



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 21 September 2017

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

China Zhaling Lake



Designation date	1 December 2004
Site number	1442
Coordinates	34°54'41"N 97°16'29"E
Area	64 920,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Zhaling Lake is a plateau freshwater lake located on Guo Luo state of Qinghai Province, China. The Site is a Nature Reserve and also designated as an Important Bird Area. This high altitude tectonic lake is the second largest lake in the source area of the Yellow River and serves as a major source of water for the upstream communities. The wetland is also a natural reservoir belonging to one of the core areas within Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve that helps in regulating the runoffs of the region. With unique natural environment, abundant water resources and productive grasslands, this site provides a good environment for plateau animals. The Site is one of the biodiversity hotspots in Tibetan Biogeographic Province of the Palaearctic Realm. Since 2001, multiple scientific surveys led by Chinese Academy of Forestry have been conducted on Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve. The survey results show that this area is among the most species rich areas in this biogeographic region, with about 2,300 plant species, 85 mammals, 238 birds and 40 fish. Some of these are globally threatened, such as the critically endangered Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*); the endangered steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Przewalski's gazelle (*Procapra przewalskii*); and the vulnerable black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Daiying JIN
Institution/agency	Qinghai Provincial Wildlife and Nature Reserve Conservancy
Postal address	25 Xichuan South Road Xining City 810008 Qinghai Province P.R. China
E-mail	634498806@qq.com
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2013
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Zhaling Lake
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2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS? No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

This site has roughly the same boundary with Zhaling Lake, which is located within the core area of Sanjingyuan National Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Guo Luo State, Qinghai Province
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Maduo County

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 64920

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 64932.07

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Cold-winter (continental) deserts and semideserts, Tibetan Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic Realm

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided

Zhaling Lake is the second largest lake in the source area of the Yellow River. It receives water from 8 important branches of the upstream Yellow River. With a storage capacity of 4.67 billion m³, it plays an important role in flood prevention and water storage. The topography of the lake basin can benefit sediment retention and maintains good water quality for the surroundings and the downstream areas.

Other ecosystem services provided

The wetland is a typical plateau freshwater lake wetland in Tibetan Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic Realm. This site is unique in this biogeographic region because the headwater source of Yellow River, the largest river in this biogeographic region and the fifth largest river in the world. It is rich in water resources, and is important in sediment retention, purifying water, flood control and storing water as well as regulating the local climate.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

This Ramsar site is one of the hotspots of biodiversity in Tibetan Biogeographic Province, Palaearctic Realm. Since 2001, multiple scientific surveys led by Chinese Academy of Forestry have been conducted on Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve. The survey results show that this area is among the most species-rich areas in this biogeographic region, with up to 2,300 plant species, up to 85 mammal species, up to 238 bird species, and up to 40 fish species (Liu et al., 2005). Zhaling Lake is a core of this reserve and provides perching and breeding places for many birds, such as *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Larus brunnecephalus*, *Larus ichthyaetus*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Anser indicus*, *Grus nigricollis*. The lake is rich in fish (such as *Gymnocypris eckloni* and *Platypharodon extremus*). Also, there are some birds only living in Qinghai Province on the Qinghai –Tibet Plateau, such as *Tetraogallus tibetanus*, *Pseudopodoces humilis*, *Perdix hodgsoniae*. And there are some mammals commonly seen around the lake, such as *Equus kiang*, *Procapra picticaudata*, *Marmota himalayana* and *Felis manul*. Many species in this site are endemic species of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau or Central Asia.

- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

In Zhaling Lake, there are 8 endemic fish species of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau or Central Asia, such as *Gymnocypris eckloni*, *Platypharodon extremus*, *Chuanchia labiosa* and *Gymnodiptychus pachycheilu*.

- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

This wetland is an important food base, spawning and nursing site for the abovementioned endemic fish species. As these endemic species only use water bodies with large area as their habitats, Zhaling Lake is among the few suitable habitats in this biogeographic region.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National protection class II		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National protection class I		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: II		
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Chuanchia labiosa</i>	Huanghe naked carp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		spawning in this site	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gymnocypris eckloni</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		spawning in this site	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gymnodiptychus pachycheilus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		spawning in this site	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Platypharodon extremus</i>	Wide-tooth Schizothoracin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		spawning in this site	
Others																		
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Procapra przewalskii</i>	Przewalski's gazelle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Protection Class: I		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The Zhaling Lake falls on the highland climatic region on the upper reaches of the Yellow river basin. With soil types mainly of peat, peat bog and meadow bog, the Site supports abundant aquatic plants and the dominant species include *Batrachium foeniculaceum*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphoides peltatum* and *Potamogeton pectinatus*. Around the lake, there is alpine swamp meadow vegetation, including cold-tolerant mesophyte or vivacious hemicryptophyte or geophyte communities. There are more than 50 species of common herbage species, and the dominant species are *Kobresia tibetica*, *Carex moorcroftii* and *Carex atrofusca*. The wetland is a highly vegetated area with coverage of 85 – 90%. The swamp areas are perching and breeding places for many bird species including *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Larus brunicephalus*, *Larus ichthyaeus*, *Anser indicus* and *Grus nigricollis*. Of the various ecosystem services that wetlands provides, the Site is important for flood control, sediment and nutrient retention, regulating climate and also serves as a major scientific study area.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		2	3441	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	52409	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Equus kiang</i>	Tibetan Wild Ass;Kiang				National Protection Class: I
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture				National Protection Class: I
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>	Tibetan gazelle				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>	bharal				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock				National Protection Class: II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
H: Highland	H: Highland (-)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

RIS for Site no. 1442, Zhaling Lake, China

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The upper reaches of the the Yellow River Basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The soil types are mainly peat soil, peat bog soil and meadow bog soil.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	increase

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH value is 8.5.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The mineralization is 480.0 mg/L.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Dystrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar ii) significantly different site itself.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	Medium
Biological control of pests and disease	Support of predators of agricultural pests (e.g., birds feeding on locusts)	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides 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) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) 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

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Bureau of Qinghai Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Ruofan LI, Director

Postal address:

25 Xichuan South Road
Xining City 810008
Qinghai Province,
P.R. China

E-mail address:

634498806@qq.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Droughts	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Reserve	Qinghai Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve	www.sjynnr.cn	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/sanjiangyuan-nature-reserve-iba-china-(mainland)	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Proposed

Habitat

Measures	Status
Re-vegetation	Partially implemented
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Soil management	Partially implemented
Land conversion controls	Proposed
Faunal corridors/passage	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Research	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented

Other:

Since the formal establishment of the reserve, the organization of the bureau was set up orderly. Particularly, targeting the important wetland areas, 2 base stations and 4 protection points were established to carry out regular conservation activities. Also, some measures were taken for the wetland protection, including prohibiting grazing and fishing, resettlement project in the core areas, prevention and control of desertification, vegetation restoration and returning pasture to grassland. In addition, the reserve has carried out wetland monitoring on an annual basis (including water quality, biodiversity, etc.).

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Soil quality	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented

From 2010 to 2014, the Reserve Bureau carried out monitoring programs for the Ramsar Site every year, mainly for bird investigation.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Common wild animals in Sanjiang National Nature Reserve, Qinghai. (Internal materials)
 Common wild plants in Sanjiang National Nature Reserve, Qinghai. (Internal materials)
 Li, Diqiang. Li, Jianwen. 2002. Sanjiangyuan Biodiversity. Beijing: China Science and Technology Press.
 Li. Wanshou. Fen, Ling. Sun, Shengli. 2001. Influence of Zaling and Eling Lake on the annual discharge of the Yellow River source area. Acta Geographica Sinica. 56(1): 75-82
 Qinghai Provincial Local Chronicles Compilation Committee. 2000. Qinghai Provincial Chronicles (7), Chronicles of the Source of Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancang River. Zhengzhou: Yellow River Water Conservancy Press.
 State Forestry Administration. 2000. China Wetland Protection Program. Beijing: China Forestry Publishing House.
 Survey and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration, Qinghai Provincial Bureau of Forestry. 2003. Master Plan for Qinghai Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve.
 Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18.
 Wang, Sumin. Dou, Hongshen. 1998. China's Lake Records. Beijing: Science Press.
 Wildlife Protection Department of the Ministry of Forestry. 1994. Guide to Wetland Protection and Rational Utilization. Beijing: China Forestry Publishing House.
 Wu, Zhengyi. 1980. China vegetation. Beijing: Science Press.
 Zhao, Kuiyi. 1999. China's Marsh Records. Beijing: Science Press.
 Imaging Biology Survey (IBE), etc. 2015. Natural Observation Handbook of Sanjingyuan. Encyclopaedia of China Publishing House.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

- i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>
 - ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>
 - iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>
 - iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>
 - v. site management plan
<no file available>
 - vi. other published literature
<no file available>
- <no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



landscape of Zhaling lake (*the reserve, 27-08-2014*)



landscape of Zhaling lake (*the reserve, 27-08-2014*)



Zhaling lake (*the reserve, 27-08-2014*)



Zhaling lake (*Jiasheng LI, 08-11-2011*)



Zhaling lake (*Jiasheng LI, 08-11-2011*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation