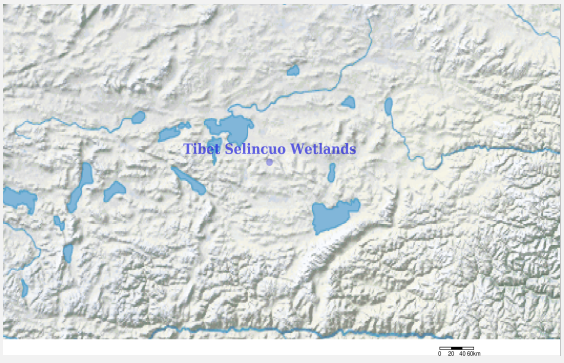
Ramsar Information Sheet

China

Tibet Selincuo Wetlands



Designation date	8 January 2018
Site number	2352
Coordinates	31°22'29"N 89°35'31"E
Area	1 893 630,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

Located in the lake basin in the southwest part of North Tibetan Plateau, Selincuo (Siling Lake) Wetlands is an inland wetland and aquatic ecosystem dominated by highland permanent saline and freshwater lakes. With an average elevation at 4700 m, the site, a representative of alpine lake wetland ecosystem in Tibetan Plateau, shows rare and unique features in alpine wetlands globally. The site is divided into two zones. Located in the vast area between Kunlun Mountains and Nyenchen Tanglha Mountains of Gangdisê Range, the west area consists of group of lakes centripetally rising by the rivers which originates from neighbouring mountains. The group of lakes includes Selincuo Lake (the biggest one), Lake Gyaring, Lake Urru and Lake Ren, etc. This area is the greatest water system of inland lakes in Tibetan biogeographic region. Belonging to exoreic river systems, the east area situates between the north side of Nyenchen Tanglha Mountains and east side of watershed of interior and exoreic rivers in Northeast Tibet. The rivers, originating from north and south mountains, feed in to Nagqu River, which is the water conservation area of the source of Nujiang River. Containing all the important wetland types in hinterland of Tibetan Plateau (i.e. South Chang Tang) and the source of Nujiang River, the site is richest in wetland types, most complete with wetland ecosystem, and still remained intact. Many rare and threatened animal, such as Aythya ferina, Grus nigricollis, Aquila heliaca, and Uncia uncia, inhabit here. The site also provides stopover and feeding grounds for migratory birds in highland or neighbouring areas and is the principal breeding grounds for Grus nigricollis, the only crane inhabiting in plateaus of the 15 species of existing cranes over the world.
As the most special geographical unit in the world, Tibetan Plateau is one of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)'s Global 200 ecoregions. It is in the hinterland of Tibetan Plateau that Selincuo Wetlands locates. The site covers the most typical highland landscapes over an altitude of 4500 meters, harbours great quantity of lake patches with area over 10, 000 ha, and supports wetland ecosystem and alpine species in highland wetlands, which is of great importance in maintaining biodiversity in Tibetan Plateau and even the world.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Mimaciren
Institution/agency	Nagqu Prefecture Forestry Bureau of Tibet
Postal address	Nagqu Prefecture Forestry Bureau Tibet Autonomous Region P.R. China
E-mail	nqdqbhk@163.com
Phone	+86 896 3820891
Fax	+86 896 3820891

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

From year	2012
To year	2016

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Tibet Selincuo Wetlands

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

Selincuo Wetlands has the same boundary as the Selincuo National Nature Reserve of Black-necked Cranes. For west area, the boundary extends to the lakeside grassland of Lake Jiuru eastwards, west to the watershed of the Lake Zigu and Lake Ngangze water systems westwards, south to the north-facing slope of east Gangdisê Range, north to lakeside grassland of Siling Lake and Lake Urru. For east area, the boundary extends to east shoreline of Lake Cona and Nagqu River eastwards, to west watershed of Lake Daru, Lake Jam, Lake Pung and Lake Bong westwards, to the north end of Lake Cona northwards, and to the north-facing slope of Xiaomozuomola Peak of Nyenchen Tanglha Mountains southwards.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Nagqu City, Tibet Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	The nearest town or population centre of west and east area is Xainza County, and Baingoin County, respectively.

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):	1893630
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	1891628.61

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Cold-winter (continental) deserts and semi-deserts, Tibetan Biogeographic Province, 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	Selincuo Wetlands locates in the South Chang Tang Plateau, the hinterland of Tibetan Plateau. The area of west area basin is 45, 530 km2, the biggest water system as an inland lake. In this basin, the group of lakes, which are organized together as a closed river network, take in flows from Tsagya River (the biggest interior river in Tibet) and Za'gya River (the longest interior river in Tibet). Selincuo (Siling) Lake, the biggest lake in Tibet, locates in the lowest area in the site and becomes the center of water collection. For east area, located in exorheic river water system, Nagqu River, the origin of Nujang River, and its tributaries originate from or flow through the site. Therefore, the site plays a pivotal role in water supply, recharging ground water, regulating regional climate, stranding sediments, purifying water, storing carbon and mitigating greenhouse effect.
Other ecosystem services provided	Located in the South Chang Tang Plateau, the hinterland of Tibetan Plateau, Selincuo Wetlands is made up by all the important wetland ecosystems in South Chang Tang and the source area of Nujiang River, and various sub-ecosystems in adjacent areas. Ten types of wetlands can be found in the site, such as saline lakes, freshwater lakes, alpine wetlands, freshwater marshes, permanent and seasonal rivers, and saline marshes, with a total area of 679, 341.23 hectares. The site shows representative, rare and unique features of alpine wetland ecosystem not only in China but also in the world. It is referred as a rare nature museum to study structure, function, substance circulation, energy flowing, and biodiversity of alpine lake ecosystem. Meanwhile, the site provides suitable habitat and breeding grounds, and supplies abundant food source for Grus nigricollis, a kind of alpine crane. Many, once 40% of the world population, of the black-necked crane breed here. So, protection of the site is essential to the birds.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	As one of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)'s Global 200 ecoregions and the areas where large amount of typical alpine wetland ecosystem concentrates in Tibetan Plateau, Selincuo Wetlands is of great value in maintaining biodiversity in the biogeographic region. In the site, 472 species under 147 genus and 40 families of seed plants are found. Abundant wetland resources and vast habitat lead to suitable and important biotopes for fishes, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. In the site, 23 species of mammals, 105 species of birds, 1 species of amphibian, 3 species of reptiles, and 10 species of fishes are found, which includes many rare and threatened wildlife.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	88500, 79364, 84971
Start year	2014
Source of data:	population size investigated in breeding seasons

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser indicus*	Bar-headed Goose	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	23264	2014-2016	41.54	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C, S & SE Asia is 560 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila heliaca*	Eastern Imperial Eagle; Asian Imperial Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila nipalensis*	Steppe Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2705	2014-2016		VU	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1048	2014-2016	1.05	NT	☐	☑		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for S, E & SE Asia is 1000 as of 2012
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius mongolus*	Lesser Sand Plover; Lesser Sand-Plover	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1234	2014-2016	4.11	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Tibet to S Mongolia is 300 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus*	Brown-headed Gull	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	25461	2014-2015	18.19	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C Asia is 1400 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco cherrug*	Saker Falcon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus nigricollis*	Black-necked Crane	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1603	2014-2016	16.03	VU	☑	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for C & S Asia is 100 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*	Pallas's Fish Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus merganser*	Common Merganser	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	628	2014-2016		LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps cristatus*	Great Crested Grebe	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	849	2014-2016	2.43	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia is 350 as of 2012
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	Common Tern	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1550	2014-2016	3.37	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for SE Asia is 460 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tadorna ferruginea*	Ruddy Shelduck	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	18336	2014-2016	25.83	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E Asia is 710 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	Common Redshank	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1227	2014-2016	1.23	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: breeding in the Site; Crit 6: 1 % threshold for E China is 1000 as of 2012.

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								
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Bos grunniens mutus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☑	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Uncia uncia*	Snow leopard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Protection Class I	

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

Selincuo Wetlands are mainly composed of large areas of permanent saline lakes, freshwater lakes, alpine wetlands, permanent freshwater marshes and many seasonal rivers and other wetlands, with major wetland plants of Kobresia littledalei, Myricaria prostrata, Kobresia humilis and Kobresia pygmaea, etc. There are four vegetation types of alpine grassland, alpine meadow, alpine swamp meadow and alpine periglacial vegetation, providing abundant food and habitats for wetland birds such as cranes, herons, geese and ducks and gulls.
In the alpine grassland, the main community is Stipa purpurea, Festuca ovina and Artemisia wellbyi, which are the main habitats for the Procapra picticaudata, a major protected animal. In alpine meadows, the main vegetation types are Kobresia pygmaea, Kobresia humilis, etc., providing good habitat and breeding sites for Grus nigricollis, also habitats for such rare wild herbivores as Equus hemionus, Procapra picticaudata. In alpine marsh meadow, the main wetland plant communities are Kobresia littledalei, Blysmus compressus, Carex stenophylla, etc., which are distributed in the lake wetlands and the estuary. Among them, Kobresia littledalei community is the largest and most important marsh meadow vegetation community in the reserve, and is an important site for breeding and brooding a wide variety of waterbird. In the alpine ice margin, the main vegetation consists of lichens, moss and Ice-resistant flower plants, mainly located in the alpine freezing zone of 5250-5700 meters above sea level in the Gangdise-Nyainqentanglha Range, and is an important habitat for Pseudois nayaur, Uncia uncia and Tetraogallus tibetanus in the reserve.

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		0	6062.2	
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		0	14178.26	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	122804.3	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		0	191.61	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes		1	392208.4	Unique
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> R: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes and flats		0	148.08	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		0	401.54	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		0	5344.91	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	35494.55	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Va: Montane wetlands		3	102507.38	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Artemisia rutifolia		Endemic species of Tibet

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	*Aegypius monachus*	Cinereous Vulture				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anthropoides virgo*	Demoiselle Crane				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	*Athene noctua*	Little Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Bubo bubo*	Eurasian Eagle-Owl				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Buteo hemilasius*	Upland Buzzard				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Canis lupus*	Gray Wolf				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Equus kiang*	Kiang;Tibetan Wild Ass				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco tinnunculus*	Eurasian Kestrel;Common Kestrel				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gypaetus barbatus*	Bearded Vulture				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gyps himalayensis*	Himalayan Vulture				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	European Otter				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*	Eurasian Lynx				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Nisaetus nipalensis*	Mountain Hawk-Eagle				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ovis ammon*	argali				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	Western Osprey;Osprey				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pantholops hodgsonii*	chiru;Tibetan antelope				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Procapra picticaudata*	Tibetan gazelle				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pseudois nayaur*	bharal				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tetraogallus tibetanus*	Tibetan Snowcock				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ursus arctos*	Grizzly Bear;Brown Bear				National Protection Class II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 4540

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 5070

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.

The west area of the Site belongs to Selincuo inland lake basin and the east area belongs to Nujiang Basin.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☐

Organic ☑

No available information ☐

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The west area of the reserve is mainly composed of four types of soils, namely alpine steppe soil, alpine meadow soil, alpine frozen soil and alpine marsh meadow soil. The soil of the east area is dominated by alpine meadow soil.

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	☐
Water inputs from surface water	☑
Water inputs from groundwater	☐

Water destination

Presence?
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:

Water system of the reserve can be divided into inflow and outflow of two regions. The west area is the interior water system area with the center of Selincuo (Siling) Lake. The short inflow river converges to the bottom of the basin from the surrounding mountain slopes, forming a lacustrine group of the reserve. Perennial or seasonal rivers into the Selincuo Lake are Tsagya River, Za'gya River, Boques River and Ngari River. The east area is an outflow water system and Nagqu River (source of Nujiang River) and its main tributaries originate or pass through Selincuo Reserve.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☐

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐

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

Sediment regime unknown ☑

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH value of surface water is 9.7, and it is alkaline.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

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

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐

Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐

Mesotrophic ☐

Oligotrophic ☐

Dystrophic ☑

Unknown ☐

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

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the 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
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic 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	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	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 microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High

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, water. They also do not kill living things, making a significant contribution to the protection of wildlife.

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:	Nagqu Prefecture Forestry Bureau of Tibet
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Mimaciren, Director
Postal address:	Nagqu Prefecture Forestry Bureau Tibet Autonomous Region P.R. China
E-mail address:	nqdqbhk@163.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Salinisation		Low impact	☑	☑

Agriculture and aquaculture

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

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads		Low impact	☐	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals		Low impact	☑	☑

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	☑	☑

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species		Low impact	☐	☑

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
China's Important Wetland	Selincuo Marth Wetlands		whole
National Nature Reserve	Tibet Selincuo Grus nigricollis National Nature Reserve		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- [x] 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	Proposed
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Re-vegetation	Implemented
Soil management	Implemented
Land conversion controls	Proposed
Faunal corridors/passage	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed
Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Implemented

Human Activities

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

Other:

At present, a three-level management model (Nagqu Administration Bureau, County Management Offices and rangers from farmers and herdsmen) is set up, of which Nagqu administration is responsible for the comprehensive management of the reserve, the county management bureaus cooperate with the regional administration to manage the reserve, and farmers and herdsmen are responsible for the daily patrol in their respective areas.
Since 2004, the Tibet Autonomous Region has been actively implementing the project of returning grazing land to grassland in the vast grassland areas including the reserve, and has implemented "no-grazing" measures on deteriorated and desertified pastures, turning out of the restoration of grassland vegetation and improvement of ecological environment.
In the "Loving Bird Week" and "World Wetlands Day", the reserve organized lectures, distribution of promotional materials, promotional posters and other forms of activities.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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

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

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

Since the establishment, the Reserve Administration Bureau, with the strong support from the District Forestry Bureau, State Forestry Administration, World Crane Foundation and other institutions of higher learning, has organized personnel to conduct a supplementary survey for Black-necked crane (Grus nigricollis) and its breeding grounds on the basis of the existing scientific data. From 2000 to 2010, in collaboration with experts from International Crane Foundation and other experts at home and abroad, the reserve conducted field investigations and banding work for the Black-necked Crane (Grus nigricollis) in the main breeding areas to further improve Scientific Investigation Report of Tibet Selincuo National Nature Reserve.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Central and South Forestry Investigation and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration. 2012. Master Plan for Tibet Selincuo Grus nigricollis National Nature Reserve (2013-2020).
Forestry Survey and Design Research Institute of Tibet Autonomous Region. 2002. Scientific Investigation Report of Tibet Selincuo Grus nigricollis National Nature Reserve.
Forestry Survey and Design Research Institute of Tibet Autonomous Region. 2003. Master Plan for Tibet Selincuo Grus nigricollis National Nature Reserve (2003-2010).
Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<2 file(s) uploaded>

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

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Selincuo Wetlands (*the reserve, 27-07-2011*)

Selincuo Wetlands (*the reserve, 24-03-2012*)

Selincuo Wetlands (*the reserve, 27-07-2011*)

Grus nigricollis (*the reserve, 22-07-2008*)

Larus brunnicephalus (*the reserve, 27-07-2008*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2018-01-08