Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

NOTE: It is important that you read the accompanying *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document before completing this form.

1. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

1999

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD	MM	YY	Designation date
28	03	79	

						Site Reference Number
7	I	T	0	2	1	

2. Country:
Italy

3. Name of wetland: Stagno di Cabras

4. Geographical coordinates: 39°57'N 008°29'E

5. Altitude: (average and/or max. & min.)

6. Area: 3,466 hectares

7. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

It is a representative example of a near-natural wetland, characteristic of Mediterranean biogeographical region. This wetland is a typical saline lagoon with one connection to the sea via an artificial canal 4km long. It includes various temporary pond. It supports a good assemblage of rare, vulnerable or endangered species of plants and animals and important habitats.

8. Wetland Type (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Annex I of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document.)

marine-coastal: A · B · C · D · E · F · G · H · I · **J** · K

inland: L · M · N · O · P · Q · R · Sp · Ss · Tp · Ts · U · Va · Vt · W · Xf · Xp · Y · Zg · Zk

man-made: 1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 7 · 8 · 9

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant:

9. Ramsar Criteria: (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12, next page.)

1a · 1b · 1c · 1d | **2a** · 2b · 2c · 2d | 3a · 3b · 3c | 4a · 4b

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to the site:

10. Map of site included? Please tick *yes* ☐ -or- *no* ☐

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits).

11. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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***Please provide additional information on each of the following categories by attaching extra pages* (please limit extra pages to no more than 10):**

12. Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page. (Please refer to Annex II in the *Explanatory*

Note and Guidelines document).

It supports an important number of rare or endangered species of animals (over 50 endangered bird species), with much specimens (over 20.000 birds). The site is very important for the nest building of the most rare European species of birds: Netta rufina, Anas penelope, Ardea purpurea, Botaurus stellaris, Porphyrio porphyrio.

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13. General location: (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)
It is located in the West of Sardinia, close to Oristano town. This land belongs to Cabras and Riola sardo villages.

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14. Physical features: (e.g. geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

In the site are visible two types of wetland: the lagoon, and a system of temporary ponds. This wetland originated by rising out of miocene sea of Sinis peninsula, and later it was filled up by fresh water and rainwater.
It is a near brackish lagoon that received the freshwater to several course-waters, while it discharge the water into the sea but not received fresh seawater. It is 40 - 300 cm depth.

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15. Hydrological values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc)

The natural and artificial control on the of depth water change permitted to avoid the coastal erosion and the flood control.

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16. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

- Annual vegetation of drift lines. This is a formation of representatives of annuals and perennials plants, growing on drift material and gravels rich in nitrogenous organic matter. Plants: Cakile maritima and Salsola kali.
- Coastal lagoons. It is characterised by varying salinity and water volume, partially separated from the sea by sandbanks. Salinity may vary from brackish water to hypersalinity depending on rainfall, evaporation and the addition of fresh seawater. Plants: fresh water species: Potamogeton crispus, Cladophora sp., Zanichellia palustris; brackish and deep water species: Ruppia cirhosa, Ulva sp.; few brackish but not deep water: Potamogeton sp. and Chara sp.; many brackish and temporary water species: Ruppia maritima, Lamprotamnion sp.
- Mediterranean salt meadows. It consists of various Mediterranean communities: tall rush saltmarshes dominated by Juncus acutus, Aster tripolium; short rush, sedge and clover saltmarshes characterised by Hordeum marinum, and humid meadows behind littoral with Ranunculus aquatilis, Carex divisa.
- Mediterranean halophilous scrubs. It is characterised by perennial vegetation of marine saline muds mainly composed of srubs. Plants: Salicornia europeaea, Suaeda maritima, Atriplex halimus, Arthrocnemum fruticosum, Arthrocnemum glaucum, Hordeum marinum, Aeluropus litoralis.
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17. Noteworthy flora: (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc)

Polygonum scoparium, schizoendemism producted by P. equeisetiforme cycle.
Stachys glutinosa, paleoendemism.
Limonium dubium, "tirrenico sardo-corso" endemic.

Limonium densiflorum, Corsica-Sicily-Algeria e Sardinia subendemism.

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18. Noteworthy fauna: (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

Hyla sarda: endemic specie.
Emys orbicularis: endangered specie.
Testudo hermanni: endemic specie.
Tachybaptus ruficollis: endangered specie, over 80 specimens.
Podiceps cristatus: very endangered specie, over 500 specimens.
Podiceps nigricollis: very endangered specie, over 200 specimens.
Phalacrocorax carbo: abundant specie, over 2000 specimens.
Phalacrocorax aristotelis: endangered specie, few specimens.
Botaurus stellaris: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.
Ixobrychus minutus: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.
Bubulcus ibis: very endangered specie, over 10 specimens.
Egretta garzetta: endangered specie, over 150 specimens.
Egretta alba: endangered specie, over 20 specimens.
Ardea cinerea: endangered specie, over 80 specimens.
Ardea purpurea: very endangered specie, over 80 specimens.
Plegadis falcinellus: endangered specie, few specimens.
Phoenicopterus ruber: very endangered specie (site very important for the migration of this), over 100 specimens
Anser anser: over 10 specimens (site important for the migration).
Tadorna tadorna: very endangered specie, few specimens.
Anas penelope: endangered specie, over 50 specimens.
Anas strepera: endangered specie, over 50 specimens.
Anas crecca: endangered specie, over 3000 specimens.
Anas platyrhynchos: over 700 specimens (site important for the migration).
Anas acuta: endangered specie, over 10 specimens.
Anas querquedula: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.
Anas clypeata: endangered specie, over 20 specimens.
Netta rufina: rare and very endangered specie, over 40 specimens.
Aythya ferina: rare and very endangered specie, over 1.000 specimens.
Aythya fuligula: endangered specie, over 500 specimens.
Circus aeruginosus: endangered specie, over 20 specimens.
Pandion haliaetus: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens.
Rallus aquaticus: endangered specie, few specimens.
Gallinula chloropus: abundant specie, few specimens.
Porphyrio porphyrio: rare in Europe, very endangered specie, few specimens (site important for nest building).
Fulica atra: abundant specie, over 10.000 specimens.
Himantopus himantopus: very endangered specie, 20 specimens, (important site for nest building).
Recurvirostra avosetta: rare in Europe, very endangered specie, over 10 specimens
Glareola pratincola: rare and very endangered specie, few specimens (site important for nest building).
Pluvialis squatarola: endangered specie, over 20 specimens.
Pluvialis apricaria: endangered specie, over 50 specimens.
Vanellus vanellus: over 300 specimens (site important for the migration).
Gallinago gallinago: few specimens (site important for the migration).
Limosa limosa: endangered specie, few specimens.
Numenius arquata: endangered specie, over 15 specimens.

Tringa nebularia: endangered specie, few specimens.
Actitis hypoleucos: endangered specie, few specimens.
Larus ridibundus: abundant specie, over 300specimens.
Larus genei: endangered specie, over 50 specimens.
Larus audouinii: very endangered specie, few specimens.
Larus cachinnans: abundant species, over 500 specimens.
Sterna sandvicensis: rare and very endangered specie, over 20 specimens (site important for nest-building).
Sterna hirundo: very endangered specie, over 10 specimens (site important for nest-building).
Sterna albifrons: very endangered specie, over 20 specimens, (site important for nest-building).
Alcedo atthis: endangered specie, few specimens.

19. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

The site is important for the fisheries production and for the naturalistic tourism.

20. Land tenure/ownership of: (a) site (b) surrounding area

21. Current land use: (a) site (b) surroundings/catchment

a) The principal human activities in this wetland are: fishing, outdoor recreation, education and scientific research.
b). Around the site there is an important agriculture activity.

22. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects: (a) at the site (b) around the site

a) The principal problems that affecting the site's ecological character are the human disturbance, the water supply for agriculture use and an excessive fishing.
b) The principal problems that affecting the ecological character of the area around the site is the used of chemical pollutants in agriculture activity.

23. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made: management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

This wetland is considered by government of the Sardinian Region as a protected area for animals. It is inspected by the "Ispetorato forestale" of Sardinia Region administration's.

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

25. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

26. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

27. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment etc.)
"Ispetorato forestale" of Sardinia Region administration's

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29. Management authority: (name and address of local body directly responsible for managing the wetland)
"Ispetorato forestale" of Sardinia Region administration's

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30. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

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