Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 28 August 2020

China

Inner Mongolia Bila River Wetlands

Designation date	3 February 2020
Site number	2427
Coordinates	49°26'29"N 123°19'02"E
Area	56 604,00 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

Located at the southeastern slope of the Grand Khingan Mountains, Northeast China, Bila River Wetlands is an inland wetland and aquatic ecosystem, which aims to protect wetland and forest ecosystems as well as threatened wildlife. The Site is located at the intersection of the Khingan Mountains, the Hulunbuir Grassland and the Songnen Plain. Zonal vegetation has the typical characteristics of both cold-temperature coniferous forests and moderate-temperate broad-leaved forests. With no human disturbance here, the primordial forest in the Site is well preserved, and it is one of the most intact forests in the transition zone from cold to middle temperate zones in China.
The terrain of the Site, under which there is permafrost, is generally gentle. However, the lava flow produced by the volcanic eruption of Grand Khingan Mountains constrains the direction of waters in the Site. Hence, plenty of special forms of water, such as braided rivers, oxbow lakes, and barrier lakes are present in the site. Overall, the landscape and wetlands types are representative in biogeographic regions and East Asia. The marvellous environment and various types of ecosystems provide suitable habitats for threatened species, such as Chosenia arbutifolia, Aythya baeri, Emberiza aureola, Hucho taimen, etc. In addition, almost all of rivers in the Site flow into Bila River. The Site plays a vital role in conserving water sources, storing water, controlling flood, adjusting regional climate, maintaining the carbon balance of Northeast Asia.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2009
To year	2019

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Inner Mongolia Bila River Wetlands

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

Bila River Wetlands is in the southeast part of Grand Khingan Mountains. The Site is next to Batike in the East, Daergou forest farm in the south, Darbin Lake National Forest Park in the West and Zawen River Forest Farm in the north.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Oroqen Autonomous Banner, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia, P.R. China
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Nomin Town

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):	56604

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 56699.984

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Temperate broad-leaf forests or woodlands, and subpolar deciduous thickets, Manchu-Japanese Mixed Forest 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	Under the flat terrain, broad permafrost develops beneath the surface while along the braided river systems, large area of marshes spread over the Site. The area of marshes is about 19,460 ha, accounting for 98.14% of wetlands in the Site. Consequently, the marshes of the Site play an important role in water conservation, storage and purification, flood control, stable water supply, and maintenance of the water levels of the surrounding seasonal wetlands in Nenjiang River Basin and biogeographic region. Bila River is the main river in the Site, which runs from northwest to southeast for 23 km. The tributaries of the Bila River are numerous and influenced by lava flow. There are also many oxbow, barrier and volcanic lakes in the basin. The Bila River is the largest tributary of the Nomin River, and finally flows into the Nenjiang River. The Bila River provides necessary and excellent water sources for the forests, wetlands and other ecosystems throughout its length, which is of great significance to guarantee the water sources and water ecological security of the Songhua River and Heilongjiang River Basin.
Other ecosystem services provided	Located in east slope of northern section of Grand Khingan Mountains, the Site is right in the Nenjiang Plain where forest and shrub transform to grassland and cold-temperature coniferous forests transform to moderate-temperate broad-leaved forests. Various communities and habitats, including forest, shrub, grassland, meadow, swamp meadow, swamp, river and lake, form in the Site due to the complex zonal distribution and floristic elements, which provides ideal places for many wild animals and plants, i.e. 703 species of wild higher plants and 322 species of vertebrates. Hence, it presents the essential function of keeping biodiversity in the biogeographic region. Because of the low annual average temperature, low evaporation and high groundwater level in the Site, the soil moisture is over saturated, the litter of the forest marshes and herb marshes cannot decompose in short time, and finally a thick peat layer forms. The area of forest and herbaceous peat marshes in the Site is up to 19460 ha, and it is of great significance to balance the regional carbon cycle and mitigate global climate change.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	Located in the southeast part of Grand Khingan Mountains, Inner Mongolia, this intact and well-preserved Site is in the zone where cold-temperature coniferous forests transform to moderate-temperate broad-leaved forests. Various wetland types, based on the complex zonal distribution of species, is of great value to maintain biodiversity in the biogeographic region. As for plants, the number of species of higher and lower plants are 703 and 415, respectively. Sphagnum magellanicum, widely distributed in the Site, is the key species of peat mosses. As for animals, 45 species of mammals, 228 species of birds, 7 species of reptiles, 6 species of amphibians, 35 species of fish, and 335 species of insect habitat the Site, including many threatened species.

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Chosenia arbutifolia		☑	☑	☐	VU	☐	National Protection Class: II	

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	*Anser cygnoides*	Swan Goose	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☑	Crit 2: VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Protection Class: I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila clanga*	Greater Spotted Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☑	National Protection Class: II Crit 2: VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya baeri*	Baer's Pochard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☑		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Bubo scandiacus*	Snowy Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Protection Class: II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Protection Class: I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Emberiza aureola*	Yellow-breasted Bunting	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☑		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Emberiza rustica*	Rustic Bunting	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus japonensis*	Red-crowned Crane	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☑	☑	National Protection Class: II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus vipio*	White-naped Crane	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☑	☑	National Protection Class: II Crit 2: VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Podiceps auritus*	Horned Grebe	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Protection Class: II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tetrao parvirostris*	Black-billed Capercaillie	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Protection Class: I	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hucho taimen*	Danube salmon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		

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 primary wetland types of the Site are permanent forested peatlands and permanent non-forested peatlands. Forest is the dominant vegetation type in the Site. The key species of the forests are Larix gmelinii, Betula platyphylla, and Populus davidiana, forming typical coniferous forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest in Northeast China, and providing habitat for many wild animals such as Ursus arctos, Lynx lynx, Cervus elaphus, and Lepus timidus. The main communities in the swamps, which develop along the rivers in the Site include Sphagnus magellanicum, Betula fruticosa and Larix gmelinii. Many threatened waterfowls, such as Ciconia nigra, Grus japonensis and anser cygnoides, use this relatively complete freshwater marsh ecosystem as a habitat and breeding site.
Four other vegetation types found in the Site include shrubwood, grassland, meadow and pond. The key species in those communities include Sabina davurica, Filifolium sibiricum, Calamagrostis angustifolia, and Typha davidiana. Furthermore, the site plays an important role in conserving biodiversity, storing water, regulating regional climate and balancing regional ecosystems.

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		3	291	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	77	
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		2	8141	Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		1	11319	Rare

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forest	
Grassland	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Glycine max	Wild Soybean	National Protection Class: II
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	National Protection Class: II

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	*Accipiter nisus*	Eurasian Sparrowhawk				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Accipiter virgatus*	Besra				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Alces alces*	Moose				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Bubo bubo*	Eurasian Eagle-Owl				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Buteo lagopus*	Rough-legged Hawk;Rough-legged Buzzard;Roughleg				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Cervus elaphus*	Red Deer				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus spilonotus*	Eastern Marsh Harrier				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco amurensis*	Amur Falcon				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Glaucidium passerinum*	Eurasian Pygmy Owl				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*	Little Gull				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lepus timidus*	Mountain Hare				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*	Eurasian Lynx				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lyrurus tetrix*	Black Grouse;Eurasian Black Grouse				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Martes flavigula*	Yellow-throated Marten				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Martes zibellina*	Sable				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Nisaetus nipalensis*	Mountain Hawk-Eagle				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Strix uralensis*	Ural Owl				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Surnia ulula*	Northern Hawk-Owl;Northern Hawk Owl				National Protection Class: II
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ursus arctos*	Grizzly Bear;Brown Bear				National Protection Class: II

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dwb: Humid continental (Humid with severe, dry winter, warm summer)
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dwc: Subarctic (Severe, dry winter, cool summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 377

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 886

- 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 ☐

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.

Nenjiang River Basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☐

Organic ☑

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 of Bila River Ramsar Site consists of brown coniferous forest soil, dark brown soil, chernozem, meadow soil and marsh soil.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from rainfall / snowfall	☑	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Feeds groundwater	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The main rivers in the Site include Bila River, Zawen River, and Biergou River. Bila River flows through the Site for 23 km; Zawen River flows through for 11 km and merges into the Bila River; Biergou River originates from the site and flows through for 35 km. The main hydrological factors that influence the water regime of the Site are the increase of precipitation in summer and the melting of permafrost due to climate warming, and consequently affect the water content of soil and volume of surface water flow in the site.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☑

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐

Sediment regime unknown ☐

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☐

Unknown ☐

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐

Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐

Mesotrophic ☐

Oligotrophic ☐

Dystrophic ☑

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 site itself: i) broadly similar ◉ ii) significantly different ○

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, 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	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Within the site: 1000s

Outside the site: 10000s

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 ☑

Description if applicable

The Site is located in the only National Autonomous Banner of Oroqen nationality in China, and it is an important fishing and hunting area in the history of Oroqen. Currently 184 Oroqen people, including 98 hunters from 40 families, live in the Site and have done for generations. As they rove around in Khingan Mountains and live a life isolated from the world, the native are known as the masters of Khingan Mountains. For years, their traditional way of live is in harmony with the forest and wetland ecosystems in the Site.

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 ☐

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	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Inner Mongolia Bila River National Nature Reserve Administration
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Yong Sun, Director
Postal address:	Nomin Town, Oroqen Autonomous Banner, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia, P.R. China
E-mail address:	1256686352@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	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia Bila River National Nature Reserve	http://www.blhbhq.com/	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Nuomin - Bila He - Dayangshu	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/nuomin--bila-he--dayangshu-iba-china-(mainland)/map	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	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Land conversion controls	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented

Human Activities

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

Other:

In 2002, Inner Mongolia Bila River Provincial Nature Reserve was established. In 2014, it was officially approved as a National Nature Reserve.
Management measures were promulgated to improve the daily management, monitoring, patrolling, publicity and education systems of the reserve.
The projects of ecological restoration of returning farmland and pastureland to wetlands, and restoring of damaged wetlands are carried out with 130 ha of farmland, 5 pieces of pastureland having been closed, and restoration of 35 ha, having been completed.
Forest fire prevention are strictly carried out. Relevant organization and fire brigade are established. Illegal activities such as fishing, hunting, medicine gathering, soil mining and deforestation, are strictly prohibited.
The establishment of well-organized management stations are proposed. The Site will be carefully divided in to separate management areas and regular patrolling inspection will be undertaken.
A scientific research base is set up with the help of the school of city and environment, Peking University and Inner Mongolia Agricultural University.
Ecological publicity activities are carried out in settlements and school campus, in order to show the importance of wetland protection to residents.
While the latest work of the reserve has been released by news media such as Wetlands China, and website of the reserve.
The co-operation of Forestry Bureau of Bila River, Forest Public Security Bureau of Bila River and Armed Police Brigade of Bila River is well formed, and jointly work efficiently to ensure ecological protection and social stability.
Assistance is provided to the residents who give up the farmland and pastureland in the reserve. In 2017, they were compensated 20 million Yuan.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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

In the reserve, 2517 m2 of monitoring buildings for scientific research are built, and 2 bird quadrats, 3 water quality points, 1 meteorological point and 5 biodiversity observation points are established. Twenty fixed quadrats (18000 m2) and 3 fixed transects (35 km) for plants have been established.
Experts from Beijing Forestry University, Beijing University, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agrology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Northeast Forestry University, Academy of Forestry Investment and Planning, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University and other institutions, are invited so as to establish "Expert Committee of Inner Mongolia Bila River National Nature Reserve".
Co-operation with universities and institutions is actively carried out. Researches on ecosystem succession, climate change, primary productivity, biodiversity change are studied, and the scientific research capacity of the reserve is increasing.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Tian Sun. 2014. The characteristics of main wetland vegetation types in Bila River Nature Reserve, Inner Mongolia. Inner Mongolia Forestry Investigation and Design, 37(01): 59-60+74.
Cuimin Wang. 2013. Floristic composition and characteristics of Bila River Nature Reserve in Inner Mongolia. Inner Mongolia Forestry Investigation and Design, 36(06): 58-59.
Zhimin Tu. 2010. Study on the Quaternary Volcanic Group in the area of Nomin River. China University of Geosciences（Beijing）.
Qu Li-bin, Gao Ming-fu, Wang Hong-peng XING Gui-yun. 2008. Analysis of Growth of Larix gmenlinii in Bilaheshitang. Inner Mongolia Forestry Investigation and Design, (05): 20-22.
Udvardy M. 1975. Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18

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:

Glassland in Bila River Ramsar Site (*Tongguo CAO, 12-10-2018*)

Rivers in Bila River Ramsar Site (*Chunsheng GAO, 24-09-2017*)

Marshs in Bila River Ramsar Site (*Dingxi SHU, 09-08-2017*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2020-02-03