

# Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites (SIS) – 2017 version

Available for download from <http://www.eaaflyway.net/nominating-a-site.php#network>

*Categories approved by Second Meeting of the Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership in Beijing, China 13-14 November 2007 - Report (Minutes) Agenda Item 3.13*

## Notes for compilers:

1. The management body intending to nominate a site for inclusion in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network is requested to complete a Site Information Sheet. The Site Information Sheet will provide the basic information of the site and detail how the site meets the criteria for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network. When there is a new nomination or an SIS update, the following sections with an asterisk (\*), from Questions 1-14 and Question 30, must be filled or updated at least so that it can justify the international importance of the habitat for migratory waterbirds.
2. The Site Information Sheet is based on the Ramsar Information Sheet. If the site proposed for the Flyway Site Network is an existing Ramsar site then the documentation process can be simplified.
3. Once completed, the Site Information Sheet (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Flyway Partnership Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the Information Sheet and, where possible, digital versions (e.g. shapefile) of all maps.

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## 1. Name and contact details of the compiler of this form\*:

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EAAF SITE CODE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

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**2. Date this sheet was completed\*:**

28/08/2014

**3. Country\*:**

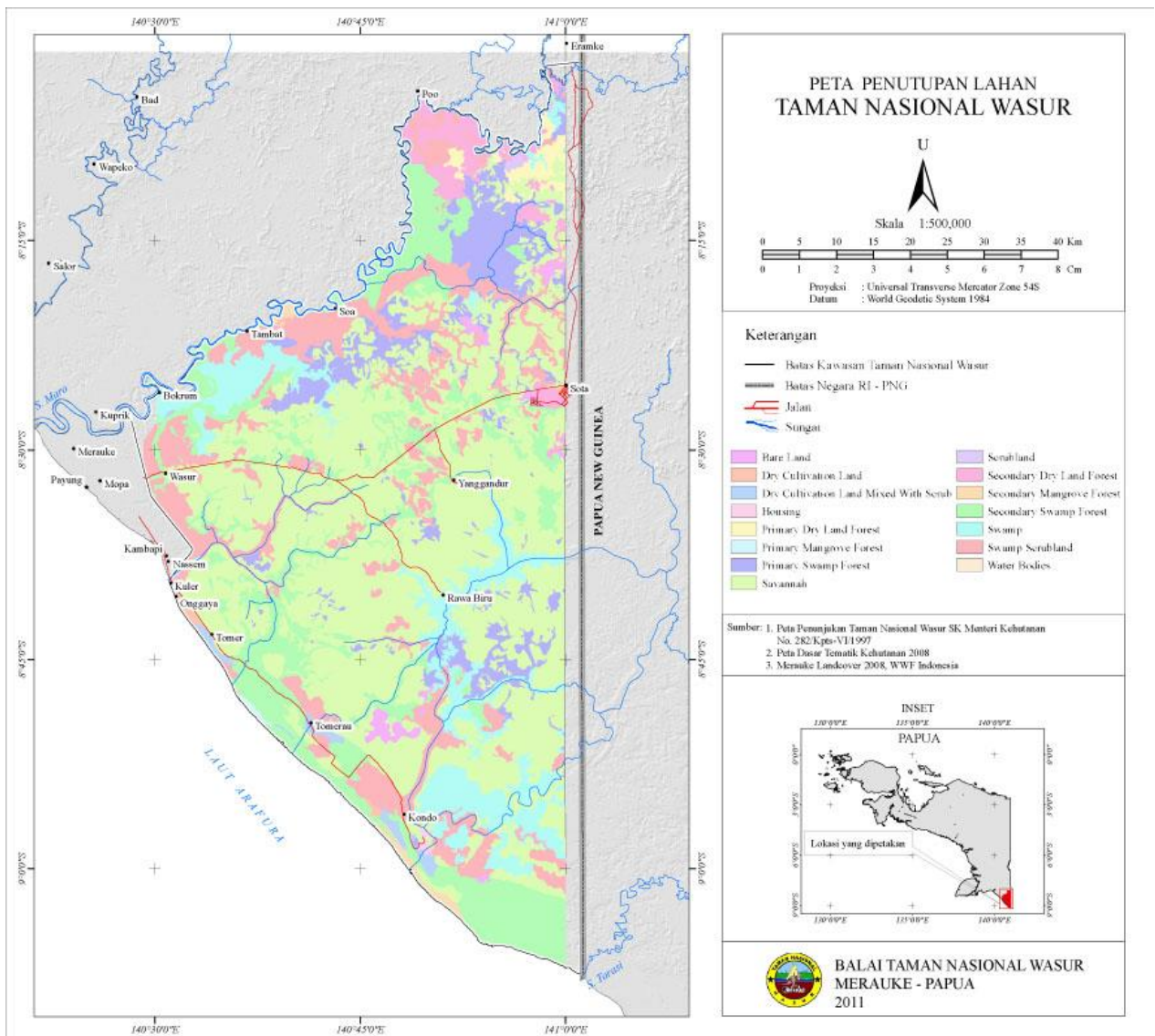
Indonesia

**4. Name of the Flyway Network site\*:**

Accepted English transcription of the Site's name.

Wasur National Park's

**5. Map of site\*:**



The most up-to-date available and suitable map of the wetland should be appended to the SIS (only in digital format and shape file). The map must clearly show the boundary of the site. Please refer to the "Digitising Site Boundaries in Google Earth" file linked [here](#).

**6. Geographical coordinates\*** (latitude/longitude, in decimal degrees):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

140°27' - 141°2' East Longways and 8°5' - 9°7' Southward

**7. Elevation\*:** (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

maximum 90 m

**8. Area\*:**

The total area of the site, in hectares. If the areas of discrete site units are known, please also list each of these together with the names (or labels) used to identify and differentiate these units.

413.810 Hectares

**9. General overview of the site\*:**

A brief (two sentences) summary of the site, mentioning principal physical and ecological functions, and its importance for migratory waterbirds.

Ramsar Site and Trans-Fly Site

**10. Justification of Flyway Site Network criteria\*:** =

Please provide waterbird count information (with year of latest count) that demonstrates that the site meets the criteria of the Flyway Site Network (Annex 1). That is:

- it regularly supports > 20 000 migratory waterbirds; or,
- it regularly supports > 1 % of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of migratory waterbird; or,
- it supports appreciable numbers of an endangered or vulnerable population of migratory waterbird
- it is a "staging site" supporting > 5 000 waterbirds, or > 0.25% of a population stage at the site.

**11. Wetland Types\*:**

- **Continent Wet land**
- **Ocean Wet Land**
- **Artificial Wet Land**

List the wetland types present (see Annex 2). List the wetland types in order of their area in the Flyway Network site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

**12. Jurisdiction\*:**

The Indonesian Forest's Minister Decree No.: 282 / Kpts -VI / 1997, date of 27th May 1997

**13. Management authority\*:**

- Institution/agency: Wasur NP. Bureu, Forest Ministry
- Address : Garuda Leproseri Road No. 3, Merauke - Papua
- **Head Master of Wasur National Park's Bureaus**

#### **14. Bibliographical references\*:**

- **Wasur National Park's Management Planing**
- **The Zonation of Wasur National Park's**

#### **15. Physical features of the site:**

In common, TN Wasur's area divided in 2 (two) geographical area, which is beach plain and surge downy plain (plato), one that beginning unfolding of Arafuru's seashore northwards via beach plain that rolled out and surge adagio with inclination bevels less than 12°, and plain rolled out that sculpted by plato what do flap at area upstate. In TN Wasur's area exists a number farm that variably, where are climate, earth and vegetation gets bearing hand in glove one by another.

#### **16. Physical features of the catchment area:**

Blue Swamp constituted one of water source prima facie for city fresh water requirement Merauke, already been utilized since Dutch era until now. Untill Now that adequately long time has never been most think up to take direct benefit of that water purpose for society what does get residence in Wasur's National Park. Really wise if minded to give kind of compensation of that water purpose to society at Wasur's National Park, their expected thus can come on to protect Blue Swamp as source of water and type sort habitat.

#### **17. Hydrological values:**

- Fresh water provider (water capture region)
- Shielding of flood and storm danger
- Beach region balance
- Erosion prevention
- Water buffer of sedimentation, nutrient and pollution
- Local climatic condition balance (rain and temperature)
- Elementary source and properties (fishery, timbered production and non timber forest product)
- Supporting Recreation and tourism, etc.

#### **18. General ecological features:**

- Insipid ecosystem gets seasonal bod water,

- Swamped ecosystem permanent freshwater,
- Coast ecosystem gets freshwater,
- Plain ecosystem gets freshwater,
- Coast ecosystem gets briny bod water,
- Plain ecosystem gets bod water

**19. Noteworthy flora:**

Melaleuca SP. And Eucalyptus SP. Endemic and Dominant Species

**20. Noteworthy fauna:**

Species of Kangaroo as the flag species

**21. Social, economic and cultural values:**

(Double-click the checkbox to check and choose "Checked" under "Default Value" from "Check Box Form Field Options" window)

All kind present in Wasur NP.

If yes, tick the box  and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- I. Sites which provide 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. Sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- III. Sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- IV. Sites where 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:

**22. Land tenure/ownership:**

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

The owner of the land right of the all area was the 4 tribes of traditional society

b) In the surrounding area:

The owner of the land right of the all area was the 4 tribes of traditional society

**23. Current land (including water) use:**

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

Traditional society and local government

b) In the surroundings/catchment:

Traditional society and local government

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

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

Social and Ecologi

b) In the surrounding area:

Social and Ecologi

**25. Conservation measures taken:**

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Flyway Network site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

Ramsar Site and Trans –Fly Site

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate, see Annex 3):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI ; N/A

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

Yes, It is being implemented

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Zonation SISstem Management and Community base management

**26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

No, there are not others

**27. Current scientific research and facilities:** e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Monitoring and inventory of species and population of species condition

**28. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:** e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Coordination and collaborative management program with all stake holders

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

Bird watching, recreation, and other nature tourism

**30. Threats\***

Which of the following threats is present historically – when the threat stopped but the effects are still there (H), currently (C) or potentially (P)? P

	Historically	Currently	Potentially
<b>Residential and commercial development</b>			
housing and urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
commercial and industrial areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tourism and recreation areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Agriculture and aquaculture</b>			
annual and perennial non-timber crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
wood and pulp plantations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
livestock farming and ranching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
marine and freshwater aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Energy production and mining</b>			
oil and gas drilling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
mining and quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Transportation and service corridors</b>			
roads and railroads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
utility and service lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
shipping lanes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
flight paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Biological resource use</b>			
hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
gathering terrestrial plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
logging and wood harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Human intrusions and disturbance</b>			

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recreational activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
war, civil unrest and military exercises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
work and other activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Natural system modifications**

fire and fire suppression	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
dams and water management/use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
other ecosystem modifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Invasive and other problematic species and genes**

invasive non-native/alien species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
problematic native species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
introduced genetic material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Pollution**

household sewage and urban waste water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
industrial and military effluents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
agricultural and forestry effluents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
garbage and solid waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
air-borne pollutants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
excess energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Geological events**

volcanoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
earthquakes/tsunamis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
avalanches/landslides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Climate change and severe weather**

habitat shifting and alteration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
droughts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
temperature extremes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
storms and flooding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please write here any additional threats and comments/queries you have on the threats.

**The Social Economic level from the traditional society in Wasur NP. Will be a big problem for the Biodiversity of Wasur NP.**



## **Annex 1: Criteria for the inclusion of sites in the Flyway Site Network**

(From the Partnership Text)

To be considered for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network, this Partnership adopts the following criteria:

- a. Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) criteria for internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. That is:
  - Criterion 2: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.
  - Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.
  - Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.
  
- b. The staging criteria as applied under the Asia - Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy. That is:
  - i. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 0.25% of individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbirds on migration.
  - ii. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 5,000 or more waterbirds at one time during migration.
  
- c. Under exceptional circumstances a site can be nominated if it supports migratory waterbirds at a level or stage of their life cycle important to the maintenance of flyway populations. Justification of such nominations will be considered by the Partnership on a case by case basis.

## Annex 2: Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type

The codes are based upon the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type as approved by Recommendation 4.7 and amended by Resolutions VI.5 and VII.11 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. The categories listed herein are intended to provide only a very broad framework to aid rapid identification of the main wetland habitats represented at each site.

To assist in identification of the correct Wetland Types to list in section 19 of the RIS, the Secretariat has provided below tabulations for Marine/Coastal Wetlands and Inland Wetlands of some of the characteristics of each Wetland Type.

### Marine/Coastal Wetlands

- A -- **Permanent shallow marine waters** in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.
- B -- **Marine subtidal aquatic beds**; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.
- C -- **Coral reefs.**
- D -- **Rocky marine shores**; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.
- E -- **Sand, shingle or pebble shores**; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.
- F -- **Estuarine waters**; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.
- G -- **Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.**
- H -- **Intertidal marshes**; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.
- I -- **Intertidal forested wetlands**; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.
- J -- **Coastal brackish/saline lagoons**; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.
- K -- **Coastal freshwater lagoons**; includes freshwater delta lagoons.
- Zk(a) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems**, marine/coastal

### Inland Wetlands

- L -- **Permanent inland deltas.**
- M -- **Permanent rivers/streams/creeks**; includes waterfalls.
- N -- **Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.**
- O -- **Permanent freshwater lakes** (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.
- P -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes** (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.
- Q -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.**
- R -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.**

- Sp -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.**
- Ss -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.**
- Tp -- **Permanent freshwater marshes/pools;** ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.
- Ts -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils;** includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.
- U -- **Non-forested peatlands;** includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.
- Va -- **Alpine wetlands;** includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Vt -- **Tundra wetlands;** includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- W -- **Shrub-dominated wetlands;** shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.
- Xf -- **Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands;** includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.
- Xp -- **Forested peatlands;** peatswamp forests.
- Y -- **Freshwater springs; oases.**
- Zg -- **Geothermal wetlands**
- Zk(b) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland**

Note: “**floodplain**” is a broad term used to refer to one or more wetland types, which may include examples from the R, Ss, Ts, W, Xf, Xp, or other wetland types. Some examples of floodplain wetlands are seasonally inundated grassland (including natural wet meadows), shrublands, woodlands and forests. Floodplain wetlands are not listed as a specific wetland type herein.

**Human-made wetlands**

- 1 -- **Aquaculture** (e.g., fish/shrimp) **ponds**
- 2 -- **Ponds;** includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).
- 3 -- **Irrigated land;** includes irrigation channels and rice fields.
- 4 -- **Seasonally flooded agricultural land** (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).
- 5 -- **Salt exploitation sites;** salt pans, salines, etc.
- 6 -- **Water storage areas;** reservoirs/barrages/dams/impoundments (generally over 8 ha).
- 7 -- **Excavations;** gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.
- 8 -- **Wastewater treatment areas;** sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.
- 9 -- **Canals and drainage channels, ditches.**
- Zk(c) -- **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made**

## **Annex 3: IUCN Protected Areas Categories System**

IUCN protected area management categories classify protected areas according to their management objectives. The categories are recognised by international bodies such as the United Nations and by many national governments as the global standard for defining and recording protected areas and as such are increasingly being incorporated into government legislation.

### **Ia Strict Nature Reserve**

Category Ia are strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphical features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values.

### **Ib Wilderness Area**

Category Ib protected areas are usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.

### **II National Park**

Category II protected areas are large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible, spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities.

### **III Natural Monument or Feature**

Category III protected areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.

### **IV Habitat/Species Management Area**

Category IV protected areas aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority. Many Category IV protected areas will need regular, active interventions to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.

### **V Protected Landscape/ Seascape**

A protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value: and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.

### **VI Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources**

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Category VI protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems.