

# 地点信息表

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## Site Information Sheet

for joining the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Site Network

### 江西南矶山湿地自然保护区

Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve, Jiangxi China

1. 日期: 2006年6月7日	Date: Aug 7 <sup>th</sup> 2006
2. 国家: 中国	Country: People's Republic of China
3. 地点的名称: 江西南矶山湿地自然保护区	Name of site: Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve, Jiangxi, China
4. 地理坐标:	Geographic coordinates:
北纬 28°52'21" ~29°06'46" 东经 116°10'24" ~116°23'50"	E: 116°10'24" ~116°23'50" N: 28°52'21" ~29°06'46"
5. 海拔高度: 13—23 米	Altitude: 13-23m
6. 面积: 3.3 万公顷	Area: 33 000 ha.
7. 概览:	Overview
保护区位于鄱阳湖主湖区的南部, 地处赣江北支、中支和南支汇入鄱阳湖开放水域冲积形成的三角洲前缘。其主要保护对象是赣江三支(北支、中支和南支)河口与鄱阳湖开放水域之间的水陆过渡地带湿地生态系统以及珍稀鸟类和鱼类资源。	The Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve is located in the south of the main body of Poyang Lake where northern, middle and southern branches of the Ganjiang River converge into the open waters of Poyang Lake, extending the delta further into the lake. The political boundary of the nature reserve is within the jurisdiction of Nanji Township, Xinjian County, and is basically consistent with the township's political boundary, covering a total area of 33 300ha. There are only two islands in the reserve, with altitudes of less than 20m, and all the remaining area is covered with meadow, mudflat or water. Its main objective is to protect the delta wetland ecosystem and rare waterbirds and fish resources.
8. 论证满足鸨形目鸟类地点网络的标准: 根据以往的调查表明:	8. Justification of shorebird site network criteria: Research indicates the following:
8.1、水鸟共 7 目 89 种, 占中国水鸟种类的 35.6%。在越冬期的大部分时间内, 水鸟数量较稳定维持在 5 万~8 万只之间。水鸟数量最多一次出现在 2003 年 12 月 16 日, 高达 8 万 2 千余只。	8.1 There are 89 species of waterbirds in the reserve, belonging to 7 Orders and 35.6% of the total waterbird species in China. About 50 000 - 80 000 waterbirds winter here every year. A record 82 000 waterbirds were counted on 16 <sup>th</sup> December 2003.

<p>8.2、保护区共记录到 16 种水鸟的数量达到了国际意义的标准，其种类为：东方白鹳、黑鹳、白琵鹭、豆雁、白额雁、小白额雁、小天鹅、绿翅鸭、灰鹤、白头鹤、白枕鹤、白鹤、凤头麦鸡、鹤鹑、黑腹滨鹬、反嘴鹬。</p>	<p>8.2 Five (5) shorebird species meet the 1% criteria for international importance (Appendix 1): Northern Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, Grey-headed Lapwing <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>, Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>, Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>, Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>. The maximum count for Spotted Redshank raises the minimum population estimate for the flyway. Twelve (12) other species of waterbirds also meet the criteria for international importance (Appendix 1), including: <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>, <i>Ciconia nigra</i>, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>, <i>Anser fabalis</i>, <i>Anser albifrons</i>, <i>Anser erythropus</i>, <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>, <i>Anas crecca</i>, <i>Grus grus</i>, <i>Grus monacha</i>, <i>Grus vipio</i> and <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>.</p>
<p>8.3、本保护区是以下鸕鹚鸟类越冬地或迁飞停歇地：凤头麦鸡、灰头麦鸡、灰斑鸕、金斑鸕、金眶鸕、环颈鸕、长嘴剑鸕、中杓鸕、白腰杓鸕、黑尾塍鸕、鹤鹑、红脚鸕、泽鸕、青脚鸕、白腰草鸕、林鸕、矶鸕、针尾沙锥、扇尾沙锥、黑腹滨鹬、红颈滨鹬、青脚滨鹬、黑翅长脚鹬、反嘴鹬等。</p>	<p>8.3 The reserve is a wintering and stopover site for at least 24 species of shorebirds: <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>, <i>Charadrius dubius</i>, <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>, <i>Charadrius placidus</i>, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>, <i>Numenius arquata</i>, <i>Limosa limosa</i>, <i>Tringa erythropus</i>, <i>Tringa totanus</i>, <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>, <i>Tringa glareola</i>, <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>, <i>Gallinago stenura</i>, <i>Gapella gallinago</i>, <i>Calidris alpina</i>, <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>, <i>Calidris temminckii</i>, <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>, and <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>.</p>
<p><b>9. 湿地类型：</b>丰水期除南山和矾山岛以外，全部被水淹没，水体面积约 32894 公顷；枯水期整个保护区呈河湖相，保护区湿地面积为 31702.53 公顷，分为湖泊湿地、河流湿地、河口湿地、沼泽湿地、草洲湿地和人工水稻田湿地六类。</p>	<p><b>9. Wetland types:</b> In high water periods, an area of about 32 894 ha is flooded except for NanShan and Jishan Islands. In low water periods, the wetland area is about 31702.53 ha which is divided into lakes, rivers, estuaries, marshes, meadows and paddy fields.</p>
<p><b>10. 地点的简要地图：</b>附件□</p>	<p><b>10. Outline map of site:</b> see Appendix 2</p>
<p><b>11. 管辖权：</b> 甲：江西南昌市人民政府 乙：南昌市林业局</p>	<p><b>11. Jurisdiction:</b> A: Nanchang City Government, Jiangxi Province B: Nanchang Municipal Forestry Bureau.</p>
<p><b>12. 管理当局：</b> 甲：南昌市人民政府 乙：南昌市林业局</p>	<p><b>12. Management authority:</b> A: Nanchang City Government B: Nanchang Municipal Forestry Bureau.</p>
<p><b>13. 资料编纂者的姓名和地址：</b></p>	<p><b>13.Name and address of compiler:</b></p>

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<b>14、大致位置：</b>	<b>14. General Location:</b>
保护区位于江西省南昌市新建县南矶乡境内。	The reserve lies in Nanji Town, Xinjian County of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province.
<b>15、自然特征：</b>	<b>15. Physical features:</b>
A、地质：保护区所在区域（鄱阳湖地区）地质构造复杂，具有长期、多阶段的演化过程。东西向构造、华夏系构造和新华夏系构造构成了本区构造的基本骨架。	A. Geology and geomorphology:  The geomorphology of the Nanjishan wetland area is complex and has undergone a long period of evolutionary change. The east-west direction stratum belongs to Cathaysian and New Cathaysian systems.
B、地貌：保护区在鄱阳湖区地貌类型中属水域范围，其地貌状态为湖泊和岛屿。形成南矶山地貌的原因主要是地质作用和人类活动的影响。南矶山自然保护区的湖泊地貌根据高程差异范围可分为三个亚类，16~18m 高程范围内为河口三角洲，14~16m 为湖湾，小于 13.6m 为湖底平原。由于赣江河道分汊多，造成泥沙大量淤积，形成扇形展布的河口三角洲；湖湾是河口三角洲分流间洼地滞水而成；湖底平原是水下河道为中心发育而成的湖底淤积平原。	B. Topography: The reserve consists of lakes and islands. The topography is formed both by geological processes and the impacts of human activities. The lakes of Nanjishan Nature Reserve are divided into three sub-categories according to elevation, they are: estuary (16-18m), lake bay (14-16m) and bottom plain (less than 13.6m).
C、土壤：保护区土壤类型主要为草甸土、草甸沼泽土和水下沉积物，成土母质为近代河湖冲积、沉积物等母质组成的湿地区域成土母质。	C. Soil: Soil types of the protected areas are mainly meadow soil, meadow marsh soil and underwater sediments.
D、水质水文：保护区水环境状况良好，绝大多数监测指标达到国家Ⅱ类水质标准。受鄱阳湖季节性水文变化的影响，保护区在洪水季节和枯水季节景观差异极大：洪水季节（4~9 月），除面积不足保护区总面积 2% 的南山岛和矾山岛两个人居岛屿，其他地区基本被洪水淹没，处于典型的湖相水文状态；枯水季节（10 月~次年 3 月），湖水消退，水落滩出，保护区年水位最低时（一般为 12 月份），水体面积约为 12,640hm <sup>2</sup> ，占保护区总面积的 37.9%，此时保护区呈现河、湖、洲、滩交错的自然湿地景观。	D. Water hydrology: The water quality coincides with Grade II of the State standard of surface water quality. Due to seasonal hydrological changes in Poyang Lake, the landscape in the reserve varies greatly. In the flood season (April to September), the reserve is covered by flood water except Nanshan Island and Jishan Island which accounts for less than 2% of the total area. In dry season (October to March), the water recedes and shoals are present. At the minimum water level (often occurs in December), the water area is about 12,640 ha, accounting for 37.9% of the reserve.
E、水位：南矶山自然保护区水位主要受鄱阳湖水系来水和长江水位的双重影响，出现年内和年际间的变化，水位变幅显著。南矶山自然保护区多年最高水位 22.43~22.57m，最低水位 9.59~11.02m，水位最大年变幅为 9.59~10.94m，最小年变幅 3.80~4.42m，年际间最高最低水位差 10.34~11.55m。	E. Water level: The water level changes seasonally and is annually affected by Poyang Lake and the Yangtze River. The maximum water level is 22.43~22.57m and the minimum is 9.59~11.02m.

<p>F、气候：属亚热带暖湿型季风气候，热量丰富，雨量充沛，无霜期长，四季分明。</p>	<p>Climate: The reserve is in the subtropical monsoon zone with high temperatures and rainfall, long frost-free period, and four seasons.</p>
<p><b>16、植物资源：</b></p>	<p><b>16. Noteworthy Flora</b></p>
<p>保护区共有维管束植物 115 科 304 属 443 种，其中蕨类植物 11 科 11 属 12 种，裸子植物 5 科 10 属 11 种，被子植物 99 科 283 属 420 种。南矶山自然保护区植被划分为 6 大植被类型，52 个群丛。其中，水生植被可分为沉水植物群落、浮水植物群落和挺水植物群落，共 22 类群丛。湿生植被包含灰化苔草群丛、藨草群丛等在内共 18 类群丛。湖滨高滩地草甸植被包括 7 类群丛，其中以野古草群丛分布面积较大。丘陵岗地植被包含篾竹群丛、旱柳群丛等 4 类群丛。沙洲植被仅有白前群丛一类。人工植被一种，包括用材林、经济林和农田植被。</p>	<p>A total of 443 species of vascular plants belongs to 115 families and 304 genus have been recorded in the reserve, including 12 species of fern, 11 species of gymnosperm and 420 species of angiosperm.</p> <p>The vegetation is divided into six major types and 52 groups. The aquatic vegetation includes 22 communities divided into submerged plants, floating plants and emergent plants.</p>
<p><b>17、动物资源：</b></p>	<p><b>17. Noteworthy Fauna</b></p>
<p>2003-2004 年综合考察统计到南矶山自然保护区浮游动物 62 属 111 种，底栖动物 8 科 62 种，水生昆虫 11 目 40 科 168 种，鱼类 6 目 14 科 43 属 58 种，其中江湖洄游型鱼类占 40%，两栖动物 1 目 5 科 11 种，爬行动物 3 目 10 科 23 种，哺乳动物 7 目 12 科 22 种。</p> <p>保护区鸟类种类多，数量大，2003 年 7 月~2004 年 12 月科考在保护区统计到鸟类 205 种，约占全鄱阳湖历史纪录的 66%；越冬或过境的水鸟 89 种，约占全鄱阳湖历史纪录的 60%。水鸟总数量达到 8 万余只，约占当时鄱阳湖越冬或过境水鸟总数的一半以上；猛禽有 15 种。列入中日、中澳政府《候鸟保护协定》的分别有 107 种和 27 种，各占《协定》种类的 47.1%和 33.3%；有东方白鹳、黑鹳、白头鹤、白鹤 4 种国家Ⅰ级重点保护鸟类，有小天鹅、白琵鹭、花田鸡等国家Ⅱ级重点保护鸟类 24 种；有 16 种水鸟种群数量达到或超过国际重要湿地的标准，最多时如东方白鹳 1200 只，占全球总数 40%；黑鹳 32 只；白鹤 1017 只，占全球总数 30%；白头鹤 322 只，白琵鹭 2200 只；列入 IUCN 极危物种名录的 1 种，濒危的 3 种，易危的 7 种。</p>	<p>The 2003-2004 integrated scientific survey recorded 111 species of zooplankton, 62 species of benthos, 168 species of aquatic insects, 58 species of fish among which 40% are migratory, 11 species of amphibious, 23 species of reptile, 22 species of mammals. An integrated scientific survey was conducted in July 2003 to December 2004 in which 205 bird species were recorded, accounting for 66% of the species historically recorded in the Poyanghu area. This includes 89 waterbird species, with a count of 80 000 individuals or more than half of the total in Poyanghu area, and 15 species of raptor. 107 and 27 species of migrant are listed in the Sino-Australia Migratory Birds Protection Agreement and Sino-Japan Migratory Birds Protection Agreement, respectively. 4 species of bird are listed in National Protection Grade I: <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>, <i>Ciconia nigra</i>, <i>Grus monacha</i>, <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>, and 24 species in Grade II such as <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>, <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>. Sixteen (16) species of waterbird meet the criteria of international importance, such as <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> 1200 accounting for 40% of the global total; <i>Ciconia nigra</i> 32; <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> 1017, <i>Grus monacha</i> 322; <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> 2200. 1 critical, 3 threatened and 7 vulnerable species at Nanji shan Wetland Nature Reserve are listed in the IUCN Red List.</p>
<p><b>18、社会经济和生态价值</b></p>	<p><b>18. Social and cultural values:</b></p>

<p><b>A 科普教育和生态旅游价值</b></p> <p>保护区独特的湿地景观，壮观的候鸟场景，优秀的生态环境资源，加之距离南昌市较近，是难得的科普教育基地，也是理想的生态旅游场所，既能涵养人们的生态意识，也能推动当地社会的发展与进步，具有深远的战略意义。</p>	<p><b>A. Science education and eco-tourism value:</b></p> <p>The reserve with its unique wetland landscape, spectacular scenes of migratory birds, outstanding ecological resources, coupled with closely to Nanchang City, is not only a rare scientific education base, but also an ideal eco-tourism site for enhancing public ecological awareness and promoting local community development and progress.</p>
<p><b>B 科研价值:</b></p> <p>保护区拥有完整的河口湿地演替系列和丰富的生物多样性资源，人为干扰少，植被演替速度快，是河口自然地理、水文、生物多样性、生态环境监测等学科的天然研究基地，是研究内陆河口湿地生态系统结构与功能不可多得的场所。因而，保护区具有重要的科学研究价值。</p>	<p><b>B. Scientific value :</b></p> <p>The reserve has integrated estuary wetland succession and rich biodiversity with little human disturbance and rapid vegetation succession speed. It is a natural research base for estuary geographical, hydrological, biological diversity, ecological environment monitoring and an ideal site for research on structure and function of inland estuary wetland ecosystem. Thus, the reserve has important scientific research value.</p>
<p><b>19、土地使用权/所有权:</b></p>	<p><b>19. Land tenure /ownership:</b></p>
<p>保护区所属的湿地面积 3.33 万公顷，所有权均为国有，使用权归属南矶乡政府及其所辖的三个村委会，边界清楚，权属明确，与相邻县、乡（镇）无任何争议。为实现有效管理，保护区管理站分别与南矶乡政府及三个村委会签订了为期 50 年的《南矶山自然保护区与当地政府（社区）伙伴式合作共管协议》，以协议的形式对保护区进行共管。</p>	<p>The wetland area of 33,300 hectares is state owned, the use rights belong to Nanji Town Government and the three village committees in the reserve. To achieve effective management of reserve, the Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve Management Station signed a co-management agreement with Nanji Town Government and the three village committees.</p>
<p><b>20、现时的土地用途:</b></p>	<p><b>20. Land use</b></p>
<p>A、保护区所属范围内人口约 4800 余人，主要从事渔业捕捞、水产养殖、林业等相关活动。</p>	<p>The human population in the reserve is about 4,800, mainly engaged in fishing, aquaculture, forestry and other related activities.</p>
<p>B、保护区周边地区，估计有 1200 人左右在保护区内从事渔业捕捞等活动。</p>	<p>An estimated of 1,200 people from the surrounding areas engage in fishery activities in the reserve.</p>
<p><b>21、负面影响:</b></p>	<p><b>21. Impacts and threats</b></p>
<p>A、南矶乡传统的生产模式和生活方式，如：“蜃秋湖”、“渴泽而渔”等，在不同程度影响甚至破坏湿地资源。</p>	<p>Traditional production patterns and lifestyles, such as draining shallow lakes to harvest fish, affects and even destroys the wetland resources in various degrees.</p>
<p>B、在保护区周边还偶有偷猎和毒杀越冬候鸟现象。</p>	<p>Occasional poaching and poisoning of wintering migrants in the surrounding areas.</p>
<p><b>22、已采取的保护措施:</b></p>	<p><b>22. Conservation Measures Taken</b></p>
<p>1997 年成立江西南矶山湿地自然保护区，保护区面积约 3.33 万公顷，主要保护赣江入湖口湿地生态系统以及鸟类和鱼类资源</p>	<p>Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve was established in 1997, covering an area of about 33,300 hectares, with the main objective to protect the estuary wetlands</p>

<p>1998年至2003年,南昌市人民政府先后组建了南矶山自然保护区专职管理机构,解决了固定的保护经费,投资完善了必备的基础设施、添置了必需的办公设备。2003年7月,南昌市政府启动了“南矶山省级湿地自然保护区申报晋升国家级自然保护区”项目,开展了保护区综合科学考察、总体规划编制以及申报评审等一系列工作。2004年底,科考胜利完成;2005年5月,全票通过全国林业系统国家级自然保护区专家评审,同年11月通过2005年度国家级自然保护区评审。</p>	<p>ecosystem and its bird and fish resources. In 1998-2003, Nanchang City Government set up a full-time management office, allocated conservation funds, constructed infrastructure, and installed office equipment. In July 2003, Nanchang Municipal Government launched a project named "Nanjishan Provincial Wetland Nature Reserve Promoting to National Level" which included a comprehensive scientific survey, a completed master plan, application and review for National Level status. By the end of 2004, the scientific survey was accomplished. In November 2005, the application was given approval by the assessment experts.</p>
<p><b>23、已建议但未付诸实施的保护措施:</b></p>	<p><b>23. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:</b></p>
<p>将保护区管理机构级别升格为副县级规格;正在代市政府拟定保护区内渔业补偿实施办法;拟草拟《保护区管理办法》,将由市人大通过。</p>	<p>The reserve management office will be upgraded to vice-county level. The Implementation Measures on Fishery Compensation in the Reserve and the Nanjishan Nature Reserve Management Measure are being drafted and will be approved by Nanchang City People's Congress.</p>
<p><b>24、现有的科研工作和设施:</b></p>	<p><b>24. Current scientific research and facilities :</b></p>
<p>根据保护区发展的要求,与省内高校合作进行“鄱阳湖综合开发战略研究”、“湖泊水生植物的综合利用”和“鄱阳湖大型底栖动物生态能量学研究”。并开展了白鹤 GEF 项目实施工作。</p> <p>研究工作使用的特别设施:主要办公设备有小车1辆,摩托车各1辆,计算机3台,投影机、复印机、传真机、电话机、DVD机、照相机各1台,单筒望远镜1台双筒望远镜2台。</p>	<p>According to the demands of development, the reserve has in cooperation with colleges and universities conducted a "Poyang Lake Comprehensive Development Strategy Study," "The Integrated Use of Lake Aquatic Plants" and "The Ecological Energy Study on Large Benthos in Poyang Lake". The reserve also implemented a GEF Siberia Crane project.</p> <p>Facilities include: 1 vehicle, 1 motorcycle, 3 computers, 1 projector, 1 photocopier, 1 fax machine, 1 telephone, 1 DVD player, 1 camera 1 telescope and 2 binoculars.</p>
<p><b>27、参考文献:</b></p>	<p><b>References :</b></p>
<p>1、江西南矶山湿地自然保护区总体规划 2、江西南矶山湿地自然保护区科学考察 3、长江中下游水鸟调查报告 2004. 3. Barter, M., Chen, L., Cao, L. &amp; Lei, G. (2004). Waterbird Survey of the Middle and Lower Yangtze River Floodplain in Late January and Early February 2004. China Forestry Publishing House, Beijing, China. 102pp.</p>	<p>1. The Master Plan of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve. 2. The Report on Scientific Survey of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve 3. Barter, M., Chen, L., Cao, L. &amp; Lei, G. (2004). Waterbird Survey of the Middle and Lower Yangtze River Floodplain in Late January and Early February 2004. China Forestry Publishing</p>

<p>4. Bamford, M., Watkins, D., Bancroft, W., Tischler, G. And Wahl, J. (In Press). Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway: Population Estimates and Internationally Important Sites. Wetlands International Global Series, and International Wader Studies. Wetlands International – Oceania. Canberra, Australia.</p> <p>5. Wetlands International (2002). Waterbird Population Estimates – Third Edition. Wetlands International Global Series No.12, Wageningen, The Netherlands. 226pp.</p>	<p>House, Beijing, China. 102pp.</p> <p>4. Bamford, M., Watkins, D., Bancroft, W., Tischler, G. And Wahl, J. (In Press). Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway: Population Estimates and Internationally Important Sites. Wetlands International Global Series, and International Wader Studies. Wetlands International – Oceania. Canberra, Australia.</p> <p>5. Wetlands International (2002). Waterbird Population Estimates – Third Edition. Wetlands International Global Series No.12, Wageningen, The Netherlands. 226pp.</p>
<p><b>30、附件清单：</b></p>	<p><b>List of appendixes</b></p>
<p>附件□ 地点的简要地图</p> <p>附件□ 2003-2005 年江西南矶山湿地自然保护区记录到的水鸟最高数量</p>	<p>Appendix 1: Peak counts of waterbirds recorded in Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve in 2003-2005.</p> <p>Appendix 2: Location and site boundary map of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve.</p>

**Appendix 1: Peak counts of waterbirds recorded in Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve in 2003-2005. Internationally important concentrations in bold red.**

No	China name	English name	1% criteria*	Peak count	Time	Site	Reference
1	凤头鸕鶿	Great Crested Grebe	250	168	14/12/03	Changhu lake, Beishenhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Xiong Dongping, Lin Jiansheng
2	普通鸕鶿	Common Cormorant	1 000	300	06/01/05	Taizihe river	Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua
<b>3</b>	<b>东方白鸕</b>	<b>Oriental White Stork</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>29/12/04</b>	<b>Changhu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>黑鸕</b>	<b>Black Stork</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24/12/03</b>	<b>Zhanbeihu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua, Lin Jiansheng, Dainianhua</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>白琵鸕</b>	<b>White Spoonbill</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>24/12/03</b>	<b>Sanniwan lake; Nanshenhu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua, Lin Jiansheng</b>
6	黑脸琵鸕	Black-faced Spoonbill	10	1	21/11/04	Sanniwan lake	Wang Zhiru, Yu Ridong
7	鸿雁	Swan Goose	550	380	14/12/03	Nihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua
<b>8</b>	<b>豆雁</b>	<b>Bean Goose</b>	<b>600/550</b>	<b>7 300</b>	<b>02/03/05</b>	<b>Sanniwan lake; Hongxinghu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua, Lin Jiansheng</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>白额雁</b>	<b>White-fronted Goose</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>20/12/04</b>	<b>Nihu lake;</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>小白额雁</b>	<b>Lesser White-fronted Goose</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>20/12/04</b>	<b>Nihu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua</b>
11	灰雁	Greylag Goose	750	700	02/03/05	Sanniwan lake	Lin Jiansheng, Xiong Dongping
<b>12</b>	<b>小天鹅</b>	<b>Tundra Swan</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>13 800</b>	<b>20/02/05</b>	<b>Sanniwan lake; Xiabeijiahu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>绿翅鸭</b>	<b>Common Teal</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>06/12/04</b>	<b>Changhu lake</b>	<b>Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng</b>
14	斑嘴鸭	Spotbill Duck	12 000	210	06/12/04	Nashenhu lake; Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng
15	针尾鸭	Northern Pintail	7 500	870	06/12/04	Changhu lake; Nanshenhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng
16	赤颈鸭	Eurasian Wigeon	7 500	6 600	06/12/04	Changhu lake; Nanshenhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng, Xiong Dongping
17	青头潜鸭	Baer's Pochard	150	80	16/12/04	Changhu lake;	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng



No	China name	English name	1% criteria*	Peak count	Time	Site	Reference
18	琵嘴鸭	Common Shoveller	7 500	165	06/12/04	Changhu lake; Nanshenhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng
19	灰鹤	Common Crane	110	1 236	25/11/03	Baishahu lake; Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng Tang Shimin
20	白头鹤	Hooded Crane	10	258	25/11/03	Sanniwan lake; Xiabeijiahu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng, Tang Shimin
21	白枕鹤	Red-crowned Crane	40	461	01/02/04	Shanduanhu lake	Wang Zhiru Lin Jiansheng
22	白鹤	Siberian Crane	30	1 017	01/02/04	Shanduanhu lake	Dainian Hua Wang Zhiru
23	白骨顶	Eurasian Coot	?	6 200	06/12/04	Changhu lake	Wang Zhiru Lin Jiansheng
24	水雉	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	250	15	30/05/04	Changhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Xiong Dongping
25	凤头麦鸡	Northern Lapwing	1 000	2 600	20/02/05	Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Tang Shimin
				1700	06/12/04	Nanshenhu lake	Wang Zhiru Lin Jiansheng
26	灰头麦鸡	Grey-headed Lapwing	250	500	06/09/04	Nanshenhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Tang Shimin
27	灰斑鸻	Grey Plover	1 250	17	18/03/04	Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru
28	长嘴剑鸻	Long-billed Plover	100	19	18/03/04	Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru
29	金眶鸻	Little Ringed Plover	250	40	18/03/04	Izhanbeihu lake; changhu lake	Wang Zhiru
30	环颈鸻	Kentish Plover	1 100	18	18/03/04	Nanshenhu lake	Wang Zhiru
31	中杓鸻	Whimbrel	1 000	12	28/02/05	Shangbeijiahu lake	Wang Zhiru
32	白腰杓鸻	Eurasian Curlew	400	60	28/02/05	Shangbeijia hu lake	Wang Zhiru
33	黑尾塍鸻	Black-tailed Godwit	1 600	700	26/11/03	Shangduanhu lake; Xiaduanhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Tang Shimin
34	扇尾沙锥	Common Snipe	1 000	110	26/11/03	Taizihu river; Sanniwan lake	Wang Zhiru, Tang Shimin
35	红脚鸻	Common Redshank	1 000	6	26/11/03	Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Tang Shimin

No	China name	English name	1% criteria*	Peak count	Time	Site	Reference
36	鹤鹑	Spotted Redshank	250	33 000	26/11/03	Changhu lake; Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Tang Shimin, Lin Jiansheng
				1 869	30/01-09/02/2004	In the reserve	Barter <i>et al.</i> (2004)
37	泽鹑	Marsh Sandpiper	1 000	40	29/11/04	Zhanbeihu Lake	Wang Zhiru
38	青脚鹑	Common Greenshank	600	160	29/11/04	Changhu lake	Wang Zhiru
39	白腰草鹑	Green Sandpiper	1 000	65	29/11/04	Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru
40	林鹑	Wood Sandpiper	1 000	123	03/12/05	Zhanbeihu lake	Wang Zhiru, Hu Binhua
41	矶鹑	Common Sandpiper	3 000	48	14/12/04	Sanniwan lake	Hu Binhua, Lin Jiansheng
42	红颈滨鹑	Red-necked stint	3 250	28	26/11/03	Shangduanhu lake	Wang Zhiru Tang Shimin
43	青脚滨鹑	Temminck's Stint	250	13	23/11/03	Xiaduanhu lake	Wang Zhiru Tang Shimin
44	黑腹滨鹑	Dunlin	9 500	12 000	26/11/03	Shangduanhu lake	Wang Zhiru Tang Shimin
45	黑翅长脚鹑	Black-winged Stilt	250	168	08/01/05	Shangduanhu lake	Wang Zhiru
46	反嘴鹑	Pied Avocet	250	3 600	08/01/05	Changhu lake	Wang Zhiru Hu Binhua
47	红嘴鸥	Black-headed Gull	?	10 600	20/12/03	Donghu lake; Taizihe river	Wang Zhiru Tang Shimin Lin Jiansheng
48	须浮鸥	Whiskered Tern	?	15 600	06/09/04	Donghu lake; Changhu lake	Wang Zhiru Tang Shimin Lin Jiansheng
49	白翅浮鸥	White-winged Black Tern	?	8 600	06/09/04	Changhu lake	Wang Zhiru, Lin Jiansheng

\* Population estimates and 1% criteria from Wetlands International (2002) and Bamford *et al* (In Press)

Maximum counts are from Nanjishan Wetlands Nature Reserve Database

Appendix 2. Location and site boundary maps of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve.

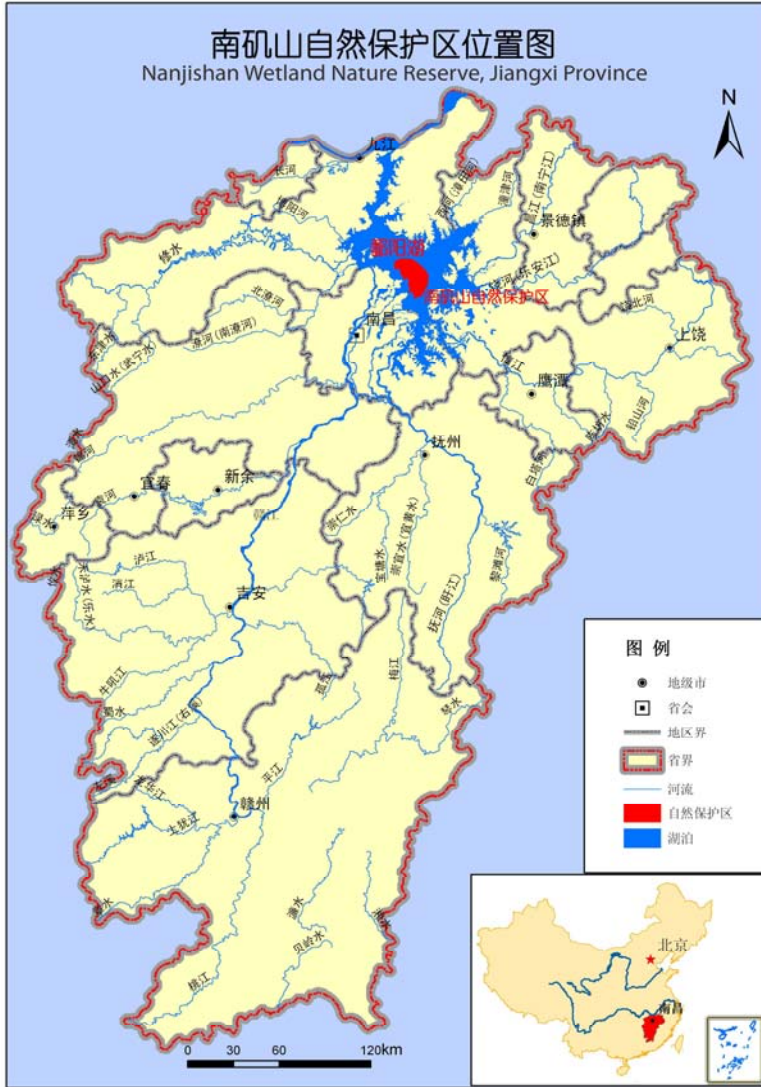


Figure 1. Location of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve, Jiangxi Province.

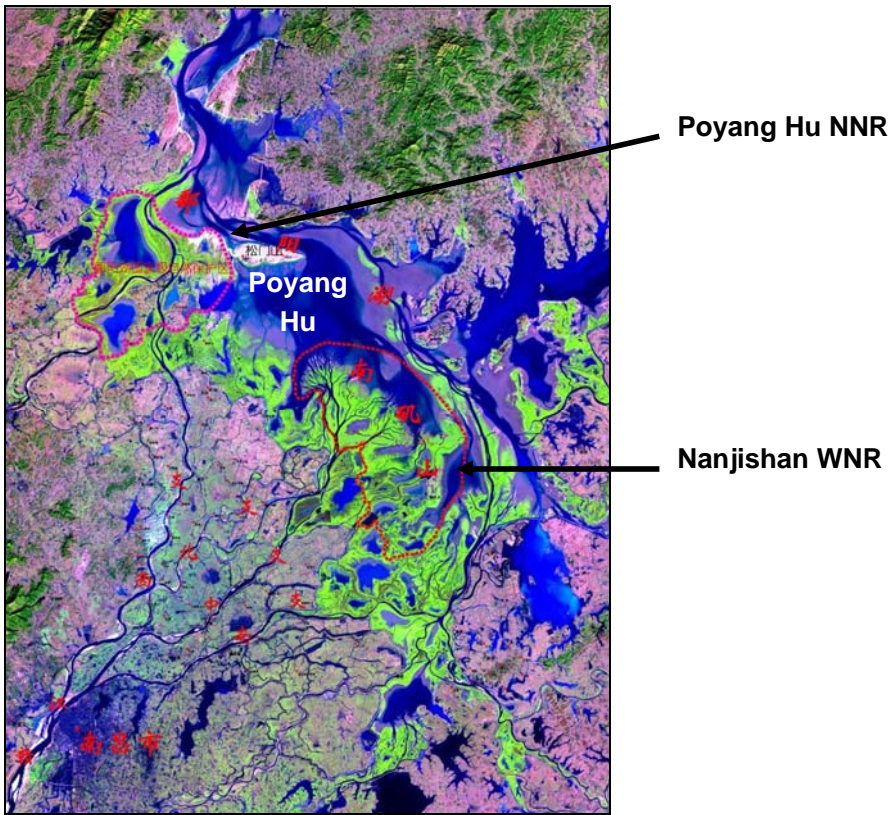


Figure. 2 Location of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve, Poyang Hu.

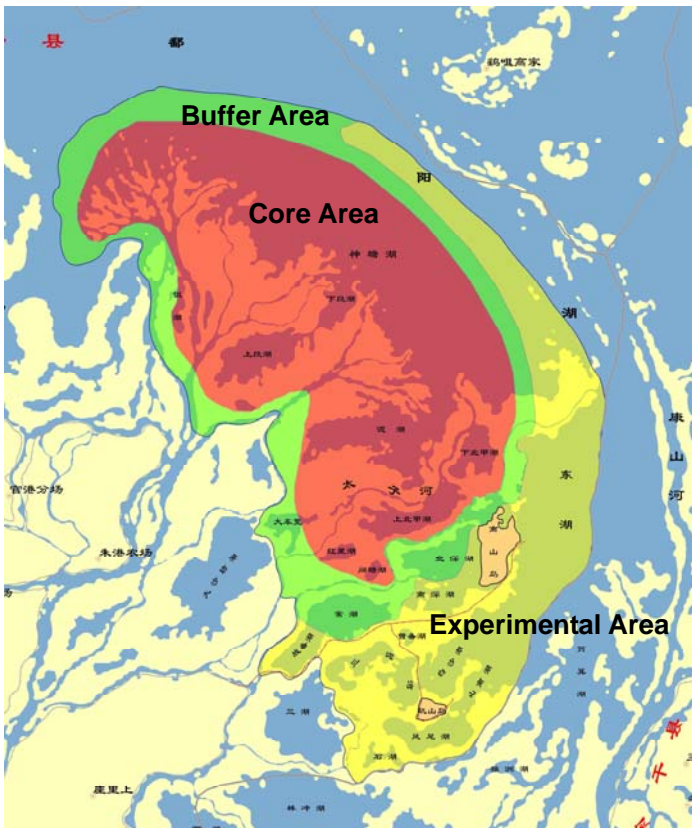


Figure 3. Zone map of Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve