

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites (SIS) – 2013 version

Available for download from <http://www.eaaflyway.net/about/the-flyway/flyway-site-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.

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*:

DD/MM/YYYY

2004

3. Country*:

Japan

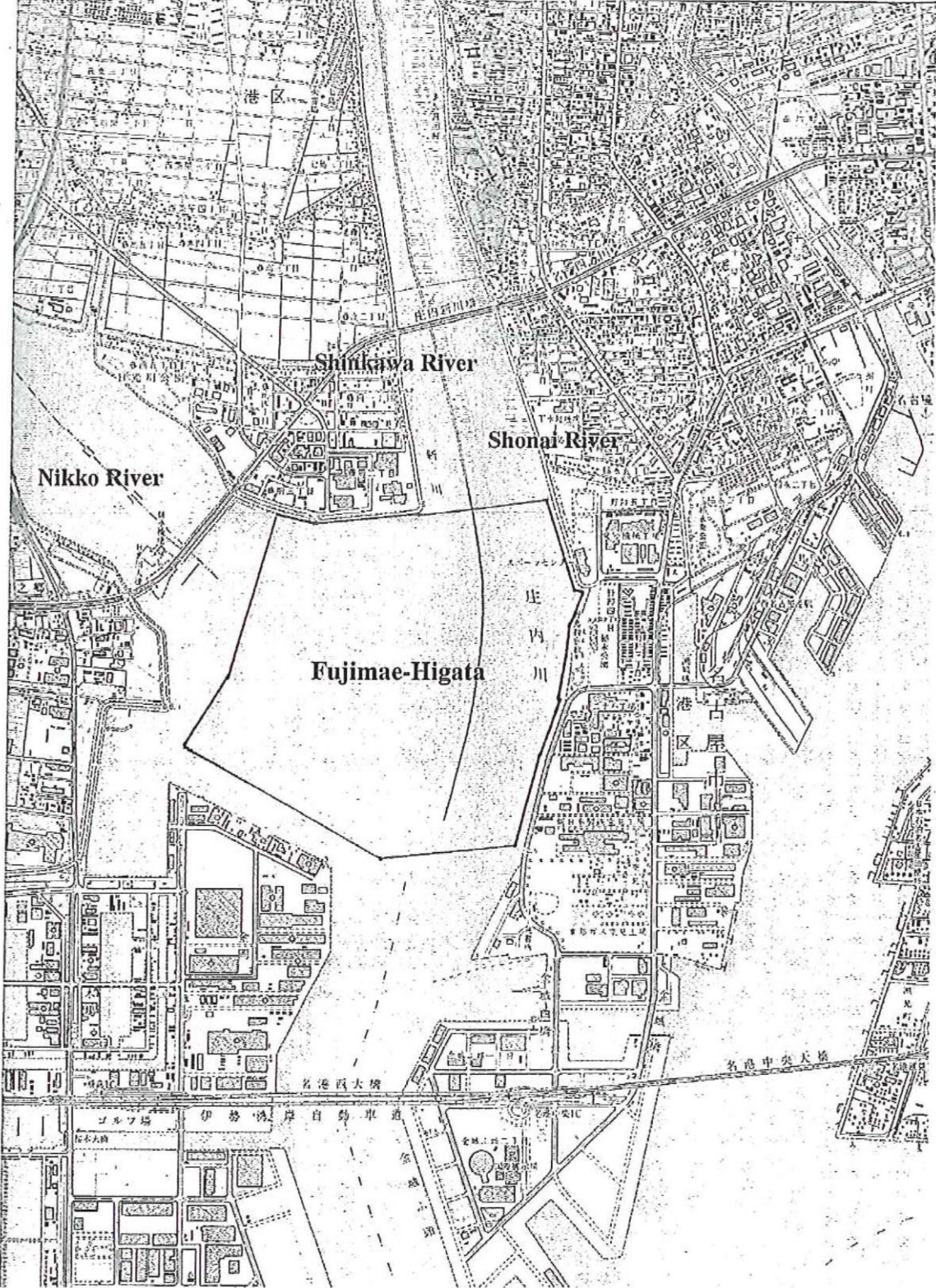
4. Name of the Flyway Network site*:

Accepted English transcription of the Site's name.

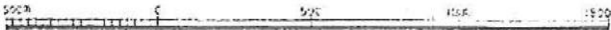
Fujimae-Higata

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](#).



1:25,000



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.

Latitude 35°4'N, Longitude 136°50'E

(Dec. 35.08330, 136.83330)

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

DL -4.0 ~ + 0.8 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.

323 ha

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.

Fujimae-Higata is located in Ise-Bay which faces the Pacific Ocean in the mostly central part of Japan. Fujimae-higata is a tidal flat at river mouth of Shonai River, Shinkawa River and Nikko River that flow into Ise-Bay. A lot of migratory shorebirds, ducks and herons also use this site as feeding and resting area. The number of shorebirds that visit this site is one of the largest in Japan. It has also been confirmed that regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds. This site was designated the Ramsar Site on 18 November 2002.

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.

A listing of the populations of migratory waterbirds covered by the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and the 1% thresholds is attached (Annex 3).

The “staging site” criterion is particularly difficult to apply and application of this should be discussed with the Secretariat. Also note that some species have several populations that are very difficult to distinguish in the field.

Fujimae-Higata meets the Network criteria in that:

- 1) Fujimae-Higata regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds. 21,000 birds were counted in November 1999 and 31,000 in March 2000 (Ministry of the Environment 2002)
- 2) Grey-headed Lapwing / KERI (*Venellus cinereus*) met the criteria > 1% in summer of 1998 and 1999. 1% Criteria: 100 (124, 12 Jul. 1998), (176, 29 Aug. 1999) (Ministry of the Environment 2002)/
- 3) Follows species met the staging criteria on many occasions (0.25% Criteria) (Ministry of the Environment 2002).

Snowy Plover / SHIROCHIDORI (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) met the 0.25% Criteria: 250 (387, 31 Jan. 1998).

Black-bellied Plover / DAIZEN (*Pluvialis squatarola*) met the 0.25% Criteria: 313 (449, 31 Aug. 1996), (444, 29 Sep. 1996), (490, 26 Apr. 1997), (527, 6 Sep. 1998), (315, 26 Sep. 1999).

Turnstone / KYOJOSHIGI (*Arenaria interpres*) met the 0.25% criteria: 78 (108, 11 May 1997).

Rufous-necked Stint / TONEN (*Calidris ruficollis*) met the 0.25% criteria: 788 (1436, 6 May 2000).

Dunlin / HAMASHIGI (*Calidris aplina*) met the 0.25% Criteria: 2375 (5644, 18 Feb. 1996), (7894, 20 Mar. 1996), (2492, 7 April. 1996), (6110, 3 May 1996), (6731, 10 Nov. 1996), (5536, 8 Dec. 1996), (5523, 12 Jan. 1997), (7333, 9 Feb. 1997), (6424, 9 Mar. 1997), (6202, 26 Apr. 1997), (7308, 11 May 1997), (3387, 18 Oct. 1997), (2832, 30 Nov. 1997), (3720, 14 Dec. 1997), (4978, 31 Jan. 1998), (4472, 15 Feb. 1998), (6000, 29 Mar. 1998), (6931, 26 Apr. 1998), (8210, 10 May 1998), (5362, 1 Nov. 1998), (6359, 19 Dec. 1998), (5063, 31 Jan. 1999), (4998, 21 Feb. 1999), (5531, 21 Mar. 1999), (5620, 29 Apr. 1999), (4187, 1 May 1999), (3214, 22 Dec. 1999), (5050, 21 Nov. 1999), (3641, 26 Dec. 1999) (2538, 10 Jan. 2000), (3115, 21 Feb. 2000), (4895, 19 Mar. 2000), (4962, 23 Apr. 2000), (4813, 6 May 2000), (3184, 23 Nov. 2000), (2404, 25 Dec. 2000)

Grey-tailed Tattler / KIASHISHIGI (*Heteroscelus bevipes*) met the 0.25% Criteria: 100 (231, 11 May 1997), (238, 16 Aug. 199), (271, 10 May 1998), (156, 9 Aug. 1998), (108, 29 Aug. 1999).

Terek Sandpiper / SORIHASHISHIGI (*Xenus cinereus*) met the 0.25% Criteria: 125 (137, 11 May 1997), (239, 16 Aug. 1997), (148, 29 Aug. 1999).

Whimbrel / CHUSHAKUSHIGI (*Numenius phaeopus*) met the 0.25% Criteria: 138 (178, 11 May 1997), (175, 10 May 1998).

- 4) Spotted Greenshank / KARAFUTOAOASHISHIGI (*Tinga guttifer*) (classified as Endangered in IUCN Red List) have been recorded (Aichi prefecture 1996).

11. Wetland Types*:

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.

Tidal flat at the mouth of river.

12. Jurisdiction*:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Ministry of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Nagoya City

Territorial: Water area; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Terrestrial area; Nagoya City

Functional: Ministry of the Environment (National Wildlife Protection Area)
Aichi Prefecture (Area of Shinkawa river and Nikko river)
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (Area of Shonai river)
Management Association for Port of Nagoya (Port area)

13. Management authority*:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland and the title and/or name and email address/phone number of the person or persons in this office with direct responsibility for managing the wetland.

Nagoya Wildlife Branch, Chubu Regional Office for Nature Conservation, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

Marunouchi 2-2-15, Naku-ku, Nagoya city, Aichi prefecture 460-0002, Japan

14. Bibliographical references*:

A list of key technical references relevant to the wetland, including management plans, major scientific reports, and bibliographies, if such exist. Please list Web site addresses dedicated to the site or which prominently feature the site, and include the date that the Web site was most recently updated. When a large body of published material is available about the site, only the most important references need be cited, with priority being given to recent literature containing extensive bibliographies.

Ministry of the Environment 2002. *Report on Research for promote conservation and wise use of Fujimae-higata*, Tokyo.

Nagoya City and Management Association for Port of Nagoya 1999. *Tidal Flat stands at the mouth of Syonai River, Shinkawa River and Nikko River; functions and the characteristic of geographical features of the Tidal Flat*. Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Aichi prefecture 1996. *Wild birds of Aichi 1995*. Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

15. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geology and geomorphology:	It is a tidal flat at a mouth of river, which is characterized by sandy—muddy soil
Origins:	Natural
Hydrology:	Fujimae-higata is a remnant of once an extensive tidal flat in the northern part of Ise-Bay. Surrounding areas of the site have been transformed into other land use by reclamation. However, part of the large tidal flat at the river mouth has been remained without artificial alteration, and it has been maintained by sedimentation from the river. Average of flow rate of the river per year is as follows (from 1996 to 1998), Syonai river: 29.1 m ³ /s, Shinkawa river: 16.9 m ³ /s, Nikko river: 40.8 m ³ /s
Soil type and chemistry:	Sandy—muddy soil
Water quality:	BOD 1.3-3.7 mg/l, pH 6.6-7.8, DO 4.1-13 mg/l, SS 6-27 mg/l (reference: data of research at Shinkawa-bridge of Syonai river)
Water depth:	0 – 4 m
Tidal variations:	M.S.L. +1.21 - -1.36 m
Water permanence, fluctuations in water level:	Affected by above tidal variations
Climate:	Temperate region
	Annual mean temperature: 15.1° C
	Annual precipitation: 1,535 mm
	Differences of mean temperature for each month: 3.7 -27.1°C (average temperature recorded from 1961 to 1990 in Nagoya City).

16. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

1,306 km² (total of catchment area of Syonai river and Shinkawa river which flow into Fujimae tidal flat).

17. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The wetland provides valuable water purification function for the inner part of Ise-Bay.

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Flyway Network site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Fujimae-Higata is a tidal flat with brackish-water. There is no vegetation in intertidal, infralittoral and supralittoral zones. Benthos, such as GASTROPODS, BIVALVIA, POLYCHAETA, CRUSTACEA, and fishes are lived in this site, and the large numbers of shorebirds visit here to feed them and rest during their migration. The number of shorebirds that visit this site is one of the largest in Japan. Endangered species also visit it. Shorebirds such as *Calidris aplina* use it as a wintering site.

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the SIS.*

(Please add here the species which do not come under sec no 14)

None.

20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 10. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the SIS.*

(Please add here the species which do not come under sec no 14)

[Birds]

Tringa guttifer [critically endangered species (CR)*1, Domestic Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*2]

Platalea minor [critically endangered species (CR)*1]

Botaurus stellaris stellaris, Tadorna tadorna. Himantopus himantopus himantopus [endangered species (EN)*1]

Sterna albifrons sinensis [vulnerable species (VU)*1, International Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*2]

Accipiter gentilis fujiyamae, Falco peregrinus japonensis [vulnerable species (VU)*1, Domestic Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*2]

Anser fabalis serrirostris, A. formosa, Circus spilonotus spilonotus, Tringa tetanus ussuriensis, Numenius madagascariensis, Larus saundersi [vulnerable species (VU)*1]

[Fishes]

Chaenogobius macrognathos [endangered species (EN)*1]

Note: *1 Red List of Threatened Wildlife in Japan. Ministry of the Environment
*2 The Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Species Conservation Law)

21. Social, economic and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social, economic and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

- Many bird-watchers visit the site and people visit the site to observe the tidal flat.
- Once there was a plan to reclaim the tidal flat for a dumping site for Nagoya City, Conservation movements made the city council abandon the plan. The site became a symbol of wetland conservation movement in Japan.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? (Double-click the checkbox to check and choose "Checked" under "Default Value" from "Check Box Form Field Options" window)

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:

Part of the area is private and the other is owned by Governments (Nagoya City and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport).

b) In the surrounding area:

Some of the areas are private and public, and others are owned by Japanese Government.

23. Current land (including water) use:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

Observation facilities, etc.

b) In the surroundings/catchment:

Fishing area, port and harbour facilities, business offices area, residential area, etc.

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:

Dredging, and poor oxygen water mass occurred by such activity.

b) In the surrounding area:

Almost all of it has been reclaimed, and domestic wastewater flowed into the area.

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.

It is designated as a Special Protection zone of National Wildlife Protection Area(323ha) under the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (from November 1, 2002).

This site was also designated to Ramsar Site (from November 18, 2002).

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?:

If yes, is it being implemented?: If no, is one being planned?

d) Describe any other current management practices:

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

None.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

[Scientific Research]

Survey on the shorebird population changes (monitoring) conducted by Ministry of the Environment.

Research on the tidal flat at river mouth of Syonai river and Sinkawa river conducted by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and Aichi Prefecture.

Research on population status of birds conducted by Aichi Prefecture.

Research on population status of birds conducted by Nagoya City.

[Facilities for Research]

Wildbird Observation Center (Constructed by Nagoya City)

Ministry of the Environment will construct a center for environment education and conservation of wetland in 2003 – 2004.

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.

[Conservation Education]

Bird-watching and observation activities are conducted by NGOs.

Ministry of the Environment is developing the policy for "Conservation and wise use of Fujimae-higata" in the committee of this subject.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

None.

30. Threat*:

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

	Historically	Currently	Potentially
Residential and commercial development			
housing and urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
Agriculture and aquaculture			
annual and perennial non-timber crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wood and pulp plantations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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livestock farming and ranching

marine and freshwater aquaculture

Energy production and mining

oil and gas drilling

mining and quarrying

renewable energy

Transportation and service corridors

roads and railroads

utility and service lines

shipping lanes

flight paths

Biological resource use

hunting and collecting terrestrial animals

gathering terrestrial plants

logging and wood harvesting

fishing and harvesting aquatic resources

Human intrusions and disturbance

recreational activities

war, civil unrest and military exercises

work and other activities

Natural system modifications

fire and fire suppression

dams and water management/use

other ecosystem modifications

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

invasive non-native/alien species

problematic native species

introduced genetic material

Pollution

household sewage and urban waste water

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industrial and military effluents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
agricultural and forestry effluents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
droughts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
temperature extremes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
storms and flooding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites

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