

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

NOTE: It is important that you read the accompanying *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document before completing this form.

## 1. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

02. 04. 93

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DD	MM	YY
18	11	92

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

## 2. Country:

Guinea

## 3. Name of wetland: DELTA DU KONKOURE

## 4. Geographical coordinates: 9° 37' - 9° 56' N, 13° 33' - 13° 50' W

5. Altitude: (average and/or max. & min.)                      < 5m

6. Area: (in hectares) 90,000 ha

## 7. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

The Konkouré Delta is totally subject to intertidal influences, even on the northern side of the mouth of the River Konkouré, where there is a swamp whose salinity varies with the seasons. Main habitats are mangrove and mudflats. A few partly abandoned rice fields are scattered throughout the site.

## 8. Wetland Type (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Annex I of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document.)

Coastal wetland; type 6: estuary; type 7: intertidal flats; type 9: mangrove forest.

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant:

## 9. Ramsar Criteria: (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12, next page.)

1a, 1d/e; 2a, 2b, 2c; 3a, 3b, 3c

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to the site:

10. Map of site included? Please tick **yes**  -or- **no**  Map CCE/SECA 1990; scale 1:200,000

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits).

## 11. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Abdel Kader BANGOURA

Division Protection de la Nature DNE

Ministère des Ressources Naturelles, des Energies et de l'Environnement

BP 4665 (P)

Telex 22 350 Mine Geo G. E Conakry -Guinea

*Please provide additional information on each of the following categories by attaching*

***extra pages (please limit extra pages to no more than 10):***

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**12. Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page.** (Please refer to Annex II in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document).

Feeding ground for many shore and inland waders; mangrove forests; vast mudflats, including the Sangaréa Bay.

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**13. General location:** (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)

Between the Conakry Peninsula and the lowland ricefarming area of Koba-Tatéma. Mostly located in Dubréka Prefecture.

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**14. Physical features:** (e.g. geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

The wetland comprises an estuarine plain covered with well-developed mangroves, slightly affected by logging. At low tide a vast expanse of very soft mudflats is revealed: this type of substratum is rather rare on the coast of Western Africa. The catchment is delimited by the Dubréka, Mamou, Labé, Télémélé and Fria regions.

Climate: semi-humid tropical, with a 7 month rainy season (May-November) and a 5 month dry season (November-April). The cliffs of Mounts Kakoulima and Khobitay to the east of the estuary contribute to local mean annual rainfall figures of >4,000mm. Mean annual temperature ranges from 25.5°-27° C.

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**15. Hydrological values:** (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc) No information

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**16. Ecological features:** (main habitats and vegetation types)

The mangroves, consisting mainly of *Rhizophora harrisonii* and *Avicennia africana*, are a nesting site for uncommon and rare bird species, such as heron, hammerhead stork, and white-necked stork. Fish eagle also nest there, joined in the dry season by osprey. The very soft mudflats are home to a considerable number (several thousand) of avocets, palaeartic migratory birds.

The swamps are a nesting site for waterfowl. The mangrove is a resting place for several hundred gray pelican. Manatee are often reported in the tidal creeks.

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**17. Noteworthy flora:** (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc) No reliable information.

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**18. Noteworthy fauna:** (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

Mangrove: Goliath heron, white-necked stork, hammerhead stork, fish eagle, yellow-billed stork. Wintering ground for osprey.

Mudflats: Wintering ground for large numbers of egret, heron and other waders.

Water: manatee and bottle-nosed dolphin.

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**19. Social and cultural values:** (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

Small scale fishing; logging for fuelwood and timber; ceremonial rites of the Boga tribe.

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**20. Land tenure/ownership of:** (a) site: State-owned (b) surrounding area: joint ownership  
State/customary law

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**21. Current land use:**

- (a) site: Small-scale fishing and/or rice production and woodcutting.  
(b) surroundings/catchment: SDAM (project)
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**22. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects:**

- (a) at the site: hunting, poaching, disturbance of possible nesting sites.  
(b) around the site: timber removals by Conakry-based loggers;  
unauthorised waste discharge into the River Konkouré by the Friguia-Kimbo bauxite smelter (red sludge discharge) downstream from the proposed site.
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**23. Conservation measures taken:** (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made: management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

State-owned land

Strict controls on logging under the forest and environment codes.

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**24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:** (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.) SDAM

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**25. Current scientific research and facilities:** (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

Research: Richards (1982) on *Avosetta recurvirostra*

SDAM by CCE/SECA (1990)

No scientific facilities.

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**26. Current conservation education:** (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

The development of an awareness and education programme for the local population and the people of Conakry should be encouraged.

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**27. Current recreation and tourism:** (state if wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

The mangrove forests in the area are impressive. Tourism might be possible, albeit on a small scale, for want of clear areas of water.

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**28. Jurisdiction:** (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment etc.)

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**29. Management authority:** (name and address of local body directly responsible for managing the wetland)

Direction Nationale de l'Environnement

Direction Nationale des Forêts et Chasse

BP 3118

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**30. Bibliographical references:** (scientific/technical only)

Altenberg W et J van der Kamp. 1989. Etude ornithologique préliminaire de la zone côtière du nord-est de la Guinée. Joint report of WIWO and ICBP. WIWO report 23, Zeist and ICBP study report 30,

Cambridge

Altenberg W and J van der Kamp 1991 The ornithological importance of coastal wetlands in Guinea.  
A and J. rapport 91.02/ICBP Study report no. 47/WIWO report no.35 Veenwouden/Cambridge/Zeist

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