



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 11 April 2023

China

Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Jiuqushibawan Wetlands



| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Designation date | 28 October 2022 |
| Site number | 2512 |
| Coordinates | 52°56'32"N 122°39'55"E |
| Area | 4 929,00 ha |

RIS for Site no. 2512, Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Jiuqushibawan Wetlands, China

Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 11 April 2023

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

Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Jiuqushibawan Wetlands (hereinafter referred to as "Jiuqushibawan Wetlands") is located in the low mountainous hilly area in the northern part of the Grand Khingan mountains and the southern bank of Heilongjiang River. The Site is in Mohe City which is the northernmost city of China. It is an inland wetland ecosystem dominated by cold-temperate coniferous forest swampy wetlands with the typical characteristics of East Siberia vegetation. It is mainly distributed with cold-temperate bright coniferous forest with Xing'an larch (*Larix gmelinii*) as the single dominant species, mixed with a small amount of temperate coniferous broad-leaved mixed forest, which is unique in the cold temperate zone of the same latitude. Majority of the forest area is secondary and is in natural recovery after a huge forest fire in 1987. The topography of the Site is gentle and permafrost is prevalent beneath the surface. The first-class tributary of the Heilongjiang River, the Emuer River, runs east-west through the Site, forming large areas of river mudflats and several oxbow lakes, and thick peat layers are formed in large areas of forest marsh, scrub marsh and herbaceous marsh along the river banks, which is typical of the biogeographic region and in East Asia.

The complex zonal distribution and diverse wetland types provide suitable habitats for rare and threatened plant and animal species such as *Chosenia arbutifolia*, white-naped crane (*Antigone vipio*), lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*), siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). The Site is the northernmost breeding and resting place of whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), and the southernmost distribution of cold-tolerant animals such as siberian jay (*Perisoreus infaustus*) and arctic warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*). The Site has an important role in water conservation, water storage and flood control, regulating regional microclimate, maintaining the carbon balance of Northeast Asia, and maintaining regional biodiversity. According to the established systems of wetland protection and management and safety and fire prevention, the patrol network and management team protects the forest and shrub swamp ecosystem and wetland organisms.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Institution/agency | Administration Bureau of Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park |
| Postal address | Tuqiang Town 165099 Mohe City Heilongjiang 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 100714 P.R. China |

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

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| From year | <input type="text" value="2010"/> |
| To year | <input type="text" value="2021"/> |

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

| | |
|---|--|
| Official name (in English, French or Spanish) | <input type="text" value="Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Jiuqushibawan Wetlands"/> |
|---|--|

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Former maps | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

Boundaries description

Jiuqushibawan Wetlands is located in the north of the Grand Khingan mountains, with the same range as the Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mountains Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park. The Site is adjacent to Mohe City in the west and Tuqiang Forestry Bureau in the east. Most of the northern boundary is defined by the Ha-Mo Railway, while some northern boundary near the east is along unnamed paths. The southern boundary extends to the seasonal flooded area of the Emuer River and is boarded by Yuying forestry field of Tuqiang Forestry Bureau.

2.2.2 - General location

| | |
|--|---|
| a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? | <input type="text" value="Mohe City, Heilongjiang Province"/> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| b) What is the nearest town or population centre? | <input type="text" value="Mohe City"/> |
|---|--|

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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

| Regionalisation scheme(s) | Biogeographic region |
|---|---|
| Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces | Temperate broad-leaf forests or woodlands, and subpolar deciduous thickets, Manchu-Japanese Mixed Forest Biogeographic Province, Palearctic Realm |
| Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW) | Middle Amur |

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

The main river in the Jiuqushibawan Wetlands, the Emuer River, which is a first-order tributary of the Heilongjiang River, runs through the Site from east to west and joins the Heilongjiang River at Xing'an Forest, flowing for about 38 km within the boundaries of the Site.

The Emuer River forms large river floodplains and numerous oxbow lakes, providing excellent habitats for marsh vegetation and aquatic vegetation. The marsh wetland area is 3,785 ha, accounting for 95.32% of the total wetlands area. In the forest land, ravines, river floodplains and low-lying areas on both sides of the Emuer River, the marsh wetland is mainly distributed with Xing'an larch-peat moss marsh, *Betula platyphylla* - moss marsh, *Betula middendorffii* - *Carex schmidtii* marsh, *Salix rosmarinifolia* - *Deyeuxia angustifolia* marsh, *Deyeuxia angustifolia* - moss marsh, and moss- *Carex schmidtii* marsh. These marsh wetlands can absorb and store water, hold precipitation and permafrost meltwater, provide stable water recharge for rivers, and attenuate flood peaks during the rainy season.

Other ecosystem services provided

Jiuqushibawan Wetlands is widely distributed with cold temperate forest marshes, scrub marshes, river wetlands and mountain forests. Part of the scrub marshes are evolving into forest marshes, showing a wetland gradient from mountain forest to forest marsh, then to scrub marsh and herb marsh, and to river.

The Site is located in the northern part of the the Grand Khingan main mountains range. It has low average annual temperature, low evaporation, and high groundwater level, that causes soil moisture oversaturation and slow decomposition of the dead and fallen materials in the marshes. The Site is distributed with large areas of typical peat wetlands and permanent island permafrost, which have very important carbon source and sink functions and are important for regional carbon balance and global warming mitigation.

Other reasons

The ecological characteristics of the Site are significantly different from Hanma Wetlands on the west slope of Grand Khingan mountains, the Shuangheyuan National Wetland Park on the east edge, and the Inner Mongolia Bila River Wetlands on the south. The Site vegetation is dominated by taiga forest, and the proportion of coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest and broad-leaved forest is low. Affected by the frozen soil in cold regions, the forests in the wetland are sparse. The scrub swamp and forest swamp accounts for 72.0% and 23.3% of the total wetland area respectively. The proportion of herbaceous swamp is very low.

The northern part of the Grand Khingan mountains range, where Jiuqushibawan Wetlands is located, suffered a mega-fire in 1987, which has significantly changed the local forest landscape pattern and affected the ecological processes and successional trends of the wetland ecosystem. Such phenomenon are rare and thus provides an opportunity to study the natural recovery process of cold-temperate forest and wetland ecosystems after large forest fires.

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is distributed with vulnerable plant, *Chosenia arbutifolia* (deciduous trees) which are mainly distributed on both sides of the rivers and valleys of the site. They are important bank protection trees and often grow into pure forests or are mixed with sweet poplars. In the site, there are vulnerable species such as horned grebe (*Podiceps auratus*), swan goose (*Anser cygnoid*), lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*), white-naped crane (*Grus vipio*), snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*), rustic bunting (*Emberiza rustica*), taimen (*Hucho taimen*) and Siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), endangered species far eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), and critically endangered species Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*) and yellow-breasted bunting (*Emberiza aureola*). See also Chapter 3.2 and 3.3 for more information.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The cold-temperate climate and complex topography of Jiuqushibawan Wetlands have shaped a diverse vegetation community, with a rich variety of cold-temperate low and medium wetland habitats such as water, marshes, meadows, scrub, and secondary forest vegetation which offer habitats for a variety of wildlife. It provides important breeding and resting areas for birds such as white-naped crane (*Antigone vipio*), lesser White-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*), far eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*). It is the northernmost area for the distribution of mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*) and besra (*Accipiter virgatus*), and the northernmost breeding and resting area of whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*). It is also the southernmost area for the distribution of cold-tolerant animals such as siberian jay (*Perisoreus infaustus*) and arctic warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*). In addition, it provides water source, food resource and shelter for threatened species such as moose (*Alces alces*) and siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and is an important habitat for cold-water fishes such as fine scaled fish (*Brachymystax lenok*) and taimen (*Hucho taimen*).

The hydrological conditions and permafrost layer in Jiuqushibawan Wetlands slow down the decomposition of organic materials and form peat marshes, providing ideal growing conditions for species such as peat mosses, *Carex* and *Deyeuxia angustifolia* and supporting whole life-cycle of vulnerable *Chosenia arbutifolia*.

See Appendix 1 of 6.1.2 for the list of breeding birds.

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 / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Chosenia arbutifolia</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | VU | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Crit 4: the site support the whole life of the species. |

Detail Justification here:

For the protection of *Chosenia arbutifolia*, the wetland park has taken and will continue to take the following measures:

- protect the species and its community by protecting the whole growth environment of the species;
- increase conservation awareness;
- make full use of the publicity media to introduce the Forest Law, Environmental Protection Law, and other laws and regulations promulgated by the state to the community people in the form of words, pictures and images;
- develop rules and regulations for wildlife protection;
- strengthen law enforcement for wildlife protection and management, and tackle illegal activities that endanger wildlife resources and their habitats in wetland parks;
- research on the endangered mechanism and artificial conservation of rare and endangered species and endemic constructive species;
- dynamic monitoring and assessment of rare and endangered and endemic communities will be strengthened.

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 | <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> | <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"/> | National Protection Class I | Crit4:Inhabiting in this Site |
| Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Hucho taimen</i> | <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"/> | National Protection Class II | Crit4: Getting food sources and shelter in this Site |
| Birds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Anser cygnoid</i> | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National Protection Class II | Crit4: Breeding in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Anser erythropus</i> | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National Protection Class II | Crit4:Stopover in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Aythya baeri</i> | <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"/> | National Protection Class I | Crit4: Breeding in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Bubo scandiacus</i> | <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"/> | National Protection Class II | Crit4:Overwintering in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Emberiza aureola</i> | <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"/> | National Protection Class I | Crit4:Breeding in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Emberiza rustica</i> | <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"/> | | Crit4:Stopover in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Grus vipio</i> | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National Protection Class I | Crit4:Breeding in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> | <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"/> | | | | EN | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National Protection Class II | Crit4:Breeding in this Site |
| CHORDATA/ AVES | <i>Podiceps auritus</i> | <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"/> | National Protection Class II | 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

Jiuqushibawan Wetlands is located in the biome of temperate broad-leaf forests or woodlands, and subpolar deciduous thickets of the Manchu-Japanese Mixed Forest Biogeographic Province in the Palaearctic Realm. With a sub arctic climate, the site is cold and dry in winter and cool in summer and the altitude is 510–650m. The soil matrix is mainly granite, widely distributed with marsh soil, meadow soil and brown coniferous forest soil. It has large areas of scrub wetlands, peat forest marshes, and permanent rivers, with scrub wetlands as the main wetland type.

There are 59 species of lichens (e.g., *Cladonia amaurocraea*), 157 species of mosses (e.g., *Dicranum*, *Sphagnum*, *Lophozia*), 474 species of higher plants, 38 species of mammals, 218 species of birds, 7 species of amphibians, 6 species of reptiles, and 42 species of fish in the Site.

There are five vegetation types: forest, scrub, meadow, marsh, and aquatic vegetation. The terrestrial vegetation is mainly composed of cold-temperate bright coniferous forest with Xing'an larch as the single dominant species. Representative species include: Xing'an larch, white birch, Asian Black Birch (*Betula dahurica*), *Populus davidiana*, and *Fraxinus mandshurica*, which provide a superior habitat for forest animals such as moose (*Alces alces*), wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and Mountain Hare (*Lepus timidus*).

Aquatic vegetation is mainly distributed in rivers and swamps, with *Sparganium stoloniferum*, *Potamogeton pusillus*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, and *Batrachium eradicatum* as the main species, providing suitable foraging and breeding grounds for anseriformes birds such as whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) and swan goose (*Anser cygnoid*). The wetland vegetation in the Site mainly consists of three vegetation types: herbaceous marsh vegetation, scrub marsh vegetation, and forest marsh vegetation. The main wetland vegetation communities include Xing'an larch (*Larix gmelinii*) - *Sphagnum palustre* marsh, *Betula platyphylla* - *Carex* spp. marsh, *Betula middendorffii* - *Carex schmidtii* marsh, and *Salix rosmarinifolia* - *Deyeuxia angustifolia* marsh. The scrub marsh and herbaceous marsh vegetation are mainly distributed in the marsh wetlands around the rivers and streams, mainly composed of *Betula fruticosa* communities, with *Betula fruticosa*, *Rhododendron capitatum*, and *Carex schmidtii* as the dominant species. The typical meadow vegetation, *Deyeuxia angustifolia* is the dominant vegetation, which is a suitable habitat for waterbirds such as mandarin ducks (*Aix galericulata*), Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*) and yellow-breasted bunting (*Emberiza aureola*) to roost, nest and breed. The forest marsh vegetation is distributed along the river banks in a strip, mainly with *Padus racemosa* - *Chosenia arbutifolia* community and *Cornus alba* - *Populus suaveolens* community, which provide important habitats for raptors such as hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), pied harrier (*Circus melanoleucos*) and snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*).

The Site also plays a significant role in water conservation, soil conservation, climate regulation, groundwater replenishment, surface runoff mitigation and air purification.

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

Inland wetlands

| Wetland types (code and name) | Local name | Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least) | Area (ha) of wetland type | Justification of Criterion 1 |
|---|------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks | | 3 | 186 | |
| Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands | | 1 | 2859 | Representative |
| Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands | | 2 | 926 | Representative |

Other non-wetland habitat

| Other non-wetland habitats within the site | Area (ha) if known |
|---|--------------------|
| Coniferous forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest | 958 |

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

| Phylum | Scientific name | Position in range / endemism / other |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Betula dahurica</i> | representative species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Betula fruticosa</i> | dominant species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Betula pendula mandshurica</i> | dominant species and representative species |
| TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSIDA | <i>Carex schmidtii</i> | dominant species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | Constructive species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Cornus alba</i> | dominant species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> | National Protection Class II |
| TRACHEOPHYTAPINOPSIDA | <i>Larix gmelinii</i> | dominant species and representative species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Populus davidiana</i> | representative species |
| TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSIDA | <i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> | Constructive species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus eradicator</i> | Constructive species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Rhododendron capitatum</i> | Constructive species |
| TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> | dominant species |
| TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSIDA | <i>Sparganium stoloniferum</i> | Constructive species |

Optional text box to provide further information

There are four criteria for the selection of species in the List of Wild Plants under Key State Protection: 1, endangered species with very small number and narrow distribution range; 2, endangered and rare species with important economic, scientific and cultural values; 3, wild populations of important crops and related species with genetic value; 4, the species with important economic value, and resources are sharply reduced due to over-exploitation and utilization.

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/AVES | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Accipiter virgatus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Aegolius funereus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Aegypius monachus</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Aix galericulata</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Alces alces</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Anser albifrons</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Asio flammeus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Asio otus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Bubo bubo</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Buteo japonicus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |

| Phylum | Scientific name | Pop. size | Period of pop. est. | % occurrence | Position in range /endemism/other |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Canis lupus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Carpodacus roseus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Cervus elaphus canadensis</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Circus melanoleucos</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Circus spilonotus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Cygnus columbianus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Dryocopus martius</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Grus grus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Gulo gulo</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Lepus timidus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI | <i>Lethenteron reissneri</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Luscinia calliope</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Lutra lutra</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Lynx lynx</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Martes zibellina</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |

| Phylum | Scientific name | Pop. size | Period of pop. est. | % occurrence | Position in range /endemism/other |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Otus sunia</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Perisoreus infaustus</i> | | | | The site is the southernmost distribution of this species |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i> | | | | The site is the southernmost distribution of this species |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Picoides tridactylus</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Strix nebulosa</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Strix uralensis</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Surnia ulula</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Tetrao urogalloides</i> | | | | National Protection Class I |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Tetrastes bonasia</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Ursus arctos</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | | | | National Protection Class II |

Optional text box to provide further information

Wild animals have important ecological value. The State Council of the People's Republic of China has approved and issued the list of rare and endangered wild animals under national key protection, and the protection of these wild animals has been raised to the legal level.

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) |

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.

Heilongjiang River Basin, China

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)

According to the soil formation process, there are five basic types of soils: mountain brown coniferous forest soil, meadow soil, bog soil, litho soil and skeletal soil. The soils widely distributed in the wetland park are bog soil, meadow soil and brown coniferous forest soil.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

| Presence? | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Usually permanent water present | No change |

Source of water that maintains character of the site

| Presence? | Predominant water source | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Water inputs from precipitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change |
| Water inputs from surface water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change |
| Water inputs from groundwater | <input type="checkbox"/> | No change |

Water destination

| Presence? | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| To downstream catchment | No change |

Stability of water regime

| Presence? | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 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 main river in the Site is the Emuer River. The river is a first-class tributary of Heilongjiang River, which originates from Lingfeng National Nature Reserve in the south of Amuer Forestry Bureau and flows through Tuqiang and Xilinji Forestry Bureau, then joins Heilongjiang River in Xing'an Forestry Field in the north of Amuer Forestry Bureau, with a total length of about 600 km and a basin area of 4,927.26 ha. The river runs east-west through the whole wetland park, passing through 38 km with a flow speed of 1.0-1.5 m/s. The water level of the river is 428.00 m during the abundant period, 426.50 m during the dry period, and the highest level is 429.58 m. The river provides essential water resource for forests, wetlands and other ecosystems along it.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site
- Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site
- Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site
- Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
- Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

- Acid (pH<5.5)
- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)
- Alkaline (pH>7.4)
- Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

- Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)
- Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)
- Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)
- Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic
- Dystrophic
- Unknown

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

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

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

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

Regulating Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Maintenance of hydrological regimes | Groundwater recharge and discharge | High |
| Maintenance of hydrological regimes | Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry | 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 |
| Biological control of pests and disease | Support of predators of agricultural pests (e.g., birds feeding on locusts) | 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) | Low |
| Spiritual and inspirational | Spiritual and religious values | Medium |
| Scientific and educational | Educational activities and opportunities | High |
| Scientific and educational | Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site) | High |
| Scientific and educational | Long-term monitoring site | High |
| 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 | High |
| Soil formation | Accumulation of organic matter | High |
| Nutrient cycling | Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients | High |
| Nutrient cycling | Carbon storage/sequestration | High |

Within the site:

Outside the site:

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

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

Description if applicable

Jiuqushibawan Wetlands is the area where Elunchun, Ewenke and Dawoer ethnic minorities migrated and lived. The traditional culture of Elunchun, Ewenke and Dawoer tribes combines the northern forest hunting culture and fishing and hunting culture. All aspects of folk culture of these ethnic groups, such as prehistoric religion, natural science, marriage system, moral code, handicraft production technology, are closely related to the Site and its surrounding forests, where ethnic traditions and culture are inherited and developed.

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

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"/> |

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The land of Jiuqushibawan wetlands is all state-owned and managed by the Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Tuqiang Forestry Bureau.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Administration Bureau of Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park

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

Wenyu Xiao, Director

Postal address:

Tuqiang Town 165099, Mohe City, Grand Khingan, Heilongjiang, P.R. China

E-mail address:

1256686352@qq.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Biological resource use

| Factors adversely affecting site | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site | In the surrounding area |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gathering terrestrial plants | 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 | | <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 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fire and fire suppression | | Medium impact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Pollution

| Factors adversely affecting site | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site | In the surrounding area |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Temperature extremes | | Medium impact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

| Designation type | Name of area | Online information url | Overlap with Ramsar Site |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| National Wetland Park | Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park | www.dxaltqlyj.com | whole |

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Is 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 |
| Habitat manipulation/enhancement | Implemented |
| Re-vegetation | Implemented |
| Land conversion controls | Implemented |

Species

| Measures | Status |
|---|-------------|
| Threatened/rare species management programmes | Implemented |

Human Activities

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

Other:

Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park was formally established in December 2017 by the former State Forestry Administration. In October 2021, Grand Khingan Forestry Group Corporation approved the establishment of Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park Administration, and clearly defined the management responsibilities and internal institutional settings.

The Administration improved the wetland protection management system, training system, safety and fire prevention system and other daily regulations and management system, and clarified the boundaries of the wetland park using 5 boundary markers, 50 boundary pillars, and 70 marked signs.

After the implementation of the "Tianbao" project, the focus of the Tuqiang Forestry Bureau shifted from forest timber management to natural ecosystem protection and management. Since 2018, nine joint law enforcement inspections have been conducted in and around the wetland park area to curb the destruction of wetland ecology. The wetland park has built a patrol and care network and formed a year-round patrol and care team, which is responsible for the protection and conservation area of the wetland park. It has planned to carry out wetland ecological restoration of 0.6 hectares of historical abandoned roads within the park to create an environment suitable for wetland organisms.

On "World Wetlands Day", "Wetlands Protection Publicity Month" and "Heilongjiang Wetlands Day" and other thematic days, series of public awareness activities were organized in the mission center. Importance of wetland protection were publicized through television, Internet and other multimedia displays. Publicity materials on wetland protection-related laws and regulations were made and warning signs at prominent locations in the wetland park were set up.

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 |
| Soil quality | Proposed |
| Plant community | Implemented |
| Plant species | Implemented |
| Animal community | Implemented |
| Animal species (please specify) | Implemented |
| Birds | Implemented |

A wetland resource monitoring program has been formed with a monitoring team of daily patrols and forest surveys/ Water birds, vegetations, and water resources in the wetland park has been monitored.

A comprehensive scientific and technological cooperation agreement with the Northeast Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed, to focus on cold-temperate wetland conservation and the risk of permafrost change, and to build a long-term research and communication platform. The cooperation includes the joint establishment of "National Forestry and Grass Long-term Research Base for the Protection and Restoration of Cold Temperate Wetland Ecosystems", "China Tuqiang Wetland Forum", and "Wetland Ecology Expert Studio of Chinese Academy of Sciences in Heilongjiang". Permafrost monitoring, climate change monitoring, monitoring of the forest fires impacts on wetland ecosystems are in the process of implementation.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

[1] Boli Chen. 2014. "The main effect of implementation of the natural forest protection project of Tuqiang forestry bureau." Inner Mongolia Forestry Investigation and Design 37.5: 14-16.

[2] Fujun Xie, et al. 2006. "Change of wetland pattern and regulating capacity of forest hydrology in burned area of northern great Hingan mountains." Journal of Liaoning Technical University (Natural Science) 25.5: 765-768.

[3] Fujun Xie, et al. 2007. "Wetland pattern change and affecting factors in the burned area of northern Great Hing'an mountains." Advances in Water Science 2: 175-181.

[4] Fanhua Kong, et al. 2004. "Gradient analysis on the influence of terrain on the forest landscape pattern in the burned blanks of the north slope of Mt. Daxing'anling." Acta Ecologica Sinica 9: 1863-1870.

[5] Fanhua Kong, et al. 2005. "The effect of fire intensity on the patterns of forest landscape in the north-slope of Da Hinggan mountains." Journal of Nanjing Forestry University (Natural Sciences Edition) 2: 33-37.

[6] Chunhai Shao. 1988. "Suggestions for the regeneration of burned areas in Tuqiang forest bureau." Chinese Journal of Ecology 7.S1: 71-74.

[7] Xugao Wang, et al. 2008. "Long-term effects of different management strategies on Larix gmelinii forests in Great Hing'an Mountains after the catastrophic fire in 1987." Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology 4: 915-921.

[8] Kang Zhou. 1992. "The guards of the Xing'an forest – '5-6' large fire reconnaissance." Forest Fire Prevention S2: 78-80.

[9] Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18

[10] Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park. 2021. Background Investigation Report on Biodiversity Resources in Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Mohe Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park.

[11] Heilongjiang Forestry Design and Research Institute. 2010. Master Plan of Heilongjiang Grand Khingan Jiuqushibawan National Wetland Park.

[12] Catalog of Wildlife under Key State Protection. 2021. http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-02/09/content_5586227.htm.

[13] List of Wild Plants under Key State Protection. 2021. http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2021-09/09/content_5636409.htm.

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:



Far eastern curlew (Zhaoyang Zhou, 16-07-2018)



Greater white-fronted goose (Zhaoyang Zhou, 04-11-2018)



Emuer river and scrub wetlands, peat forest marshes (wetland park, 21-06-2018)



Scrub wetland (wetland park, 21-06-2018)



Emuer river (Guoyi Zhang, 13-06-2019)



Wetland landscape (Guoyi Zhang, 05-09-2020)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation