



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 11 April 2023

China

Hunan Chongling Wetlands



Designation date	28 October 2022
Site number	2519
Coordinates	25°54'45"N 112°42'E
Area	2 401,72 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

Hunan Chongling Wetlands is located in the middle reaches of Yangtze River basin and Nanling Mountain Range, and the middle reaches of Chongling River, a first-class tributary of Xiangjiang River (Xiangjiang River is a tributary of Yangtze River). With the main stem of Chongling River, Ouyanghai Reservoir, and the surrounding streams as the main body, the Site belongs to the inland wetland and water area ecosystem dominated by rivers and reservoirs, which is typical of the low mountainous hilly areas and biogeographic zones in southern China. The main conservation components of the Site are freshwater the river-reservoir wetland ecosystem in hilly mountains, rare wildlife resources and their habitats, and wetland landscapes.

The Site, located in Chongling National Wetland Park, is rich in wetland resources, with a wide water surface, river mudflats spread all over the reservoir, good vegetation cover along the waterfront, and forests, which together provide a quality habitat for many threatened plants and animals, such as *Zelkova schneideriana*, Maire's yew (*Taxus wallichiana* var. *mairei*), Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*), blue beauty ratsnake (*Orthriophis taeniurus*), and mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*). In recent years, the total number of water birds inhabiting here is more than 20000, and the several water birds exceeds 1% threshold of the biogeographic population according to WPE5 estimates.

The Site has many tributaries and a vast catchment area, and ecological functions such as climate regulation, biodiversity support and water purification. The Ouyanghai Reservoir within the area is the largest reservoir wetland in the Chongling River, which is particularly important for water recharge and water security for agricultural production and urban and rural residents and for flood control and storage. It is important for ensuring ecological security in the Chongling River and even the Xiangjiang River basin and promoting local sustainable development. Through the implementation of a series of conservation and restoration projects, such as closing mountains for afforestation, returning farmland to wet land and pollution control along the river, the ecological environment of Chongling River has been continuously optimized to provide high-quality habitats for rare wild animals and plants.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Hunan Guiyang Chongling National Wetland Park Management Office
Postal address	5F, Apartment Building, Shijie School, Longtan Street Road 424499, Guiyang County, Chenzhou City, Hunan 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="2013"/>
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="Hunan Chongling Wetlands"/>
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps	<input type="text" value="0"/>
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Boundaries description

The site is located in Chongling National Wetland Park. It is a narrow and long river in north-south direction, covering the main stream, branches and ponds between the Ouyanghai Reservoir Dam in the middle reaches of Chongling River and the Qigong Bridge in the upstream, accounting for 74.59% of the total area of the wetland park.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	<input type="text" value="Guiyang County, Chenzhou City, Hunan Province"/>
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	<input type="text" value="Zhangshi 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):	<input type="text" value="2401.72"/>
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	<input type="text" value="2400.718"/>

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Evergreen sclerophyllous forests,scrubs or woodlans,Oriental deciduous forest Biogeographic Province,Palearctic 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

The Chongling River, where the Site is located in, is a secondary tributary of the Yangtze River with a total length of 304 kilometers. Winding through the northern edge of the Nanling Mountains, it is injected into the Xiangjiang River at Changning City, with a watershed area of 6,746 square kilometers. The Site is comprises the largest reservoir wetland of Chongling River, a tributary of Xiangjiang River, which together with the main stream of Chongling River forms a complex river-reservoir wetland ecosystem in the low mountainous hilly area of South China's Nanling Mountains. Ouyanghai Reservoir has a rainfall collection area of 540,900 hectares, a total storage capacity of 424 million cubic meters, and an effective storage capacity of 296 million cubic meters. The irrigation area is 48,500 hectares, and the dam has 5 flood outlets with a maximum flood discharge of 6,090 cubic meters/second, which is the first large-hole flood dam in China and the second largest irrigation area in Hunan Province. It has various ecological functions such as domestic water supply, flood control, and water storage, which makes it of great significance for the water security of Guiyang County and the downstream Xiangjiang River.

Other ecosystem services provided

1. Regional climate regulation: Guiyang County, where the site is located, has a subtropical monsoon humid climate with abundant rainfall, mild climate and four distinct seasons. The average annual temperature is 15.3°C, the average annual precipitation is 1385.2 mm, the average annual relative humidity is 79.75%, and the average annual evaporation is 1493 mm. Chongling Wetlands plays an important role in regulating regional climate. It is located in the valley and is warmer and wetter than other areas in Guiyang County. The average annual temperature is 17.0°C, the average annual precipitation is 1400 mm, the average annual relative humidity is 80.55%, and the average annual evaporation is 1152 mm.

2. The biological diversity of the Site is high: The vegetation in the wetland area is divided into forest vegetation and wetland vegetation. The forest vegetation is divided into 1 vegetation type group and 1 formation, and the zonal vegetation is composed of *Ficus chinensis* shrub and grass; Wetland vegetation is divided into three vegetation type groups and 48 formations, mainly composed of seasonal wetland vegetation types, composed of sedge, gramineae, polygonaceae, compositae, and other hygrophytes. Special hydrological, soil and climatic conditions have created variety of animal and plant communities in wetlands and surrounding areas. There are 148 families, 506 genera and 771 species of seed plants, among which there are 66 families, 171 genera and 227 species of wetland plants. There are 150 species of wild vertebrates belonging to 61 families and 25 orders.

3. Strong water purification capacity: Chongling River has strong self-purification ability after comprehensive treatment in recent years. Through the biological, chemical and physical synergetic purification of the wetland, the pollutants entering the system have been filtered, and the water purification capacity has been greatly improved. The overall water quality of the wetlands remains stable above the Class III national surface water standard, and the water quality has reached the Class II standard in many months.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

There are six rare and threatened species distributed in Chongling Wetlands: the critically endangered species Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*), the endangered species Maire's yew (*Taxus wallichiana* var. *mairei*), the vulnerable species *Zelkova schneideriana*, beauty snake (*Orthriophis taeniurus*), swan goose (*Anser cygnoid*), collared crow (*Corvus pectoralis*). See Section 3.3 for details. The site is a complex ecosystem of reservoirs, ponds and rivers in the low mountains and hills of the Nanling Mountains in South China. It provides the ancient amphibian Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*) with caves and other habitats in the deep pools of rivers and streams without human interference. It also provides a soil environment rich in humus in the valleys, streams and gentle slopes for Maire's yew (*Taxus wallichiana* var. *mairei*) and *Zelkova schneideriana*. It also provides vast and diverse wetland habitats for rare birds such as swan goose (*Anser cygnoid*), collared crow (*Corvus pectoralis*).

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

Start year

End year

Source of data:

Optional text box to provide further information

The total number of waterfowl wintering and breeding in the Site from 2017-2021 was 21,200, 22,639, 25,520, 24,120, and 25,679, respectively. see Appendix 1 in Section 6.1.2 for details.

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

According to the 2017-2021 bird survey data, there are four waterfowl species in the Site that exceed 1% of their population in a given area, including the grey-headed lapwing (*Vanellus cinereus*), common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*), and mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*). See 3.3 for details.

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/ PINOPSIDA	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class I	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Zelkova schneideriana</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	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/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Andrias davidianus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Orthriophis taeniurus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	240	2017-2021	1.2	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	Crit6:1% threshold for the population of China (non-bre) is 200 as of 2002.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser cygnoid</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	2020-2021		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	976	2017-2021	3.9	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit6:1% threshold for the population of curonicus E, SE & S Asia is 250 as of 2012.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Corvus pectoralis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1041	2017-2021	1.04	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit6:1% threshold for the population of E, SE Asia, Australia (non-bre) is 1000 as of 2006.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3068	2017-2021	3.07	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Crit6:1% threshold for the population of E, SE & S Asia is 1000 as of 2002.

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

The site is located in the evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands biome of the Oriental Deciduous Forest Biogeographic Province in the Palaeartic Realm. With a sub arctic climate, the site is mild, no dry season and hot in summer. The altitude is 118~130 m. The soil parent material of the wetland is modern river and lake alluvium, and the soil is paddy soil and tidal soil.

The Site is a composite wetland ecosystem consisting of the Chongling River, a first-order tributary of the Xiangjiang River, the reservoir, and the floodplain wetlands. With permanent rivers as the main wetland type, the dominant plants are Chinese wingnut (*Pterocarya stenoptera*), *Adina rubella*, *Schoenoplectus mucronatus*, *Zoysia sinica*, *Ormosia henryi*, Chinese soft-hair kiwid (*Actinidia chinensis*) and other rare plants are distributed. The Site is one of the most important conservation areas and habitats for waterbirds in the Nanling Mountains of southern China.

In the reservoir and river, there are aquatic vegetation such as submerged, leaf-floating, floating and emerging plants, including *Potamogeton crispus*, *Nymphoides peltatu*, which provide important habitats for mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*), Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), ect. The Ouyanghai Reservoir has an annual water level variation of about 10 meters, forming a large flood plain area on both sides of the reservoir and the Chongling River, which is dominated by the Chinese wingnut (*Pterocarya stenoptera*) form, *Juncellus serotinus* form, and *Zizania latifolia* form. They provide important feeding grounds and habitats for herons, plovers and the critically endangered species Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*).

In addition, the Site is distributed with the largest reservoir of the Chongling River, which provides a natural ecological barrier for Guiyang County by regulating the local climate, conserving water and storing floods. And it is important for maintaining the ecological balance of the Chongling River and Xiangjiang River basin.

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		1	1817.9	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4	64.56	

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
1: Aquaculture ponds		3	109.52
6: Water storage areas/Reservoirs		2	409.74

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Adina rubella</i>	Dominant plant species
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cyperus serotinus</i>	Dominant plant species and the synonyms of Juncellus serotinus
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cyperus serotinus</i>	Dominant plant species and the synonyms of Juncellus serotinus
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Fagopyrum acutatum</i>	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Glycine max soja</i>	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Dominant plant species and the synonyms of Nymphoides peltatu
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ormosia henryi</i>	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Dominant plant species
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	Dominant plant species
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	Dominant plant species
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Trapa incisa</i>	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Dominant plant species
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Zoysia sinica</i>	National Protection Class II and Dominant plant 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 gularis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio otus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Butastur indicus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco amurensis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus grus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Merops viridis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otus lettia</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otus sunia</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tyto alba</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
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Entire river basin

Upper part of river basin

Middle part of river basin

Lower part of river basin

More than one river basin

Not in river basin

Coastal

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

Yangtze River Basin Xiangjiang River System

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

Organic

No available information

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The soil parent material of this Site is recent river and lake alluvium, and the soil is Paddy soils and Fluvo-aquic soils developed from river and lake alluvium, with small soil capacity, deep and fertile, high organic matter content, and suitable for the growth of many kinds of plants. The altitude of lakeside mountain is below 500 meters. The parent rocks of soil formation are mainly limestone, slate shale and purple sand shale, and the soil is Red earths.

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 type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	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 Ouyanghai Reservoir is located in the middle reaches of the Chongling River, and the river in the reservoir area is 75 kilometers long, with a design maximum water level of 130 meters and a dry water level of 115 meters. Due to abundant precipitation and abundant surface water, the total annual average runoff for many years is 4.11 billion cubic meters, with a total reservoir capacity of 424 million cubic meters, an effective reservoir capacity of 296 million cubic meters and a groundwater reserve of 1.5 billion cubic meters.

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)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	High

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	Medium
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
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

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

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

In 2011, archaeologists excavated the Qianjiaping ruins by the Ouyanghai Reservoir in Chongling River, Guiyang, which is a Neolithic ruins about six thousand years old, covering an area of nearly 20,000 square meters, with a large number of white pottery and animal remains as the two main highlights of the ruins. It shows that the Chongling River was inhabited by human beings during the New Age. The ruins is of great value in studying the cultural exchange and transmission between the two water systems of the Dongting Lake basin and the Pearl River basin during the Neolithic to Shang periods.

- 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"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Hunan Guiyang Chongling National Wetland Park Management Office

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

Fengguang Xie, Director

Postal address:

5th Floor, Apartment Building, Shijie School
Longtan Street Road 424499
Guiyang County
Chenzhou City
Hunan Province
P.R.China

E-mail address:

1599953219@qq.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
Drainage	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture and aquaculture

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

Energy production and mining

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

Biological resource use

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

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	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
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact		<input checked="" 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"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Wetland Park	Hunan Chongling National Wetland Park		partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented
Soil management	Implemented
Land conversion controls	Implemented
Faunal corridors/passage	Implemented

Species

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

Establishment of a pilot national wetland park in 2013, which was approved as a national wetland park in 2018. Constructed 24.5 kilometers of sewage pipe network for sewage collection and treatment. In 2021, 6.972 million tons of sewage treatment has been completed, with a sewage treatment rate of 87.4%. Implemented a series of protection and restoration projects such as sealing mountains for forestry, returning farmland to wetlands, fishermen to shore, and pollution control along the river, and the ecological environment of the Chongling River has been continuously optimized.

It has established boundary markers, boundary pillars, signage and traffic signs. And set up three wetland management stations, maintained four patrol monitoring docks and patrol roads. Carried out the construction of more than 20 basic capacities such as the main entrance gate of the park, ecological parking lot, ecological public toilets, missionary center, and visitor center, functional rooms for park management services, which significantly improved the park management capacity.

The establishment of 12 full-time rangers, which formed water joint patrol team. The patrol program, assessment system and patrol routes have been developed. Promote community linkage, the total amount of 54.68 million yuan of labor input from the surrounding communities, which mainly engaged in garbage removal along the river, afforestation, dredging of streams and ditches. Implement grid-based management of the wetland park, each grid has 1-2 administrators, who are responsible for the protection and supervision of wetland water environment, wild animals and plants, migratory birds, etc.

Completed the construction of 1100 square meters Guiyang Chongling National Wetland Park Education Center, which is open for 160 free days every year to receive nearly 30,000 citizens, tourists and primary and secondary students from Guiyang. Regularly carry out thematically rich and diverse missionary activities.

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

Hunan Chongling National Wetland Park Ecological Monitoring Work Plan was formulated, and wetland resources monitoring surveys were carried out regularly. Collaborative monitoring was conducted by local environmental monitoring stations, meteorological stations and hydrological stations. The Site Cooperated with universities and research institutions such as Central South University of Forestry Science and Technology, Hunan Normal University and Provincial Academy of Forestry to carry out scientific research and monitoring and established monitoring points for hydrology, water quality, wildlife and plants. The "eye in the sky" monitoring system has been set up to monitor key areas 24 hours a day. Cooperated with WWF, Ouyanghai Irrigation District Administration and other units, the Site carried out biodiversity monitoring, socio-economic survey and ecological water scheduling experiments.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

College of Biological Science and Technology, Hunan Agricultural University, Institute of Wildlife Conservation, Central South University of Forestry Science and Technology, etc. 2022. Scientific study report on biodiversity in Hunan Guiyang Chongling National Wetland Park. Hunan Provincial General Research Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Industry Survey and Design. 2013. Master Plan of Hunan Chongling National Wetland Park (2013-2020)
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)

<3 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:



Grus grus (Ji'an Zhang, 03-11-2020)



Wetland landscape (Haohang Li, 25-07-2019)



Mandarin Duck (Ji'an Zhang, 08-01-2020)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation