Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 28 August 2020

China

Gansu Yellow River Shouqu Wetlands

Designation date	3 February 2020
Site number	2429
Coordinates	33°34'38"N 102°11'04"E
Area	132 067,00 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 on the north-eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau in Maqu County, Gansu Province, Shouqu Wetlands is at the confluence area of Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces, where the Yellow River turns sharply to the north. Mainly consisting of inland rivers and marshes, the Site has typical inland wetland and aquatic ecosystems of alpine desert, which is a representative in Tibetan Plateau and biogeographic region. The Site situates in areas where wetland resources of Gansu Huanghe Shouqu National Nature Reserve concentrates. In this site, rivers and ponds spread everywhere, and meadows and marshes are densely distributed. The major type of wetland are natural-state marshes, which are inhabited by many threatened species, such as the musk deer Moschus berezovskii, crane Grus nigricollis, eagle Haliaeetus leucoryphus, and salamander Batrachuperus tibetanus. As one of the northernmost breeding places for Grus nigricollis, the Site is the essential stopover, foraging and breeding ground for highland migratory birds in West China, playing important roles in preserving local biodiversity and maintaining genetic diversity on the northern edge of Tibetan Plateau. Shouqu Wetlands forms the core area of Zoigê Marsh, which is the largest and the most unique high-altitude marsh area in Tibetan Plateau, and of great value in research and ecology. At the same time, surrounded by Yellow River in southwest, south, east and northeast, Shouqu Wetlands increases run-off by 40% in the upper part of Yellow River basin and consequently becomes one of the most important water conservation areas. Hence, it is of considerable importance in conserving water, controlling floods, adjusting microclimate and preventing desertification downstream.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Yinjun Li
Institution/agency	Administration Bureau of Gansu Huanghe Shouqu National Nature Reserve
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2010
To year	2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Gansu Yellow River Shouqu 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

Shouqu Wetlands is 64% of Gansu Huanghe Shouqu National Nature Reserve, consisting of the core area and buffer area of the reserve. The Site is located in the swamp, alluvial-plains, and low-hill areas on the north bank of the upper reaches of the Yellow River. It is west to the first ridge near the Maqu-Cairim Road, east to the Yellow River in Manrima Town, north to Hequ Turf, and south to the Yellow River in Cairima Town. This Site is completely located in the Gansu Huanghe Shouqu National Nature Reserve which counts for 20340 ha and contains three function zones (the Core, Buffer and Experimental area).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Maqu County, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, P.R. China
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Manrima Town, Maqu 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):	132067
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	131783.143

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Cold-winter (continental) deserts and semi-deserts, Tibetan Province, Palaearcitc 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	Located on the northeastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau, Shouqu Wetlands is one of the most important water conservation areas in the upper Yellow River basin. The Yellow River runs around the site 433 km, where 27 primary tributaries flow into the mainstream, and consequently increase run-off by 58.7%. Large amounts of herb-dominated marshes and meadows can effectively conserve water and control flood. Therefore, the Site is of great importance in adjusting microclimate, purifying water, maintaining normal groundwater level, and cleaning air. It also plays an essential role in the ecological security and urban production and domestic water demand downstream.
Other ecosystem services provided	Located on the north-eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau, Shouqu Wetlands is at the confluence area of Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces. Shouqu Wetlands forms the core area of Zoigê Marsh, close to another Ramsar site - Sichuan Ruoergai Wetlands around 50 km away. Marshes in the site are well-developed and completely preserved, making it stand out in this biogeographic region, and even in the world. The peat layer has high organic matter, total humic acid and calorific value, and the amount of peat reserved here is over 1.59 billion m3. The peat layer of one site (Langqu Qiaorimu) in core area has a thickness up to 4.77 meters, which are typical peatlands in Northwest China. Therefore, the site is one of the essential carbon sinks in the biogeographic region and is of great importance to balance the carbon cycle in the upper Yellow River Basin. The wetland community structures here are also complex and diversified, becoming natural filters to absorb, transform and degrade pollutants. Hence, pollution-free water ecosystems formed in Shouqu peatland are of great significance to purify water and regulate regional microclimate.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	This Site is of high biodiversity. In this hotspot of regional biodiversity, 517 species of plants, 114 species of birds and 35 species of mammals are found. Peat is widely developed in the site and the ecosystem here has the features of wetland ecosystems of highland cold desert, which is unique in local the biogeographic region. Many endemic species of the Tibetan Plateau live here. For instance, Gymnocypris eckloni, Gymnodiptychus pachycheilus, and Schizopygopsis pylzovi are endemic fishes to the Tibetan Plateau, which are an important food source of some birds like Grus nigricollis. Diversified habitat types provide various living environments for threatened species, such as Moschus chrysogaster, Przewalskium albirostris, Moschus berezovskii, Aquila nipalensis, Cuon alpinus, Uncia uncia, and Grus nigricollis, which is of great importance in maintaining regional biodiversity. The peripheral populations of Grus nigricollis, Uncia uncia, and Equus kiang species have high genetic diversity, and support important biodiversity in the biogeographic region.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

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
Picea asperata	Dragon spruce	☑	☑	☐	VU	☐	National Protection Class II; Endemic to China	

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	*Aquila nipalensis*	Steppe Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class II	Crit 4:Breeding in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Crossoptilon auritum*	White Eared Pheasant; Blue Eared Pheasant	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	Crit 4:Breeding in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco cherrug*	Saker Falcon	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit 4:Breeding in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus nigricollis*	Black-necked Crane	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit 4:Breeding in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*	Pallas's Fish Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	Crit 4:Breeding in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Perisoreus internigrans*	Sichuan Jay	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Crit 4:Breeding in the site
Others																		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Batrachuperus pinchonii*	Western Chinese Mountain Salamander	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Batrachuperus tibetanus*	Alpine Stream Salamander	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Cuon alpinus*	Dhole	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Moschus berezovskii*	Chinese forest musk deer	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Moschus chrysogaster*	alpine musk deer	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☑	☐	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Przewalskium albirostre*	White-lipped Deer	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Protection Class I Crit 2: VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Uncia uncia*	Snow leopard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☑	☑	National Protection Class I Crit 2: 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 major wetland types in the Site are permanent non-forested peatlands, permanent rivers, and seasonal freshwater lakes. Influenced by plateau topography and alluvial effects of mainstream of Yellow River, vegetation of the site varies mainly according to the altitude. The area above 4000 m is alpine stony desert. Grassland vegetation grows in hilly areas, such as Form. Elymus nutans and Form. Kobresia capillifolia, which provides habitats for rare animals, such as Equus kiang and Moschus berezovskii. At lower elevations, marshes develop and meadow vegetation grows such as Form. Blysmus sinocompressus, Form. Kobresia macrantha var. nudicarpa, and Form. Carex muliensis, which provides shelters and foraging grounds for birds, such as Grus nigricollis. In addition, the site plays an important role in adjusting regional climate and providing water resources for downstream areas.

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	144	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		3		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1	124114	Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Alpine screes	
Alpine shrub	
Alpine meadow	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Circaeaster agrestis		National Protection Class II
Meconopsis punicea		National Protection Class II
Picea crassifolia	Qinghai spruce	Endemic to China
Picea purpurea	Purple-cone spruce	Endemic to China
Pomatosace filicula		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	*Aegithalos caudatus*	Long-tailed Bushtit				endemism
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Cervus nippon*	Sika deer				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Eospalax fontanierii*	Chinese Zokor;Common Chinese Zokor				endemism
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Equus kiang*	Tibetan Wild Ass;Kiang				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	*Garrulax maximus*	Giant Laughingthrush				endemism
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gypaetus barbatus*	Bearded Vulture				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle				National Protection Class I
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Muntiacus reevesi*	Reeves's muntjac				endemism
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis davidii*	David's Myotis				endemism
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Nanorana pleskei*	Tibetan Frog				endemism
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Phrynocephalus vlangalii*	Ching Hai Toadhead Agama				endemism
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pseudopodoces humilis*	Ground Tit				endemism
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Rana chensinensis*	Chinese Brown Frog				endemism
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Scaptochirus moschatus*	Short-faced Mole				endemism
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Scincella modesta*					endemism
CHORDATA/AVES	*Trochalopteron elliotii*	Elliot's Laughingthrush				endemism
CHORDATA/AVES	*Urocynchramus pylzowi*	Pink-tailed Rosefinch;Przevalski's Finch				endemism

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
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): 3420

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 4060

- 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.

Yellow 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)

Five types of soil are found in the site, namely alpine meadow soil, subalpine meadow soil, meadow soil, marsh soil and peat 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

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
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	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	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

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	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Within the site: 5000

Outside the site: 100000

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

Where economic studies or assessments of economic valuation have been undertaken at the site, it would be helpful to provide information on where the results of such studies may be located (e.g. website links, citation of published literature):

Chen Min, Cao Jian-Jun, Wu Gao-lin. Primary estimation of service values of Maqu Wetland grassland ecosystems in the upriver area of yellow river conservation district[J]. Pratacultural Science, 2010, 27(05):10-14.
Wang Juan, Ma Wen-Jun, Chen Wen-Ye. Evaluation of service function value of Maqu alpine wetland ecosystem in the First Meander of the Yellow River[J]. Pratacultural Science, 2010, 27(1):25-30.

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	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Administration Bureau of Gansu Huang He Shouqu National Nature Reserve
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Dougejia, Director
Postal address:	Gula Road, Nima Town, Maqu County, Gansu Province
E-mail address:	574325833@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
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact	Medium 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
Gathering terrestrial plants	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	☑	☐

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	Low impact	Low 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	Gansu Huang He Shouqu National Nature Reserve		partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Huang He Shouqu Nature Reserve	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/huang-he-shouqu-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	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Partially implemented
Soil management	Partially implemented
Land conversion controls	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented

Human Activities

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

Other:

In 1995, Gansu Huanghe Shouqu Nature Reserve was approved by the Forestry Department of Gansu Province, mainly protecting plateau animals and plants and their ecological environment.
In 2005, the "Gansu Huanghe Shouqu Wetland Provincial Nature Reserve" was established . The main protected object is the plateau Shouqu Wetland ecosystem of Yellow River. The area of the reserve was adjusted to 203,401 ha.
In December 2011, the Administration Bureau of the nature reserve was set up, and four management stations were built in the reserve. From then, the management of the reserve was gradually moved in the right direction.
In December 2013, the General Office of the State Council approved that Gansu Huanghe Shouqu Nature Reserve be promoted to a national nature reserve.
In December 2018, Gansu Forestry and Grassland Bureau issued the Notice on the Establishment of the Administration Bureau of Gansu Huanghe Shouqu National Nature Reserve. It is a department-level institution with full allocation and an independent legal entity, belonging to the Forestry and Grassland Administration of Gansu Province, exercising the right of protection and management for wetlands, forests, wildlife and other resources in the area.
From 2017 to 2018, the master plan of the reserve was completed and approved, and it will play an important role to improve the work implemented in the reserve.
Based on the scientific research and teaching platform established by Lanzhou University, the professional abilities of the staff are trained and the quality of scientific research is promoted in the Administration Bureau.
Many projects had been carried out by Global Environment Fund (GEF), Peiking University, Beijing Forestry University, and Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute under Chinese Academy of Sciences since the reserve was established, including background resource investigation of wild animals, study and assessment on plant diversity and conservation, forest resources survey, and monitoring on black-necked crane (Grus nigricollis), which promotes the quality of scientific research of the Administration Bureau as well.
The reserve actively carried out the campaigns of wetland protection in the reserve and the materials were printed both in Tibetan and Chinese. The importance of the wetlands was explained to herdsmen, raising the awareness of protecting the wetlands and improving the effectiveness of community co-management.
In order to better protect rare birds such as black-necked cranes, regular and irregular patrolling are carried out. During the migratory season of the black-necked cranes (i.e. March to April), the core area was patrolled once a week; In breeding seasons (i.e. May to August), the frequency is twice a week; in other seasons, the reserve is patrolled six times a month.

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 restoration is needed

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

Since 2017, dynamic remote sensing monitoring of human activities in the reserve was carried out. Combining field investigations, the types of human activities, construction time, and facilities statues were checked, so as to ensure the original ecological status of the core areas and buffer areas.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Chen Min, Cao Jian-Jun, Wu Gao-lin. Primary estimation of service values of Maqu Wetland grassland ecosystems in the upriver area of yellow river conservation district[J]. Pratacultural Science, 2010, 27(05):10-14.
Wang Juan, Ma Wen-Jun, Chen Wen-Ye. Evaluation of service function value of Maqu alpine wetland ecosystem in the First Meander of the Yellow River[J]. Pratacultural Science, 2010, 27(1):25-30.
Gao Bin-Bin. Research on the status quo of wetlands and protection countermeasures of Gansu Huang He Shouqu Nature Reserve[J]. Gansu Science and Technology, 2008, 24(12):3-5.
Academy of forestry investigation and planning. Master Plan of Gansu Huang He Shouqu National Nature Reserve (2018-2027).
School of Life Sciences, Lanzhou University. Scientific Investigation Report of Gansu Huang He Shouqu National Nature Reserve. 2010.
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)
<1 file(s) uploaded>

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>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Peatland marshes (*Administration Bureau, 30-08-2019*)

Black-necked Crane (Grus nigricollis) (*Administration Bureau, 21-08-2018*)

Peatland marshes (*Administration Bureau, 23-09-2010*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2020-02-03