

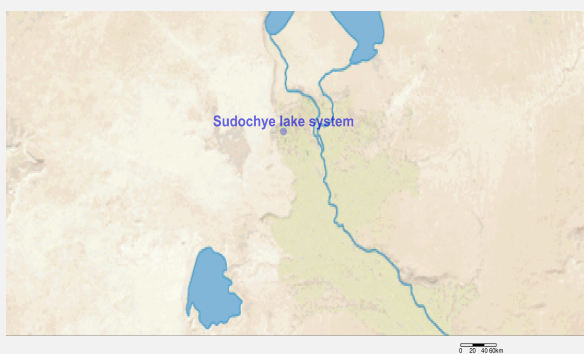


Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 6 October 2023

Uzbekistan

Sudochye lake system



Designation date	30 May 2022
Site number	2522
Coordinates	43°29'13"N 58°30'50"E
Area	84 000,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

The Sudochoye lake system is a former bay of the Aral Sea. After the water level in the sea has decreased, it separated and receives water from a natural source - the Amudarya River, preserving the native fauna of the South Aral Sea. The wetland is a place of nesting of many threatened water birds and a stop of birds of passage on the Western - Asian migratory way during migrations among which there are rare and disappearing species. Also, this territory is a typical habitat of such rare species as the Caracal caracal, *Gazella subgutturosa*.

The site, located in the arid region of the Aral Sea, is a habitat for animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan biogeographic region, which includes large shallow fresh and salt lakes, dense reeds and shrubs, salt marshes, wetlands, saxaul plantations, canals, desert and semi-desert.

Wetland Sudochoye lake system is located in the central part of the Central Asian flyway and is a stopover location for waterbirds from the north of Europe and Asia, Western Siberia and Kazakhstan on migration to wintering areas on the southern Caspian Sea, and in Africa, India and Pakistan. Waterbirds use relatively small areas as key staging points (to eat and rest) on their long-distance migrations between breeding and non-breeding areas. Also, for some species, the site is a nesting site due to dense reeds and the availability of a suitable food base (for example, the presence of fish for piscivorous birds). The species represented have both international and national rarity status and are present in large numbers and on a regular basis.

A wetland regularly supports overall 42 063 waterbirds (data 2002-2021). Migratory waterbirds at the site regularly exceeded 1% in 1987-2021 were presented by *Anser anser* to 6.2% (Population name: Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq.), *Oxyura leucocephala* to 4.3 % (Population name: East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia), *Phoenicopterus roseus* to 2.9 % (Population name: South-west & South Asia) and other important species.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection
Postal address	Postal code: 100043; Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chilanzar district, Bunyodkor Avenue, house 7-A

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection
Postal address	Postal code: 100043; Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chilanzar district, Bunyodkor Avenue, house 7-A

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

From year	1987
To year	2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Sudochoye lake system
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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	0
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Boundaries description

From West to South, the boundary of the territory runs along the cleaves of Ustyurt plateau, from which shrubs and reeds extend to the water's edge as the important habitat for animals. Also, this territory is the buffer zone of the existing reserve. In the South-Western part, from the Ustyurt plateau to the riverbed of Raushan collector, the boundary passes through temporarily flooded shallow waters, where there is only one flamingo's colony in Uzbekistan. To the South of the Raushan collector, the border of the Ramsar site runs along the buffer zone of the water area of Lake Sudochie, from where it runs further to the North along the Eastern part borders on the approaching dunes of the Aralkum sands. The Northern border runs along a dirt road strictly along the border of the existing "Sudochie-Akpetki" reserve. It should be noted that the Northern part of the lake is not filled with water every year, but only when there is excess water in the Kungrad region. At the same time, these are dense reed beds with small puddles, where there is also a rich species diversity, including rare species. Here, in the Northern part, there is currently a lowered branch of the Kungrad Canal. It should be noted that the territory of the Sudochie section of the "Sudochoye-Akpetki" reserve is completely within the described border of the Ramsar site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Muynak District, Republic of Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan)
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Muynak city
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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): 84000

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 84755.476

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan

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 Sudochoye lake system is a former bay of the Aral Sea. After the water level in the sea has decreased, it separated and receives water from a natural source - the Amudarya River, preserving the native fauna of the South Aral Sea. Already in recent years, additional irrigation canals have been created, which only maintain the water level without affecting the fauna.

Other ecosystem services provided

The wetland is used for fishing of local fish species. To maintain the number of fish, stocking of the reservoir is carried out regularly. In addition, local residents harvest reeds, which is used as livestock feed and building material.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The lake is a place of nesting of many threatened water birds and a stop of birds of passage on the Western - Asian migratory way during migrations among which there are rare and disappearing species. Also, this territory is a typical habitat of such rare species as the Caracal caracal, Gazella subgutturosa.

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Wetland Sudochoye lake system, located in the arid region of the Aral Sea, is a habitat for animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan biogeographic region (World Wildlife Fund. 2006. WildFinder: Online database of species distributions, ver. Jan-06. www.worldwildlife.org/WildFinder), which includes large shallow fresh and salt lakes, dense reeds and shrubs, salt marshes, wetlands, saxaul plantations, canals, desert and semi-desert . For a list of animals see section 3.3 Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

Wetland Sudochoye lake system is located in the central part of the Central Asian flyway and is a stopover location for waterbirds from the north of Europe and Asia, Western Siberia and Kazakhstan on migration to wintering areas on the southern Caspian Sea, and in Africa, India and Pakistan. Spring migration begins in the middle of March and ends in the middle of May. Waterbirds use relatively small areas as key staging points (to eat and rest) on their long-distance migrations between breeding and non-breeding areas. Also, for some species, the site is a nesting site due to dense reeds and the availability of a suitable food base (for example, the presence of fish for piscivorous birds). The list of migrating and nesting birds is shown in the section 3.3 Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site. The species represented have both international and national rarity status and are present in large numbers and on a regular basis (criteria 2, 5 and 6).

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 42,066

Start year 2002

End year

Source of data:

Source of data: Kreitsberg E.A. Lake Sudochoye//The most important ornithological territories of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2008. S. 68-71

Report on the project "Monitoring of the biodiversity of the wetlands of the Southern Aral Sea region, carried out with the assistance of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan.// Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, 2019 (Sokolov V.I., Abzalov A.B., Gaifulin I.R.)

Optional text box to provide further information

Report on the census on Lake Sudochoye in 2007, / Gosbiokontrol of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Mitropolsky M.G.)

Report on the census on Lake Sudochoye in 2021, / Main Department of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the State Committee for Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Mardonova L.B., Mitropolsky M.G.)

Maintaining a digital cadastre of rare and endangered species of wild animals of Karakalpakstan / Report of the Institute of Zoology. - Tashkent, 2020. - 152 p.

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

Migratory waterbirds at the site regularly exceeded 1% in 1987-2021 were presented by Anser anser to 6.2% (Population name: Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq.), Oxyura leucocephala to 4.3 % (Population name: East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia), Phoenicopterus roseus to 2.9 % (Population name: South-west & South Asia) and other important species.

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	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>Caracal caracal</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:1 (CR)	Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:2(VU:D)	Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Paraechinus hypomelas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status: 3(NT)	Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU)	Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Varanus griseus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:D)	Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	

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								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Luciobarbus capito</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"/>	National status:2(VU:D)	
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16000	1987-2021	2	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 6: Population name = platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia, 1% = 8,000 (1994) Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	1999-2007	4.2	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 6: Population name = rubrirostris Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq, 1% = 1000 (2012) Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila clanga</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"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status: 2 (VU:R)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila heliaca</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:D)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest). Some individuals are nesting
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya ferina</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"/>	940	2007-2021		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya nyroca</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"/>	145	1999-2021		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:D)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status: 2 (VU:D)	Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	660	1987-2021		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:3 (NT)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco cherrug</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"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:1 (EN)	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco naumanni</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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:3 (NT)	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5600	2007-2021		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</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"/>	20	1999-2021		LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:R)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Iduna rama</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5920	2007-2021	1.85	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 6: Population name = Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia, 1% = 3200 (2012) Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	301	2021	4.3	EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:1 (EN)	Criterion 6: Population name = East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia, 1% = 70 (2012) Criterion 4: Staging (feeding and rest) and nesting 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								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2007-2021		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Bird species dependent on wetlands and reeds growing around
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Parus major bokharensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Passer ammodendri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	430	1999-2021	5.7	NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:1 (EN)	Criterion 4: Staging (feeding and rest) and nesting Site. Criterion 6: Population name = South-west Asia & South Asia (win), 1% = 75 (2006)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	2020	1.2	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:D)	Criterion 6: Population name = Europe & Western Asia, 1% = 260 (2012) Criterion 4: Staging (feeding and rest) and nesting site.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2800	1999-2021			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status: 3 (NT)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4500	2014	1.9	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:D)	Criterion 6: Population name = South-west & South Asia, 1% = 2400 (2006) Criterion 4: There is a nesting colony of flamingos on the Site, which is regularly noted by scientists.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	150	1999-2002		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National status:2 (VU:D)	Criterion 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sylvia nana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Species typical for Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

National status is present in Uzbekistan Red Data Book 2019

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

Lake Sudochoye is historically important for waterfowl in the South Aral Sea region. It got separated from the Aral Sea at the end of the 19th century and formed as an independent hydrological system. It lies under the thicket of the Ustyurt plateau on the border with the Kyzyl Kum desert and is of great importance for seasonal bird migration. This is the northernmost region of the southern lakes where the white-headed duck and flamingo nest. A complex of Asian species and northern species are formed here. Also, the coastal thickets of the lake are important for small passerine birds that fly along the western coast of the Aral Sea. Thus, the preservation of this unique reservoir in the region is of great strategic importance for the protection of fauna. Currently, water level fluctuation and intensive development of fishing activities and reed harvesting adversely affect the fauna. To preserve this ecosystem at the national level, the lake was included in the system of protected natural areas. Giving it an international status will allow to strengthen control over the conservation of the wetland for birds.

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
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes	Sudochoye	1	65000	Unique

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
adjacent territory	19000

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
B: Dry climate	BWk: Mid-latitude desert (Mid-latitude desert)

During very hot climates, water levels drop and fires occur.

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.

Lower part of the Amu Darya river

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

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

Water destination

Presence?	
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 flow of water occurs mainly due to collector-drainage water. The water of the Amu Darya enters Lake Sudochie through the "Kungrad" collector and the "Main" collector. The state of the lake is completely dependent on the water regime of these channels.

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 site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

- Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
- Surrounding area has higher human population density
- Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use
- Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
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

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration

Lake Sudochoye is located between the Kyzylkum desert and the Ustyurt plateau - two waterless vast territories. Therefore, during the migration period, it is important for waterfowl as a stopping and feeding place.

(ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem integrity

Regulation of the water regime and the factor of concern in the implementation of fishing activities

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 type="checkbox"/>

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

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the state reserve "Sudochoye-Akpetki" in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" No. 58 dated February 8, 2021, the wetland is a national protected natural area.

<https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5272316>

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Department of Protected Natural Areas

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

Sherimbetov Khalilulla/Head of the Department of Protected Natural Areas under the Committee on Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Postal address:

Zip code: 100043; Uzbekistan, Tashkent city, Chilanzar district, Bunyodkor ave., 7-A

E-mail address:

kh.sherimbetov@gmail.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
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Salinisation	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact	Medium 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
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	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
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

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

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
State wildlife sanctuary	"Sudochoye-Akpetki"	https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-5272316	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Sudochoye Lake	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/sudochoye-lake-iba-uzbekistan	whole

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
Land conversion controls	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented
Reintroductions	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Proposed

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

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

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

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Ornithological News of Kazakhstan and Middle Asia. Volume 3. Almaty, 2014, 260 p.
Report on the field research "Species range, numbers and distribution of rare bird species in the southern Aral Sea region in the summer of 2009" (O.V. Mitropolsky, R.D. Kashkarov, Ten A.G., Atakhodzhaev A.A., Sudarev V.O.)
Kreitsberg E.A. Lake Sudochoye//The most important ornithological territories of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2008. S. 68-71
Report on the project "Monitoring of the biodiversity of the wetlands of the Southern Aral Sea region, carried out with the assistance of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan.// Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, 2019 (Sokolov V.I., Abzalov A.B., Gaifulin I.R.)
Report on the census on Lake Sudochoye in 2007, / Gosbiokontrol of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Mitropolsky M.G.)
Report on the census on Lake Sudochie in 2021, / Main Department of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the State Committee for Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Mardonova L.B., Mitropolsky M.G.)
Maintaining a digital cadastre of rare and endangered species of wild animals of Karakalpakstan / Report of the Institute of Zoology. - Tashkent, 2020. - 152 p.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 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:



Sudochoye lake system (Mardonova L.B., 14-10-2021)



Common Moorhen on the Ramsar site (Mardonova L.B., 17-10-2021)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation