



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 6 August 2018

China

Shandong Jining Nansi Lake



Designation date	8 January 2018
Site number	2346
Coordinates	34°53'40"N 116°57'19"E
Area	50 761,56 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Shandong Jining Nansi Lake wetland consists of Weishan Lake, Nanyang lake, Dushan lake and Zhaoyang lake, which not only is the sixth largest lake in the whole region of China, but also is the largest freshwater lake wetland in North China. With unique natural environment, rich biological resources and connected lakes and rivers, the Site has developed into a well preserved and structurally-complete large macrophytic lakes wetland ecosystem which is the largest in the north area of Huaihe river. Therefore, the freshwater lake wetland ecosystem of Nansi Lake has typical representative in same latitude region of North China even the whole biogeographic region.

Due to perfect ecosystem structure, various wetland types, and abundant wetland animal and plant resources, the Site is a hotspot of regional biodiversity conservation also is an important ecological treasure of Shandong province. Attracted by the reticular intertwined rivers, vast expanse of water, extensively distributed marsh, large numbers of rare and threatened waterbird and plants such as Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), *Glycine soja* live in this site. Meanwhile, the Site is located at the throat area of north-south migration routes to provide wintering and resting place for a variety of migratory birds.

In addition, the wetland is the important regulation of water resources in Shandong Province, also is the important water diversion area and water transfer channel of the South-to-North Water Transfer East Route Project. For water runoff and water environment quality of Huaihe river and South-to-North Water Transfer East Route Project, it has the key regulating function.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Shurong LIU
Institution/agency	Shandong Weishan Forestry Bureau
Postal address	40 Xinhe Street, Weishan County, Shandong Province, China.
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2014
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Shandong Jining Nansi Lake
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The Site is a part of the Nansi Lake Provincial Nature Reserve, with the boundary of the shorelines of four lakes (Weishan Lake, Zhaoyang lake, Dushan lake and Nanyang lake), and is the most concentrated water area with the least human disturbance and the best wetland ecology in the Nansi Lake Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	In Jining City, Shandong Province.
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	The nearest town is Weishandao Town.
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2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 50761.56

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 50803.03

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

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

Hydrological services provided

Nansi Lake is the sixth largest freshwater lake in China, moreover is the largest freshwater lake in North China. It is an important storage type lake and water channel of the South-to-North Water Transfer East Route Project. The Site plays an important role in homogenizing flood, improving the quality of the water environment, regulating and stabilizing the regional climate, supplementing the groundwater and ensuring water supply for living and production of the industrial and agricultural.

Other ecosystem services provided

Nansi Lake is the typical inland shallow grass-type lake with an average depth of 1.5 meters, and its complex topography and landform, variety vegetation types and plentiful wetlands which mainly including river ecosystem, marsh ecosystem and lake ecosystem, provide a prerequisite for the existence of biodiversity. Therefore, the Site is typical representative of freshwater lake marsh in biogeographic region.

Other reasons

Nansi Lake is the unique wetland mixed with rivers and lakes, for the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal passes through the lake, which is identified as the world cultural heritage and known as the golden waterway.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

According to biological investigations in 2014 to 2016, there are 656 kinds of vascular plants, 46 species of fish, 6 species of amphibians, 7 species of reptiles, 11 species of mammals, 248 species (genera) of planktonic animals and 79 species (families) of benthic animals in the Nansi Lake reserve, including 148 species of aquatic plants (e.g. *Phragmites australis*, *Zizania latifolia*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Euryale ferox*, *Trapa bispinosa*). Abundant animal and plant resources provide a large number of food resources for birds, and the highest number of birds in the lake area is up to 205 species.

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

- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

The fish fauna of Nansi Lake wetland is a transitional type between alluvial plain of North China and alluvial plain of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. In the aspect of fish fauna composition, the Site is dominated by Chinese river plain fishes, followed by the southern tropical complex fishes. According to ecological type, there are settled fishes, migratory fishes or semi-migratory fishes and river fishes, among which lake settled fishes are the most common fish in the Site. The wetland has 46 fish species, and most species complete their life cycle stages in the wetland range from migration, spawning, hatching, growth and development. *Coilia brachygnathus*, *Culter alburnus*, *Ophiocephalus argus*, *Cultrichthys erythropterus*, *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*, *Siniperca chuatsi* are widely distributed in this Site.

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas falcata</i>	Falcatad Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Japanese Waxwing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cotumbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian Scops Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II	Crit 4: wintering ground

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Coilia brachygnathus</i> 	Yangtse grenadier anchovy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Crit 7: Representative fish
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Culter alburnus</i> 	Grass carp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Crit 7: Representative fish
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i> 	Chuatsi bass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Crit 7: Representative fish

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Nansi Lake wetland consists of permanent freshwater lake, rivers, marshes and constructed wetlands, of which permanent freshwater lake is the main wetland type of this Site. The habitat is mainly composed of extensive lakeside bottomland, open lake region, washland and beach of into-lake rivers. The vegetation mainly include *Phragmites australis*, *Potamogeton crispus*, *Nymphoides peltatum*, etc. As the typical lake wetland ecosystem in North China, the wetland provides an important habitat and breeding place for many rare and endangered birds, as well as an important resting place for migratory birds during spring and autumn season. With biological resources that provide adequate foods for the birds, the wetland attracts a number of birds to inhabit in this Site, including Scolopacidae, herons, geese, ducks and etc. Aquatic vegetation is an important vegetation type of Nansi Lake wetland, which also is an important part of the biological diversity of wetland ecosystem. Abundant aquatic vegetation provide suitable habitat and food source for wetland birds, moreover its nuts and underground bulbs that contain rich nutrients can feed many geese and ducks. Aquatic vegetation of this Site is mainly composed of emergent plants, submerged plants and floating plants. The dominant community of emergent plants are communities of *Phragmites australis*, *Zizania latifolia*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Scirpus validus* and etc. These vegetation forms a relatively complete freshwater marsh ecosystem, which is a good place for fishes to spawn and breed and an ideal habitat for birds such as White Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Reed Parrotbill (*Paradoxornis heudei*). The dominant community of submerged plants are communities of *Potamogeton crispus*, *Potamogeton lucens*, *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Myriophyllum spicatum*. These submerged plants can provide abundant food for swimming birds, such as Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*) and Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*). Floating plants of this Site are mainly *Nymphaea tetragona*, *Euryale ferox*, which are breeding and feeding sites for summer residents. Meanwhile, As the water storage area of Shandong province and the South-to-North Water Transfer East Route Project, Nansi Lake wetland has many functions of maintaining water quality, conserving water source, storing floodwater and regulating climate. It plays an important role in protecting ecological environment and ensuring the ecological security and industrial and agricultural production of watershed even downstream areas.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2		

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
1: Aquaculture ponds		4		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Glycine max</i>		National Protection Class: II
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	sacred lotus	National Protection Class: II

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Eurasian Kestrel;Common Kestrel				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea Eagle				National Protection Class: I
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Indian Scops Owl				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Western Osprey;Osprey				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill				National Protection Class: II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Huaihe River

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral
- Organic
- No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The soil of Nansi Lake wetland can be divided into cinnamon soil and fluvo-aquic soil two types.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually permanent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>

Water destination

Presence?
Feeds groundwater
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels largely stable

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

Nansi Lake belongs to Si river system of Huaihe River basin. The Western of Nansi Lake by Zhuzhaoxin river, old Wanfu river, Dongyu river and Fuxin river flows from west to east to pour into Weishan Lake. The northern part accept water from north of Jining, Yuncheng County, Liang Shan and Dongpign lake. The eastern part flows from east to west to pour into Weishan Lake by Si river, Quan river, Taofu river, Baima river, Cheng river, Guo river, Shizi river, Xuecheng river and Dasha river. Weishan lake accepts the water from eastern, western and northern three parts which contain 32 countyts, cities and districts of Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan and Anhui four provinces. 47 main rivers flow into the Weishan lake, among which Si river, Liang-ji canal, Baima river, Zhuzhaoxin river, old Wanfu river, Fuxin river, Cheng-guo river, Dongyu river, Taofu river, Xinxue river, new Wanfu river 11 rivers are main channels. Lake outlets are Hanzhuang sluice and Yjia river sluice of Shandong Province and Linjia dam sluice of Jiangsu Province.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

Mesotrophic

Oligotrophic

Dystrophic

Unknown

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

In accordance with the national standards of surface water quality, the permanganate index of Nansi Lake wetland generally belongs to class II, ammonia nitrogen belongs to class III, total phosphorus belongs to class III, and total nitrogen belongs to class IV.

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

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

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The surrounding area is different from the Site: the main habitat of this Site is water and lakeside beach, however the surrounding area is dotted with farmland, fish ponds and small villages.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	Low
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

With complex river network, vast lake surface and marsh, the Site provides breeding and stopover places for waterfowls. Meanwhile, as the important regulation of water resources in Shandong province and important water transfer area of the South-to-North Water Transfer East Route Project, it has an important hydrological adjusting function.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Administration Bureau of Jining Nansi Lake Nature Reserve

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

Huisheng LI, Director

Postal address:

9 floor Yinghe edifice,
48 Guanghe Road,
Rencheng District,
Jining City,
Shandong Province,
P.R. China.

E-mail address:

nshglj@126.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Water releases	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canalisation and river regulation	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Shipping lanes	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Nansihu Nature Reserve	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/nansihu-nature-reserve-iba-china-(mainland)	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

(1) In order to implement effective managements of Nansihu wetland, an administration bureau as well as 6 protection stations and 14 management points were established in 2004.
 (2) Related management organization has installed more than 700 boundary markers, brands and buoys at dividing points of Nansihu in 2005-2006.
 (3) To optimize the external environment, landscape engineering and green belt of lakeside have been implemented. Specifically more than 210 kilometers of shelterbelt, 4667 ha of forest and 10000 ha of Salix integra have been cultivated.
 (4) The Site actively carry out the project of returning farmland to forests and lakes. At present, 1000 ha of farmland have been returned to the forest and 12666 ha of fish have been returned to lake.
 (5) The administrative law enforcement bureau has been founded to crack down illegal activities of sand excavation and indiscriminate hunting, and to ensure the captured prey return to nature.
 (6) The Site has carried out publicity and education activities, installed billboards and combined the local media through radio, newspapers and television to improve the consciousness of waterfowl and wetland conservation

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

The Site has established long-term cooperative relationship with Qufu Normal University, Shandong Normal University and Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of hydrobiology to carry out long-term monitoring of Nansi Lake wetland system, including vegetation biodiversity, aquatic animal, birds, fish, etc. Meanwhile, researches on wetland restoration and management have been carried out actively.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Master Plan of Shandong Nansi Lake Nature Reserve. (2006-2015). 2006.02.
Report of aquatic organism and fishery resource of Nansi Lake. 2014.11.
Report of biodiversity of Macrobenthos of Shandong Nansi Lake wetland. 2017.01.
Report of plant diversity of Weishanhu wetland. 2015.09.
Scientific expedition of Shandong Nansi Lake Nature Reserve. 2005.06.
Udvardy, M.. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

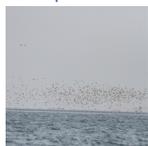
vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Aythya ferina (Daojian SAI, 10-12-2016)



Fulica atra (Yuexia ZHANG, 22-02-2017)



Platalea leucorodia (Bo SHEN, 12-05-2015)



Cygnus Cygnus and *Cygnus columbianus* (Yueshin ZHANG, 21-11-2015)



The ducks in Weishanhu wetland (Jie LI, 08-01-2015)



Phragmites australis (Shoumin MAN, 19-11-2015)



Phragmites australis (Nansi Lake wetland, 19-11-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2018-01-08