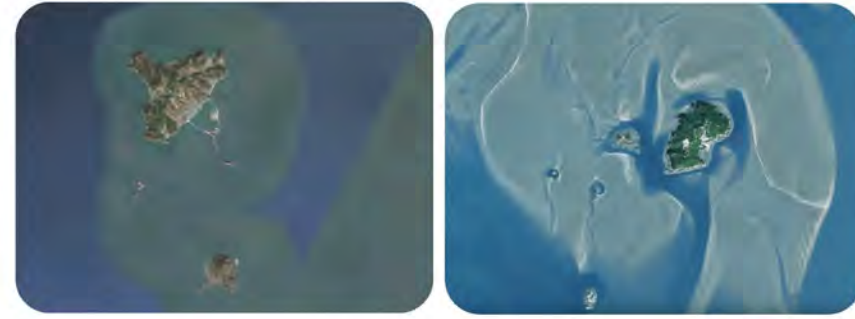


Important Tidal Flats for Migratory Waterbirds in Incheon



Yeonpyungdo, Gujido & Tidal Flats | Udo, Bido, Seokdo, Sindo & Tidal Flats

- Breeding sites of Black-faced Spoonbill (300 pairs on 3 islets), Japanese Cormorant (over 400 pairs on 5 islands), Black-tailed Gull (12,000 pairs on 6 islands) and egrets and herons (500-600 pairs on 3-4 islands) including Chinese Egret



Dongmando, Seomando, Jangbongdo & Tidal Flats

- Breeding sites of Chinese Egret (30 pairs in 2014)
- Breeding sites of Black-faced Spoonbill (52 pairs in 2014)
- Breeding sites of Black-tailed Gull (10,000 pairs)
- Breeding sites of Eurasian Oystercatcher (50 pairs)



Yeongjongdo & Tidal Flat

- Breeding site of Saunders's Gull (250 nests in 2015)
- Feeding site of Far Eastern Curlew (5,000-7,000 birds)
- Staging site of migratory shorebirds (30,000-40,000 birds)
- Breeding and feeding site of Black-faced Spoonbill (40 pairs, 150 birds in 2014)



Maedo (Godseom) & Seuhdo Apseom

- Maedo (Godseom)
 - Breeding site of 108 Black-faced Spoonbills (in 2014)
- Seuhdo Apseom
 - Breeding site of 16 Black-faced Spoonbills, 20 Eurasian Oystercatchers, 50 Mongolian Gulls, 1,000 Black-tailed Gulls and Eastern Spot-billed Duck (in 2014)
 - Feeding and staging site of Black-faced Spoonbill



Songdo Reclaimed Area & Tidal Flat

- Namdong Reservoir
- Gojan Tidal Flat
 - Supports up to 15,000 waterbirds on migration (in 2014)
 - Staging site of 32 species of shorebird including Bar-tailed Godwit, Far Eastern Curlew, Great Knot and Saunders's Gull (1,100 in 2017)
 - Wintering site of Common Shelduck (over 1,000 in Jan 2014) and Eurasian Curlew (650 in 2017)
- Lot 6 Reclaimed Area
 - Breeding site of Saunders's Gull (100 pairs in 2015)
- Lot 11-1 Reclaimed Area
 - Breeding site of Saunders's Gull (100-300 pairs in 2015)
- Aamdo
- Northern Waterway



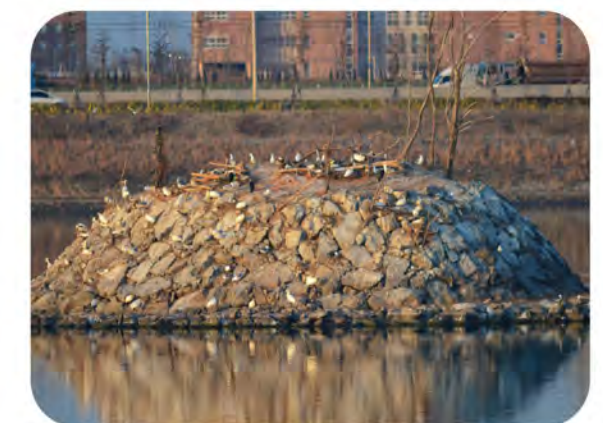
North-western Ganghwado & Tidal Flat

- Breeding and feeding site of Black-faced Spoonbill (150-200 pairs)
- Breeding site of Japanese Cormorant (150-200 pairs on Yodo in 2014)
- Breeding site of Mongolian Gull (150 pairs)
- Staging site of many waterbird species



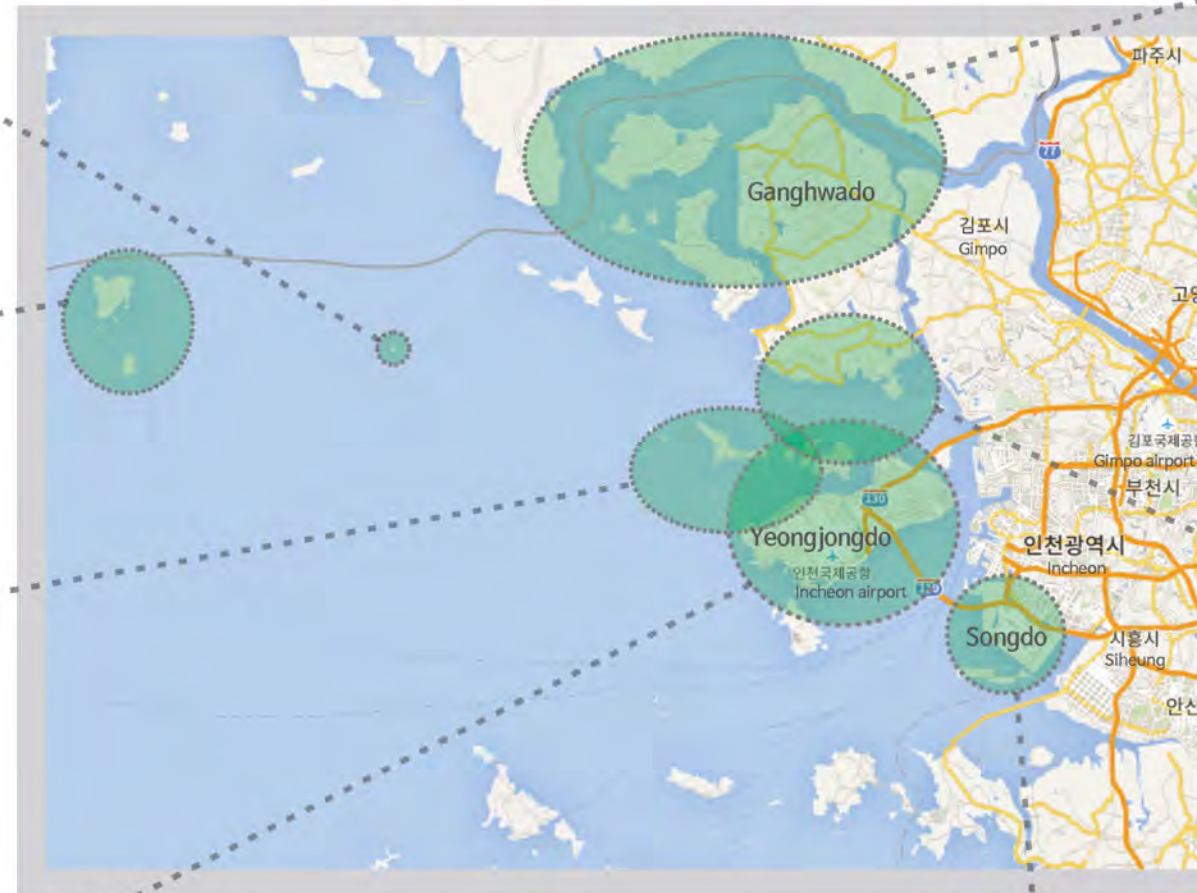
Southern Ganghwado & Tidal Flat

- Breeding and feeding site of 220 Black-faced Spoonbills and 70 Chinese Egrets (in 2014)
- Wintering site of over 30 Red-crowned Cranes
- Feeding site of about 1,000 Saunders's Gulls

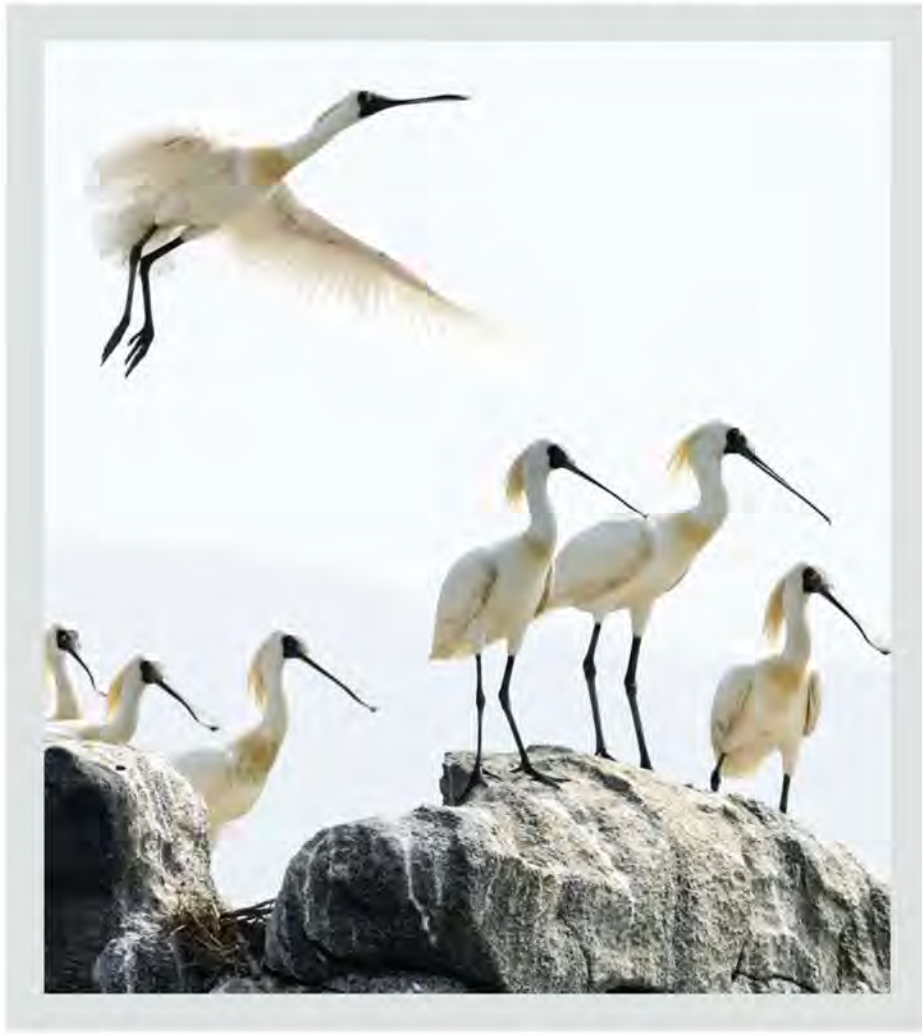


Namdong Reservoir

- Crucial breeding site of Black-faced Spoonbill (over 140 pairs in 2015)
- Staging site of Ruddy Shelduck (520 in March 2015) and Common Greenshank (1,000 in Aug 2015)



Waterbird Paradise, Incheon



Black-faced Spoonbill

- Breeding areas: Incheon Tidal Flat (Gaksi rock, Yo-do (Yeokseom), Suribong, south of Ganghwa and Namdong Reservoir in Songdo)
- Global population: 3,356 birds in 2016
- IUCN Red List: globally Endangered
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea: Endangered Species Class I, Natural Monument

- Breeding areas: Incheon Tidal Flat, Korea (over 450 nesting pairs) apart from China
- Global population: Less than 15,000 birds
- IUCN Red List: globally Vulnerable
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea: Endangered Species Class II

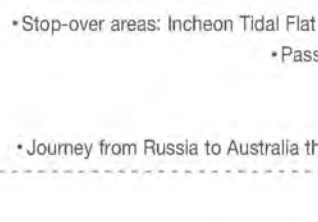


Saunders's Gull



Chinese Egret

- Breeding areas: Incheon (Seomando, Bido, Yeonpyungdo, Hwangseodo), other places (300-500 pairs in Chilsando, Yedo, Napdaegi Island)
- Global population: 2,600-3,400 birds
- IUCN Red List: globally Vulnerable
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea: Endangered Species Class I



Great Knot

- Stop-over areas: Incheon Tidal Flat around Ganghwa, Yeongjong and Songdo
- Passing period: April-May, September-October
- Population trend: decreasing
- IUCN Red List: globally Endangered
- Journey from Russia to Australia through Incheon Tidal Flat in the Yellow Sea



Bar-tailed Godwit

- Stop-over areas: Incheon Tidal Flat around Ganghwa, Yeongjong and Songdo
- Passing period: April-May, September-October
- Population trend: decreasing
- IUCN Red List: globally Near Threatened
- The longest journey, 30,000km from Russia/Alaska to Australia and New Zealand through Incheon Tidal Flat in the Yellow Sea

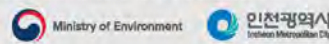


Far Eastern Curlew

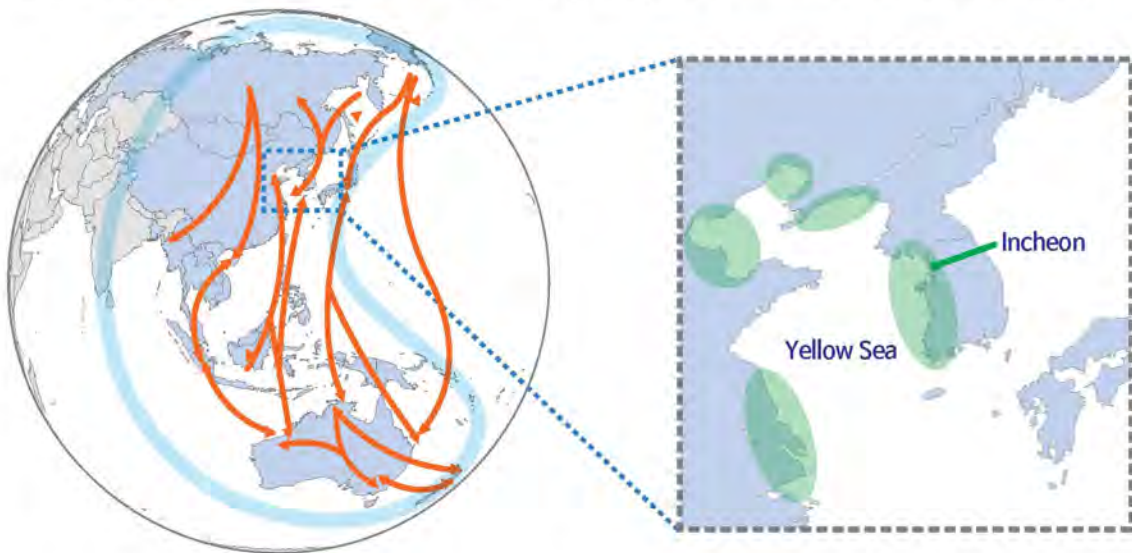
- Stop-over areas: Incheon Tidal Flat around Ganghwa, Yeongjong and Songdo
- Passing period: April-May, September-October
- Population trend: decreasing
- IUCN Red List: globally Endangered
- Journey from Russia to Australia through Incheon Tidal Flat in the Yellow Sea

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The EAAFP provides a framework for international cooperation, aimed at protecting migratory waterbirds, their habitat and the livelihoods of people dependent upon them.

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East Asian-Australasian Flyway & Incheon Tidal Flat



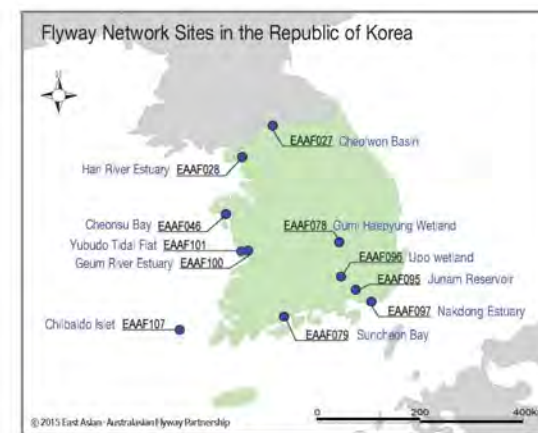
For millennia, over 200 species of waterbirds, including waterfowl, shorebirds and cranes, have migrated along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, from Alaska and the Russian Far East through East and Southeast Asia to Australia and New Zealand. Journeys may be across just two countries, but many species, especially shorebirds, travel the full length of the Flyway - up to 15,000 kilometres one-way between non-breeding and breeding grounds. Many of these species are dependent upon tidal flats, and the rich invertebrate life found there, for different stages of their migration. For many shorebirds, these habitats are essential for refueling (restoring consumed body fat) before the next stage of travel, either to Arctic breeding grounds or non-breeding refuges in the Southern hemisphere. As the intertidal areas of Asia are a crucial migratory bottleneck, in particular, the Yellow Sea region of Korea and China is increasingly recognized as being of outstanding importance. The Yellow Sea intertidal mudflats provide habitat for breeding, non-breeding and staging birds at different times of the year.

Flyway Site Network (FSN)

The Flyway Site Network draws attention to the interconnectedness of migratory waterbird sites through shared species and populations throughout the Flyway. Establishment of Flyway Site Network is a critical element of the EAAFP and will ensure that a chain of internationally important sites are sustainably managed to support the long-term survival of migratory waterbirds within the flyway.



Green dots indicate important sites for migratory waterbirds.
Red dots are 136 Flyway Network Sites.



Number of Flyway Network Sites in each country

Russia (10)	Vietnam (1)
U.S.A. (2)	Thailand (3)
Mongolia (11)	Philippines (4)
China (19)	Malaysia (2)
DPRK (2)	Indonesia (2)
Republic of Korea (11)	Papua New Guinea (1)
Japan (33)	Singapore (1)
Myanmar (3)	Australia (24)
Bangladesh (5)	New Zealand (2)

Flyway Sister Sites can bring an opportunity to be engaged with other sites in the FSN, for collaborative research on shared species and knowledge exchange, which can build the capacity of site managers.

Incheon Ecological and International City

Sustainable Ecotourism and International Cooperation

Incheon Tidal Flat is critically important for the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, supporting one third of the global population, with recently census putting them at 3,300 birds in the breeding season with up to 500 breeding pairs. It is also a globally important breeding site for Saunders's Gull (the only breeding site in the Republic of Korea) and Chinese Egret, both of which are globally Vulnerable. It is also a critical stop-over site for long-distance migratory shorebirds that depend on the tidal flats for a critical period of their migration in spring and autumn.

There are many important habitats for migratory waterbirds in Incheon. Ganghwa is important for its many natural, cultural and historical heritage sites. Yeongjong has a top international airport with over 4 million passengers a day. Songdo International City is home to the EAAFP Secretariat and over 10 international organisations. With only an hour of travel from the airport to these habitats, they have potential to attract tourist to enjoy birdwatching and ecological, cultural and historical sightseeing.

Among these habitats, Namdong Reservoir, within 1km of Songdo International City, is a growing breeding site for Black-faced Spoonbill. Over 120 pairs of Black-faced Spoonbill breed at the reservoir, which is the only publicly accessible site where breeding birds can be closely observed.



Protect our shared Natural Heritage in collaboration with EAAFP



The 22 countries in the EAAFP:

- U.S.A. (Alaska)
- Russia
- Mongolia
- China
- DPRK
- Republic of Korea
- Japan
- Philippines
- Vietnam
- Laos
- Cambodia
- Thailand
- Myanmar
- Bangladesh
- Malaysia
- Brunei
- Singapore
- Indonesia
- Timor-Leste
- Papua New Guinea
- Australia
- New Zealand

The migratory birds and habitats of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) are the shared natural heritage of 22 countries. Many of the steps that need to be taken to secure this resource in the long term will require international cooperation. Unless the fast economic development of this region can be balanced with adequate environmental safeguards, impressive looking economic gains could be shortlived and undermined by the loss of valuable ecosystem services and a growing list of costly ecological disasters.