Ramsar Information Sheet

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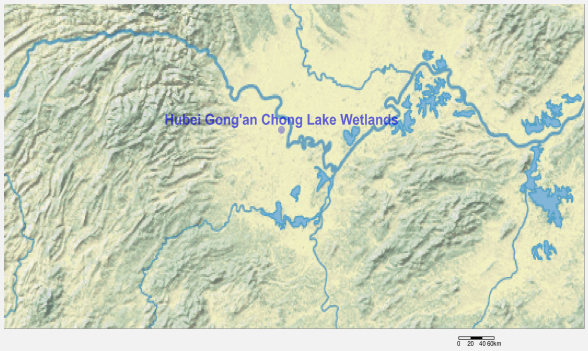
China

Hubei Gong'an Chong Lake Wetlands



Designation date	28 October 2022
Site number	2507
Coordinates	29°55'17"N 112°16'31"E
Area	1 259,70 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

Hubei Gong'an Chong Lake Wetlands is located in the north of the Dongting Lake water system. It is formed by the flooding of the Dongqing River, a tributary of the south bank of the Jingjiang Reach of the Yangtze River. The Site is a typical interfluvial lowlands lake. The overall terrain is high in the north and low in the south, with alluvial and lacustrine plain landforms. Lake wetlands are the main wetland types. The main protected components of the Site are freshwater wetland ecosystems, rare and endangered species such as Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri) and yellow-breasted bunting (Emberiza aureola), and their distribution areas.

The water level fluctuates seasonally, with habitats such as shallow water, deep water, bottomland, scrub-grassland, and shrubwood, that provides abundant food resources for many animals. The Site is one of the most densely populated areas of freshwater animal and plant species in China, thus has an irreplaceable role in biodiversity conservation. As an important location for migratory birds on the East Asia-Australasian migration route, this Site provides food supplies, resting places, and wintering grounds during the migration of threatened birds such as common pochard (Aythya ferina) and rustic bunting (Emberiza rustica), and also provides breeding grounds for whiskered tern (Chlidonias hybrida), pheasant-tailed jacana (Hydrophasianus chirurgus), and Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri). The Site also provides shoal habitats for wading birds and maintains different water level conditions that especially helps to maintain seasonal biodiversity of the Site.

As the core area of the Jingjiang flood-diversion area, the Site is a crucial flood carrying and storage channel, which effectively relieves the flood pressure from surrounding rivers. It is also one of the important areas designated to protect the ecosystem in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River with removal of fish ponds being the major restoration initiative.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: Gong'an County Chonghu National Wetland Park Protection Center

Postal address: Chonghu Fishing Farm, Zhakou Town 434309, Gong'an County, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province, P.R. China

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Ramsar Administrative Authority of the People's Republic of China

Postal address: No.18 Hepingli East Road
Dongcheng District Beijing 100714
P.R. China

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

From year: 2014

To year: 2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Hubei Gong'an Chong Lake 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

The Site is located in the Chonghu National Wetland Park in Gong'an County in Hubei Province, accounting for 85.4% of the total area of the Gong'an County Chonghu National Wetland Park, and includes the whole seasonally wetted area of the Chong Lake as well. The boundaries of the Site are allocated in a manner that facilitates the management of the Chong Lake by the Wetland Park administration.
The Site is surrounded by ditches by all sides and make up its boundary. In the north, the Site is bordered by the Zhakou Dongsan Ditch, followed by Beigan, Jiuheng, Hengshisan, and Donggan Ditches in the east, then Hengshiqi, Liukou, and Nangan Ditches in the South, and finally Xigan and General Draingage Ditches in the West.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Gong'an County, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Guandouhudi Town, Gong'an 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): 1259.7

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 1259.226

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands, Oriental Deciduous Forest Biogeographic Province, Palaearcitc Realm

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	The Site provides excellent habitat for a variety of threatened species. There are two critically endangered species, namely Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri) and yellow-breasted bunting (Emberiza aureola); one endangered species, big-headed reeves' turtle (Mauremys reevesii); three vulnerable species, common pochard (Aythya ferina), rustic bunting (Emberiza rustica) and Chinese soft-shelled turtle (Pelodiscus sinensis). In addition to the different habitat types such as beaches and shrubs, the Site's water level fluctuates seasonally which provides special hydrological conditions and habitats for migratory birds on the East Asia-Australasian migration route and for rare and threatened birds such as common pochard (Aythya ferina), rustic bunting (Emberiza rustica), yellow-breasted bunting (Emberiza aureola), and Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri).

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	43567
Start year	2019
End year	2021
Source of data:	Bird data surveyed by forestry departments, universities and social groups
Optional text box to provide further information	The Site is an East Asia-Australasian bird migration channel and an important waterbird habitat in Central China. According to the multi-year monitoring data of the wetland park, the total number of waterfowl roosting here is 40,174, 40,025, and 50,501 respectively from 2019 to 2021, among which Anseriformes and Laridae are particularly abundant. See Appendix 1 of 6.1.2 for the number of observed waterfowl.

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information	According to the 2019-2021 bird survey data, there are two species of waterfowl in the Site that account for more than 1% of their regional population, including Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri) and eurasian teal (Anas crecca). See 3.3 for details.

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific 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								
Others																	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Mauremys reevesii*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	National Protection Class II	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Pelodiscus sinensis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12548	2019-2021	1.63	LC	☐	☐		Crit6:1% threshold of the population of 'crecca, E & SE Asia (non-bre)' is 7700 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya baeri*	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	128	2019-2021	25.67	CR	☐	☑	National Protection Class II	Crit6:1% threshold of the population of 'C, E, SE & S Asia' is 5 as of 2012.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Emberiza aureola*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☑	National Protection Class I	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Emberiza rustica*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				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

Hubei Gong'an Chong Lake Wetlands is located in the biome of evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands, and Oriental Deciduous Forest Biogeographic Province in the Palaearcitc Realm. The Site has a humid subtropical climate, with hot summer and no dry season. The altitude is 30~34 m. The soil types mainly include Fluvo-aquic soils, Paddy soils, and Yellow brown soils.

The Site is dominated by permanent freshwater lakes, with different habitats such as waters, bottomland, scrub-grassland, and shrubwood. The wetland vegetation includes sacred lotus (Nelumbo nucifera), common reed (Phragmites australis), tape grass (Vallisneria natans), curly pondweed (Potamogeton crispus), cumbungi (Typha orientalis), etc. An ecological succession of the vegetation is reflected by its spatial distribution patterns. From the center of the lake to the lakeshore, there is a gradual transition from submerged plants to floating, emerging, and hygrophyte. Floating plants are widely distributed, and submerged vegetation constitutes the main biological components in the water.

In summer and autumn, when the water level rises, it is dominated by aquatic vegetation such as lotus (Nelumbo nucifera), common reed (Phragmites australis) and tape grass (Vallisneria natans), which provide great foraging and breeding for summer birds such as Whiskered Tern (Chlidonias hybrida), pheasant-tailed Jacana (Hydrophasianus chirurgus), and Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri). In winter and spring, large mudflats and plants such as sedge (Carex heterostachya) and tape grass (Vallisneria natans) are exposed when the water level falls, which provides food and habitat for winter birds such as eurasian teal (Anas crecca), gadwall (Mareca strepera), and falcated duck (Mareca falcata).

In addition, as the core area of the Jingjiang flood-diversion area, the Site is a crucial flood carrying and storage channel, which effectively relieves the flood pressure from surrounding rivers. It also has important ecological function in flood regulation, sediment accumulation, water conservation, and water purification.

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 > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	1258.85	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forest, dry land, transportation	0.85

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Carex heterostachya*	Dominant species of wetland plants
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Glycine max soja*	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nelumbo nucifera*	National Protection Class II , Dominant species of wetland plants
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Phragmites australis*	Dominant species of wetland plants Dominant species of wetland plants
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Potamogeton crispus*	Dominant species of wetland plants
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Trapa incisa*	National Protection Class II
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Typha orientalis*	Dominant species of wetland plants
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Vallisneria natans*	Dominant species of wetland plants

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Actual (minor impacts)

Optional text box to provide further information

There are four criteria for the selection of species in the List of Wild Plants under Key State Protection: 1, endangered species with very small number and narrow distribution range; 2, endangered and rare species with important economic, scientific and cultural values; 3, wild populations of important crops and related species with genetic value; 4, the species with important economic value, and resources are sharply reduced due to over-exploitation and utilization.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas falcata*				Water bird dominant species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas formosa*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas strepera*				Water bird dominant species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Buteo japonicus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Centropus bengalensis*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Chlidonias hybrida*				Water bird dominant species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus spilonotus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus columbianus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco peregrinus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco tinnunculus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Glaucidium cuculoides*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Halcyon smyrnensis*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Hoplobatrachus rugulosus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Mergellus albellus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Nettapus coromandelianus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Numenius arquata*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus*				National Protection Class II
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tyto longimembris*				National Protection Class II

Optional text box to provide further information

Wild animals have important ecological value. The State Council of the People's Republic of China has approved and issued the list of rare and endangered wild animals under national key protection, and the protection of these wild animals has been raised to the legal level.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 30

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 34

- 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.

Yangtze 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 Site has deep soil layers, rich organic matter contents, and strong conservation capacity of water and fertilizer. The soil parent materials in the lake and surrounding areas are river alluvium and lake sediments. The soil types mainly include Fluvo-aquic soils, Paddy soils, and Yellow brown soils. The southwest hills are yellow-brown soils, and the rest of the areas are dominated by Fluvo-aquic soils and Paddy soils.

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 precipitation	☐	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
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 lake water in the Site basically comes from the waterlogging of surrounding towns, which flows into the lake through three channels in the north and south respectively. The overall water system presents the basic form of "four canals surrounded, six in and three out".
There are four main rivers around the Site: Yangtze River (Jingjiang), Hudu River, Dongqing River, and Jingjiang Flood Diversion Drainage. The water flows into Dongqing River and Hudu River through the water gate, and then flows eastward after joining with Songzi River, and finally pours into Dongting Lake.
The water level in the Site fluctuates seasonally with minor changes. The average normal water level of the lake is 33.0 meter and the water depth is about 1 meter. The highest water level is 34.31 meter, and the water level in winter is controlled between 32.50 meter and 33.20 meter.

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 ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐
Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐
Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The Site is surrounded by Douhudi Town, Zhakou Town and Mahaokou Town. These towns mainly focus on Procambarus clarkii and fishery breeding, supplemented by the cultivation of crops such as rice and economic crops such as fruits. Fish ponds and farmlands are the main land use types, which are significantly different from the landscape of lake wetlands.

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)	High
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	High
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium

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	High
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	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Low
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	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 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: 0

Outside the site: about 240,000

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	☑	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The Site is state-owned land and is under the management of the Chonghu Fishing Farm.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Gong'an County Chonghu National Wetland Park Protection Center

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Haitang Zhu, Director

Postal address: Chonghu Fish Farm, Zhakou Town 434309, Gong'an County, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province

E-mail address: 2633451941@qq.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	Low impact		☑	☑
Water abstraction	Low impact		☑	☑

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		☐	☑
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	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		☑	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium 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		☑	☑

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	Low impact		☑	☑

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact		☑	☑

Climate change and severe weather

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

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Wetland Park	Hubei Gong'an Chong Lake National Wetlands Park		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
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented
Re-vegetation	Partially implemented
Soil management	Partially implemented
Land conversion controls	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented
Reintroductions	Partially implemented
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented

Human Activities

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

Other:

In 2014, the State Forestry Administration approved the establishment of Hubei Gong'an Chonghu National Wetland Park (pilot), and the next year, Chonghu National Wetland Park Administration was established as the wetland park management agency. It was renamed Gong'an County Chonghu National Wetland Park Protection Center in 2019, and the wetland park passed the pilot acceptance in the same year.

All fish ponds in the Site were cleared to recover the water surface which helped provide habitat for wading birds by creating shoal conditions. The Site regulates water level by building and reconstructing sluice gates to meet the water level requirements of organisms in each season. In addition, projects such as water purification, construction of ecological bank protection, restoration of Pelteobagrus fulvidraco resources protection area, reconstruction of conservation forests, dredging of waterways, connection of water bodies between the north and south, aquatic vegetation restoration, and invasive plants cleanup have been implemented.

The People's Government of Gong'an County promulgated the "Administrative Measures for Chonghu National Wetland Park". And then, the Site formulated the "Patrol Management System", built two management stations, patrol wharf and patrol road to improve the patrol facilities. At the same time, "River and Lake Chief System" was implemented strictly to strengthen the Site protection. A public education center has been built, and wetland science popularization activities have been carried out. The Site has cooperated with surrounding primary schools to incorporate wetland knowledge into research and education projects for primary and secondary school students. It regularly holds themed activities such as "World Wetland Day" and "Bird Love Week", and has been awarded the title of "Hubei Province Ecological Morality Education Base for Minors" by the Provincial Wildlife Protection Association.

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
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

A biodiversity survey was carried out to find out the background of resources in 2014.
The second background survey of biodiversity resources was carried out with Hubei University and the World Wildlife Fund in 2018.
A special investigation of Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri) was carried out in 2019.
A survey of winter waterfowl was carried out for eight consecutive years, and daily bird resource monitoring was carried out in conjunction with the local bird organizations from 2014 to 2021.
In addition, the wetland park and environmental protection, meteorology, hydrology and other departments have jointly established monitoring sites to share monitoring data and conduct routine water quality monitoring every two months.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Yan Xie, Dianmo Li, et al. 2002. Preliminary researches on bio-geographical divisions of China. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 22(10):1599-1615.
Barter M, Liwei Chen et al. Translated by Liwei Chen. 2004. Waterbird survey of the middle and lower Yangtze River report (January-February, 2004). Beijing: China Forestry Press, 9.
Barter M, Gang Lei et al. Translated by Qin Yang. 2005. Waterbird survey of the middle and lower Yangtze River report (February 2005). Beijing: China Forestry Press, 11.
Gang Lei, Jinyu Lei, et al. 2011. Waterbird survey of the middle and lower Yangtze River report (2011). Wuhan: World Wildlife Fund.
Waterbird survey of the middle and lower Yangtze River report (2015). Wuhan: World Wildlife Fund, 2015 (unpublished data).
Feicui Gou, Xueyuan Wang, et al. 2019. Study on the Strategies of Maintenance and Promotion of Suburban Lake Wetlands: With Chonghu Wetland Park of Jinzhou as the Example. Chinese Landscape Architecture, 33(4): 107-111.
Miklos D.F. Udvardy. A Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World, IUCN Occasional paper No 18, Switzerland, 1975.
Catalog of Wildlife under Key State Protection. 2021. http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-02/09/content_5586227.htm.
List of Wild Plants under Key State Protection. 2021. http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2021-09/09/content_5636409.htm.

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:


Habitat (*Shaohai Gu, 09-01-2021*)


Fly Freely (*Shaohai Gu, 11-01-2021*)


Silent winter (*Shaohai Gu, 08-01-2021*)


Chonghu scenery (*Shaohai Gu, 23-06-2019*)


Flock of geese and ducks (*Jingzhou Bird Watching Association, 29-11-2021*)


Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri) (*Jingzhou Bird Watching Association, 04-07-2022*)


Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri) brooding (*Jingzhou Bird Watching Association, 15-07-2022*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2022-10-28