

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7, as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Note for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Bureau. Compilers are strongly urged to provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

17 May 2006 .

3. Country:

The People's Republic of China.

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Mai Po Marshes and Inner Deep Bay (also referred as 米埔內后海灣 or Mai Po Inner Deep Bay)

5. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps.

a) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes*

b) **digital (electronic) format** (optional): *yes*

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

Centre coordinates: 022°29'20.194" N 114°01'44.023" E

7. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Yuen Long, Northwest New Territories, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

8. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.)

0 m (sea level)

9. Area: (in hectares)

about 1,540 (updated from 1995 figure).

10. Overview:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

A shallow bay with extensive intertidal mudflats backed by mangal, tidal shrimp ponds (gei wais), fishponds, and reedbed in some gei wais and along the coast. The site serves as an important overwintering site to the waterbirds of the East Asian and Australasian Shorebird Flyway and accommodates a wide variety of flora and fauna. The mangal is the largest in Hong Kong and one of the few largest in the China while the reedbed is the largest in Hong Kong and Guangdong Province. The fishponds are largely used for commercial fish farming. The gei wais which were used for traditional culturing of penaeid shrimps in Hong Kong have been preserved as an important semi-artificial or artificial habitat for the waterbirds.

11. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8

12. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 11. above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Status of Ramsar Criteria 2, 5 and 6 is updated with reference to 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (the recent 6 winters) waterbird monitoring data and 2006 IUCN Redlist. Figures used to justify the designation of the Ramsar Site are also included in parentheses for reference.

Criterion 2: The site regularly holds 22 globally threatened species in 1999-2005, according to the 2006 IUCN RedList (13 listed species in 1990-94) as shown in the following table. 2 of them are critically endangered while 3 are endangered.

Category: Critically Endangered
1. Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>
2. Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>
Category: Endangered
3. Oriental Stork <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>
4. Black-faced Spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i>
5. Nordmann's Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i>
Category: Vulnerable
6. Baikal Teal <i>Anas formosa</i>
7. Manchurian Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>
8. Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i>
9. Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i>
10. Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i>
11. Swinhoe's Egret/Chinese Egret <i>Egretta eulophotes</i>
12. Japanese Yellow Bunting <i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>
13. Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>
14. Relict Gull <i>Larus relictus</i>
15. Saunders's Gull <i>Larus saundersi</i>
16. Styan's Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella pleskei</i>

17. Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>
Category: Near threatened
18. Eurasian Black Vulture <i>Aegypius monachus</i>
19. Ferruginous Duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i>
20. Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>
21. Japanese Paradise Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>
22. Black-headed Ibis <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>

Criterion 3: The site is the type locality for 13 species of invertebrates as shown in the following table. The crab species *Perisesarma maipoensis* is found nowhere else in the world and plays significant role in the mangrove ecosystem of the Ramsar site.

Taxonomy	Species
Arthropoda	
Sesarminae, Decapoda	<i>Chiromanthes maipoensis</i>
Aoridae, Amphipoda	<i>Grandidierella</i> sp. nov.
Corophidae, Amphipoda	<i>Kamaka</i> sp. nov.
Melitidae, Amphipoda	<i>Melita</i> sp. nov.
	<i>Victoriopisa</i> sp. nov.
Talitridae, Amphipoda	<i>Talorchestia</i> sp. nov.
Apseudidae, Tanaidacea	<i>Discapseudes</i> sp. nov.
Arachnida	
Scheloribatidae, Acarina	<i>Dometorina rostrata</i>
Annelida	
Oligochaeta	<i>Limnodriloides biforis</i>
	<i>L. fraternus</i>
	<i>Rhizodrilus russia</i>
Mollusca	
Bivalvia	<i>Pseudopythina maipoensis</i>
Nemertea	
Nemertea	<i>Procephalothrix orientalis</i>

Criterion 5: In 1999-2005, Deep Bay supported on average 58,363 waterfowl in mid-winter (compared to 48,500 in 1990-94).

Criterion 6: The site regularly holds on average 178 numbers or 17% of the global population of Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) in 1999-2005. There are another 9 species (6 species in 1990-1994) in this site having more than 1% of threshold population of Eastern Asia.

Species	Number/ Percentage (rounded fig.)	1% threshold
Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	16/16%	1%=1
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	6684/6.7%	1%=1000; sub-spp <i>sinensis</i> , non-breeding
Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2873/2.9%	1%=1000
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	859/2.5%	1%=350
Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1566/1.7%	1%=900
Kentish Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1322/1.3%	1%=1000
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1182/1.2%	1%=1000
Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	624/1.1%	1%=550
Common Black-headed gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	11234/1.1-11.2%	1%=1,000 to 10,000; the regional population ranges from 100,000 to 1,000,000

Reference: Wetlands International. 2002. Waterbird Population Estimates – Third Edition. Wetland International Global Series No. 12, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

It should be cited that the population of Great Egret *Egretta alba* is increasing in and around the Ramsar Site. The peak count was 632 in winter 1990-2000 which reached up to 1,941 in 2004-2005 which counts for about 0.86% of the East Asian population.

13. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Eastern Asia

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Based on the breeding and non-breeding zone scheme of waterbird populations adopted in: Wetlands International. 2002. Waterbird Population Estimates – Third Edition. Wetland International Global Series No. 12, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

14. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The Ramsar site is a natural shallow estuarine bay lying within the Yuen Long Basin. The average water depth is about 2.9 m and the mean tidal range is 1.4 m. Inner Deep Bay receives water and sediments from both Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

The bedrock is sedimentary sands and silts that were metamorphosed and formed when the area was a neritic swamp. Sediments of varying grain sizes continued to deposit as the deltaic floodplain built up. The shoreline progradation has been strengthened by the presence of the mangal fringing the bay.

The soils in the Ramsar site were formed from alluvial deposits and colluvial material. The soil is poorly drained and frequently highly saline, rendering them of little agricultural uses. The sediment forming the core part of the intertidal mudflat is predominantly clay and silt.

Salinity of the intertidal water shows a clear trend dependent on the seasonality in which the values tend to increase from late summer and approach the highest in winter/early spring. After entering the late spring and early summer, salinity could drop to very low due to the increase of rainfall. There is no stratification of the water of Deep Bay because the bay is shallow. Relatively high levels of organic nutrients are present in the water and have direct consequence on the concentration of dissolved oxygen.

The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, and under the strong influence of monsoons. The temperature ranges from 12°C to 32°C and begins to increase from mid-March. Rainfall occurs mainly from April to September. The mean annual rainfall of the Ramsar site of approximately 1,400 mm is low compared with the rest of the territory because the site is situated in the rain shadow of the Tai Po Shan range. Heavy rain associated with tropical cyclones may last for a few days. From November, the temperature starts to decrease until mid-March.

15. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

In addition to the essential information recorded in Section 14, the Deep Bay area forms part of the Pearl River estuary, which is the largest river in southern China, having a catchment of around 450,000 km² and an annual flow of around 308 billion m³.

16. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The site helps to alleviate flood problems in the northwest of the territory. The mangal are of value in stabilizing the shore of the bay.

17. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar “Classification System for Wetland Type” present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

Wetland categories	Wetland types in the Ramsar site	Percentage of extent in the Ramsar site
1	Fishponds and tidal shrimp ponds (gei wais)	50%
G	Intertidal mudflats	21%
I	Intertidal mangal	18%

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

The intertidal mudflat supports a large number of waterbirds along the East Asian and Australasian Shorebird Flyway. The rich organic materials in the sediment support an abundance of benthic fauna e.g. oligochaete and polychaete worms, mudskippers, fiddler crabs which in turn become the food of the waterbird.

The intertidal mangal is one of the most prominent feature in the Ramsar site. It was developed from the fringe of intertidal mangal remaining after the construction of fishponds and gei wais during the 30's (see below). *Kandelia obovata* is the most dominant species and is followed by *Avicennia marina*. *Aegiceras corniculatum* and *Acanthus ilicifolius* are also common at the edge or undercanopy. A few old trees of the landward species *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *Excoecaria agallocha* in the gei wais reveal the floristic composition of the intertidal mangal before the construction of gei wais.

The fishponds are the most dominant habitat type in the Ramsar site in terms of size. They are the main supply of freshwater fish in the territory. The commercial fishpond activity is a wise use of wetland in the Ramsar site. Both freshwater and marine species are farmed here. Like gei wais, fishponds would be drained during harvesting and maintenance. Waterbirds would be attracted to feed on the remaining

small fish or invertebrates without profit. They could also forage in the abandoned fishponds where fish and invertebrates are available.

Gei wais are tidal shrimp ponds traditionally used for the farming of penaeid shrimps in South China and Asia. In Deep Bay, gei wais were created from the intertidal mangal during the 30's and were formed by building bunds confining the mangal. Vegetations inside the ponds are preserved because they are the natural food supply to the shrimps and fish. Gei wais are connected with the open water through sluice gates, where nets can be mounted, installed at the seaward bund. Fish and shrimp fries can be drawn from the estuary in autumn when the tide is high. During harvesting, gei wais are kept drained for about a week to collect the retained fish and shrimp. Large number of waterbirds is attracted to feed on the remaining small fish or invertebrates without profit. This explains why gei wais under the traditional practice are important habitats to the waterbirds. Most of the gei wais in the Ramsar site are now managed as roosting and foraging habitats for migratory birds or freshwater habitats for dragonflies. Gei wais show how the naturally high productivity of the estuary can be utilized and how artificial or semi-artificial habitats could support a high diversity of wildlife under proper management.

The reedbed (*Phragmites australis*) supports a few hundred species of insect in the Ramsar site. They also provide shelters to Warblers, Rails and Coots and other fauna. Other common grasses and sedges include Short-leaved Malacca Galingale *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* and Coastal Bulrush *Scirpus littoralis*.

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The intertidal mangal provides shelter and food to a large diversity of aquatic fauna, including some valuable aquaculture species such as penaeid shrimps and the Mangrove Crab *Scylla paramamosain*.

Seagrass *Halophylla beccarii* and *Ruppia maritima* have been recorded in the Ramsar site.

Sonneratia spp., which was exotic to the territory, can be found in the Ramsar site. They are probably the descendents of the mangrove afforestation in the Futian National Nature Reserve of Shenzhen which is in close proximity to the Ramsar site. The ecological role of the species in the area has been a subject of further investigation.

20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The area regularly supports a large numbers of over 110 species waterbirds in winter including 22 globally threatened species. The most spectacular species in the site is perhaps the Black-faced Spoonbill. It is an endangered species specialized to the intertidal habitats. The Ramsar site accommodated about 17% of the over-wintering population, which was the second largest in the world, of the species in 1999-2005. Black-faced Spoonbills prefers to forage and roost in the intertidal mudflat and gei wais which are managed for the user of the species in winter. A tailored made conservation plan is in place for the better protection of this species.

The aquatic invertebrate community in intertidal mudflat are numerically important and functional components of the ecosystem, occurring at high densities or biomass in various microhabitats. The endemic sesarminae crab *Perisesarma maipoensis* is a conspicuous component of the mangrove floor community and acts as an important agent effecting mangrove litter turnover. Together with *Parasesarma affinis* and *Perisesarma bidens*, *P. maipoensis* can consume more than 50% of the daily litter production in landward mangroves.

21. Social and cultural values:

e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

The commercial fishpond culture has been practiced since the 30's providing freshwater fish for local consumption. Most fishponds practice polyculture of carps mixed with tilapia or grey mullet and the remaining ones carry out monoculture of snakehead or catfish. However, more recent maricultural practices in many coastal fishponds are changing to monoculture of brackish species such as scat, seabream and pompano.

This is also the only place in Hong Kong where gei wais, the traditional way of farming penaeid shrimp utilizing the naturally high productivity of estuary are preserved. The site is one of the well-known sites in the territory for environmental education to students and the general public. Education centers, birdhides and boardwalks are available for indoor exhibition on wetland conservation, outdoor wetland experiences and birdwatching. A small museum is in place in the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve to demonstrate the operation of gei wai practice.

22. Land tenure/ownership:

(a) Within the Ramsar site: the great majority of the site is government land, but most fishponds have been leased or licensed to operators engaged in fish farming.

(b) Surrounding the site is mainly leased or licensed land used for fish farming or residential uses in accordance with the land use zones as appropriate.

23. Current land (including water) use:

(a) Within the Ramsar site: Nature conservation, scientific research, nature education and ecotourism, bird watching and nature appreciation, fish farming, and small-scale rural settlement.

(b) In the surroundings/catchment: Brackish/freshwater fishponds, open storage, and residential area. The Hong Kong Wetland Park (HKWP) located at the northern part of Tin Shui Wai adjacent to the Ramsar site is a 61 hectares nature-based theme park. The HKWP project upgrades the originally intended ecological mitigation area into a conservation, education and eco-tourism facility for local residents and overseas visitors. The Phase 1 of the Park has been operational since 2000 and the whole project is scheduled for completion in 2006.

24. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

(a) Site: There have been and will also be necessary to have drainage related works and the subsequent routine maintenance of the drainage channels at the site. Pollutants, mainly organic nutrients, from the Shenzhen River and Shan Pui Rivers existed and their accumulation could adversely affect the ecological values of the Ramsar site.

(b) Surrounding area: Major development activities which may have detrimental effect on the site included pollution in the catchment, and applications for reclamation of fish ponds for residential developments, open storage areas and other activities around the site. There have been and will be necessary to have drainage related works and road works and the subsequent routine maintenance of the drainage channels at the surrounding area.

25. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

The overall conservation management of the Ramsar site is overseen by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). Since 1998, a Conservation Strategy and Management Plan for the Ramsar site have been implemented. The plan lays down a general framework for the conservation and wise use of the area – and to raise public awareness of the importance of Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay wetlands. Based on the habitats, ecological values and existing land uses, the plan divides the Ramsar site into five different management zones, i.e. the Core Zone, the Biodiversity Management Zone, the Wise Use Zone, the Public Access Zone, and the Private Land Zone. Each management zone has its specific management objective and restrictions.

AFCD has also implemented a Baseline Ecological Monitoring Programme to keep track of the ecological conditions of the Ramsar site since 2001. The monitoring programme focuses on the ecological characters including the community dynamics of benthic fauna which are one of the food sources of the migratory bird, the habitat extent and condition and land use changes using the satellite image interpretation and analysis of bird count records. In parallel, water quality, sediment quality and sedimentation rate of the inter-tidal mudflats are monitored to provide supplementary information on the ecological conditions. The results of the programme would be useful in the formulation of management plan.

The World Wide Fund Hong Kong (WWF HK) has assisted the Government to manage the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve (MPMNR) of about 270 hectares since 1984. The prime goals of their management are to conserve, maintain and improve wetland habitats and the biodiversity and key species in the Deep Bay area. WWF HK carries out their daily management of the MPMNR based on a Management Plan for the Mai Po Marshes Wildlife Education Centre and Nature Reserve which was prepared according to the objectives and restrictions of the management zones of the Ramsar site. Wetland habitats including gei wais and reed bed are managed to provide roosting and foraging sites suitable to the migratory birds. WWF HK offers educational walks to students and the general public under entry quota.

Prior to the listing of the Ramsar site, the Mai Po Marshes area was designated as a Restricted Area in 1975 under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance as the Mai Po Marshes Restricted Area. The Restricted Area was extended to cover the Inner Deep Bay intertidal mudflats for a total area of 850 hectares in February 1996. The same ordinance also prohibits hunting or possession of protected animals (including all birds) throughout the territory. AFCD Nature Wardens regularly patrol the Ramsar site which included the Restricted Area.

There are five Sites of Special Scientific Interests inside the Ramsar site. The Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay area also joined the East Asian – Australasian Shorebird Site Network and the Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway Network with a view to better protect migratory birds of the region.

The land area around Deep Bay including the Ramsar Site is covered by statutory land use plans and development is controlled by the Town Planning Ordinance. All development proposals must be made to the Town Planning Board for consideration in accordance with the Ordinance. To protect the ecological integrity of the Ramsar site from incompatible development, the Board has designated a Wetland Conservation Area (WCA) and a Wetland Buffer Area (WBA) for the Deep Bay area and provided guidelines to guide and control developments within the area.

The WCA basically covers the landward part of the Ramsar site. The Guidelines stipulate that new development within WCA should not be allowed unless it is required to support the conservation of the area's natural features and scenic qualities. New development within WBA would not be considered unless the applicant demonstrates that the proposed development would have insignificant impact on the environment, ecology, drainage, sewerage and traffic in the area including the Ramsar site.

The Inner Deep Bay has been declared Water Quality Control Zone with water quality objectives defined in 1991. Moreover, the full implementation of statutory controls on livestock waste has eventually resulted in significant reduction of organic pollution entering Deep Bay.

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

The respective five years management plans of Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve and the Ramsar site are being reviewed by WWF HK and AFCDD respectively. The management plans for the next five years cycle will be prepared with updated information and ecological conditions of the Ramsar site.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The tertiary institutes in the territory have been conducting studies on the ecology, hydrology and geology of the area. WWF HK has a field studies centre in the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve providing field laboratory and accommodation facilities for training and scientific studies purposes in the area.

28. Current conservation education:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Since 2000, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department manages the Hong Kong Wetland Park which has the phase 1 exhibition containing indoor wetland model displays and film show, and outdoor wetland plants displays opened to public. Guided educational tours of the Ramsar site have been organized.

WWF HK has an education centre, 1 field studies center, 1 gei wai museum, 1 nature trail, 2 boardwalks and 11 observation hides at the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve. The Conservancy Association carried out education programmes on the conservation of the Ramsar site. The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society conducted the waterbird monitoring programme of the Ramsar site and training for bird watchers.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Since 2000, over 100,000 visitors annually visited phase 1 of the Hong Kong Wetland Park which is open to public. Within the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve, over 40, 000 people annually, of which 11, 000 are students, visited for bird watching or informal education visits which were guided by WWF HK.

30. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

The site is within the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department takes charge of the overall conservation management of the Ramsar site.

31. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

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32. Bibliographical references:

scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Anon. (2003). Baseline Ecological Monitoring Programme for the Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site (October 2001 to September 2002). Final Report submitted to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

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Hong Kong Laws:

Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Chapter 96

Town Planning Ordinance, Chapter 131

Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, Chapter 170

Water Pollution Control Ordinance, Chapter 358

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