

Information Sheet on Flyway Network Sites

Notes for compilers:

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.

The Site Information Sheet has been divided into two sections. Part 1 (Section 1-14) seeks basic information on the site and it is essential that it be completed. Part 2 seeks additional information and is optional.

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. In this case the National Government Partner need only send a copy of the existing sheets with additional details on Question 1 and 10 of the Flyway Site Information Sheet.

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 copies of all maps.

Part 1: Essential Information

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

The full name, institution/agency, and address of the person(s) who compiled the SIS, together with any telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address.

- Name: Shinan-gun County
- Compiler: Mr. Kyung-Gyu Lee (scops@korea.kr)
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2. Date this sheet was completed:

The date on which the SIS was completed (or updated).

- 11th Oct 2010

3. Country:

The official (short) version of the country name.

- Republic of Korea

4. Name of the Flyway Network site:

The precise name of the designated site in the national language and English. This name will be used precisely as given on the Site certificate. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

- Chilbaldo Islet

5. Map of site:

The most up-to-date available and suitable map of the wetland should be appended to the SIS (in hardcopy and, if possible, also in digital format). The map must clearly show the boundary of the site.

- Yes



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: 34.78 N
- Longitude: 125.79 E

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

- 0-105m above sea level

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.

- Total area of site: 36,993 m² (3.7ha)

9. General overview of the site:

A brief summary of the site (limited to not more than two sentences), mentioning principal physical and ecological functions, and its importance for migratory waterbirds.

- Chilbaldo Islet (36,993 m²), about 47km apart from the south-western Korea, consists of stiff slopes with grasslands mainly *Carex boottiana*, and has a light house (3,372m²) built in 1906. As located in the route of EAAF, Chilbaldo is an important stopover site for migratory passerines, raptors; 137 bird species were recorded including 4 internationally vulnerable and 17 nationally protected birds. However the value of this islet could be more highlighted as a breeding site for seabirds: abundant Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels, small numbers of Streaked Shearwaters and Ancient Murrelets. About 13,000 pairs of the Swinhoe's Storm-petrels are expected to breed on this islet annually, and this is the second largest breeding colony of the species in Korea. This important seabird colony is nationally protected as a Natural Monument since 1982 and National Park after 2011. Internationally Chilbaldo is also included within the boundary of Shinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserve designated by UNESCO after 2009. To effectively manage Chilbaldo Islet, the cooperation between main authorities on the islet including National

Heritage Administration, Shinan County, National Park, Korea UNESCO MAB Committee, and NGOs is needed. Especially 2008-2009 monitoring results on the breeding status of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels show the birds are severely impacted by invasive plants; the plants reduce breeding habitats and also are causes of mortality of the birds. Recently the main authorities had meetings and field works to launch a restoration committee and remove invasive plants at Chilbaldo Islet.

10. Justification of Flyway Site Network criteria:

Please provide waterbird count information 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.

- a5, a6 (Refer to Annex I)

It regularly supports 10,000-13,000 breeding pair of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels (about 26,000 birds), indicating that supports 26% of the individuals in a population of Swinhoe's Storm- Petrels.

Scientificname	Commonname	Population*	1% individual	Peak count	Year	Ratio(%)
		world	world			world
<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel	100,000	1,000	26,042	2008	26

* Source of the total population: BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Oceanodroma monorhis*. downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 24/10/2011.

* There is no reliable global estimation on its population due to limited information; 1% criteria may not be applicable in some cases.

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.

- A, D (Refer to Annex II)

12. Jurisdiction:

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

- Shinan-gun County

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. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

- Chilblado Islet, belonging to Shinan-gun County, is designated as National Heritage and National Park, and has a light house. Main management authorities could be arranged as followed.

1. Shinan-gun County: land tenure and local administrative agency
2. Cultural Heritage Administration: management of National Monument
3. Minister of Environment: management of National Park
4. Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs: management of a light house

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 any functional/active 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.

- Birdlife International. 2009. *Oceanodroma monorhis*. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Ver. 2009.2. (Available online at: www.iucnredlist.org; accessed 22 December 2009)
- Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. 1993. Natural monument □. Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea.
- Kim, H. J. 2006. Monitoring report on seabirds at Kuguldo. Pp. 9-24. Monitoring report on natural heritage. Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea.
- Korea Institute of Environmental Ecology. 2008. Evaluation on the islands designated national monuments and management plan. Natural Heritage Center.
- Lee, C. B. 1993. Handbook of Korean flora. Hyangmoonsa
- Lee, D. P. & Shin, H. Y. 2000. Birds. Pp. 36-43. Survey report on Kuguldo, Chilbaldo, Chilsando. Jeollanamdo.
- Lee, H. S. 1989. Reproductive success of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma monorhis*) on the Kuguldo Islet, Korea. Master science thesis, Kyung Hee University.
- Lee, K. G., Ko, G. N., Jegal, G. M. & Park, C. A. 2010. A Survey report on avifauna, shorebirds and seabirds of Shinan, 1004 Islands. Shinan-gun County.
- Lee, K. S. 1988. Breeding biology of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma monorhis*) on Chilbaldo Islet, Korea. Master science thesis, Kyung Hee University.
- Ministry of Environment. 2002. Survey on Uninhabited Islands – Shinan. Ministry of Environment
- UNESCO MAB Secretariat. 2009. Biosphere Reserves. UNESCO.

Part 2 – Optional

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.

- Chilbaldo Islet, about 47km apart from the south-western Korea, consists of stiff slopes. The area is 36,993 m² with 105m in height, and a light house on top of the islet is built in 1906. Evergreen plants are relatively dominant species, mainly *Carex boottiana* grasslands. Average air temperature and precipitation is 13.8°C and 1088.4 mm, respectively.

16. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

- No apparent catchment

17. Hydrological values:

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

- No hydrological value. Rainfall is the only freshwater source on the islet. There is a man-made well which catches rainfall located near the top of the islet, but covered by caps.

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.

- As Chilbaldo Islet is located in the route of EAAF, it serves as an important shelter for migratory birds. Also it consists of stiff slopes with grasslands mainly *Carex boottiana*, which is a main habitat for breeding Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels. Usually the birds dig a nest burrow under *Carex boottiana*.

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 comes under sec no 14)

- Major part of the islet is covered with grasslands, mainly native *Carex boottiana*, and introduced *Achyranthes japonica*, *Miscanthus sinensis* and *Artemisia princeps* On top of the islet, some exotic trees, *Ficus carica* which were planted by light keepers, are distributed. About 48 plant species were recorded in total. Introduced plants have been believed to affect the breeding seabird colony negatively by reducing nesting areas in size and causing direct mortality.

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 comes under sec no 14)

- Chilbaldo is an important breeding site for seabirds; Swinhoe's Storm-petrels, Streaked Shearwaters and Ancient Murrelets. Also it is a crucial stopover site: a total of 137 bird species were recorded including 4 internationally vulnerable species and 17 nationally protected birds (see Appendix 1).
- Once there were some goats raised by light keepers but eradicated in 1990s and no mammal species has not been observed. Survey on reptiles and amphibians were not conducted but probably they are very rare. Twenty nine insect species were recorded.

21. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social 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:

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?

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:

- A light house is located on the top of the islet which was built in 1905 and this is one of the oldest light houses in Korea. Two or three light keepers resided, but there is no permanent resident since November in 1996.

22. Land tenure/ownership:

- a) within the Flyway Network site:
 - Possessed by Shinan-gun County
- b) in the surrounding area:

23. Current land (including water) use:

- a) within the Flyway Network site:
 - The only top of the islet has been used for a Light house (3,372m²) since 1905 by the national governments (Mokpo Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office of the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs)

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

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:

- The light house of Chilbaldo was built in 1905 and some light keepers (2-3 persons) stayed there until 1997. They cultivated vegetables and raised goats on the islet. These activities caused introduction of exotic plants and trees. Recently the spread of invasive plants seems to more greater and the impacts on breeding seabirds are more severe; the plants reduce breeding habitats and also are causes of mortality of the birds. Especially about 400 dead Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels entangled by the seeds of invasive *Achyranthes japonica* were observed in 2009. To restore the habitat of Chilbaldo, Restoration programs are in preparation.

b) in the surrounding 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.

- National legal status

Chilbaldo Islet is designated as Natural Monument (registration no. 332, since 1986) by Cultural Heritage Administration and as National Park by Ministry of Environment after 2011. Both have strong conservation acts: Cultural Heritage Conservation Act and National Park Act. Any disturbance, construction, change of habitats is not allowed. Especially Cultural Heritage Conservation Act makes any entrance without permission illegal, to protect the seabird colony.

- International conservation status

Internationally Chilbaldo is included within the boundary of Shinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserves designated by UNESCO after 2009.

- Shinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserve (25 May 2009)

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

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

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

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.

Although Chilbaldo Islet is designated as a Natural Monument, National Park and Shinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserve, the status of breeding seabirds were not poorly studied. The 2008-2009 monitoring results on the breeding status of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels showed the birds were severely impacted by invasive plants; the plants reduce breeding habitats and also are causes of mortality of the birds. To effectively restore Chilbaldo Islet, main authorities on the islet including National Heritage Administration, Shinan County, National Park, Korea UNESCO MAB Committee, and NGOs had meetings and field works to launch a restoration committee and remove invasive plants at Chilbaldo Islet. Extirpation programs to remove invasive plant species and plant native plants will be soon released.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

- The Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) has conducted short-term monitoring programs on the breeding condition of seabirds (mainly of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel) annually.
- Now a restoration program of 2011 to plant native vegetations and to remove invasive plants is developed by Koguryeo Univeristy (Prof. Kim, H. S.) under the support of CHA, and Shinan-gun County and National Park have been carrying out monitoring on the breeding status of Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel since 2008.

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.

- As a breeding site of seabirds, Chilbaldo Islet is well-known to the public.
- The recent impacts of invasive plants on breeding Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels are well delivered to the public by symposium (ex. 2009 International Migratory Symposium hosted by Shinan-gun County and National Park) and various promotion materials released to broadcastings and newspapers.
- To obtain effective restoration Shinan-gun County is trying to make restoration committee including, Cultural Heritage Administration, National Park, Korean UNESCO MAB committee, and NGOs. Two meetings toward restoration committee were conducted in 2011.
- Still systematic and consistent CEPA activities are not available but educations on the public and information booklets will be prepared.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

- No entrance is allowed to protect the breeding seabird colony and to the light house facility without permission.

Appendix 1

Birds recorded on Chilbaldo Islet

No.	Scientific Name	English Name	Conservational Status	
			International	National
1	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver		
2	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater		
3	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel		
4	<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus</i>	Temminck's Cormorant		
5	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron		
6	<i>Egretta alba modesta</i>	Great Egret		
7	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret		
8	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		
9	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond Heron		
10	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	Schrenck's Bittern		•
11	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck		•
12	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrow Hawk		•
13	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Lesser Sparrow Hawk		•
14	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrow Hawk		•
15	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard		•
16	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel		•
17	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		•
18	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Japanese Quail		
19	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Yellow-legged Buttonquail		
20	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	Vulnerable	•
21	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail		
22	<i>Gallinago cinerea</i>	Watercock		•
23	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper		
24	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope		
25	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock		
26	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe		
27	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot		
28	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	Black-tailed Gull		
29	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull		
30	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Ancient Murrelet		
31	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Rufous Turtle Dove		
32	<i>Trepon sieboldii</i>	White-bellied Green Pigeon		
33	<i>Cuculus fugax</i>	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo		
34	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo		
35	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo		
36	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Little Cuckoo		•
37	<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian Scops Owl		•
38	<i>Otus lempiji</i>	Collared Scops Owl		•
39	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle Owl		•
40	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl		•
41	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Hawk Owl		•
42	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Jungle Nightjar		
43	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needle-tailed Swift		
44	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	White-rumped Swift		
45	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher		
46	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher		
47	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Broad-billed Roller		
48	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe		
49	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck		
50	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark		
51	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin		
52	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow		
53	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow		
54	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Asian House Martin		
55	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail		
56	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail		
57	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail		

58	<i>Motacilla lugens</i>	Black-backed Wagtail		
59	<i>Motacilla grandis</i>	Japanese Wagtail		
60	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit		
61	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Rosy Pipit		
62	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pechora Pipit		
63	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Buff-bellied Pipit		
64	<i>Hypsipetes amaurotis</i>	Brown-eared Bulbul		
65	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	Thick-billed Shrike		
66	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	Bull-headed Shrike		
67	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike		
68	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Japanese Waxwing		
69	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren		
70	<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor		
71	<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	Rufous-tailed Robin		
72	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Ruby Throat		
73	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin		
74	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Red-flanked Bluetail		
75	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	Daurian Redstart		
76	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Common Stonechat		
77	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	White-throated Rock Thrush		
78	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush		
79	<i>Turdus sibirica</i>	Siberian Thrush		
80	<i>Turdus dauma</i>	White's Thrush		
81	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Grey-backed Thrush		
82	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>	Brown Thrush		
83	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	Pale Thrush		
84	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eye-browed Thrush		
85	<i>Turdus naumanni eunomus</i>	Dusky Thrush		
86	<i>Cettia diphone</i>	Japanese Bush Warbler		
87	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Short-tailed Bush Warbler		
88	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Grasshopper Warbler		
89	<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler		
90	<i>Locustella pleskei</i>	Styan's Grasshopper Warbler	Vulnerable	
91	<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Gray's Grasshopper Warbler		
92	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed Warbler		
93	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Oriental Great Reed Warbler		
94	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler		
95	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler		
96	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Pallas' Leaf Warbler		
97	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler		
98	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler		
99	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Pale-legged Willow Warbler		
100	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Eastern Crowned Willow Warbler		
101	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat		
102	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest		
103	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-spotted Flycatcher		
104	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Sooty Flycatcher		
105	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher		
106	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Tricolor Flycatcher		
107	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	Narcissus Flycatcher		
108	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki Flycatcher		
109	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Blue-and-white Flycatcher		
110	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	Black Paradise Flycatcher		•
111	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit		
112	<i>Parus varius</i>	Varied Tit		
113	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Japanese White-eye		
114	<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	Meadow Bunting		
115	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Tristram's Bunting		
116	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Grey-headed Bunting		
117	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting		
118	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Yellow-browed Bunting		
119	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting		
120	<i>Emberiza elegans</i>	Yellow-throated Bunting		
121	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	Vulnerable	

122	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Chestnut Bunting		
123	<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	Yellow Bunting	Vulnerable	
124	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting		
125	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting		
126	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling		
127	<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Oriental Greenfinch		
128	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin		
129	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll		
130	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Hoary Redpoll		
131	<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	Rosy Finch		
132	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	common Crossbill		
133	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Chinese Grosbeak		
134	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling		
135	<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>	Grey Starling		
136	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole		
137	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow		
Total			4	17

-Source: Lee et al. (2010)

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**