Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 30 January 2025
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China

Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands

Designation date	8 January 2018
Site number	2348
Coordinates	33°45'36"N 97°59'29"E
Area	669 800,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

Located in the southeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands is typical inland wetlands on the plateau, mainly protecting alpine wetland ecosystems and threatened species such as Tibetan Wild Ass (Equus kiang), Yak (Bos mutus), Black-necked Crane (Grus nigricollis), Pallas's Fish-eagle (Haliaeetus leucoryphus). A large area of freshwater herbaceous swamps, lakes, rivers and other wetland types are distributed in the area, and a total area of wetlands is 181,711.91 hectares. The amount of water stored in the wetland is about 6.6 × 1010 m3, which is equivalent to 0.2 of the reservoir area of the Three Gorges Reservoir which is an important water source in the source areas of the Yangtze River and Yellow River in China. Under the alpine humid climate, a large area of peat is developed in the wetland, with an average thickness of about 5 m. It is an extremely important carbon sink in the southwestern part of China and even in the biogeographic region. The Site plays an irreplaceable role in regulating the local climate, conserving water, controlling floods, and reducing the greenhouse effect has an irreplaceable role. Staggered swamps, shrubs and meadows in Changshagongma Wetlands provide important habitats for a large number of rare and threatened species such as Tibetan wild ass (Equus kiang), yak (Bos mutus) and Tibetan antelope (Pantholops hodgsonii), and are also important stopovers and breeding grounds for many migratory birds such as black-necked crane (Grus nigricollis). They are of great importance to the biodiversity conservation in China and the world. At present, the Site shows a well-preserved natural state, since wetland protection and wildlife protection have become the tradition of local residents under the influence of Tibetan culture.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Service Center of Sichuan Changshagongma National Nature Reserve
Postal address	No.1 Jinniu West Street, Nixia Town Shiqu County, Sichuan Province, P.R. China

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ramsar Administrative Authority of the People's Republic of China
Postal address	No.18 Hepingli East Road, Dongcheng District Beijing, P.R. China

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

From year	2018
To year	2023

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The boundary of this Ramsar Site is the same as that of Sichuan Changshagongma National Nature Reserve, east to Dari County of Qinghai Province, west to Chengduo County and Tongtianhe sub-area of Qinghai Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, south to Changshagongma Town and Yiniu Town in Shiqu County and north to Zhaling – Eling Lake sub-area of Qinghai Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	In Shiqu County of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Region western in Sichuan Province, P.R.China
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	The nearest town is Changshagongma Town.

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

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

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 669800

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 670181.053

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Cold-winter (continental) deserts and semideserts, Tibetan Province, Palaearcitc 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	Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands is located in the southeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The Bayanhar Mountain is the main mountain range and watershed in the area. The Chaqu River basin of the Yellow River in the Site, north of the Bayanhar Mountain with many lakes, rivers and streams, is one of the important water sources in the upper reaches of the Yellow River. And the Yalong River basin of the Yangtze River, south of the Bayanhar Mountain with many streams but less lakes, is one of the important water sources in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. The total water storage in the wetlands is above 6.6 × 1010 m3. Therefore, the Site plays an extremely important role in water source conservation and supply and ecological balance in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River.
Other ecosystem services provided	Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands is an alpine wetland with freshwater marshes as the main wetland type and other types such as permanent freshwater lakes and rivers with the average elevation of about 4500 m. It is endemic to high altitude areas in China and a typical representative in alpine wetland ecosystems in the world.Among these wetland types, lowland herbaceous marshes in the Site have reached 172833 hectares; 471 alpine lakes are mainly distributed in the late Quaternary glacial relics and are independent of each other; the rivers are plume-shaped, of which there are nine tributaries with a catchment area of more than 500 km2, ten tributaries with a catchment area of 100-500 km2. Water resources of the Site are abundant. In particular, 300,000 to 400,000 hectares of peatland ecosystems (forests and marshes) are distributed along the valleys and slopes, and the average peat layer thickness is about 5 m. Large-scale alpine meadows, alpine lakes, herbivorous marsh wetland ecosystems and alpine scrub ecosystems are important carbon sink function areas in the biogeographical region and even in Asia, playing an extremely important role in regulating the climate, conserving soil and water and stabilizing water source of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	Fritillaria cirrhosa (VU), saker falcon (Falco cherrug, EN), snow leopard (Uncia uncia, VU), alpine musk deer (Moschus chrysogaster, EN), yak (Bos mutus, VU), white-lipped deer (Przewalskium albirostris, VU) and other rare and threatened species are distributed in Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands. Detail data can be seen in Section 3.3.

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	Located in the southeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands is a rare and typical alpine herbaceous marsh wetland at high altitude in the world. Wetland vegetation types are shrubs, meadows, rocky beaches and swamps, of which vascular plants contain a total of 55 families, 221 genera and 637 species. Due to its unique ecosystem and geographical location, there are 257 species of vertebrates living here, including 43 species of mammals, 202 species of birds, 3 species of amphibians and 9 species of fishes. Among 43 species of mammals distributed in this area, 11 species belong to the national key protected animals, accounting for 25.58% of the existing mammals, such as white-lipped deer (Przewalskium albirostris), snow leopard (Uncia uncia) , yak (Bos mutus), etc. The Site is one of the hot spots for biodiversity in biogeographical areas.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The unique geographical and ecological environment of Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands provides an ideal habitat for breeding waterfowls such as saker falcon (Falco cherrug), pallas's fish-eagle (Haliaeetus leucoryphus), black-necked crane (Grus nigricollis) and Chinese monal (Lophophorus lhuysii), which is one of the most important bird habitats and breeding grounds in western China. There are 83 species of resident birds in the reserve, accounting for 41.1% of the total number; 68 species of summer migrants, accounting for 33.7%; 1 species of winter migrants, accounting for 0.5% and 48 species of passing birds, accounting for 23.8%. 152 species of birds (including resident birds and summer birds) breed here, accounting for 75.2%. The list of birds breeding in the Site is given in Appendix 1.
In addition, there are unique frogs that adapt to alpine life such as Rana kukunoris, Tibetan frog (Nanorana pleskei) and Scutiger boulengeri in the reserve. And the Site is located on the eastern edge of the distribution area of Tibetan wild ass (Equus kiang) whose population is large in number and dense in density. It also provides important habitat and shelter for snow leopard (Uncia uncia), yak (Bos mutus), alpine musk deer (Moschus chrysogaster), white-lipped deer (Przewalskium albirostris), which are both the endemic species of the Qinghai Tibet Plateau and the rare a species under the IUCN red list of threatened species.

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

In recent years, the population of several bird species in Sichuan Changsha Gongma Wetlands has exceeded 1% of their respective populations, such as 300 black-necked cranes (Grus nigricollis), 500 black storks (Ciconia nigra), and 800 common cranes (Grus grus).

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

As Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands is located in the high altitude, with severe coldness and intense solar radiation, fishes in the Site mainly belong to Triplophysa and specialized species of Schizothoracinae and are all endemic species of the Qinghai - Tibet Plateau. There are 1 order, 2 families and 4 genera 6 species in total, including Trilophysa brevviuda, Tibetan stone loach (Triplophysa stoliczkae), Triplophysa stenura, Gymnodiptychus pachycheilus, Diptychus kaznakovi and huanghe naked carp (Chuanchia labiosa), among which Gymnodiptychus pachycheilus, Diptychus kaznakovi are distributed in the main rivers of the reserve, with a relatively large resource.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Fritillaria cirrhosa*	☑	☐	☐	VU	☐	National Protection Class II	

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

Phylum	Scientific 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								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Bos grunniens mutus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Felis bieti*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Moschus chrysogaster*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☑	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Przewalskium albirostre*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Uncia uncia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑	National Protection Class I	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Chuanchia labiosa*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				NE	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	Crit7:Representitive fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gymnodiptychus pachycheilus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				NE	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	Crit7:Reprensentitive fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ptychobarbus kaznakovi*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				NE	☐	☐		Crit7:Representitive fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Triplophysa brevicauda*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				NE	☐	☐		Crit7:Representitive fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Triplophysa stenura*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		Crit7:Representitive fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Triplophysa stoliczkai*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				NE	☐	☐		Crit7:Representitive fish species
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila clanga*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Stopover in this site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila nipalensis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Stopover in this site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Crit4:Stopover in this site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	500	2022	25	LC	☐	☐	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Breeding in this site;Crit6:1% threshold of South Asia (non-bre) is 20 as of 2020.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco cherrug*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Breeding in this site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	800	2022	6.15	LC	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	Crit4:Stopover in this site;Crit6:1% threshold of grus, SW China (non-bre) is 130 as of 2021.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus nigricollis*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	300	2022	2.73	NT	☑	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Breeding in this site;Crit6:1% threshold of Western (non-bre) is 110 as of 2021.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Breeding in this site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lophophorus lhuysii*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☐	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Living in this site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus squamatus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	National Protection Class I	Crit4:Stopover in this site

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

Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands consists of four wetland types with permanent freshwater marshes as the main type of wetland and other types such as permanent freshwater lakes, permanent rivers and shrub-dominated wetlands. The main vegetation types are shrubs (alpine shrubs), meadows (alpine meadows and swampy meadows), rocky beach vegetation and marsh vegetation (lowland herbaceous swamps).
In the broad herbaceous wetland, the main plants are Carex spp. (with a coverage of 30%-85%), Kobresia spp., Poa spp., Juncus spp., constituting a relatively complete freshwater swamp ecosystem, which provides good foraging and habitat environment for rare and endangered bird species such as Ciconia nigra, Grus nigricollis, Haliaeetus leucoryphus and many other water birds and also important habitats for rare wetland animals such as Aonyx cinerea and Catopuma temminckii. In the meadows, the dominated vegetation types are Kobresia meadows and Carex swamp meadows, which provides foraging and inhabitating grounds for such raptors as Accipiter gentilis, Buteo hemilasius, Aquila clanga and such mammals as Marmota himalayana, Ochotona curzoniae. In the rocky beaches, plants such as Saussurea, Rhodiola and Meconopsis are commonly distributed, which are the major distribution areas of Pseudois nayaur population. In the alpine shrubs, the dominant species are Hippophe rhamnoides, Salix oritrepha and Caragana tangutica and provide important habitats for Tetraogallus tibetanus, Ithaginis cruentus, Moschus chrysogaster, Catopuma temminckii, Lynx lynx and other rare animals.
Meanwhile, the Site is an important water source place in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River and plays an extremely important role in regulating the local climate, maintaining soil and water resources, conserving water sources, stabilizing water sources of the Yangtze River and Yellow River.

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		2	61155.4	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3	2531	Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1	212288	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cypripedium calceolus*	National Protection Class Ⅰ
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cypripedium tibeticum*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Fritillaria delavayi*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Fritillaria przewalskii*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Gymnadenia conopsea*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Isoetes hypsophila*	National Protection Class Ⅰ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Meconopsis punicea*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Pomatosace filicula*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhodiola algida*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhodiola crenulata*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhodiola fastigiata*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhodiola himalensis*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhodiola quadrifida*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhodiola yunnanensis*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Saussurea involucrata*	National Protection Class Ⅱ
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Saussurea medusa*	National Protection Class Ⅱ

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Canis lupus*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Cervus elaphus*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Felis manul*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Martes foina*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ovis ammon ammon*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Procapra picticaudata*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pseudois nayaur*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ursus arctos*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Vulpes ferrilata*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Vulpes vulpes*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/AVES	*Accipiter gentilis*				National Protection Class Ⅱ
CHORDATA/AVES	*Accipiter gularis*				National Protection Class Ⅱ

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Athene noctua*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Bubo bubo*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Buteo hemilasius*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Buteo japonicus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Carpodacus roborowskii*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cholornis paradoxus paradoxus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus cyaneus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus spilonotus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus columbianus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus olor*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco peregrinus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco tinnunculus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Fulvetta striaticollis*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gyps himalayensis*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ibidorhyncha struthersii*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ithaginis cruentus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Luscinia calliope*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Milvus migrans*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pernis ptilorhynchus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Podiceps nigricollis*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Poecile superciliosus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tetraogallus tibetanus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Trochalopteron elliotii*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Urocynchramus pylzowi*				National Protection Class II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dwc: Subarctic (Severe, dry winter, cool summer)
E: Polar climate with extremely cold winters and summers	ET: Tundra (Polar tundra, no true summer)

Climate warming, especially in winter and spring, will make permafrost ablation, peat sinking, marsh wetlands water level down.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 3840

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 5249

- 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.

Jinsha River and Yalong River Basin in Yangtze River, and Yellow River Basin.

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

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 is dominated by alpine meadow soil and sub-alpine meadow soil, followed by dark brown loam.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	☑	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

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

The northern part of Bayanhar Mountain is the Yellow River and the southern part is the Yalong River. The larger rivers are first tributaries (Mamucao River and Yangyong River) of Yalong River and branches of the first tributary (Zhaqu River) of Yellow River. Among them, the annual average runoff of Mamucao River is 21.3 cubic meters per second; the mean annual runoff of Yangyong River is 10.4 cubic meters per second; the branch river (Zhayong River) of Zhaqu River is surveyed with an annual average runoff of 10.4 cubic meters per second.

(ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater	According to the form and movement pattern of bog water, it can be divided into peat layer water, swamp surface stagnant water, and bog water. Percolation and capillary are modes of vertical and horizontal movement of water in peat layer . Groundwater g
(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime	A large area of peat wetlands is distributed in Sichuan Changshagongma Wetlands. The peat layer can be divided into two layers: the active layer and the inert layer. The active layer has the characteristics of large change of phreatic water level, high w

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☑

(ECD) Water temperature	Annual average water temperature 4.48 °C

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☑

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH value of the surface water is 7.73-8.24. And water quality reaches the first grade of state surface water environmental quality standard.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

The mean of dissolved oxygen in water body is 6.48mg/L, and the dissolved oxygen is related to water temperature and water layer.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Dystrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

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

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

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)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Peat	Low
Biochemical products	Extraction of material from biota	Low
Genetic materials	Ornamental species (live and dead)	Low

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	Medium
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	Medium
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Medium
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Low

Within the site: 2360

Outside the site: 83210

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 ☑

Description if applicable

Tibetan people believe in Buddhism, respect for nature, and effectively protect the mountains and water. The creed that they do not kill make a significant contribution to the wildlife protection.

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Service Center of Sichuan Changshagongma National Nature Reserve

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Zeon Gen Xiah, Deputy Director

Postal address:
Nijia Town
Shiqu County
Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Region
Sichuan Province
P.R. China

E-mail address: 3368959035@qq.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact		☑	decrease	☑	decrease

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Low impact		☐	No change	☑	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact		☐	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion		Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Droughts	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Climate warming, especially in winter and spring, will make permafrost ablation, peat sinking, marsh wetlands water level down. Local grazing activities have, to some extent, destroyed grassland vegetation and increased the risk of desertification in grasslands. In addition, the collection process of fungi and medicinal plants to some extent destroyed the native vegetation, easily lead to soil degradation and desertification.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

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

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Changshagongma Nature Reserve	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/changshagongma-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	Proposed
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented
Soil management	Partially implemented
Land conversion controls	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

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

Other:

1. Completed the restoration of 6700 hectares of wetlands and the construction of 104 small and micro dams;
2. Implemented pilot projects for wetland ecological benefits compensation, with compensation funds of 45.21 million yuan, and effectively manage 178700 hectares of wetlands year-round;

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

Further information

Within Changshagongma Town, Xiayi Town, Gemeng Town, Yiniu Town and Mengsh Town.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

1. Conducted a survey on freshwater marshes' wetland ecosystem, and a special survey on the endemic species of Tibetan antelope (Pantholops hodgsonii) and Tibetan wild ass (Equus kiang);
2. Implemented the minitoring task of sensitive ecosystems for Ramsar Sites(3 years)in 2023;
3. Initiated the construction of wetland field mobile monitoring stations;
4. Carry out publicity and education to raise the awareness of environmental protection among decision-makers and herdsmen. Since 2022, we have held 20 propaganda lectures and activities, distributed more than 16000 propaganda materials, and educated more than 22000 cadres, monks, and students.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Sichuan volume of Wetland resources in China. 2015. China Forestry Publishing House.
Scientific Investigation Report of Changshagongma Nature Reserve. 2005.
Master Plan of Changshagongma Nature Reserve. 2007.
Investigation report on wetland resources in Ganzi state. 2012.
Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18.
Scientific Investigation Report on Changsha Gongma Wetlands, 2022, Chengdu

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<1 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Landscape of Sichuan Changshagongma (*Shiqu County Fusion Media Center, 16-06-2023*)

Bar-headed goose (Anser indicus) (*Wenke Bai, 25-08-2022*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2018-01-08