Information Sheet on Waterbird Network Sites

(SIS)

Categories approved by Second Meeting of the Partners Partnership for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Beijing, China 13-14 November 2007

Paper 3.13

1. Name and contact details of the compiler of this form:
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2. Date this sheet was completed:
   10th February 2008

3. Country:
   Republic of Korea

4. Name of the Flyway Network site:
   Upo Wetland

5. Map of site included:
   Yes

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in decimal degrees):
   Latitude: 35° 33'
Longitude: 128° 25’

7. **Elevation:** (in meters: average and/or maximum & minimum)
   - Average: 10 m
   - Maximum: 15 m
   - Minimum: 5 m

8. **Area:**
   - **Total area of Ramsar Site:** 854 ha
   - **Total permanent surface water area:** 231 ha
     - Upo Wetland: 128 ha
     - Mokpo Wetland: 53 ha
     - Sajipo Wetland: 36 ha
     - Jjokjibeol Wetland: 14 ha

9. **General overview of the site:**
   - **Upo Wetland** is made up of four smaller wetlands (Upo, Mokpo, Sajipo, and Jjokjibeol) and this is why the wetlands are collectively known as Upo Wetland. It is located in the eastern part of the Nakdong River and is represented by a large oxbow lake and marshes. Surface water is permanent even though in the dry season, while extensive flooding occurs in surrounding areas during the rainy season.

   This wetland supports various wetland organisms. As a sufficient food resource, the wetlands are very important habitat to breeding birds in summer and winter ground. In particular, this wetland is very important wintering ground for Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*) and other internationally important waterbirds.

10. **Justification of Flyway Site Network criteria**
    - Refer to Annex I
    - a2, a5, a6
Annex I: Criteria for the inclusion of sites in the Flyway Site Network

※ Major Reference: Monitoring result from waterbird manager in the Upo Wetland Ecology Centre

- It regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds
- It regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1% individual</th>
<th>Peak count</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>world route</td>
<td>world route</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser fabalis</td>
<td>Tundra Bean Goose</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>5,569</td>
<td>2007.12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anas falcata</td>
<td>Falcated Teal</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2000.10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grus monacha</td>
<td>Hooded Crane</td>
<td>10,160</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2000.10</td>
<td>0.3 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It supports appreciable number of an endangered or vulnerable population of migratory waterbird.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Registered IUCN Red Data Book</th>
<th>Peak Count</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>NT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platalea minor</td>
<td>Black-faced Spoonbill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anas formosa</td>
<td>Baikal Teal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anas falcata</td>
<td>Falcated Teal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciconia boyciana</td>
<td>Oriental White Stork</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haliaeetus pelagicus</td>
<td>Steller's Sea Eagle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aegypius monachus</td>
<td>Cinerous Vulture</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grus monach</td>
<td>Hooded Crane</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Map of the Upo Wetland