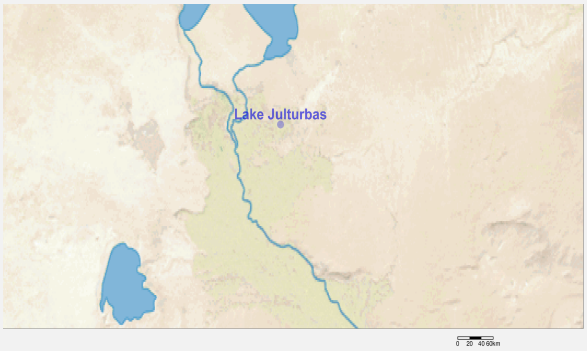
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 12 February 2024

Uzbekistan

Lake Julturbas



Designation date	8 August 2022
Site number	2541
Coordinates	43°30'48"N 59°46'48"E
Area	64 715,00 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

Lake Julturbas was part of the former bay of the Aral Sea. It became separate as the Sea's water level decreased, but is fed by Kazakhdar'ya River and preserves the native fauna of the South Aral Sea. In recent years, additional canals or water collectors have been dug, which help to maintain its water level. The Site lies in the 'Deserts and xeric shrublands: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan' biogeographic region , which is characterized by dense reeds and shrubs, salt marshes, wetlands, canals and desert landscapes.

After the catastrophic reduction of the Aral Sea, the Lake has become an important staging site for many birds migrating along the Central Asian and Afro-Eurasian Flyways which includes, Anas platyrhynchos, Anser anser, Anser erythropus, Netta rufina), Oxyura leucocephala, Pelecanus crispus, Phalacrocorax carbo and Aythya nyroca. The Site regularly supports about 24,547 waterbirds. It also provides habitat for rare fish species that are endemic to the Aral region.

Fishing and reed harvesting are allowed for the locals. The Site also helps to mitigate the effects of salt dust storms, originating in the dried areas of the former Aral Sea bed.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: 1) Ministry of Ecology, Environment Protection and Climate Change 2)Uzbek Zoological Society

Postal address: 1) Postal code: 100043; Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chilanzar district, Bunyodkor Avenue, house 7-A
2)232-b, Bagishamol street, Tashkent 100053, Uzbekistan

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Ministry of Ecology, Environment Protection and Climate Change

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: 2005

To year: 2020

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Lake Julturbas

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

Lake Julturbas takes the majority of the Site's area, but there are also some land areas that are sometimes flooded in the northwest and southern areas of the Site, which provide important habitat for semi-aquatic species along the Lake's perimeter. These land areas have been classified as forest areas but are also used for sheep and cow grazing by locals. The nearest populated area is the village of Kazakhdarya, located 17 km to the south. For the boundary of the Site, we can take the road that runs along the perimeter of Site as a reference: - from the East, the road runs along the waste collector № 3 and further along the Lake's dam to the North and then to the North-West direction. From the northern-most location of the Site, the road turns towards the western part of the Lake, crossing several dry channels and running along the main channel of the Kazakhdar'ya River to the confluence of the waste collector №. 1. From this waste collector point, the road runs towards east along the southern part of the Lake, where the Lake is overgrown with tamarisk and reeds. It then eventually reaches the dam in the eastern part of the Lake and to the fish control post № 1.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Muynak district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the Republic of Uzbekistan

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Chimbay is located at 50 km; Kazakhdarya is located at 20 km

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): 64715

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 64842.654

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

In geobotanical terms, Lake Julturbas and its environs are part of the Amudarya delta region of the South Aral region of the Turan province (Tojibaev et al., 2016). In zoogeographical terms, the study area belongs to the faunal complex of the Iranian-Turanian community of the Palearctic province (Kostin, 1961) with a set of species characteristic of sandy dry deserts. The presence of an extensive wetland greatly expands the fauna with hydrophilic species of birds and mammals.

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	Lake Julturbas was part of the former bay of the Aral Sea. It became separate as the Sea's water level decreased, but is fed by Kazakhdar'ya River and preserves the native fauna of the South Aral Sea. In recent years, additional canals or water collectors have been dug, which help to maintain its water level. The vast open water area together with semi-aquatic and shrub vegetations help to remediate the effects of salt dust storms, originating in the dried areas of the former Aral Sea bed.
Other ecosystem services provided	At present, reed harvesting for building materials and fishing are conducted at the Site, which are part of local livelihood. There are also aquaculture practices, particularly of cage and feeding systems.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	The Ramsar Site supports the conservation of threatened waterfowl (6), fish (3), reptiles (2) and mammals (1) including, Anser erythropus, Oxyura leucocephala, Luciobarbus brachycephalus, Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni, Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni, Testudo horsfieldii, Gazella subgutturosa.

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	After the catastrophic reduction of the Aral Sea, this Site has become one of the important habitat for several rare and threatened native wetland-dependent species and a critical staging area for diverse migratory waterbirds in an arid ecoregion. There are also some fishes which are endemic to the Aral region. Few species of mammals and reptiles live in the land areas of the Site. In total, 174 species of plants have been found in the Site; overall making it an important area for maintaining the biological diversity in the "Deserts and xeric shrublands: Central Asia: Southern Kazakhstan into Uzbekistan" biogeographic region (World Wildlife Fund. 2006).

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

Optional text box to provide further information	Lake Julturbas is a staging place (to eat and rest) for long-distance migrations between breeding and non-breeding areas along the Afro-Eurasian and Central Asian flyways of the following bird species: Anas platyrhynchos (10,300 individuals), Anser anser (2,900 individuals), Anser erythropus (70 individuals), Netta rufina (6,884), Oxyura leucocephala (123), Pelecanus crispus (34), Phalacrocorax carbo (2,970) and Aythya nyroca (2,700).

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	24547
Start year	2005
End year	2007
Source of data:	Report of the Uzbek Zoological Society for (March - 2005),Report of the Main Directorate for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the State Committee for Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan (March - 2007)

Optional text box to provide further information

Birds cencus were obtained only in 2005 and 2007 (two years)
Sources of Data:
1. Report of the Uzbek Zoological Society for (March - 2005) – 23,456 birds;
2. Report of the Main Directorate for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the State Committee for Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan (March - 2007) – 25,638;

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

Anas platyrhynchos – 10300 (Western Siberia/South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 8000);
Anser anser – 2900 (Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq; 1% Threshold: 2500);
Netta rufina – 6884 (Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 3200);
Aythya nyroca – 2700 (Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa; 1% Threshold: 350);
Microcarbo pygmeus – 4200 (South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 490);
Phalacrocorax carbo – 2970 (West & South-west Asia ; 1% Threshold: 1400)

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

This Site is habitat of a number of fish (shown in section 3.3) which are included in the IUCN Red list. In total, 15 species pf fishes have been recorded from this Site, where 5 are endemic to the Aral Sea region and are also included in the National Red List.

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	*Gazella subgutturosa*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National status: Vulnerable, declining 2 (VU:D); CMS Appendix II	Rare and threatened species
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Testudo horsfieldii*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National status: Vulnerable 2 (VU); CITES Appendix II	Rare and threatened species
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Varanus griseus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	National status: Vulnerable, declining 2 (VU:D	Rare and threatened species
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ballerus sapa*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	National status: Vulnerable, declining 2 (VU:D)	Indigenous species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus idus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	National status: Near Threatened 3 (NT)	Aral endemic species. Rare species on local level.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Luciobarbus brachycephalus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				VU	☐	☐	National status: Near Threatened 1 (NT); CITES Appendix II	Rare species. Aral endemic species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				CR	☐	☐	National status: Critically Endangered 1 (CR); CITES Appendix II	Rare, relict species and endemic to the Amudarya River basin.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				CR	☐	☐	National status: Critically Endangered 1 (CR); CITES Appendix II	Rare, relict species and endemic to the Amudarya River basin.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pungitius platygaster*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	National status: Near Threatened 3 (NT)	Aral endemic species. Rare species on local level.

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								
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10300	2005,2007	1.3	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: Population name: platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 8000. Crit. 3, 4: Migratory; staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2900	2005,2007	1.2	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: Population name: rubrirostris, Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq; 1% Threshold: 2500. Crit. 4: Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser erythropus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	70	2007		VU	☐	☑	National status: Vulnerable, naturally rare: 2 (VU:R)	Staging Site (feeding and rest)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2700	2005-2020	2.7	NT	☐	☑		Crit. 3, 4: Rare species; staging (feeding and rest) and breeding Site. Crit. 6: Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa; 1% Threshold: 350
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☑	National status: Vulnerable, declining 2 (VU:D).	Rare species; staging (feeding and rest) and nesting Site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Microcarbo pygmeus*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	960	2005,2007	1.9		☐	☐	National status: Near Threatened 3 (NT)	Crit. 6: Population name: South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 490 Crit. 3, 4: Staging (feeding and rest) and nesting Site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Netta rufina*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	6884	2005,2007	2.15	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: Population name: Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 3200; Crit. 3, 4: Staging (feeding and rest) Site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Oxyura leucocephala*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	123	2005,2007	1.76	EN	☐	☑	National status: Endangered 1 (EN); CITES Appendix II	Crit. 3, 4: Rare and threatened species; staging (feeding and rest) and nesting Site. Crit. 6: Population name: East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia; 1% Threshold: 70 During the breeding season: 25 pairs, and during migration season: 10-123 pairs have been recorded.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus crispus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	34	2005-2020		NT	☑	☑	National status: Endangered 1 (EN)	Rare species; staging (feeding and rest) and nesting site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	410	2005,2007	1.6	LC	☐	☑	National status: Vulnerable, declining 2 (VU:D), nesting, migratory	Crit. 3, 4: Rare species; staging (feeding and rest) and nesting Site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2970	2005,2007	2.1		☐	☐		Crit. 6: Population name: sinensis, West & South-west Asia ; 1% Threshold: 1400 Crit. 3, 4: Rare species; staging (feedingand rest) and nesting Site.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Lake Julturbas was part of the former bay of the Aral Sea. At present, it exists as a separate body of water, but plays an important role in the preservation of indigenous and endemic species of the Southern Aral Sea region (see Additional Material Section for the list of endemic fish species). To maintain the water level of the Site, canals or water collectors have been dug through which water is constantly supplied here from an adjacent irrigation system. There are several colonies of migratory waterfowls in the Site which are included in the Red List of Uzbekistan and the IUCN Red List; their numbers play an important role to maintain the overall biodiversity of the region. Some migratory waterfowl are also hunted by the locals and for the same reason, the State Hunting Farm has been established. For the conservation and sustainable use of forest vegetation (saxaul, tamarix, sand acacia, reed), the State Forest Community has been established. These establishments help promote sustainable utilisation of the wetland resources and sustainable tourism in the region. The Site is also popularly used for training students in environmental tourism. The flooded central stretch of the Julturbas Bay is surrounded by reed thickets flooded. Around the artesian wells, there are camps of shepherds who graze cattle and store reeds and hay. There are also some fish ponds in the Site for aquaculture.

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	Julturbas	1	48425	Unique

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Adjacent land	16290

(ECD) Habitat connectivity: Rare species of vertebrates live on land adjacent to the lake; the Site provides drinking water and the coastal thickets provide shelter from adverse weather conditions and during breeding time.

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Horaninowia excellens*	Rare subendemic of the region

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)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 36

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 61

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [ ] Middle part of river basin
- [x] 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 reaches of the Kazakhdar'ya

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] 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 precipitation	☐	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The bulk of water that entered the Amudarya delta used to fill the Julturbas Bay and the water surface of the Bay of stretches from North to South for 20-22 km and in the lower section reaches close to the KKS Collector. The water level in the dam section of the Bay is 50.513 m. Overall mineralization rate is 3.4-3.5 g/l; sulphide, chloride, sodium and magnesium ions are the major minerals. There are several self-flowing artesian wells with low-mineralized (1.5-2.0 g/dm3) warm water (38-40°C) on the drained territory of the Bay. The water flow in the collector KS-1 reaches 12-15 m3/sec and the mineralization rate of water does not exceed 2.1 g/l.

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
- [x] Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
- [ ] Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

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

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- [ ] Fresh (<0.5 g/l)
- [x] 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 ☐

<no data available>

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 ☑

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Adjacent to the Site have typical desert lands of the eastern Kizilkum. It is practically devoid of water sources and the vegetation composition is significantly different to the Site. Intensive grazing of small cattle and frequent fires have been noted in this area.

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)	High
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, 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

<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	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	1) Ministry of Ecology, Environment Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2)Ministry of Ecology, Environment Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Aziz Abdukhakimov/Minister/ Ministry of Ecology, Environment Protection and Climate Change /Administrative authority
Postal address:	Postal code: 100043; Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Chilanzar district, Bunyodkor Avenue, house 7-A
E-mail address:	info@uznature.uz

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Salinisation	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☐
Water releases	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☐

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	☑	☑
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fire and fire suppression	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑
Dams and water management/use	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

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	☑	☑
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Hunting farm	"Zhyltyrbas"		partly
State Forest and Hunting Enterprise	"Kazakhdarya"		partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Zholdyrbas Lake UZ003	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/zholdyrbas-lake-iba-uzbekistan	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	Partially implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed
Land conversion controls	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

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

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? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Further Improvement of the System for Assessing the Level of Environmental Pollution” spells out the main components of monitoring wildlife in the territory of Julturbas lake.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Ametov M.B. Birds of Karakalpakstan and their protection //Nukus, 1981. 138 p.

Birds of Uzbekistan in three volumes. Tashkent, 1987-1995.

Kashkarov R.D. Report of the Uzbekistan Society for Birds Protection. Tashkent, 2008.

Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Animals. Tashkent, 2019. Vol.2. 374 p.

Lanovenko E.N., Filatov A.K., KashkarovD.Yu., Zagrebin S.V., Shernazarov E., Filatova E.A. The monitoring of hydrophilous birds on water bodies of Uzbekistan //Biodiversity of Uzbekistan – monitoring and using. Tashkent, 2007. P. 98-109.

Mambettulaev A.M. Complete systematic list of birds of the South Aral Sea. Message 1st. Non-passeriformes - Non-Passeriformes //Bulletin of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Nukus, 1995. N. 4. P.55-68.

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

Meklenburgev R.N. Several additions to the fauna of the lower Amu Darya // Nature Protection. Moscow, 1949. N. 6. S. 80-84.

Mitropolskiy O.V. Lake Julturbas //Important Birds Area of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2008.

Mitropolskiy O.V. Night Heron, Squaca Heron, Spoonbill // Birds of Central Asia. Almaty, 2007. Vol.1. pp. 81-93; 106-112; 359-363; 403-408.

Mitropolskiy M.G. etc. Report of the Uzbek Zoological Society. Tashkent, 2005

Mitropolskiy M.G. etc. Report of the Main Department for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the State Committee for Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2007.

Mitropolskiy M.G., Mardonova L.B. Report on the RRI-CA project in 2020. Almaty, 2021.

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:

Lake Julturbas (*Mardonova L, 13-09-2020*)

reed beds on the lake Julturbas (*Mardonova L, 13-09-2020*)

fishermen on the lake Julturbas (*Mardonova L, 12-09-2020*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2022-08-08