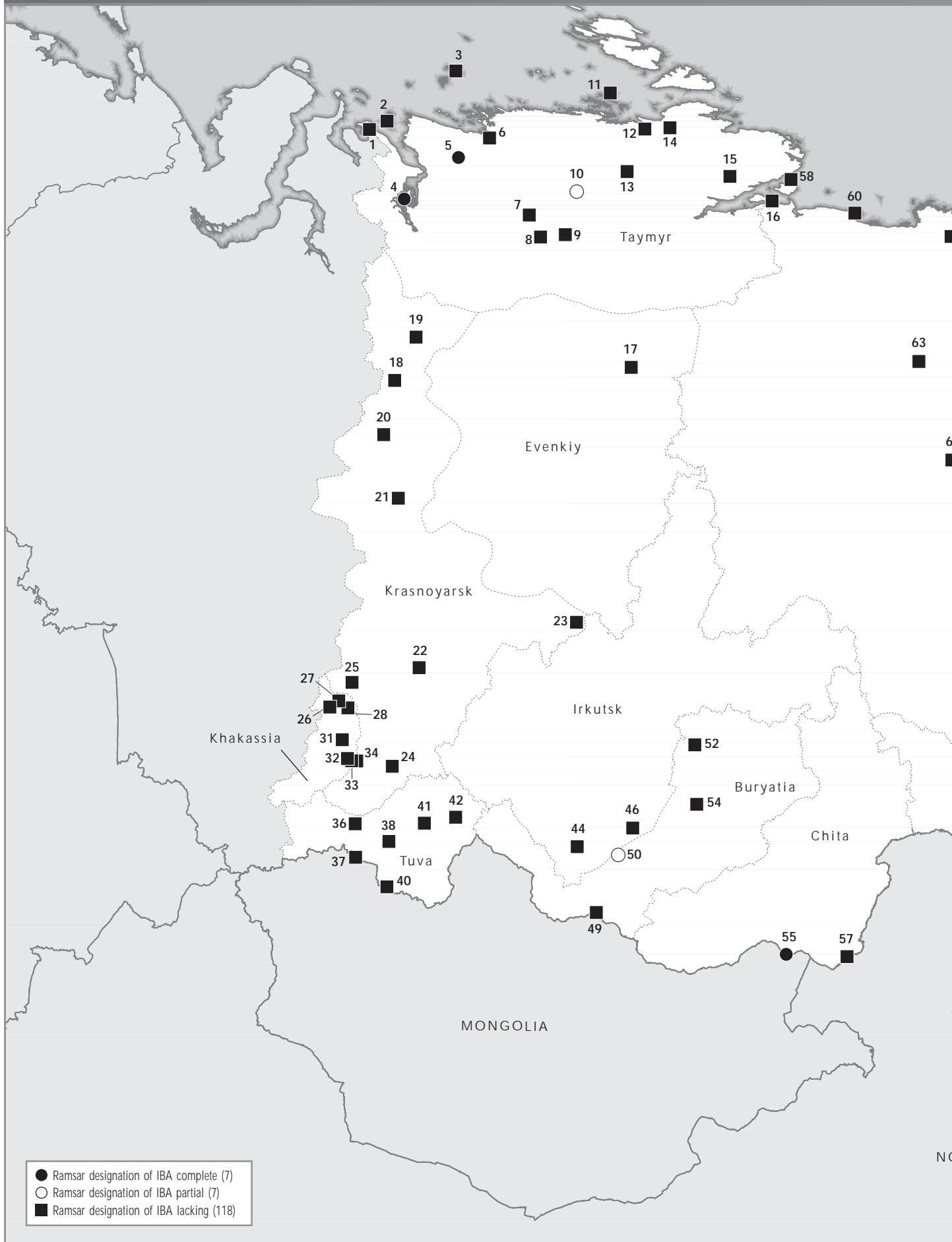


Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in eastern Russia.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (7 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>TAYMYR AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Brekhovskiy islands | 1,400,000 | Brekhovskiy Islands in the Yenisei estuary | 1,400,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Pura river basin | 1,125,000 | Area between the Pura & Mokoritto rivers | 1,125,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>CHITA PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Torey lakes (including Daursky Nature Reserve) | 172,500 | Torey Lakes | 172,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KORYAKIA AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | Parapol'skiy valley | 1,200,000 | Parapolsky Dol | 1,200,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 109 | Karaginskiy island | 240,000 | Karaginsky Island, Bering Sea | 193,597 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 111 | Utkholok river | 50,000 | Utkholok | 220,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>AMUR PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 152 | Arkhar lowlands (including Khinganskiy Nature Reserve) | 184,995 | Khingano-Arkharinskaya Lowland | 200,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Location of Important Bird Areas in eastern Russia that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.

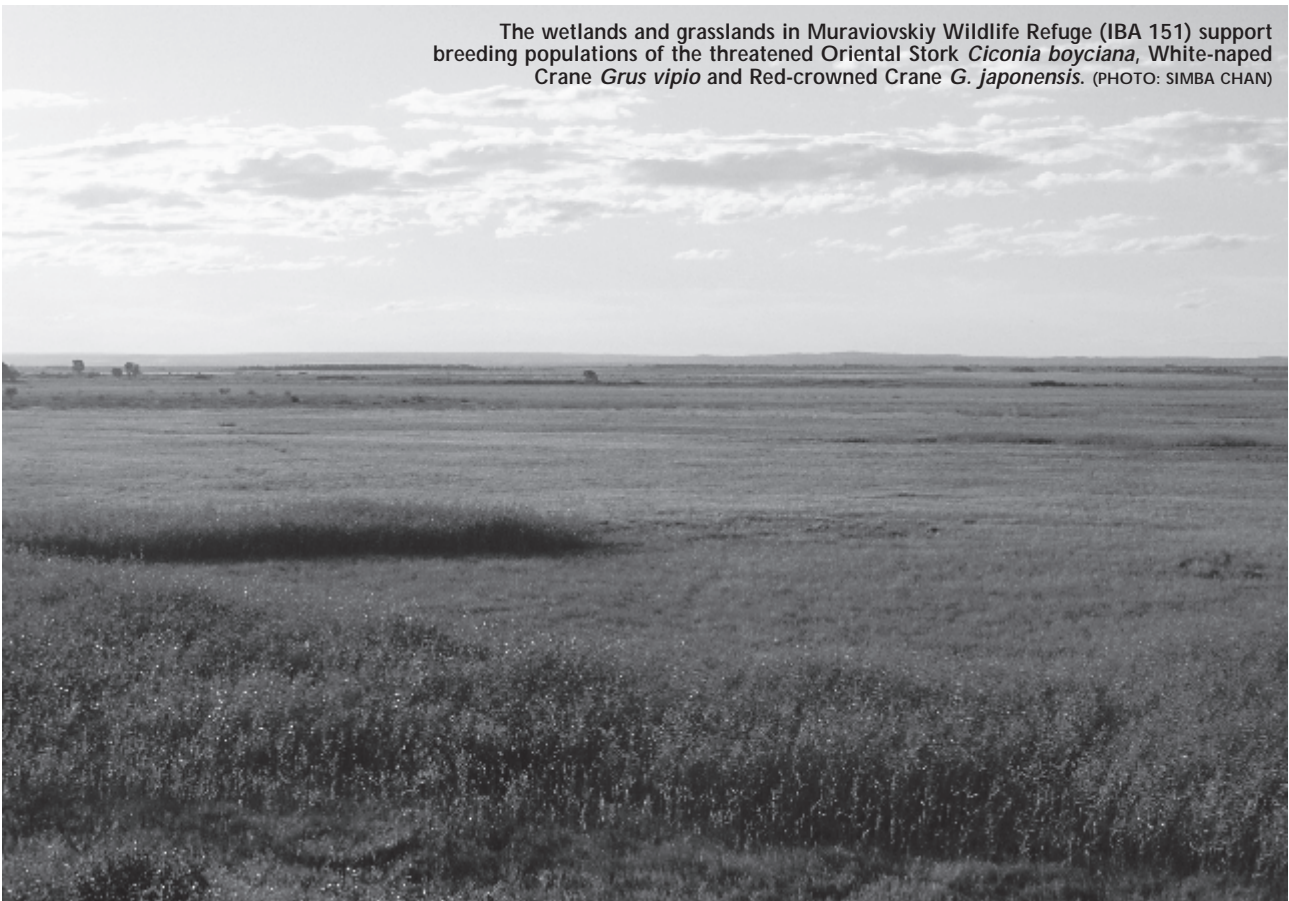




| Ramsar designation of IBA partial (7 IBAs) | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>TAYMYR AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | |
| 10 | Gorbita river | 100,000 | Gorbita Delta | 75,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>BURYATIA REPUBLIC</i> | | | | | |
| 50 | Selenga delta | 54,000 | Selenga Delta | 12,100 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>KORYAKIA AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | |
| 114 | Moroshechnaya river | 175,000 | Moroshechnaya River | 219,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>KHABAROVSK TERRITORY</i> | | | | | |
| 148 | Udyl' lake | 250,000 | Lake Udyl' & the mouths of the Bichi, Bitki & Pilda Rivers | 57,600 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 150 | Bolon' lake | 64,800 | Lake Bolon' & the mouths of the Selgon & Simmi Rivers | 53,800 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>AMUR PROVINCE</i> | | | | | |
| 151 | Muraviovskiy Wildlife Refuge | 34,000 | Zeya-Bureya Plains | 31,600 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| <i>PRIMORYE TERRITORY</i> | | | | | |
| 159 | Khanka plain | 380,000 | Lake Khanka | 310,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (118 IBAs) | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| <i>TAYMYR AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | Oleniy island and Yuratskaya bay | 350,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 2 | Sibiryakova island | 83,500 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 3 | Izvestiy Tsik islands | 9,100 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 6 | Pyasina delta | 250,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 7 | Dudypta river plains | 600,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 8 | Volochanka river basin | 220,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 9 | Kurluska lake and middle Boganida valley | 350,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 11 | Nordenshel'da archipelago | 200,000 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 12 | Lower Nizhnyaya Taymyra river | 700,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 13 | Lower Verkhnyaya Taymyra river | 330,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |

The wetlands and grasslands in Muraviovskiy Wildlife Refuge (IBA 151) support breeding populations of the threatened Oriental Stork *Ciconia boyciana*, White-naped Crane *Grus vipio* and Red-crowned Crane *G. japonensis*. (PHOTO: SIMBA CHAN)



Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Russia (Eastern)

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (118 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 14 | Lower Leningradskaya river | 500,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 15 | Gusikha river basin and lower Balakhnya river | 1,000,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 16 | Khara-Tumus peninsula and Nordvik bay | 120,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>EVENKIY AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | | |
| 17 | Murukta depression | 32,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY</i> | | | | | | |
| 18 | Upper and middle Nizhnaya Baikha river | 50,600 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Bol'shoye Konoshchel'ye island and adjacent Yenisey river floodplain | 26,000 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Yeloguy-Artyugina interfluve | 35,000 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 21 | Vorogovo archipelago, Yenisey river | 34,000 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22 | Saratovo bog | 9,400 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 23 | Kezhma archipelago, Angara river | 25,000 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24 | Tyukhtet-Shadat marshes | 26,400 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25 | Kosogol' lake | 10,000 | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KHAKASSIA REPUBLIC</i> | | | | | | |
| 26 | Batanakovskiy swamps | 4,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 27 | Sarat lake | 3,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 28 | Bele lake | 5,600 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 31 | Ulukhkol' lake | 700 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 32 | Sorokaozerki area | 15,500 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 33 | Trekhozerki lakes | 500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 34 | Unfrozen section of the Yenisey river | 30,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>TUVA REPUBLIC</i> | | | | | | |
| 36 | Sayan reservoir (Tuva part) | 23,800 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 37 | Oruku-Shina | 13,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 38 | Khadyn lake | 2,800 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 40 | Tere-Khol' lake | 4,980 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 41 | Myunskiy taiga-wetland complex | 80,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 42 | Azas Nature Reserve | 435,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>IRKUTSK PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | |
| 44 | Angara river source | 27,900 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 46 | Ol'khon area | 220,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>BURYATIA REPUBLIC</i> | | | | | | |
| 49 | Belozersk lakes | 1,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 52 | North Baikal wetlands | 220,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 54 | Barguzin valley | 100,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>CHITA PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | |
| 57 | Argun' river | 100,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>YAKUTIA REPUBLIC</i> | | | | | | |
| 58 | Preobrazheniya island | 2,700 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 60 | Terpyay-Tumus | 300,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 62 | Lena delta | 2,850,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63 | Muna River | 149,625 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 64 | Forty islands | 414,625 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 65 | Bel'kovskiy island | 50,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 67 | Yana delta | 1,050,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 68 | Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy island | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 69 | San-Yuryakh | 100,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 70 | Faddeyevskiy island | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 71 | Novaya Sibir' island | unknown | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 72 | Kytalyk Resource Reserve | 2,490,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 73 | Abyy lowland | 500,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 74 | Indigirka delta | 440,100 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 75 | Kolyma delta | 650,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 76 | Keremesit-Sundrun lowland | 580,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 77 | Kolyma-Alazeya lowland | 62,200 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>CHUKOTKA AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | | |
| 78 | West Chaun plain | 216,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 79 | Chaun delta | 100,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 80 | Lebediny refuge (Markovo depression) | 360,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 81 | Billings cape | 250,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Russia (Eastern)

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (118 IBAs) ... continued | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 82 | Wrangel island | 795,650 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 83 | Kanchalan river basin | 60,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 84 | Lower Anadyr lowlands | 1,000,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 85 | Meinypylginski and Kapylgyn lakes | 120,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 86 | Meechkyn spit and adjacent plain | 120,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 87 | Vankarem lowlands and Kolyuchin bay | 900,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 89 | Senyavina strait | 60,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 91 | Inchoun and Uelen lagoons | 30,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KORYAKIA AUTONOMOUS AREA</i> | | | | | | |
| 96 | Kavacha lagoon | 3,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 100 | Manily lakes | 20,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 102 | Rekinninskaya bay | 15,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 104 | Korfa bay (northern part) | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 106 | Geka bay | 10,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 108 | Karaga bay | 23,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 110 | Malamvayam lagoon | 17,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 113 | Khayryuzova bay | 6,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KAMCHATKA PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | |
| 115 | Kharchinskoye lake | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 116 | Azhabach'ye lake | 64,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 117 | Lower Kamchatka river | 80,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 119 | Nerpich'ye lake | 50,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 120 | Commander islands | 3,648,679 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 121 | Semyachik lagoon | 1,200 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 122 | Zhupanovskiy lagoon | 4,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 123 | Vakhil' river mouth | 1,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 124 | Avacha bay (Khlamovitskiy Wildlife Reserve) | 25,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 126 | Bol'shoje and Maloye lakes | 12,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 127 | Makovetskoye lake | 123,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 129 | Kuril'skoye lake | 8,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 130 | Lopatka peninsula | 3,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 131 | First Kuril strait | 15,000 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>MAGADAN PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | |
| 132 | Yamsk archipelago | 1,220 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 133 | Malkachan tundra | 65,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 134 | Babushkina bay | 30,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 135 | Talan island | 250 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 136 | Kava valley | 62,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>KHABAROVSK TERRITORY</i> | | | | | | |
| 137 | Inya valley | 10,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 139 | Aldoma bay | 2,500 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 140 | Shantar islands | 250,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 141 | Konstantin and Tugur bays | 64,800 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 142 | Ul'banskiy bay | 80,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 143 | Mukhtel' lake | 33,600 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 144 | Nikolaya bay | 35,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 145 | Dal'dzi lake | 164,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 146 | Schast'ya bay | 40,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 147 | Amur river mouth | 75,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 149 | Evoron-Chukchagirskoye depression | 230,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>PRIMORYE TERRITORY</i> | | | | | | |
| 153 | Lower Bikin river (Kenihezkaya mire) | 296,500 | ✓ | | | |
| 154 | Middle reaches of the Bikin river | 40,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 161 | Islands in Peter the Great bay | 90 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 162 | Lower Tumen river | 124,200 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>SAKHALIN PROVINCE</i> | | | | | | |
| 163 | North-east Sakhalin lagoons | 250,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 164 | Tyk and Viakhtu bays | 80,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 165 | Nevskoye lake | 18,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 167 | Aniva bay | 600,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 168 | Kuril islands (between Urup and Paramushir) | 800,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 169 | Kunashir island | 155,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Russia (Eastern)

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in eastern Russia.

There are some gaps in the data presented in this table, which will be filled when the Russian Bird Conservation Union (BirdLife Partner Designate) publishes an IBA directory for eastern Russia.

| IBA | VU | VU | VU | EN | EN | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | CR | VU | VU | EN | VU | EN | EN | VU | EN | VU | Total |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|-------|
| | Short-tailed Albatross <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta euphoides</i> | Oriental Stork <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> | Swan Goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i> | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> | Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i> | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Scaly-sided Merganser <i>Mergus squamatus</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | Steller's Sea-eagle <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> | White-naped Crane <i>Grus vipio</i> | Hooded Crane <i>Grus monacha</i> | Red-crowned Crane <i>Grus japonensis</i> | Swinhoe's Rail <i>Columicops eximius</i> | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i> | Red-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa brevirostris</i> | Blakiston's Fish-owl <i>Katupa blakistoni</i> | Styan's Grasshopper-warbler <i>Locustella pleskei</i> | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 5 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 31 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 33 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 37 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 40 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 44 | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 50 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 52 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 54 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 55 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 11 |
| 57 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 8 |
| 60 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 62 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 63 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 64 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 67 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 69 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 73 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 74 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 75 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 76 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 77 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 79 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 80 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Russia (Eastern)

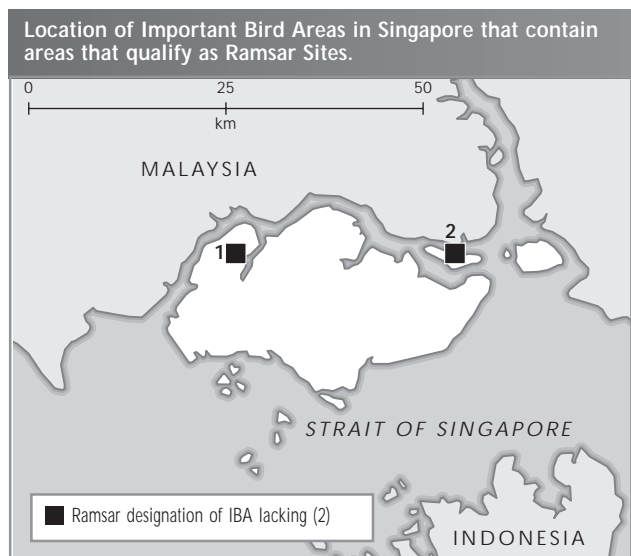
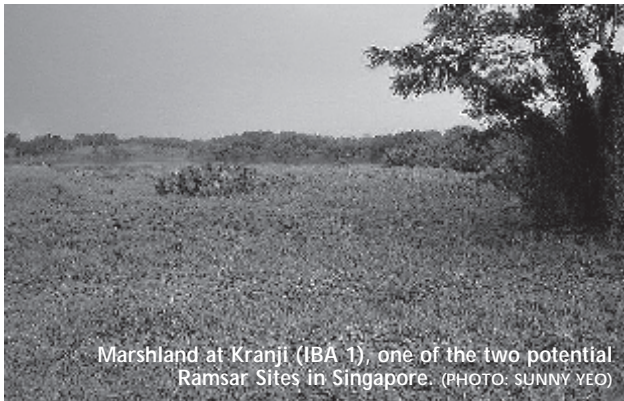
| ... continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|----|-------|
| IBA | VU | VU | VU | EN | EN | EN | VU | VU | VU | VU | EN | VU | VU | VU | CR | VU | VU | EN | VU | EN | EN | VU | EN | VU | EN | VU | Total |
| | Short-tailed Albatross <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> | Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta euphotes</i> | Oriental Stork <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> | White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> | Swan Goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i> | Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> | Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i> | Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Scaly-sided Merganser <i>Mergus squamatus</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | Steller's Sea-eagle <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> | White-naped Crane <i>Grus vipio</i> | Hooded Crane <i>Grus monacha</i> | Red-crowned Crane <i>Grus japonensis</i> | Swinhoe's Rail <i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i> | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i> | Red-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa brevirostris</i> | Blakiston's Fish-owl <i>Keelupa blakistoni</i> | Sayan's Grasshopper-warbler <i>Locustella pleskei</i> | | |
| 84 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? |
| 99 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 100 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 104 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 109 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 110 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 114 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 2 |
| 115 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 117 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 121 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 122 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 123 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 124 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 127 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 133 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 3 |
| 134 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 136 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 137 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 2 |
| 139 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 140 | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | 7 |
| 141 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 142 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 143 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 144 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 145 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 146 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 4 |
| 147 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 148 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 7 |
| 149 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 151 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 152 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 153 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 154 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 159 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 162 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 163 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 164 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 6 |
| 165 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 167 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 6 |
| 168 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 169 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 38 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | |

SINGAPORE

NOT A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE RAMSAR CONVENTION (at 31 August 2005)

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:
Lacking in 2 IBAs

Despite extensive reclamation, the coastal wetlands in Singapore remain important for migratory waterbirds, and regularly support the threatened Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*. Two potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country.



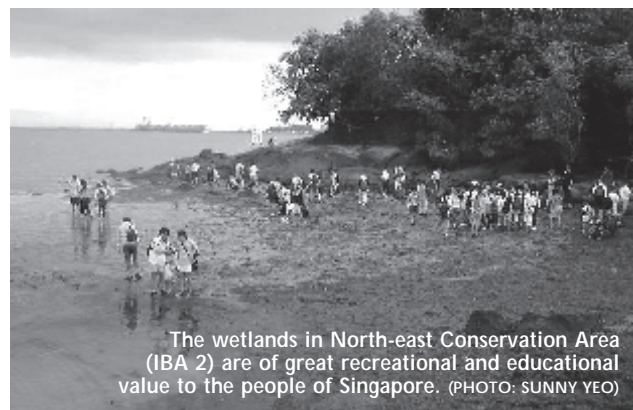
Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Singapore.

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (2 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Kranji | 200 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 2 | North-East Conservation Area | 8,940 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Singapore.

| IBA | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> VU | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> VU | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> EN | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryornithynchus pygmaeus</i> EN | Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> VU | Total |
|-------|--|---|--|--|---|-------|
| 1 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 5 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |



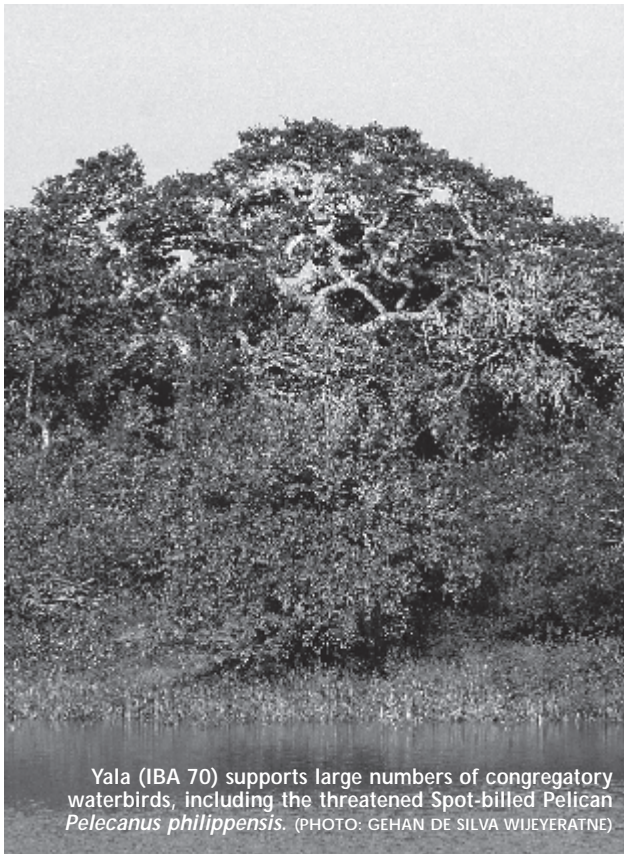
SRI LANKA

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1990
 NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 3
 AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 8,522 ha
 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION
 Department of Wildlife Conservation

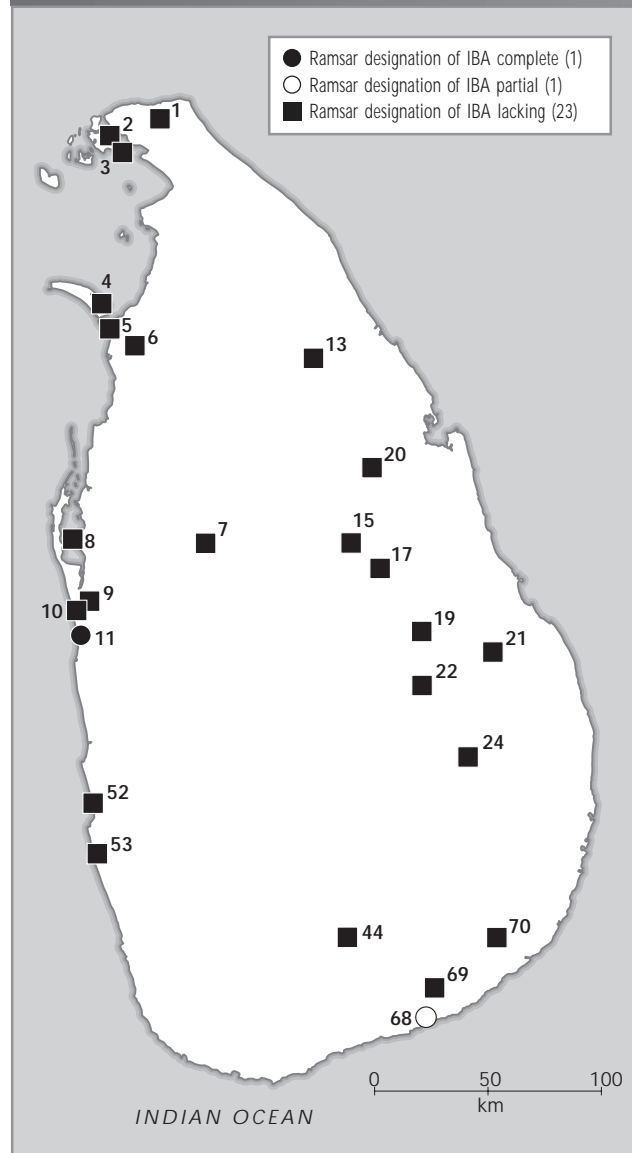
RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:
 Complete in 1 IBA
 Partial in 1 IBA
 Lacking in 23 IBAs

Irrigation tanks and other wetlands in the dry zone of Sri Lanka are a stronghold of the threatened Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis*, and some of the coastal wetlands hold important concentrations of migratory wetland-dependent birds. A national directory of wetlands in Sri Lanka is currently being prepared by IUCN, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Central Environment Authority (CEA).

Three Ramsar Sites have been designated in Sri Lanka, two of which overlap with IBAs. An additional 24 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified, many of which are important breeding and feeding areas for Spot-billed Pelican.



Location of Important Bird Areas in Sri Lanka that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Sri Lanka.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 11 | Anaiwilundawa complex | 1,397 | Annaiwilundawa Tanks Sanctuary | 1,397 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

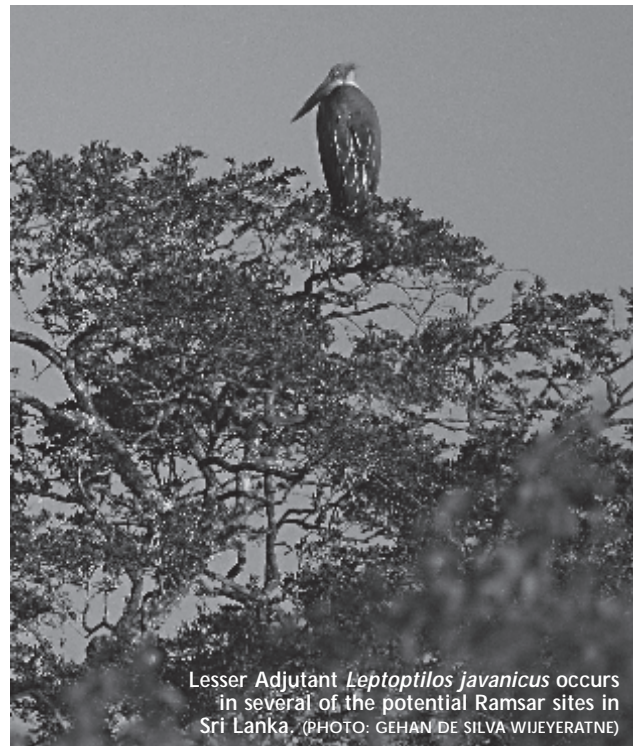
Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 68 | Bundala complex | 7,686 | Bundala | 6,210 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (23 IBAs) | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Jafna Lagoon | 14,912 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 2 | Araly South-Punalai | 550 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3 | Kayts Island-Mandathive | 900 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 4 | Amaipaddukkai | 500 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Periyakalapuwa mouth | 800 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Giants Tank | 2,500 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 7 | Usgala Siyambalangamuwa | 700 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8 | Seguwantive mudflats | 625 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9 | Periyakadawela | 200 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 10 | Mundel Lake | 3,600 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 13 | Padaviya | 2,700 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 15 | Minneriya / Girithale / Kaudulla | 12,993 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 17 | Polonnaruwa | 1,522 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 19 | Pimburettewa Tank | 2,100 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20 | Kantale Tank | 3,750 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 21 | Rugam Tank | 1,600 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 22 | Madura Oya | 10,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 24 | Senanayake Samudraya / Nilgala | 20,202 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 44 | Udawalawa | 30,821 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 52 | Muturajawela | 6,232 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 53 | Bellanwila-Attidiya | 372 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 69 | Wirawila Tank | 900 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 70 | Yala | 47,053 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Sri Lanka.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican | Lesser Adjutant | Total |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> VU | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> VU | |
| 1 | ✓ | | 1 |
| 11 | ✓ | | 1 |
| 13 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 15 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 17 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 19 | ✓ | | 1 |
| 20 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 21 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 22 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 24 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 44 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 53 | ✓ | | 1 |
| 68 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| 70 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 |
| Total | 14 | 10 | |



Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* occurs in several of the potential Ramsar sites in Sri Lanka. (PHOTO: GEHAN DE SILVA WIJEYERATNE)

THAILAND

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1998

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 10

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 370,600 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

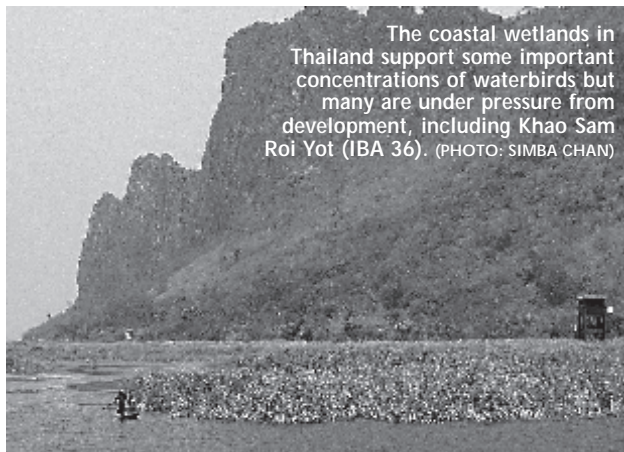
Complete in 4 IBAs

Partial in 3 IBAs

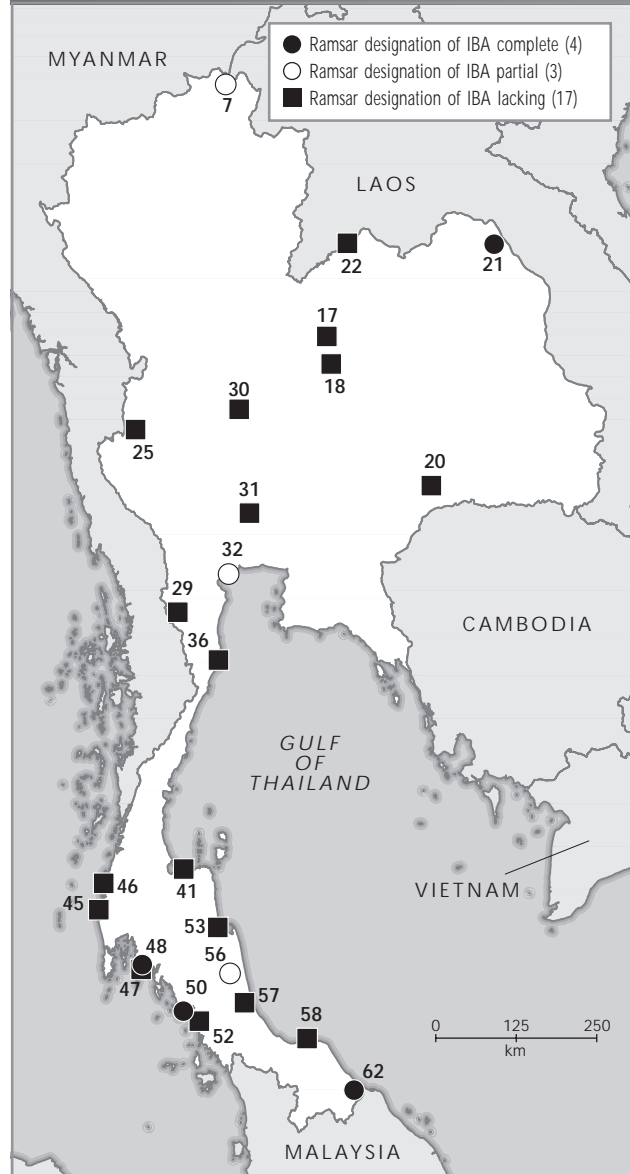
Lacking in 17 IBAs

There were once extensive wetlands on the floodplains of the Chao Phraya river and its tributaries in central Thailand, but these have been almost completely converted to rice paddies, and wetland habitats continue to be lost because of uncontrolled development and land-use changes. The remaining wetlands in this part of the country support some wintering waterbirds, and the Critically Endangered White-eyed River-martin *Eurochelidon sirintarae* is only known by a series of records at Bung Boraphet (IBA 30) in the 1960s and 1970s. Some important concentrations of shorebirds and other wetland-dependent birds winter at Thailand's coastal wetlands, including the threatened Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* (which appears to be becoming a regular winter visitor to the Gulf of Thailand), Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* and Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*. However, these coastal wetlands are under pressure from development, including a planned road bridge across the Inner Gulf of Thailand (IBA 32).

Ten Ramsar Sites have been designated in Thailand, seven of which overlap with IBAs. In the case of two of these (Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area and Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area), the Ramsar Site only covers a small fraction of the IBA, and there exists potential for significant expansion. In the case of a third (Don Hoi Lot), although the nominal area of the Ramsar site is comparable to that of the IBA, most of this area comprises permanent open water. The overlap with the IBA is very low, the potential for significant expansion is great and, given the high development pressures on the site, the need to expand the Ramsar Site is pressing. An additional 17 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified, mostly along the coast and in the central plains.



Location of Important Bird Areas in Thailand that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Thailand.

| Ramsar designation of IBA complete (4 IBAs) | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| 21 | Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area | 2,214 | Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area | 2,214 | ✓ |
| 48 | Na Muang Krabi | 11,400 | Krabi Estuary | 21,299 | ✓ ✓ |
| 50 | Ko Libong Non-Hunting Area | 47,630 | Had Chao Mai Marine National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries | 66,313 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 62 | Pa Phru To Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary | 20,100 | Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru To Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary) | 20,100 | ✓ |

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Asia – Thailand

| Ramsar designation of IBA partial (3 IBAs) | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| 7 | Chiang Saen Basin | 6,240 | Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area | 434 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 32 | Inner Gulf of Thailand | 100,000 | Don Hoi Lot | 87,500 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 56 | Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area | 45,700 | Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area | 494 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (17 IBAs) | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | | | Ramsar criteria 2 4 5 6 |
| 17 | Nam Nao National Park | 96,600 | | | ✓ |
| 18 | Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary | 156,000 | | | ✓ |
| 20 | Sanambin Non-Hunting Area | 570 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 22 | Mekong Channel near Pakchom | 18,890 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 25 | Thung Yai-Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary | 364,720 | | | ✓ |
| 29 | Kaeng Krachan National Park | 291,500 | | | ✓ |
| 30 | Bung Boraphet Non-Hunting Area | 21,238 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 31 | Lower Central Plain | 190,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 36 | Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park and surrounding wetlands | 13,050 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 41 | Ao Bandon | 3,164 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 45 | Laem Pakarang | 1,362 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 46 | Ko Pra Thong | 10,200 | | | ✓ ✓ |
| 47 | Hat Nooparat Thara-Mu Ko Phi Phi National Park | 38,790 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 52 | Palian Lang-ngu | 31,200 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 53 | Thung Tha Laad | 500 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 57 | Thale Sap Songkhla Non-Hunting Area and surrounding wetlands | 36,466 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 58 | Ao Pattani | 5,000 | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Thailand.

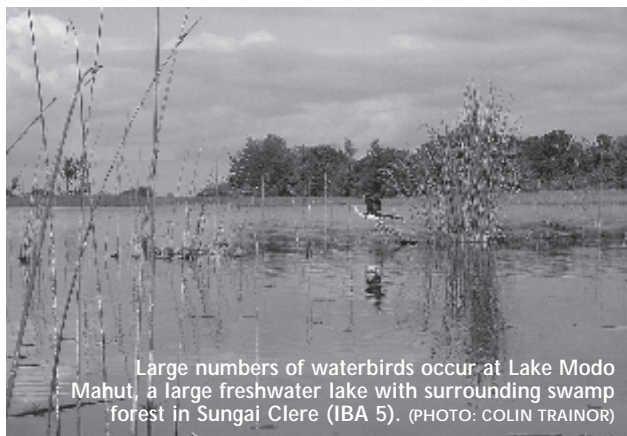
| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i> | Chinese Egret <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> | Lesser Adjutant <i>Lepidoptilos javanicus</i> | White-winged Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i> | Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Masked Finfoot <i>Heliopais personata</i> | Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryrhynchus pygmaeus</i> | Blue-banded Kingfisher <i>Alcedo euryzona</i> | Manchurian Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> | Total |
|-------|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|-------|
| 7 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 17 | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 18 | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 21 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 25 | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | 2 |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 1 |
| 30 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 31 | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | 3 |
| 32 | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 45 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 46 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 47 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 48 | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 3 |
| 50 | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 62 | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |

TIMOR-LESTE

NOT A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE RAMSAR CONVENTION (at 31 August 2005)

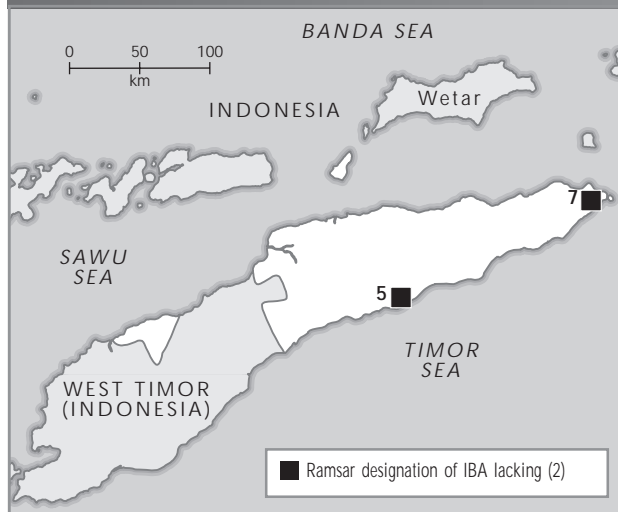
RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:
Lacking in 2 IBAs

The dominant natural habitats in Timor-Leste are monsoon forest and savanna, but there are some limited areas of coastal mangrove and mudflats, and inland freshwater wetlands. Two potential Ramsar Sites have been identified.



Large numbers of waterbirds occur at Lake Modo Mahut, a large freshwater lake with surrounding swamp forest in Sungai Clere (IBA 5). (PHOTO: COLIN TRAINOR)

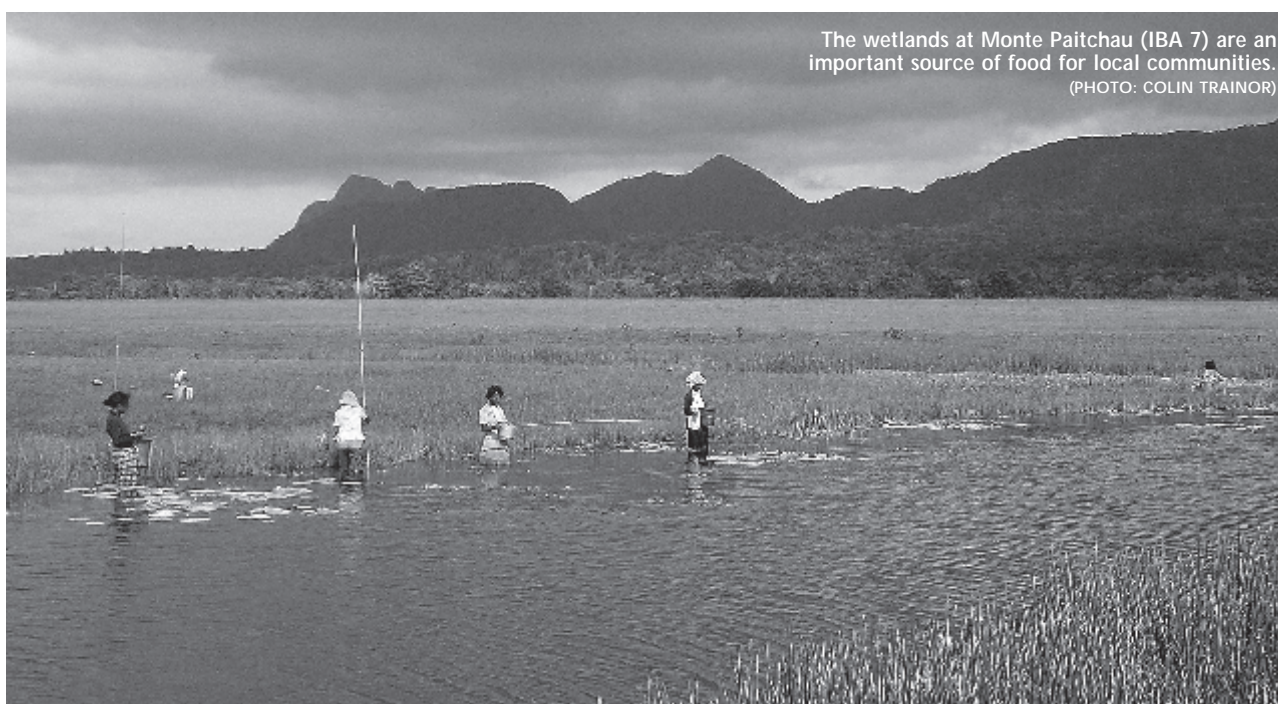
Location of Important Bird Areas in Timor-Leste that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Timor-Leste.

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (2 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | Sungai Clere | 30,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 7 | Monte Paitchau (proposed Conis Santana National Park) | 50,000 | | ✓ | | ✓ |



The wetlands at Monte Paitchau (IBA 7) are an important source of food for local communities. (PHOTO: COLIN TRAINOR)

VIETNAM

RAMSAR CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE 1989

NUMBER OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 1

AREA OF RAMSAR SITES DESIGNATED (at 31 August 2005) 12,000 ha

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION Nature Conservation Division,
Vietnam Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

RAMSAR DESIGNATION IS:

Complete in 1 IBA

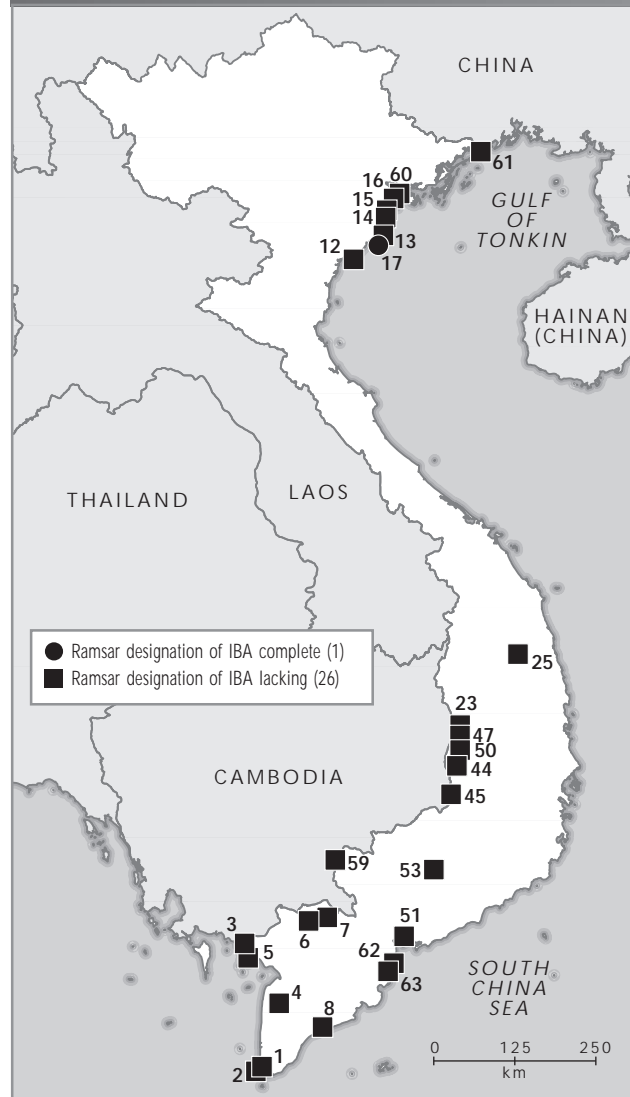
Lacking in 26 IBAs

Many of the most important wetlands in Vietnam are associated with two major estuary systems, the Red River delta in the north and the Mekong delta in the south (Pedersen *et al.* 1996, Buckton *et al.* 1999, BirdLife International Vietnam Programme 2000). These wetlands support many migratory wetland-dependent birds, including the globally threatened Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*, Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*, Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* and Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*. The dry forest landscapes of central Vietnam, close to the international border with Cambodia, support a number of seasonally wet meadows and other important wetlands; several threatened waterbirds occur in this part of Vietnam, including Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*. In 2003, the Government of Vietnam enacted a "Decree for Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Use", and an "Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands 2004–2010" that have been approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

Although Vietnam joined the Ramsar Convention in 1989, it has so far only designated one Ramsar Site, which overlaps with an IBA. An additional 26 potential Ramsar Sites have been identified.



Location of Important Bird Areas in Vietnam that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites.



Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Vietnam.

Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar Site name | Ramsar Site area (ha) | Ramsar criteria |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 2 4 5 6 |
| 17 | Xuan Thuy | 12,000 | Xuan Thuy Natural Wetland Reserve | 12,000 | ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ |

Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (26 IBAs)

| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria |
|-----|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | 2 4 5 6 |
| 1 | Bai Boi | 5,525 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 2 | Dat Mui | 4,388 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 3 | Ha Tien | 6,981 | ✓ |

| Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (26 IBAs) ...continued | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| IBA | IBA name | IBA area (ha) | Ramsar criteria | | | |
| | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | U Minh Thuong | 22,918 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Kien Luong | 7,624 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Tram Chim | 7,588 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 7 | Lang Sen | 3,280 | ✓ | | | |
| 8 | Bac Lieu | 127 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 12 | Nghia Hung | 7,600 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13 | Tien Hai | 12,500 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 14 | Thai Thuy | 13,696 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 15 | Tien Lang | 5,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 16 | An Hai | 5,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 23 | Chu Prong | 50,104 | ✓ | | | |
| 25 | Kon Cha Rang | 15,900 | ✓ | | | |
| 44 | Yok Don | 58,200 | ✓ | | | |
| 45 | Dak Dam | 10,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 47 | Ya Lop | 30,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 50 | Chu M'lanh | 54,563 | ✓ | | | |
| 51 | Can Gio | 75,740 | ✓ | | | |
| 53 | Nam Cat Tien | 38,302 | ✓ | | | |
| 59 | Lo Go Xa Mat | 16,754 | ✓ | | | |
| 60 | Ha Nam | 5,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 61 | Tra Co | 3,000 | ✓ | | | |
| 62 | Binh Dai | 30,000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63 | Ba Tri | 6,000 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Vietnam.

| IBA | Spot-billed Pelican | Chinese Egret | Lesser Adjutant | White-shouldered Ibis | Giant Ibis | Black-faced Spoonbill | White-winged Duck | Sarus Crane | Masked Finfoot | Bengal Florican | Spotted Greenshank | Spoon-billed Sandpiper | Saunders's Gull | Total |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | <i>Egretta euphotes</i> | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> | <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> | <i>Platalea minor</i> | <i>Cairina scutulata</i> | <i>Grus antigone</i> | <i>Heiropais personata</i> | <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | <i>Eurynorynchus pygmaeus</i> | <i>Larus saundersi</i> | |
| 1 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | 1 |
| 4 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 5 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 3 |
| 6 | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | 3 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 1 |
| 12 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6 |
| 13 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 14 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | 4 |
| 15 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | 2 |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 17 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6 |
| 23 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | 1 |
| 44 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | 5 |
| 45 | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 1 |
| 47 | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 50 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | 3 |
| 51 | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | 2 |
| 53 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | 3 |
| 59 | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 2 |
| 60 | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 1 |
| 62 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | 3 |
| 63 | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | 2 |
| Total | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | |

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The analysis of potential Ramsar Sites in Asia presented in this book is based upon BirdLife's regional directory of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) (BirdLife International 2004a). More detailed information on many of these IBAs is available in the directories that have been published for Cambodia (Seng Kim Hout *et al.* 2003), India (Islam and Rahmani 2004), Java and Bali (Rombang

and Rudyanto 1999), Sumatra (Holmes and Rombang 2001), Kalimantan (Holmes *et al.* 2001), Nusa Tenggara (Rombang *et al.* 2002), Laos (Ounekham and Inthapatha 2003), Philippines (Mallari *et al.* 2001), Taiwan (Wild Bird Federation Taiwan 2001), Thailand (Bird Conservation Society of Thailand 2004) and Vietnam (Tordoff 2002).

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■ APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. RAMSAR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR WETLAND TYPES

The Ramsar Convention defines 'wetland' habitat as follows: "For the purpose of this Convention wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres." Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands".

More information is at: http://www.ramsar.org/key_ris_types.htm

Note that this definition includes shallow subtidal marine areas, such as some coral reefs, as well as "dry" water-associated features such as atolls, small islands, rocky or sandy beaches, sand-dunes, sand-banks and sea-cliffs. Thus, many "dry" breeding sites of seabirds and waterbirds are situated within habitat defined as "wetland" by Ramsar.

Marine/coastal wetlands

- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.
- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.
- Coral reefs.
- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.
- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.
- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.
- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.
- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal, brackish and freshwater marshes.
- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.
- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.
- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.
- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems; marine/coastal.

Inland wetlands

- Permanent inland deltas.
- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.
- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.
- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 hectares in extent); includes large oxbow lakes.
- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 hectares in extent); includes floodplain lakes.

- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.
- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.
- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.
- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.
- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.
- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.
- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.
- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrubdominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.
- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.
- Forested peatlands; peat swamp forests.
- Freshwater springs; oases.
- Geothermal wetlands.
- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems; inland.

Note: 'floodplain' is a broad term used to refer to one or more wetland types. Some examples of floodplain wetlands are: seasonally inundated grassland (including natural wet meadows), shrublands, woodlands and forests. Floodplain wetlands are not listed as a specific wetland type herein.

Human-made wetlands

- Aquaculture (e.g. fish/shrimp) ponds.
- Ponds; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; generally below 8 hectares in extent.
- Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.
- Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).
- Salt-exploitation sites; salt-pans, salinas, etc.
- Water-storage areas; reservoirs/barrages/dams/impoundments (generally over 8 hectares in extent).
- Excavations; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.
- Wastewater treatment areas; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.
- Canals and drainage channels, ditches.
- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made.

APPENDIX 2. GLOBALLY THREATENED WETLAND-DEPENDENT BIRD SPECIES IN THE ASIA REGION (BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL 2001, 2004b)

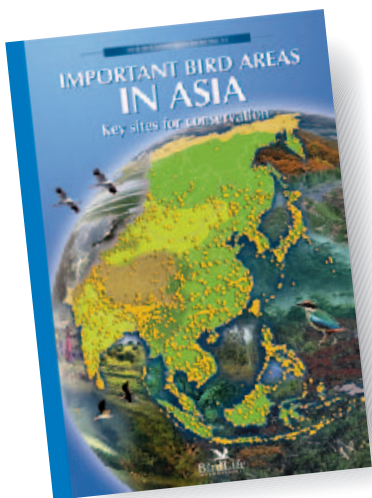
| English name | Scientific name | Global threat status |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Short-tailed Albatross | <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Black-footed Albatross | <i>Phoebastria nigripes</i> | Endangered |
| Laysan Albatross | <i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Dalmatian Pelican | <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Spot-billed Pelican | <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Abbott's Booby | <i>Papasula abbotti</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Christmas Island Frigatebird | <i>Fregata andrewsi</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Chinese Egret | <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> | Vulnerable |
| White-bellied Heron | <i>Ardea insignis</i> | Endangered |
| White-eared Night-heron | <i>Gorsachius magnificus</i> | Endangered |
| Japanese Night-heron | <i>Gorsachius goesagi</i> | Endangered |
| Milky Stork | <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> | Vulnerable |
| Storm's Stork | <i>Ciconia stormi</i> | Endangered |
| Oriental Stork | <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> | Endangered |
| Lesser Adjutant | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Greater Adjutant | <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> | Endangered |
| White-shouldered Ibis | <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Giant Ibis | <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Crested Ibis | <i>Nipponia nippon</i> | Endangered |
| Black-faced Spoonbill | <i>Platalea minor</i> | Endangered |
| White-headed Duck | <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> | Endangered |
| Swan Goose | <i>Anser cygnoides</i> | Endangered |
| Lesser White-fronted Goose | <i>Anser erythropus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Red-breasted Goose | <i>Branta ruficollis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Crested Shelduck | <i>Tadorna cristata</i> | Critically Endangered |
| White-winged Duck | <i>Cairina scutulata</i> | Endangered |
| Philippine Duck | <i>Anas luzonica</i> | Vulnerable |
| Baikal Teal | <i>Anas formosa</i> | Vulnerable |
| Marbled Teal | <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> | Vulnerable |
| Pink-headed Duck | <i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Baer's Pochard | <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Vulnerable |
| Scaly-sided Merganser | <i>Mergus squamatus</i> | Endangered |
| Pallas's Fish-eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Steller's Sea-eagle | <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Greater Spotted Eagle | <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Vulnerable |
| Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Vulnerable |
| Moluccan Megapode | <i>Eulipoa wallacei</i> | Vulnerable |
| Swamp Francolin | <i>Francolinus gularis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Black Partridge | <i>Melanoperdix nigra</i> | Vulnerable |
| Siberian Crane | <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Sarus Crane | <i>Grus antigone</i> | Vulnerable |
| White-naped Crane | <i>Grus vipio</i> | Vulnerable |
| Hooded Crane | <i>Grus monacha</i> | Vulnerable |
| Black-necked Crane | <i>Grus nigricollis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Red-crowned Crane | <i>Grus japonensis</i> | Endangered |
| Swinhoe's Rail | <i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Okinawa Rail | <i>Gallirallus okinawae</i> | Endangered |
| Snoring Rail | <i>Aramidopsis plateni</i> | Vulnerable |
| Blue-faced Rail | <i>Gymnocrex rosenbergii</i> | Vulnerable |
| Talaud Rail | <i>Gymnocrex talaudensis</i> | Endangered |
| Invisible Rail | <i>Habroptila wallacii</i> | Vulnerable |
| Masked Finfoot | <i>Heliopais personata</i> | Vulnerable |
| Bengal Florican | <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Endangered |
| Javanese Lapwing | <i>Vanellus macropterus</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Sociable Lapwing | <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Ryukyu Woodcock | <i>Scolopax mira</i> | Vulnerable |
| Moluccan Woodcock | <i>Scolopax rochussenii</i> | Endangered |
| Wood Snipe | <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> | Vulnerable |
| Bristle-thighed Curlew | <i>Numenius tahitiensis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Spotted Greenshank | <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Endangered |

Appendix 2 ... continued.

| English name | Scientific name | Global threat status |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Spoon-billed Sandpiper | <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i> | Endangered |
| Jerdon's Courser | <i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Saunders's Gull | <i>Larus saundersi</i> | Vulnerable |
| Relict Gull | <i>Larus relictus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Red-legged Kittiwake | <i>Rissa brevirostris</i> | Vulnerable |
| Chinese Crested-tern | <i>Sterna bernsteini</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Indian Skimmer | <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Kittlitz's Murrelet | <i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Japanese Murrelet | <i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume</i> | Vulnerable |
| Silvery Wood-pigeon | <i>Columba argentina</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Grey Imperial-pigeon | <i>Ducula pickeringii</i> | Vulnerable |
| Sunda Coucal | <i>Centropus nigrorufus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Blakiston's Fish-owl | <i>Ketupa blakistoni</i> | Endangered |
| Sunda Nightjar | <i>Caprimulgus concretus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Blue-banded Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo euryzona</i> | Vulnerable |
| Silvery Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo argentata</i> | Vulnerable |
| White-eyed River-martin | <i>Eurochelidon sirintarae</i> | Critically Endangered |
| Straw-headed Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Hook-billed Bulbul | <i>Setornis criniger</i> | Vulnerable |
| Luzon Water-redstart | <i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i> | Vulnerable |
| White-throated Bushchat | <i>Saxicola insignis</i> | Vulnerable |
| Marsh Babbler | <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> | Vulnerable |
| Jerdon's Babbler | <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i> | Vulnerable |
| Slender-billed Babbler | <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> | Vulnerable |
| Black-breasted Parrotbill | <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> | Vulnerable |
| Styan's Grasshopper-warbler | <i>Locustella pleskei</i> | Vulnerable |
| Streaked Reed-warbler | <i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Manchurian Reed-warbler | <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> | Vulnerable |
| Marsh Grassbird | <i>Megalurus pryri</i> | Vulnerable |
| Bristled Grass-warbler | <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> | Vulnerable |
| Finn's Weaver | <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i> | Vulnerable |

BirdLife International is a global conservation network present in more than 100 countries and territories, with more than 60 autonomous Partner organisations, and a global membership approaching 2.5 million people.

The BirdLife network in Asia comprises 13 Partners and Affiliates in the region: Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Bombay Natural History Society, BirdLife Indonesia, Wild Bird Society of Japan, Malaysian Nature Society, Bird Conservation Nepal, Ornithological Society of Pakistan, Haribon Foundation, Russian Bird Conservation Union, Nature Society (Singapore), Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka, Wild Bird Federation Taiwan, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand. The regional office of BirdLife in Asia is in Tokyo, Japan, with programme offices in Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines and Indonesia.



The information in this guide is based on *Important Bird Areas in Asia: key sites for conservation*, which was published in 2004.

